





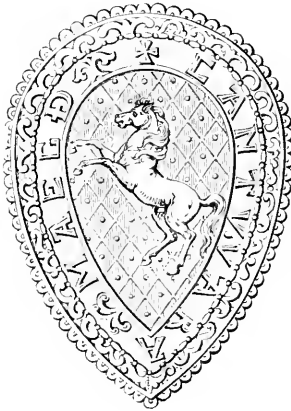


Archæologia Cantiana.

"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 STYLLIS, 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 ERIPUNT ET CONSERVANT, RES SANE OPEROSA, SED MORTALIBUS GRATA ET CUM REVERENTIA QUADAM CONJUNCTA."

"ANTIQUITIES, OR REMNANTS OF HISTORY, ARE, AS WAS SAID, TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGH; WHEN INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS, BY AN EXACT AND SCRUPULOUS DILIGENCE AND OBSERVATION, OUT OF MONUMENTS, NAMES, WORDS, PROVERBS, TRADITIONS, PRIVATE RECORDS AND EVIDENCES, FRAGMENTS OF STORIES, PASSAGES OF BOOKS THAT CONCERN NOT STORY, AND THE LIKE, DO SAVE AND RECOVER SOMEWHAT FROM THE DELUGE OF TIME."—*Advancement of Learning*, ii.

BEING
TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



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

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Lists of Officers, Societies in Union, x—xiii; Rules, xiv—xvi;	
List of Members	xvii—xxxii
Cash Accounts for 1903 and 1904	xxxiii—xl
Proceedings, Report, etc., 1903—1905	xli—lxi
BILSINGTON PRIORY. By <i>C. H. Woodruff, F.S.A.</i>	xlviiii—li
OBITUARY NOTICES OF EARL STANHOPE, F.S.A.; CUMBER- LAND HENRY WOODRUFF, ESQ., F.S.A.; CANON CHARLES FRANCIS ROUTLEDGE, F.S.A.; W. H. BURCH ROSHER, ESQ., J.P.	lxi—lxiv
RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT. By <i>George Payne,</i> <i>F.S.A.</i>	lxv
Discovery of a Roman Kiln at Galley Hill, Swansecombe. By <i>E. C. Youens</i>	lxxiii
Note on an ancient Bell from Boxley	lxxiv
Discoveries of Prehistoric Pottery in the Maidstone District. By <i>J. H. Allchin</i>	lxxvi
Bowl and Polished Celt from Rose Wood, near Ightham ...	lxxvii
Discovery of Romano-British Interments at Stone, near Dartford. By <i>E. C. Youens</i>	lxxix
1. IGHITHAM MOTE. By <i>Henry Taylor, F.S.A.</i>	1
2. PEDIGREE OF SELBY OF IGHITHAM MOTE, AND REGISTERS. By <i>T. C. Colyer-Fergusson</i>	30
3. NOTES ON AN EARLY CINQUE PORTS CHARTER. By <i>F. F. Giraud</i>	37
4. THE BARONS OF NEW ROMNEY IN PARLIAMENT. By <i>John Stokes</i>	44
5. COBHAM COLLEGE. By <i>A. A. Arnold, F.S.A.</i>	64
6. COBHAM AND ITS MANORS, ETC. By <i>A. A. Arnold,</i> <i>F.S.A.</i>	110

	PAGE
7. LETTERS OF EDWARD HASTED TO THOMAS ASTLE	136
8. CALENDAR OF ANCIENT DEEDS PRESENTED BY CHARLES MERCHANT, ESQ.....	167
9. THE REPARATION OF ROCHESTER CASTLE. By <i>George Payne, F.S.A.</i>	177
10. ANCIENT TIMBER-FRAMED HOUSE AT SHORNE NEXT GRAVESEND. By <i>George M. Arnold, F.S.A.</i>	193
11. NOTES ON BETHERSDEN. By the <i>Rev. A. J. Pearman, M.A.</i>	201
12. NOTE ON THE SO-CALLED TOMB OF THE COUNTESS OF ATHOL IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CANTERBURY. By <i>W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.</i>	209
13. VISITATIONS OF THE ARCHDEACON OF CANTERBURY. By <i>Arthur Hussey</i>	213
14. FAVLERSHAM HOUSEHOLD INVENTORY, 1609. By <i>Arthur Hussey</i>	230
15. A LIST OF THE RECTORS OF RIPPLE. Compiled by the <i>Rev. H. L. Beardmore, M.A.</i>	237
16. THE LEADEN FONT AT BROOKLAND. By the <i>Rev. G. M. Livett, F.S.A.</i>	255
17. CHURCH PLATE IN KENT—No. III. By the <i>Rev. C. E. Woodruff, M.A.</i>	262
18. NOTICES OF BOOKS	301
GENERAL INDEX	307

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Bilsington Priory, Views of, W., E., and N.	xlvi and li
Portrait of Earl Stanhope, with Autograph	lxi
,, C. H. Woodruff, Esq., F.S.A., with Autograph	lxii
City of Rochester, Plan of N.W. corner of Roman City Wall ..	lxvi
Embossed Design of Samian Bowl	lxviii
Mediæval and Roman Pottery from Upchurch	lxx
Kiln found at Galley Hill, Swanscombe	lxxiii
The Boxley Bell	lxxv
Prehistoric Vessel found at Maidstone	lxxvi
Celt and Bowl from Rose Wood	lxxviii
Roman Pottery from Stone	lxxix
Ightham Mote, Kent:—	
Bird's Eye View	1
Block Plan	3
The Old Stables	4
Ground Floor Plan.....	8
First Floor Plan	12
The Quadrangle, looking north-east.....	24
,, looking north-west	25
East Elevation and Sections through Great Hall	26
South View	28
Cobham College:—	
Remains of the Old College Buildings, from the north ...	64
Reconveyance by Reginald de Cobham to Sir John de Cobham, 1581	66
Autograph of George Brook, Lord Cobham	72
Licence from Prior and Convent of St. Saviour's, Ber- mondsey, to Master and Brethren of Cobham College, 1370	73
Entrance to Old College Buildings, from the south	81
Exterior of the New College, from south-east	82
Seals of the College	83
Porch at the south-eastern entrance to New College ...	84
The New College, taken from the south-east	86

	PAGE
Cobhambury, from the south-east	117
The Reparation of Rochester Castle:—	
Mural Recesses, Opening in south-east angle of Keep at Rochester Castle.....	179
Window discovered in Rochester Castle	181
Arch of Norman Recess in Eastern Wall of the Castle Keep.....	183
Section through Well at Rochester Castle	187
House at Shorne near Gravesend.....	193
Front Elevation and Ground Floor	196
Tomb of Isabel, Countess of Athol, in Cathedral Church of Canterbury	209
Tomb of Philippa, Duchess of York, 1431, in Westminster Abbey Church.....	210
Effigy of Lady Tryvet, 1433, in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury	211
Tomb and Effigy of Lady Tryvet	212
Brookland Font	255
Church Plate in Kent:—	
Chalice and Flagon in Canterbury Cathedral	267
An Alms-dish and Candlestick in Canterbury Cathedral	270
An Alms-dish at St. Andrew's, Canterbury	275
Elizabethan Chalice and Cover at Fordwich	294

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 The British Archaeological Association, *32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.*
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Rules of the Kent Archaeological Society.

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 Treasurer, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Editors, 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 month of March in Maidstone, in the month of June in London, in the month of September in Rochester, and in the month of December in Canterbury, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. 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. The Council shall appoint one of their Members to be the Hon. Treasurer. His duty shall be to keep an account of all Subscriptions and other Receipts and Payments for the Society, and on the 31st December in every year to prepare the Balance Sheet for the past year, and, after it has been approved by the Auditors, to lay it before the next Quarterly Meeting of the Council, accompanied by a Statement of all Subscriptions, etc., in arrear and due to the Society, and of all moneys due from them. And the Council are further empowered, at any time when they think it desirable, to employ and pay a Chartered Accountant to assist the Hon. Treasurer in making out such Balance Sheets and Account.
5. 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.
6. 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 archaeological 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £6 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 Transactions; 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.

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

12. 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.

13. 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.

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

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Member 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.

18. 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, and may at any time cancel such appointment.

19. 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.

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

21. 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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_ Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this List, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Hon. Sec., S. EVANS, Esq., Abbot's Barton, Canterbury.

BALANCE SHEETS

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1903 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1904.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Account of Receipts and Payments,

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances at Banks 1st January 1903 :—						
Kentish Bank, Maidstone.....	121	5	5			
Canterbury Bank	65	0	6			
				186	5	11
Interest on Deposits with Bankers					9	0
Dividends on Consols					31	16
Honorary Local Secretaries and Bankers :—						
Annual Subscriptions	313	10	6			
Life Compositions.....	69	10	0			
Illustration Fund	1	10	0			
Sale of Publications	10	10	6			
				395	1	0
				£622 3 3		

Dr.

Account of Subscriptions and Entrance Fees

	£	s.	d.
To Amount as per List sent with Accountants' Report of 13th June 1901, being due from Members whose names appeared in Vol. XXVI. of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i>	448	0	0
.. Amount due from Members whose names did not appear in Vol. XXVI.	55	10	0
Amounts due at 31st December 1903, not included in List because paid before date of Report	11	0	0
Further Amounts discovered by Hon. Secretary in the course of his Correspondence with Members	8	10	0
	£523 0 0		

W. J. KING AND SON,

Chartered Accountants,

BANK CHAMBERS, CHATHAM.

30th June 1904.

SOCIETY.

31st December, 1904.

Cr.

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Petty Cash in hand		5	15	10			
Cash in hands of Hon. Secretary (since paid to Bank)		47	11	6			
Cash at Canterbury Bank on Current Account		314	2	4	53	7	4
Ditto Maidstone ditto ditto		156	1	7			
					500	3	11
Cash on Deposit at Maidstone Bank					200	0	0
Investment in 2½ per Cent. Consols, £1509 13s. 5d. Stock at 90					1358	14	1
Library and Collection at Maidstone Museum					1000	0	0
Consols Dividend, due 5th October					1	7	0
					£3113	12	4

in respect of Arrears of all kinds.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions	180	19	6
„ Illustration Fund	0	17	6
„ Sale of Publications	27	13	0
„ Subscriptions overpaid	0	0	6
„ Petty Cash, Old Balance	12	2	7
„ Entrance Fees	4	0	0
	£225	13	1

for 1904.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash—508 Members at 10s.	254	0	0			
„ Balance due—99 Members at 10s.	49	10	0			
				303	10	0
„ Cash—47 Members at 10s.	23	10	0			
„ Balance due—13 Members at 10s.	6	10	0			
				30	0	0
„ Cash				54	0	0
				£387	10	0

Examined, compared with the Vouchers, and found to be correct,

H. HORDERN, } Hon. Auditors.
CHAS. F. HOOPER, }

30th June 1905.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Income and Expenditure Account

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salary of Curator :—						
Mr. Payne	25	0	0			
Mr. Elgar.....	20	5	5			
				45	5	5
.. Wages of Porter					6	12
.. Expenses of Annual Meetings, etc. :—						
Excess Charges on Railway Tickets <i>re</i> Rochester Meeting	3	2	0			
Mr. Finn's Disbursements <i>re</i> Romney Meeting	1	7	9			
Rev. G. M. Livett, paid for Lantern Slides <i>re</i> Romney Meeting	3	8	0			
				10	17	9
.. Printing, Stationery, etc. :—						
Expenses of Printing, Plans, Bookbinding, etc., relating to the Society's Publications	224	7	10			
Sundries, including General Printing and Hon. Secretary's Postages and Stationery	25	12	0			
				249	19	10
.. Accountancy :—						
W. J. King and Son, Chartered Accountants, Fee and Expenses for Investigation 1898—1903					27	12
.. Miscellaneous Expenses :—						
Grant towards Repair of Weldon Tomb	5	0	0			
Damage to Wall at Bilsington during Visit of Inspection	1	6	10			
Subscription to Pipe Roll Society	1	1	0			
Editor's Expenses, Rev. C. E. Woodruff	2	2	0			
Cleaning, etc., at Maidstone	1	6	7			
Sundries, per Hon. Secretary's Petty Cash	0	19	8			
					11	16
.. Hon. Local Secretaries' Disbursements					3	19
Further Investment in Consols in respect of Life Compositions—£227 9s. <i>s.d.</i> Stock at 90 $\frac{3}{4}$				205	10	0
.. Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure during the year				211	16	10
				£803	10	3

W. J. KING AND SON,

Chartered Accountants,

GRAVESEND AND CHATHAM,

1st March 1905.

SOCIETY.

for Year ended 31st December 1904.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions (Arrears to 1903)	180	19	6			
„ Ditto 508 Members at 10s. (1901)	254	0	0			
				434	19	6
„ Entrance Fees (Arrears to 1903)	4	0	0			
„ Ditto 47 Members at 10s. (1904)	23	10	0			
				27	10	0
„ Illustration Fund, Subscriptions (Arrears to 1903)	0	17	6			
„ Ditto ditto (Arrears to 1904)	1	10	0			
				2	7	6
„ Sale of Publications (Arrears to 1903)	27	13	0			
„ Ditto (Arrears to 1901)	1	15	6			
				29	8	6
„ Interest on Bank Deposits.....				11	1	10
„ Dividends on Consols				31	17	4
„ Life Compositions (1904)				54	0	0
„ Petty Cash, Balance of old Account				12	2	7
„ Miscellaneous Receipts				0	3	0
„ Deposit Account (Canterbury Bank):—						
Amount withdrawn				200	0	0

£803 10 3

Examined, compared with the Vouchers, and found to be correct.

H. HORDERN, } *Hon. Auditors.*
CHAS. F. HOOPER. }

30th June 1905.

The
Kent Archaeological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1903—1905.

August 10th, 1903. — The postponed Council Meeting of July 27th took place this day at 20 Grosvenor Place, Earl Stanhope in the Chair. Eleven members were present.

After some discussion it was arranged that the Accounts of the Society, duly audited by Messrs. King the Accountants, be presented to the Finance Committee fourteen days before the December Council Meeting fixed for the 10th of that month.

It was unanimously agreed that T. C. Colyer-Fergusson, Esq., of Wombwell Hall, Gravesend, be asked to act as Honorary Treasurer to the Society.

September 24th, 1903.—The Council met this day at the Bridge Chamber at Rochester. Seven members were present, presided over by the Rev. A. J. Pearman, M.A.

After discussion it was decided that the next Annual Meeting should be held at Romney.

It was resolved that in future that not less than seven days' clear notice be given of the Council Meetings.

It was resolved that no alteration of the date of the Quarterly Meetings be made without the consent of the President.

It was proposed to invite the Rev. Dr. Tancock to become a Member of the Council.

It was resolved that a report be made to the Council at each Quarterly Meeting, stating the amount of Life Compositions received during the last Quarter.

Mr. W. Braxton Sinclair, of Lynton, Parkhurst Road, Bexley, was elected a member.

December 10th, 1903.—The Council met this day, by kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, in the Treasury, Canterbury

Cathedral. There were ten members present, Canon Routledge in the Chair.

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff reported that Mr. George Payne was unable to be present, and that Mr. Payne had asked him to act as Secretary during the Meeting.

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff then read the Minutes, which were approved, together with the Report of the Finance Committee.

Permission was given to the Rev. Dr. Magrath, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, to reprint from *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XI, etc., some extracts from the "Expense Book" of James Master.

The following persons were elected Ordinary Members of the Society: Miss Day and the Rev. Canon W. W. Capes.

January 13th, 1904.—A Special Meeting of the Council, called by the Noble President, was held this day at 20 Grosvenor Place. There were nine members present, presided over by Lord Stanhope.

The Minutes of the last Council Meeting were read and approved.

It was unanimously resolved that the following resolution be sent to Mr. G. Payne by the President: "That, as there has not been any proper Balance Sheet of the Accounts audited by Mr. King (the Chartered Accountant appointed by the Council), and as the Business of the Society has fallen into arrear through Mr. Payne's illness and pressure of other work, this Council now invites Mr. George Payne to resign his office as Secretary and Curator to the Society by the 1st March next."

March 11th, 1904. The Council met this day at Lord Stanhope's house, 20 Grosvenor Place. There were twelve members present, Lord Stanhope in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and approved.

Lord Stanhope reported that he had received a letter from Mr. G. Payne, in which he signified his willingness to resign his offices as Secretary and Curator to the Society.

The Council unanimously resolved to accept Mr. Payne's resignation. It was resolved that the President be asked to write to Mr. Payne calling upon him to forward to 20 Grosvenor Place books, papers, and all other property of the Society before the 25th day of March next following.

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff was appointed Acting Secretary *pro tempore*, with authority to sign cheques. Mr. Woodruff was

directed to communicate with the Local Secretaries with a view to receiving recommendations in connection with the appointment of an Honorary Secretary. Mr. Woodruff was also requested to make enquiries with the object of finding a gentleman capable of acting as Curator of the Society's collections at Maidstone.

Mr. C. W. Powell of Speldhurst was appointed Hon. Treasurer in the place of Mr. T. Colyer-Fergusson, resigned.

The programme of the Romney Meeting was submitted and, after some discussion, was approved by the Council.

The following persons were elected Ordinary Members of the Society: Mr. H. F. Boxley, Mr. Mortimer de Brent, Mr. A. D. Cheney, Mr. C. Fletcher, Mr. E. Goodwin, Mr. Walter Cozens, Rev. W. Arnold Carr, Rev. T. M. Pearman.

June 14th, 1904.—The Council met this day at Lord Stanhope's house, 20 Grosvenor Place. There were seventeen members present, Lord Stanhope in the Chair.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed, and the Minutes of the two previous Meetings were approved and signed.

The Report of Messrs. King and Son, the Auditors, was read by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff and considered.

It was proposed by Mr. A. A. Arnold, seconded by Canon Routledge, "That Messrs. King's further Report and all Accounts be referred to the Finance Committee, to report to the Council before July 26th." Carried.

It was proposed by Canon Routledge and seconded by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, "That Mr. Sebastian Evans, Jun., be recommended as Honorary Secretary." This was agreed to unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Rev. C. E. Woodruff for his services as Acting Honorary Secretary was proposed by Mr. Burch Roshier and carried unanimously.

A letter from Mr. King, the Auditor, was read, and it was agreed that his fee be approved after examination of his further Report by the Finance Committee.

A letter from Lord Amherst was read, and his proposal that a separate volume be published for Church Plate in Kent was discussed, but no resolution passed.

It was resolved that Messrs. Mitchell Hughes and Clarke be requested to send out the volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* to the members direct instead of through the Local Secretaries.

A letter was read from Dr. Cotton, and it was resolved that the subscription to the Index of Archaeological Papers be continued and paid for at the rate of £5 per annum.

It was proposed by Mr. Cumberland Woodruff and seconded by Lord Northbourne, "That the sum of £100 be withdrawn from the Deposit Account and placed to a separate account for the purpose of forming a Research Fund." Carried.

A grant of £30 out of the Research Fund was made towards the Excavations of St. Augustine's Abbey.

Mr. H. Elgar was appointed Clerk to the Society and Curator of the Society's collection at Maidstone at a salary of £40 per annum payable quarterly, and that his full duties be formulated by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff and recorded in the Minutes.

The following persons were elected Ordinary Members of the Society: Mr. F. W. Franks, Mr. Walter Prentis, Mr. H. E. Gregory, Mr. W. Leach Lewis, J.P., Rev. A. A. Carré, Rev. J. A. Miller, Mr. Humphrey Golding, Miss McGill, Mr. Eric A. Goddard Jones, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mr. Robert M. Sebag Montefiore, Mr. Roger Abbot Raven, B.A., Mrs. Samuel Hill, Mr. E. C. Swindells, Mr. R. S. Jones, M.A., Mr. H. W. Stringer, B.A., Mr. A. T. Williamson, Rev. Seymour Henry Rendall, M.A.

July 26th, 1904.—The Council met this day at the Town Hall, New Romney. There were thirteen members present, Lord Stanhope in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Acting Honorary Secretary then read the Report of the Finance Committee with regard to Arrears of Subscriptions, Investments of Life Compositions, etc., which was adopted.

After some discussion on a motion by Mr. Cooke, that the Annual Meeting should extend over three days, the Council adjourned.

The Annual Meeting commenced at the ancient Cinque Port town of New Romney on Tuesday, July 26th, 1904. The President, Earl Stanhope, was, with the members of the Society, welcomed in the old Town Hall by the Mayor of New Romney, Colonel H. C. Wilson. After a few words from his Worship wishing success to the Society, to which Lord Stanhope replied, the usual business was proceeded with.

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff read the following Report:—

REPORT, 1904.

Your Council have much pleasure in presenting their Forty-Seventh Annual Report in the ancient Cinque Port town of Romney after an interval of twenty-five years. It is hardly to be expected that much fresh material can be added to that which was so exhaustively illustrated by the late Canon Scott Robertson and others in 1879; but a new generation has arisen to which Romney Marsh is untrodden ground, and the kindly interest and co-operation shewn by some of the leading residents and authorities in our Proceedings encourage the hope that the Meeting will prove both attractive and useful.

The Council regret the loss of several of our members, whose services to County Archaeology have been eminent in past years. Among these Mr. Matthew Bell, who died on the 24th of December 1903, was an original member, and for forty years one of the Society's trustees; Mr. John Dobree Norwood, who died four days later, had in past years rendered valuable service; and Mr. J. Humphrey, who passed away little more than a month ago, for many years ably represented the Society in Romney Marsh; whilst among members of wider celebrity the loss of Mr. Wilfred Joseph Cripps, the great authority on old English Plate, will be generally felt.

To the regret of the Council Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary and Curator of the Society's collections at Maidstone, has resigned his offices. Mr. Payne's services as Curator and afterwards as Secretary extended over a period of fifteen years, and for a much longer time he had been widely known throughout the county as an energetic explorer and exponent of its primæval and Romano-British antiquities, and especially of the archaeology of the Sittingbourne district.

The question of recommending to the Society a capable successor is one that has caused the Council considerable anxiety. After mature deliberation they have been fortunate in meeting with a gentleman whom they believe well qualified to undertake the duties. Mr. Sebastian Evans of Canterbury, a nephew of the eminent archaeologist Sir John Evans, has kindly consented to allow himself to be nominated. To the office of Clerk and Curator of the Society's collections at Maidstone the Council have appointed Mr. Herbert Elgar Assistant Curator of the Maidstone Museum at a salary of £40 a year. The Council hope that by Mr. Elgar's constant attendance at the Museum the Society's collections will be rendered more accessible in the future than in past years.

Volume XXVI. of *Archæologia Cantiana* was issued in April. The Council trust that the standard of former volumes has been maintained, and they feel that any success in this respect is in a large measure due to the able architectural papers of the Rev. G. M. Livett, F.S.A.

Under the auspices of the South Eastern Scientific Societies, the Annual Congress of which was held at Maidstone in June last, a Photographic Survey, including both Archaeology and Natural Science, was inaugurated. At the Preliminary Meeting the Council were represented by the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman and the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, who expressed the hope that our

Society would warmly co-operate in so desirable an undertaking. Information respecting the proposed Survey may be obtained from Mr. H. F. Wingent of Rochester, the Honorary Secretary.

The past year has produced no striking archaeological discoveries within the county. Progress, however, has been made with the excavations at St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, which are gradually elucidating the ground plan of this ancient Benedictine house. The Society has made a further grant of £30 towards the work, but a much larger sum than we are in a position to contribute is urgently needed, and Canon Routledge will be glad to receive subscriptions or donations.

Balance Sheets shewing the financial position of the Society have been prepared by Messrs. King, Accountants, of Gravesend.

For some time past a sum of £100, representing the accumulations of many past years, has been standing on deposit at the Society's Bankers. The Council have decided that £100, part thereof, be set apart as a Research Fund, out of which grants for excavations and other special objects may be made from time to time. The Income of the Society is so little in excess of its Ordinary Expenditure that it is impossible to provide adequate assistance to research out of this source without interfering with the regular issue of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

Although the roll of our members is still a long one compared with similar bodies, the Council feel that in these days of increasing intelligent interest in the study of the past it might be largely extended, and they trust that during the coming year a considerable accession of recruits to its ranks will aid in stimulating the activity and augmenting the usefulness of our Society.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff proposed, and the Rev. G. M. Livett seconded, and it was carried unanimously: "That Mr. Sebastian Evans be elected Honorary Secretary in place of Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., resigned." Mr. Evans having thanked the members for the honour conferred on him, the retiring Members of the Council, the Rev. J. A. Boodle, Colonel Copeland, Mr. F. F. Giraud, the Rev. A. J. Pearman, Mr. W. H. Burch Rosher, and the Rev. Canon Routledge, were re-elected.

The Rev. C. H. Wilkie, Vicar of Kingston, Mr. G. E. Cockayne of the Herald's College, and Mr. Hubert Bensted of Bearsted were elected Members of Council.

The retiring Honorary Auditors, Captain Hooper and Mr. H. Hordern, were re-elected.

The following persons were then elected Ordinary Members of the Society: R. H. Fremlin, Esq., Harry Leney, Esq., the Rev. Julian Guse, M.A., Hugh Leney, Esq., the Rev. Herbert Smith, M.A., the Hon. H. Hannen, Captain Read, Thomas Pledge, Esq., Walter

Day, Esq., the Rev. G. O. Hardy, M.A., the Rev. Hugh South, B.A., the Rev. J. Miller, B.D., Lieut.-Colonel A. Pennfather, E. Finn, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Wilson, W. F. G. Nicholls, Esq., Dr. Herbert H. Oliver, the Rev. Haukin Martin, Miss Anna Hussy, Miss MacKay, Miss Alston.

The members then inspected the interesting collection of antiquities displayed in the temporary museum arranged in the Town Hall. These included the Corporation maces and insignia, and several of the earliest Charters of the Port. An interesting series of maps of the Marsh and its coast from 1588 to 1799, and other documents relating to the history of the district, were lent by Dr. Cock, who had very kindly forwarded for distribution a number of facsimiles of "The Carde of the Beacons in Kent," from W. Lambarde's second edition of his "Perambulation of the County," and a portrait of William Harvey. Other objects of interest were lent by the Rev. R. M. South, Messrs. Arthur Finn, H. W. Stringer, W. Whitehead, F. Brand, G. B. Anderson, A. Masey, A. Barnes, and Miss Buss.

After luncheon the members proceeded to the Church of St. Nicholas, where they were welcomed by the Rev. Hugh South, and the various points of architectural interest were pointed out by the Rev. G. M. Livett. The original Church, Mr. Livett thought, had a nave of five bays, with a fairly long square-ended chancel without chapels. The present fine tower was probably built somewhat later even in its lower portions. There had been some alteration of the Church in the thirteenth century, but its extent could not be accurately traced. In the fourteenth century, however, considerable enlargements had been made, the new portion being built round the old Church, which was disturbed as little as possible.

The party then drove to the Church of All Saints, Lydd, where the members were received by the Rev. G. O. Hardy, the Rector. Here also Mr. Livett acted as guide. Especial attention was called to the remains of the eighth-century Saxon Church, which now forms the western corner of the north aisle, and the gradual growth of the main portion of the Church was explained in detail. We hope to print Mr. Livett's paper on this fine Church in a subsequent volume. Mr. Arthur Finn then briefly described the monuments and brasses.

From Lydd progress was made to the Church of St. Augustine, Brookland, where the Vicar, the Rev. V. L. Batson, welcomed the party and displayed for their inspection the early Register Books.

Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, F.S.A., described the Church, its interesting detached campanile of timber-work, and fine late-Norman font of lead.

On the return journey to Romney a halt was made at the Church of St. Clement, Old Romney, which was briefly described by the Rev. G. M. Livett and the Rev. J. Wilkinson, the Rector.

Upon the return of the members to New Romney the Annual Dinner was held in the Assembly Rooms. Lord Stanhope presided, supported by the Mayor, Alderman Edwin Finn, Lieut.-Colonel Pennefather, Mr. Arthur Finn, the Rev. G. M. and Mrs. Livett, Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland Woodruff, the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, and about sixty others.

The Evening Meeting was held at the National School Room, under the Presidency of Lieut.-Colonel N. Pennefather.

Mr. Arthur Finn, the Local Secretary for New Romney, read an interesting paper, "Notes and Extracts from Lydd Records," which was much appreciated by all present, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him at the close.

A paper was also read by the Rev. G. M. Livett on "Leaden Fonts," which was well illustrated by lantern slides, and a hearty vote of thanks to this gentleman brought the proceedings to a conclusion.

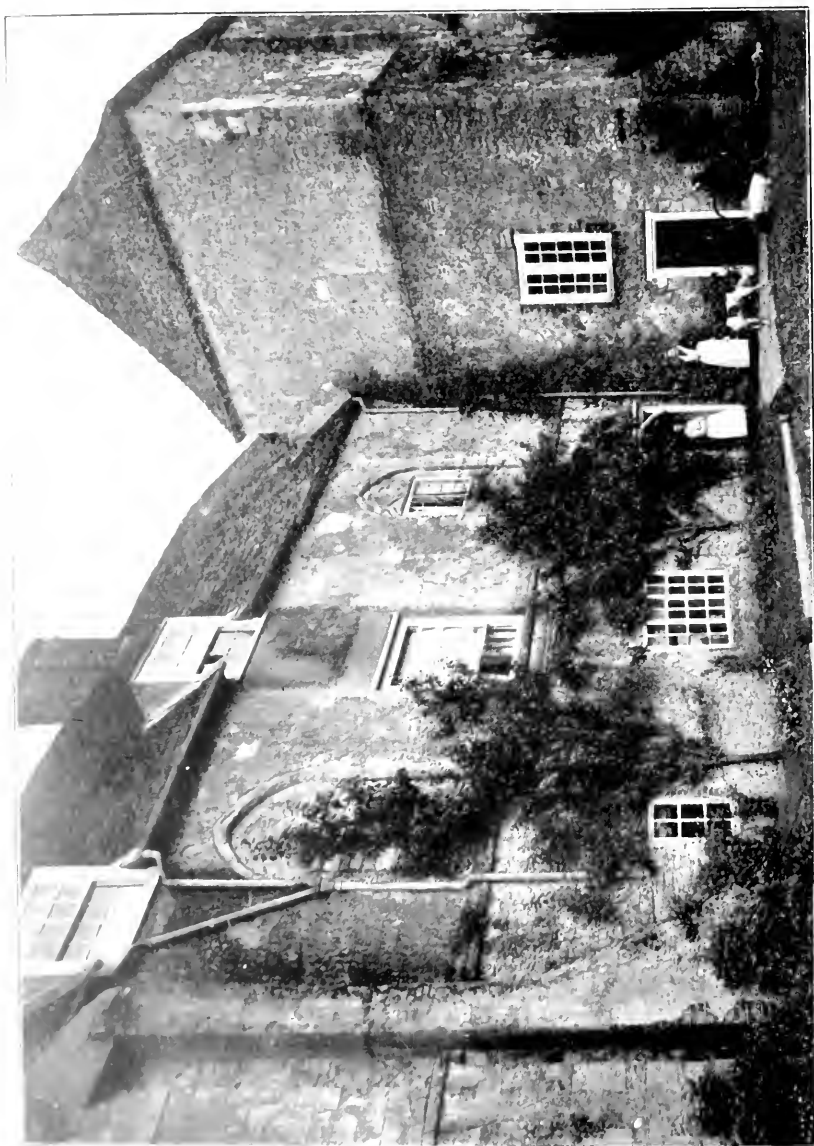
On Wednesday the 27th the company partook of luncheon and proceeded in carriages to St. Mary's in the Marsh, where some delay was caused by a heavy thunderstorm. The members were received by the Rector, the Rev. E. W. Woolatt, and the Church was described by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff. Ivychurch was next visited, where the Rector, the Rev. J. A. Miller, described the fine Church, to the fabric of which some extensive and much needed repairs are in course of execution.

At Ruckinge, which was also visited, the members were welcomed by the Rev. R. Hamer, and the Church of St. Mary Magdalene was described by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott.

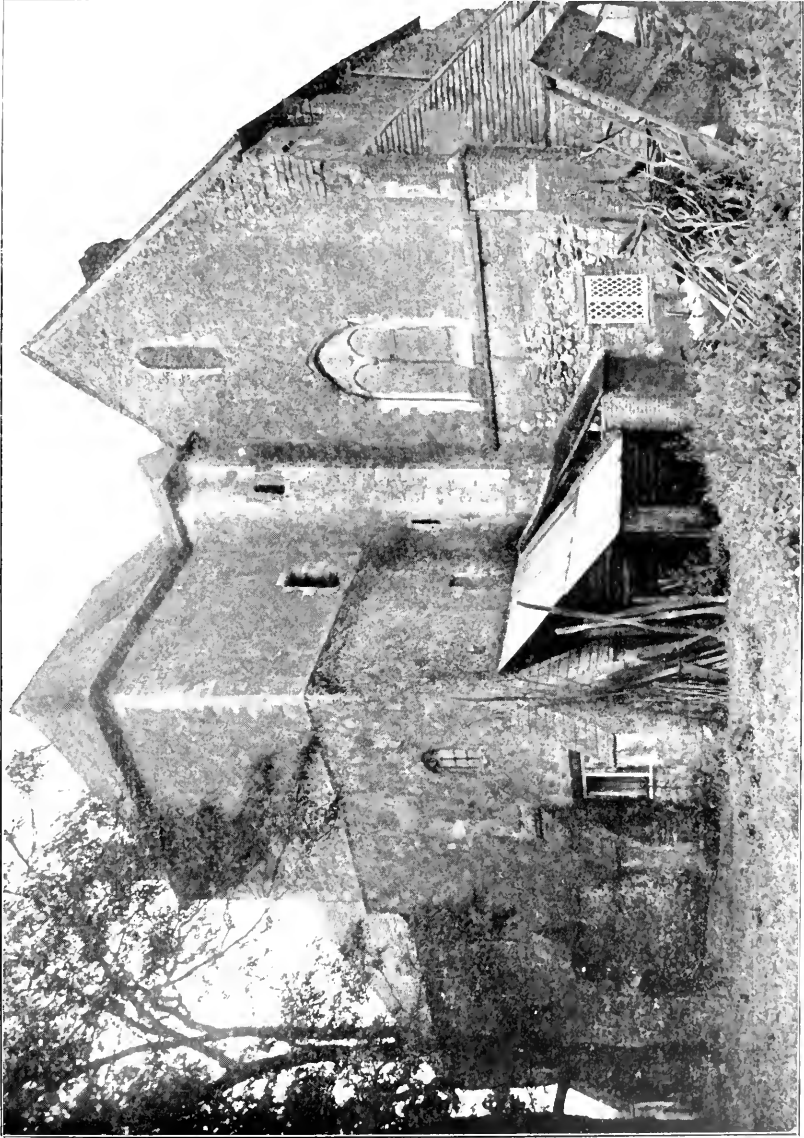
Owing to delays caused by the wet weather it was decided to omit the visit to Bilsington Church and to proceed at once to the Priory, where, after tea, kindly provided for the members of the Society by Mr. and Mrs. W. Stonebridge, Mr. Cumberland Woodruff read the following paper on the remains of the Augustinian Priory:—

BILSINGTON PRIORY.

The Priory of Bilsington was founded in 1253 by John Mansell, Provost of Beverley, and dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine.



BILSINGTON PRIORY, W.



BILSINGTON PRIORY, E.

The founder, a man of note in Henry the Third's reign, and described by Matthew Paris as "prudent, circumspect, and rich," stood high in the King's favour, and received so many preferments at his hands that he is generally spoken of as "the great pluralist." Ecclesiastic, lawyer, soldier, diplomatist—John Mansell may indeed be described as a man who in his time played many parts.

Bilsington is mentioned in Domesday as held by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and on his forfeiture came into the hands of the Earls of Arundel, being held in grand serjeanty by the service of presenting the King's Cup on his coronation. On the death of Hugh, Earl of Arundel, in 1243, the manor was divided amongst his four sisters as coheireses, and Upper Bilsington, or Bilsington Priory as it was afterwards called, became a distinct manor from Lower Bilsington, which included the Church and Court Lodge. A vestige of the original tenure remained. In the third year of Edward I. the Prior of Bilsington is described as having part of a serjeanty, holding this portion of the manor by serving the King with his cup on Whit Sunday.

Upon a commanding eminence of the clay hills, surrounded by woodland, much of which remains to this day, and overlooking Romney Marsh, the Priory, thus founded and endowed with the manor which afterwards bore its name, together with other lands, was built during the years succeeding the date of the foundation charter; the existing remains indicate about the third quarter of the thirteenth century.

The common seal of the Priory is affixed to the acknowledgment of supremacy amongst the Augmentation Office documents in the Public Record Office. It represents a king and queen seated under a rich Gothic canopy, and beneath them is a congregation in prayer. The legend is: SIGILLV[M] COMVNE . ECCLIE . BE . MARIE . DE BILSINGTONE.

The Priory shared the suppression of the lesser religious houses in 1535, the Prior and Convent signing their resignation on February 28th in that year, with those of Laugdon, Folkestone, and Dover. Its possessions were then valued at £69 ss. clear annual revenue. The last Prior, John Moyse *alias* Tenterden, received a pension of £10 a year. The number of Canons at this time does not appear to have exceeded five or six. Two years after the surrender the site of the Priory was leased to Anthony St. Leger, Esq., of Ulcombe, and afterwards, in the twenty-ninth year of Henry VIII., the freehold was granted in exchange for

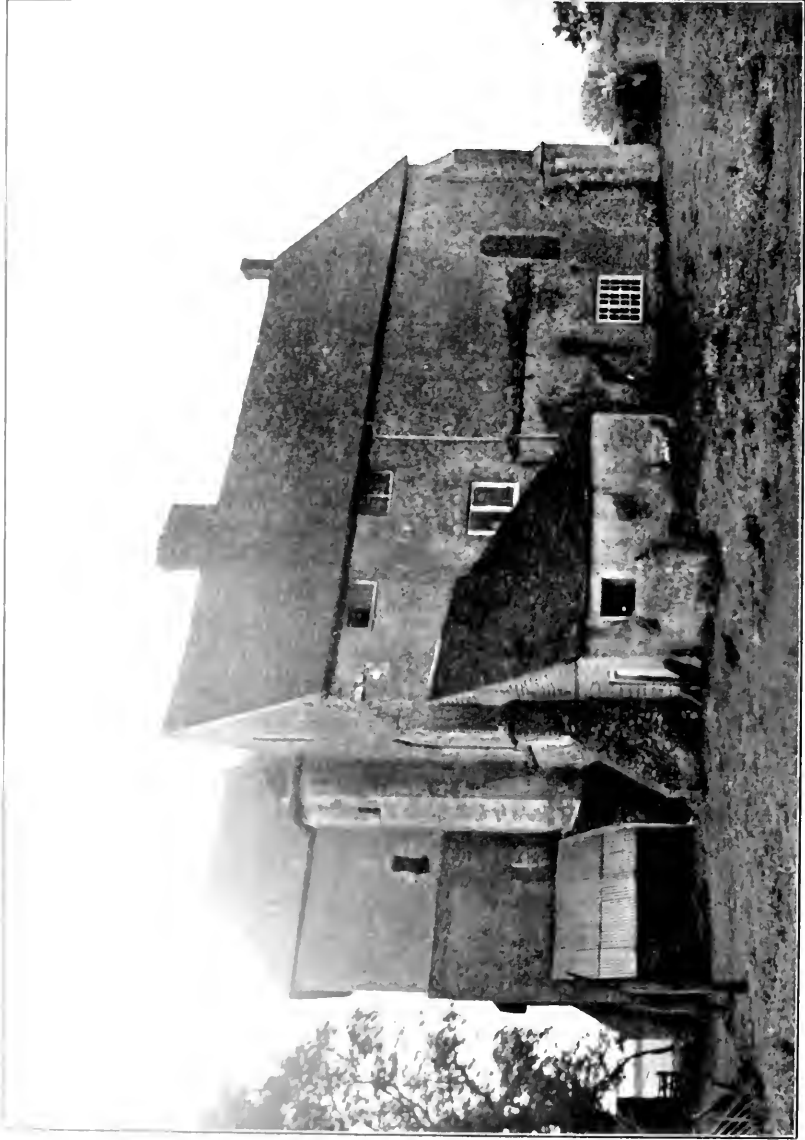
other lands to Thomas Crammer, Archbishop of Canterbury. The deed of exchange is amongst the Augmentation Office documents.

The existing remains of Bilsington Priory, although not extensive, are, I think, specially interesting as examples of the domestic architecture of the latter half of the thirteenth century, remains of which are very rare in our county. The buildings consist of a large hall 51 feet in length by 27 feet wide, forming the present farmhouse. At the south-east corner of this, and projecting about 19 feet eastward, is a rectangular building, originally of three stories, and communicating with the large hall by a spiral stone staircase in the angle. Southward of this tower-like structure, and carried on in a line with its eastern face, is a lower narrower building of two stories, measuring 22 feet by 17 feet 6 inches.

I should not like to speak with confidence; until excavations can be undertaken we cannot restore the ground plan of the Priory, but I think it is very possible that these are the infirmary hall and buildings. The plan bears a considerable general resemblance to that of the infirmary buildings at West Langdon, excavated by Mr. St. John Hope. On the other hand, if the traces of foundations shewn on the north side of the large building be those of cloisters, this hall may be the frater or refectory.

I fear our time will not permit of more than a cursory description of the remains. The walls are of rubble, 3 feet in thickness, and plastered. The coins and windows are of finely-jointed ashlar of admirable workmanship. The treacherous nature of the clay soil is recognized by the number of buttresses, and the danger of external enemies, owing to the nearness of the coast, by the small size and height from the ground of the windows.

The large hall building is divided into two stories by massive transverse beams, measuring $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 13 inches, the lower portion of the beams being 7 feet 6 inches from the ground. The walls are slightly recessed on the upper floor, a string-course running round just below the windows. These are of two lights, with quatrefoil above, of uniform design, the east and west windows with three on the south side remaining. There is a seat on one side of the east window. In the east gable is a small lancet window. Passing into the large chamber to the south-east we find that the floor between the ground-level room and the one above has been destroyed. The first-floor room has a doorway at the east end of the south wall, windows on the north and east sides, and in the south wall to the west of the doorway. At the north-west



BILSINGTON PRIORY, N.

corner the wall is cut away to give direct access to the hall. The ceiling is divided into four panels by cross beams finely moulded, resting on twelve stone corbels. Under the cornice runs a plaster frieze 8 inches deep, shewing roses and foliage well executed. Ascending the newel staircase we come upon a room of the same area above. There are windows on each side of this, two doors, and a fireplace on the south side, of which the chimney may be seen from the exterior corbelled out of the south wall.

The fine moulding of the beams in this upper chamber should be noticed, due regard being had to the condition of the flooring, which appears to be barely self-supporting, and wholly unequal to sustain the additional weight of our Society. The upper room of the two-storied building to the south of the tower has two doorways on its north side, and a window on the east.

The north side of the hall shews the communications with other portions of the Priory. There is a blocked doorway in the west end of the wall on the ground floor, and another slightly to the east above. Four stone brackets remain, which may have supported a pentice. About one hundred yards north-west of the Priory are two large fishponds. There is also a pond close to the buildings on the south side.

It is hoped that at some future time it may be possible to make excavations to determine the plan of the Priory. The Black Canons were not their own masons, and great variety of plan is seen in their house. I do not think plans have been recovered of any of the other houses of Austin Canons in Kent, viz., Leeds, Tunbridge, Cumbwell, and Westwood in Lesnes, and in some cases it would be impossible to do so now. Remains of the Church and other buildings probably exist in the broken ground to the north of the present house, and as the site is not, as in many other cases, covered with later buildings, a comparatively slight disturbance of the soil might lead to an interesting addition to our knowledge of a Kentish priory.

After votes of thanks had been passed to all those who had contributed to the entertainment of the members, the party once more took carriages and drove to Ham Street Station, bringing to a conclusion a very successful Meeting, in spite of the inclement weather on the second day.

Among those present during the two days (in addition to those mentioned above) were Mr. and Mrs. Burch Rosher, Mr. Mapleton

Chapman, Dr. Hick, Mr. R. H. Daglish, Mr. B. Bannon, Mr. R. Clout, Mr. L. Fawell, Mr. R. Hinds, Mr. G. B. Anderson, Mr. Hills, Mr. Essington Hughes, Mr. G. Wickham, the Hon. Marsham Townshend, the Rev. A. J. Pearman, Major Aitkin Roberts, Mr. R. S. Jones, Mr. R. Cooke, Mr. J. Broad, Mr. E. J. Wells, the Rev. A. A. Carré, Rev. D. Mackinnon, Mr. G. Saunders, Mr. W. T. Vincent, Mr. W. F. Nicholls, Colonel Cavanagh, Miss Hampden Hobart, Mr. W. J. Mercer, Mr. J. Stokes, Mr. E. C. Youens (Hon. Photographer), and many others.

September 13th, 1904.—The Council met this day at the Bridge Chamber, Rochester. There were ten members present, Mr. F. F. Giraud in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting of the Council were read and approved.

The election of an Honorary Secretary for the Rochester and Bromley districts was postponed till the December Meeting.

The Honorary Secretary was requested to write to Mr. B. Wadmore expressing the regret of the Council at his resignation of the Local Secretaryship for the Tonbridge district, and to write to Dr. Fancock, asking him to undertake the duties.

The question of Local Secretary for Sandwich and Westerham was deferred.

It was resolved to send a copy of Vol. XXVI. to Miss Bateman of Cambridge, at the instance of the Historical Society of Berlin.

It was resolved to continue the subscription to the Pipe Roll Society.

It was resolved to defer exchanging publications with the Thoresby Society for a year, and not to subscribe to the Official Year Book of Scientific Societies.

A letter was read from Mr. Chamberlain with regard to the preservation of the old Tilt Yard and Gateway at Eltham Palace, and it was resolved that the letter be sent to Lord Stanhope, who could probably bring his influence to bear on the subject.

After some discussion it was resolved that the next Annual Meeting be held at Gravesend.

The accounts of the New Romney Meeting were passed.

Votes of thanks were accorded to: The Local Committee at New Romney, coupled with the name of Mr. Arthur Finn; the Mayor and Corporation of New Romney; the Mayor and Cor-

poration of Lydd; the Clergy of the various Churches visited; Mr. Gardner Waterman; Dr. Cock.

It was resolved that the Honorary Secretary should keep an account of his personal expenses.

The Honorary Secretary was requested to give an order on the Bank for the Insurance Premiums on the Society's collections at Maidstone.

The following were elected Ordinary Members of the Society: D. G. Carman, Esq., Rev. George Norwood, Sir George Donaldson, H. J. Ward, Esq., Col. George Malcolm Fox, Mrs. Marian Jane Fox, Herbert Rowe Leatham, Esq., Mr. A. Crocker, Miss Isabella Margaret Fletcher, Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

Mr. Bureh Rosher agreed to write to Lord Curzon that, according to Rule 15, he had been placed on the list of Vice-Presidents.

December 8th, 1904.—The Council met this day, by kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, in the Cathedral Treasury, Canterbury. There were eleven members present, Mr. G. M. Arnold in the Chair.

Before the business of the Meeting commenced, the Chairman referred in feeling terms to the loss the Society has sustained by the death of the Rev. Canon C. F. Routledge and Mr. Cumberland Woodruff, and the Honorary Secretary was directed to write letters of condolence to Mrs. Routledge and Mrs. Woodruff.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and approved.

The Honorary Secretary then reported on the arrears question, and it was decided that the accounts should be submitted to Messrs. King and Son, the Auditors, and that they should be asked to finally report on them at the next Meeting of the Council.

Mr. E. Farley Cobb was appointed Local Secretary for Rochester and Rochester district. The Honorary Secretary was directed to furnish Mr. Cobb with a list of Subscribers in his district.

Mr. R. Wingate of Hildenborough and Mr. Alfred Henry Gardner of Folkestone were appointed Honorary Secretaries for Tonbridge and Folkestone districts respectively.

The Honorary Local Secretaries for Westerham and Sandwich having resigned, the Honorary Secretary was asked to undertake those duties *pro tem*.

It was resolved unanimously to cancel the appointment of Mr. Adam Walker as Honorary Local Secretary for the Bromley district, under Rule 18. The question of a successor was deferred

till the next Meeting. Gravesend was decided upon as the place for the next Annual Meeting.

A small Committee, consisting of Mr. G. M. Arnold, Mr. A. A. Arnold, and the Honorary Secretary, was appointed to arrange the details of the Meeting.

It was decided to exchange publications with the Thoresby Society.

A letter was read from Mr. John Stokes of Margate on the subject of holding Meetings in the winter, with the object of inducing people to become members of the Society; and the Honorary Secretary was directed to write, saying that the subject had already been before the Council, and that it was the intention of the Council to consider the matter.

On a letter from the Kent Photographic Survey Society being read, the Honorary Secretary was directed to write to the Secretary offering some negatives in the possession of the Kent Archaeological Society, which it was thought would be of use.

Mr. A. A. Arnold read a letter from Mr. Colyer-Fergusson with reference to the Weldon Tomb; it was unanimously resolved to give £5 towards its restoration.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Mapleton Chapman for his gift to the Society of "The Cathedral Builders," and to Mr. E. C. Youens for a collection of photographs illustrating the Meeting of the Society at Rochester.

The Honorary Secretary was also requested to write to Mrs. Scott Robertson, thanking her for her gifts.

Mr. Woodruff read a letter from Mr. R. H. E. Hill on the subject of quarterly publications, but the Council decided not to take any action.

The Honorary Secretary was requested to send out cards with the dates of the Council Meetings for next year.

The following were elected Ordinary Members of the Society: Mrs. Routledge, Mr. David Davies, Mr. T. A. Hodges, Rev. H. E. T. Cruso, Mr. Arthur Barton.

March 9th, 1905.—The Council met this day at the Society's Rooms, Maidstone. There were eleven members present, the Rev. A. J. Pearman in the Chair. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and approved.

Letters of thanks were then read from Mrs. Routledge and Mrs. Woodruff.

Letters from Lord Stanhope suggesting July 25th and 26th as dates for the Annual Meeting, and fixing June 7th for the next Council Meeting, were also read.

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff read a letter from Mr. Ernest Hill asking for the loan of the wood block of St. John's, Sutton at Hone, which was granted.

The Auditor, Mr. King, was then called in and read his report on the arrears and accounts for 1904. The report was approved.

It was resolved, "That these figures be put upon record and a full statement made in the next Volume by the Honorary Secretary with the assistance of Mr. Arnold and Mr. Woodruff."

Mr. Burch Rosher proposed and Mr. Giraud seconded, "That all Subscriptions, Entrance Fees, and Life Compositions received from time to time by any of the Honorary Local Secretaries shall be paid by them to one of the Society's Bankers on or before the first days of June and November in each year, to enable the Pass Books to be made up ready for presentation at the next Quarterly Meeting of the Council by the Honorary Treasurers or Honorary Secretary; and at the same time the Honorary Local Secretaries shall forward the corresponding Publishers' delivery orders for Volumes to the Honorary Secretary of the Society." After some discussion this was carried.

It was resolved that Mr. L. M. Biden be asked to carry out the duties of Honorary Local Secretary for the Bromley district.

The dates of the Annual Meeting at Gravesend were fixed for July 25th and 26th.

Mr. Colyer-Fergusson's name was added to the small Committee appointed to arrange the details of the Annual Meeting.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. Benjamin Austen of Walmer for his gift to the Society of his privately printed works: *The Vanished Gates of the City of Canterbury* and *The Gates of the Cinque Port and Borough of Sandwich*. It was also decided that Mr. Austen be granted the privilege of using the Society's library for the purpose of investigation and research.

It was agreed to subscribe £10 towards repairing and binding the Bishops' Registers, Act Books, etc., in the Diocesan Registry at Rochester.

It was agreed to exchange publications with the Essex Society, and to allow the Oxford Historical Society to become Subscribers to the Kent Archæological Society without payment of entrance fee.

On a letter being read from Mr. Harold Sands with reference to Lympne Castle, the Honorary Secretary was requested to write to the owner asking that Mr. Sands should represent the Society for the purpose of making a plan of the Castle.

The Society's gold ornaments were placed before the Members of the Council, and the Honorary Secretary was requested to insure them for £500, to provide for their safe keeping, and have them placed in a proper case.

The following were elected Ordinary Members of the Society: Henry Gould, Esq., M.R.C.S., D. Montgomerie, Esq., the Rev. A. B. Littlewood, Joseph Stanley Roper, Esq., Miss Routledge, the Rev. S. York, Percy J. Baker, Esq., the Rev. F. Partridge, Rev. H. L. Beardmore, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Cumberland Woodruff.

May 11th, 1905.—A Special Meeting of the Council was held at the Society's Room, Maidstone. Fourteen members were present, Mr. G. M. Arnold in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and with the following addition were approved: "That the Society's Collections be insured against burglary as well as fire, and that the gold ornaments be kept in the strong room at the Maidstone Museum, except in case of emergency."

The Chairman alluded in feeling terms to the death of Lord Stanhope, and it was resolved that a special letter of condolence be sent to Lady Stanhope.

It was also decided that a portrait of Lord Stanhope be acquired from Messrs. Walton and Co., of Shaftesbury Avenue, framed, and hung in the Society's Rooms.

After some discussion it was decided that the Council should recommend to the general body of members that Lord Northbourne be asked to accept the post of President of the Society, a Special General Meeting for this purpose to be held on Wednesday, June 7th, in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. J. A. Boodle for his present to the Society's Library of a volume of the Early English Text Society, *The Mediæval Records*.

The following were made Ordinary Members of the Society: Mrs. Scott Robertson, the Dean of Rochester, J. H. Bridge, Esq., Lewis Haynes, Esq.

June 7th, 1905.—A Special General Meeting was held this day, by kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, at the Cathedral

Library, Canterbury, at 12 o'clock. Sixteen members were present, Mr. G. M. Arnold occupying the Chair.

The Honorary Secretary having read the notice convening the Meeting, the Chairman proposed that Lord Northbourne should be elected President of the Society. He pointed out the interest Lord Northbourne took in Archaeology, how he was one of the Trustees of the St. Augustine's Abbey Fund, to which he had given substantial assistance. The proposal was seconded by Mr. H. Mapleton Chapman, who likewise pointed out the fitness of Lord Northbourne for the post. The election was unanimous.

At the request of the Chairman, the Honorary Secretary read a letter of thanks for their sympathy from the present Lord Stanhope, and it was ordered that the letter be recorded on the Minutes.

[*Copy of Letter.*]

Chevening, Sevenoaks.

May 14th, 1905.

Sir,

Would you be so good as to convey from my mother (Lady Stanhope) and us all our deep thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Kent Archaeological Society for their most kind and touching resolution of sympathy and condolence.

My dear Father took so keen an interest in this Society that it is an additional source of gratification to us to realize how fully this feeling was appreciated by its Members.

Trusting that you will be so good as to convey to the Council our gratitude for their kindness,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

STANHOPE.

On behalf of us all I write also to thank you for your kind personal message of condolence.

The Hon. Sec., Kent Archaeological Society.

This closed the business, and the Meeting resolved itself into the usual June Council Meeting. There were ten members present, presided over by Mr. G. M. Arnold.

The Minutes of the last Council Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman rose and made some feeling allusion to the death of Mr. Burch Rosher of Walmer, and moved that a letter of condolence should be sent to Mrs. Burch Rosher. This was carried unanimously. The proposed programme of the forthcoming Gravesend Meeting was approved, subject to an alteration in the route on the second day, it being considered desirable to visit Northfleet, Stone, and Darenth Churches.

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Burch Rosher on the Fordwich Town Trust was filled by the appointment of Mr. Chapman.

A letter from Mr. Robert Hoar of Maidstone, with regard to the proposed demolition of the old Gate House at the entrance of the Palace Gardens, was read by the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Livett told the Council that he had been present with a deputation to the Corporation to protest against its destruction. He had pointed out that the building was certainly old, being fourteenth-century work, that any objection to its present ugliness could easily be put right, and that the objection as to its interfering with a view of the Church would not hold good, as it was the fault of the trees. It was resolved that the Honorary Secretary write to the General Purposes Committee, saying that the Council of the Kent Archaeological Society, while fully appreciating the good work done in the neighbourhood of the Palace, earnestly deprecated the demolition of the ancient gatehouse.

The following were elected members of the Society: Messrs. E. J. Holden, Jesse Lamilly Thomas, A. G. Little, Mrs. Ashley Dodd, Mrs. Gascoyne.

The Annual Meeting was held at the town of Gravesend on Tuesday, July 25th, 1905.

The Noble President, Lord Northbourne, was with the members of the Society met by the Mayor, G. M. Arnold, Esq., D.L., F.S.A., and Corporation at the Town Hall, and welcomed in a few well chosen words, to which Lord Northbourne cordially replied.

The General Meeting was then proceeded with.

Lord Northbourne called upon the Secretary to read the Report, which was adopted on the motion of the Noble Lord, seconded by the Mayor, Mr. G. M. Arnold.

Dr. Charles Cotton of Ramsgate was unanimously elected a member of the Council.

The six retiring members of the Council, Messrs. A. A. Arnold, Leland L. Duncan, Arthur Fim, J. Oldrid Scott, the Rev. T. S. Frampton, and the Hon. Robert Marsham-Townshend, were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Arnold proposed, Mr. Chapman seconded, and it was carried unanimously, "That the retiring Auditors, Messrs. Herbert Hordern and C. F. Hooper, be re-elected."

On the proposal of the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, seconded by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. Meadows Cowper, F.S.A., was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

The following Ordinary Members were elected: Spencer Borden, Esq., Interlaken, Fall River, Mass., U.S.A., the Rev. H. D. Dale, M.A., Hythe Vicarage, Kent, Martin Miller, Esq., Waterfield, Scotts Lane, Shortlands.

This concluded the Business Meeting, and the company, which consisted of over 200 members and their friends, proceeded in carriages to the residence of the Mayor at Milton Hall, where they were entertained at luncheon in a spacious marquee near the entrance to the Park.

At the conclusion of the repast Lord Northbourne said it was impossible for the company to separate without thanking Mr. G. M. Arnold for the entertainment that he had afforded them, and wishing Mr. and Mrs. Arnold many years of health in which to enjoy their demesne among such beautiful surroundings.

A move was then made for the brakes, and after a pleasant drive a visit was made to Shorne Church, where the members of the Society were welcomed by the Rev. A. L. Coates, M.A., who gave an interesting historical account of the Church.

The party then drove on to Cobham Church through beautiful scenery, and on arrival were received by the Rev. A. Berger, M.A. The Rev. A. A. Arnold read a paper dealing with the architectural beauties of the Church, and minutely explained the magnificent brasses. A leaflet kindly drawn up by Mr. Arnold shewing the exact position of the brasses with their names and dates was presented to each member of the Society. The Rev. A. Berger also added some interesting remarks.

It was intended to visit Cobham College, but as the time was so short and the company most anxious to get to Cobham Hall, this was omitted, and from the Church the party proceeded at once to the ancestral home of the Earl of Daruley, who gave a hearty welcome to the Society on behalf of the Countess and himself.

Lord Darnley suggested that the party should be divided into three for the sake of convenience, and this being done enabled all to visit the mansion and grounds and partake of tea. The Earl and Countess personally conducted the various parties through the rooms and corridors, explaining the various valuable oil paintings by the great masters.

Great interest was taken in the room built for Queen Elizabeth, who twice stayed at the Hall. A small British encampment in the Park, of which a large part of the defences was plainly visible, was visited under the guidance of the Honorary Secretary.

Reassembling on the lawn, Lord Northbourne said he was sure that it was the wish of everyone that he should cordially thank Lord and Lady Darnley for the kind entertainment that they had provided for them in allowing them to view their beautiful and historic place. Lord Darnley replied that nothing afforded Lady Darnley and himself so much pleasure as meeting their friends and taking them round their old home. He only regretted that the company had not more time to spend. Hearty cheers were given for Lord and Lady Darnley, and the party then drove back to Gravesend.

The Annual Dinner took place at the Clarendon Hotel, Lord Northbourne, the President, in the Chair. He was supported by the Dean of Rochester, the Mayor (Mr. G. M. Arnold), Dr. Firth, the Rev. G. M. Livett, Mrs. Livett, Mrs. Routledge, Mr. W. E. Hughes, and about sixty others.

The Evening Meeting was held at the Town Hall, when the Mayor gave an able address on Gravesend from the earliest times to the present day, which was much appreciated by the small number of members who attended.

On Wednesday, July 26th, the members took luncheon at the Clarendon Hotel, and proceeded in carriages to St. Botolph's Church, Northfleet, where they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. W. F. W. Forre, M.A. The architectural beauties of the Church were explained by the Rev. G. M. Livett.

Stone Church was next visited, where the Rev. Canon Murray received the party and gave a short address, which was supplemented by the Rev. G. M. Livett, who pointed out that some parts of the Church bore a great resemblance to work in Westminster Abbey, and were probably by the same architect.

Proceeding onwards the party visited Darenth Church, where the Rev. H. B. Stevens gave an interesting explanation of the



Stanhope

architecture of the Church, and the Rev. G. M. Livett again kindly added a few remarks on some portions of the building, about which some controversy exists.

The party then returned to Gravesend, and brought to a conclusion a pleasant and successful Meeting.

Obituary Notices.

EARL STANHOPE, F.S.A.*

Lord Stanhope, the genial President of our Society for nearly fifteen years, passed away on Wednesday, April 19th, deeply regretted by all who had been brought into contact with him during his useful and strenuous life. Arthur Philip Stanhope was born in 1838, the eldest son of the 5th Earl, the distinguished historian and sometime President of the Society of Antiquaries. After serving for some years in the Grenadier Guards he entered the House of Commons in 1869 as one of the representatives for Leominster. He subsequently sat for East Suffolk, and was one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury from 1874 to 1876. "In this office" (says the "Times") "as in his public services in other directions in after life, his courtesy and sound good sense were seen to great advantage, and commanded the respect of friends and opponents alike." As Lord-Lieutenant of Kent since 1890 he was always ready to bring the influence of his position to the assistance of every good work throughout the county, and for many years he took an important part in the work of the Ecclesiastical Commission, to which he acted as First Estates Commissioner since 1878. Notwithstanding the manifold calls upon his time and energy in other directions, our late President took a very active interest in the proceedings of the Kent Archæological Society; he was scarcely ever absent from the Annual Excursions, and for many years the hospitality of his London house was open to the Members of Council during their June Meeting.

* The portrait is from a photograph lent by Messrs. Elliott and Fry of 55 Baker Street.

CUMBERLAND HENRY WOODRUFF, B.C.L., F.S.A.*

Cumberland Woodruff, one of the Hon. Editors of *Archæologia Cantiana*, who died at his home in Folkestone on Tuesday, October 4th, 1904, was born at Upchurch, near Sittingbourne, in 1847, the second son of the late Rev. John Woodruff, Vicar of the parish. Upchurch is well known to most Kentish archæologists as the site of extensive Roman potteries, and it is probable that the influence of his early surroundings gave him that bias towards antiquarian pursuits, to which in after life he was so devoted. Educated at Winchester and Merton College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar in 1875 as a Member of Lincoln's Inn, and ten years later was appointed by the Master of the Rolls Keeper of the Chancery Master's Documents. For many years he did much useful work in connection with the preparation of the Calendars issued by the Public Record Office, but it is perhaps as an antiquary and collector that he will be chiefly remembered. A Member of our Society for thirty-five years, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries for a period almost equally long, Cumberland Woodruff contributed some valuable articles to the publications of both Societies, but neither the number nor importance of his Papers is in any way commensurate with the breadth and depth of his knowledge in several branches of Archæology. Perhaps it is not too much to say that for all-round knowledge of the antiquities of Kent he was in the very front rank, but his learning was concealed by so much modesty and reserve that probably few were aware of its extent. To his intimate friends, however, and most of all to his brother and co-editor, his great attainments were well known, and his unexpected removal leaves a place that it will be very hard to fill. As a collector of old oak furniture and of books relating to the County of Kent, he displayed excellent judgment; his collection of oak was gathered from all parts of the kingdom, and included specimens of considerable rarity. Of books, pamphlets, and prints relating to the County he accumulated a collection which (with one possible exception) was probably unique. His extensive collection of Roman fictile ware from the banks of the Medway was presented some years ago to the Eastgate Museum in Rochester.

* We are indebted to the liberality of R. Cooke, Esq., of Detling, for the portrait-block, which is taken from a photograph kindly lent by Mr. Hawke of Balm.



C. H. Woodruff

CANON CHARLES FRANCIS ROUTLEDGE, M.A., F.S.A.

DECEASED 2ND NOVEMBER 1904.

Charles Francis Routledge, son of the Rev. William Routledge, D.D., Rector of Cotleigh, near Honiton, Devonshire, was born on December 16th, 1838. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree (First Class Classical Tripos) in 1862, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of his College. In the same year he was ordained Deacon, and in the following year Priest, by the Bishop of Lincoln. After serving about a year as a Curate of Richmond, Surrey, he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, his district being in Yorkshire, and in 1869 he came to Canterbury in the same capacity. Living under the shadow of St. Martin's Church, he from the first took the greatest possible interest in it, and the important discoveries made in late years in the structure were mainly due to his enterprise, and were carried out under his supervision. His book on St. Martin's Church is a valuable contribution towards the elucidation of its history. Mr. Routledge was made an Honorary Canon of Canterbury by Archbishop Tait in 1874. For many years he was one of the most prominent and useful Members of our Society, acting as Honorary Editor of *Archæologia Cantiana* from 1891 to 1900, and contributing to its pages valuable papers on St. Martin's Church, Canterbury; St. Pancras Chapel; a Report of the discovery of certain bones in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, believed by some to be those of St. Thomas à Becket; and an Account of the Excavations in the Abbey Field at St. Augustine's, of which latter he was the prime mover and energetic superintendent.

W. H. BURCH ROSHER, Esq., J.P.

DECEASED 13TH MAY 1905.

Mr. Burch Rosher, who passed away in a sadly sudden manner last May, was born in 1834, the only son of the late William Rosher, J.P., of Northfleet, Kent. He was called to the Bar as a Member of Lincoln's Inn in 1861, and practised for some years on the South-Eastern Circuit and at Birmingham. About twenty-five years ago he retired from active practice, and after spending some time in travelling on the Continent settled at Walmer, where for the last ten years of his life he ably represented the interests

of our Society as Local Secretary for the district. During his residence at Walmer Mr. Rosher was very energetic, as churchwarden and one of the Secretaries of the Building Committee, in forwarding the erection of the handsome new Church overlooking the Glen, opened in 1888, and took a still more prominent part in raising funds for the completion of the tower in accordance with the designs of Sir Arthur Blomfield, as a memorial to the late Earl Granville; the tower was dedicated by the late Archbishop Benson on 13th April 1893. At the same time, or a little later, the nave of the ancient Norman Church was restored to its original form by the removal of the annexe built at the beginning of the nineteenth century. During the visit of our Society to Deal in 1898 the restored Church was visited, and the Members were hospitably entertained by Mr. Burch Rosher at his house. Mr. Rosher was a County Councillor for the Eastry No. 2 District, and a Justice of the Peace for the County, and Cinque Ports Division, and was unremitting in the discharge of his public duties. He will be much missed at the Annual Meetings of our Society, at which for many years he had been one of the most regular attendants, and still more at the Quarterly Meetings of the Council, where his energy, capacity for detail, and methodical exactness were very conspicuous. Mr. Rosher married in 1865 Henrietta, only daughter of the late Richard Griffiths Welford, Esq., of Coventry, J.P. for Warwickshire and Judge of the County Courts, who survives him.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT,
1902—1904.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. GEORGE PAYNE, F.L.S., F.S.A.

BOUGHTON ALUPH.—Mr. H. F. Abell of Kennington Hall, Ashford, kindly informs me of the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon interment in Mr. Tarbutt's chalk quarry opposite Whitehill, within a mile of Boughton Aluph, to the west of the British trackway (Pilgrim Road), at the point where the road from Wye to Challock crosses it. The remains of a human skeleton were found accompanied by the following articles :—

A sword, length of hilt $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of blade $29\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; an iron stand with three legs and three branches, with fragments of wood adhering to the latter, leading Mr. Abell to suppose that the branches had originally supported a Cup. The stand measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and the space between the branches $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches ; an iron spear-head, a pick-head, a bronze key, a hinge, a pair of bronze tweezers, a bronze buckle and portions of another, a spur, two belt fasteners, a small iron knife, sundry pieces of iron, and ten Roman coins.

Unfortunately Mr. Abell was unable to get these objects sent to me for examination, otherwise a more correct description could have been furnished.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—During the works connected with the construction of the new dock opposite Upnor Castle, a fine palaeolithic flint celt was found just below the surface of the marsh. A short time after I was fortunate enough to discover another upon Chatham Lines, by the gate leading into the Officers' Recreation Ground ; it had been thrown out by the sappers engaged in constructing a military railway near by. Both specimens are now in the Rochester Museum.

ROCHESTER.—After the National Provincial Bank was rebuilt a cesspool was sunk in the garden in rear of the premises, when the workmen employed came upon, at six feet from the surface, the wall of a Roman building. Luckily it was not necessary to remove it, hence I was able to take the following details:—

The wall was two feet thick, and constructed of irregular blocks of Kentish Rag to a depth of six feet, then came a double bonding course of red tiles, then two feet six inches of rag, then a single course of tiles, then three feet of rag. By the courtesy of Mr. Evans, the Manager of the Bank, I was permitted to prosecute further research, when a return wall was discovered.

These foundations were met with at a distance of sixty-six feet to the south of the northern wall of the city, which forms the boundary of the Bank garden.

ROMAN WALL OF ROCHESTER.—In the Autumn of 1902 some buildings which stood immediately to the west of Brooker's forge on "The Common" were demolished, thus exposing a large portion of the city wall, against which they had been built. These operations offered an excellent opportunity to examine the wall, at this point, to its foundation. This I was kindly allowed to do in conjunction with Mr. Banks, the City Surveyor. At 7 feet 2 inches from the surface the labourers came upon the "set-off," which projected 8 inches; below this, at 8 feet 10 inches, the base of the wall was reached. Above the "set-off" were seven courses of Kentish Rag blocks in 4 feet 5 inches, set in mortar 3 inches thick. Above the regular courses the "core" is denuded of facing-stones to a height of 9 feet; above this occurs 2 feet of modern facing, with brickwork to the present summit of the wall.

The above are valuable particulars to have obtained, as they shew that some fourteen or fifteen feet of the northern wall of the city is pure Roman masonry from the base at that portion under consideration. The faced part of the wall corresponded exactly with that remaining above ground at the East Gate, in rear of Leonard's shop, except that the stones were not so weathered by exposure to the elements.

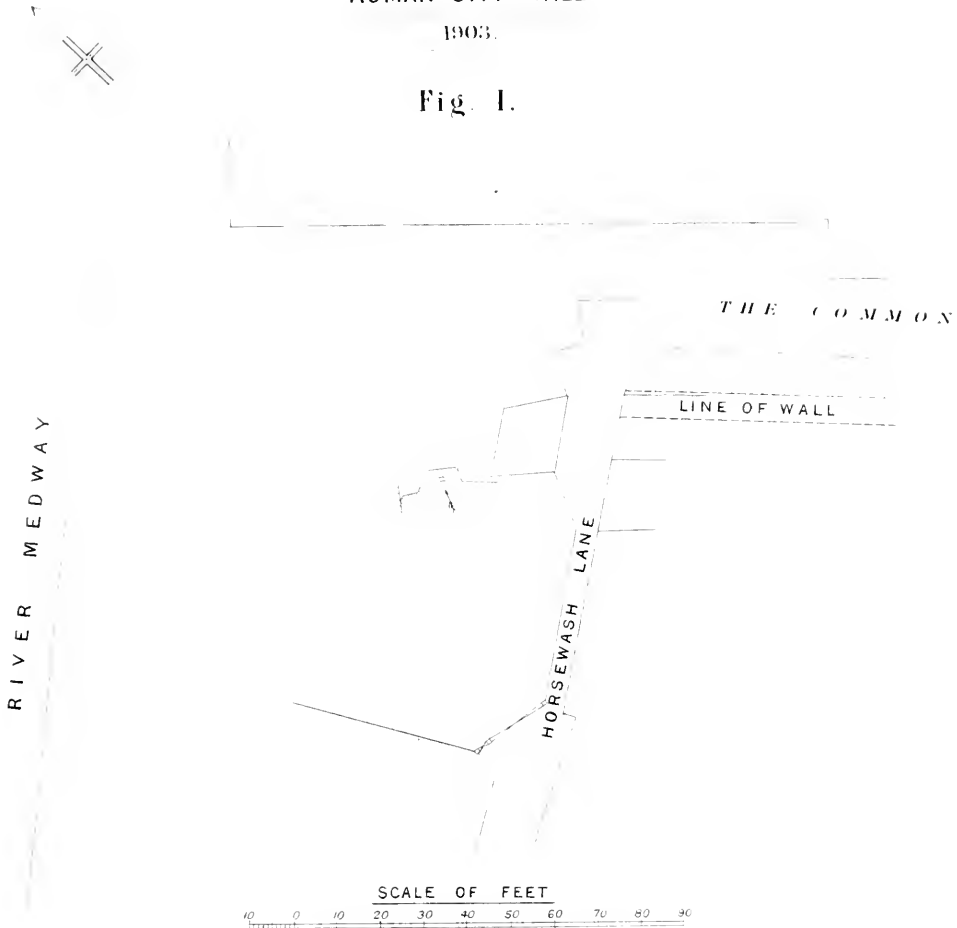
This fine stretch of masonry has recently been re-pointed, and re-faced at the base where the facing-stones had given way. On the top of the Roman work the vegetation and plants con-

CITY OF ROCHESTER

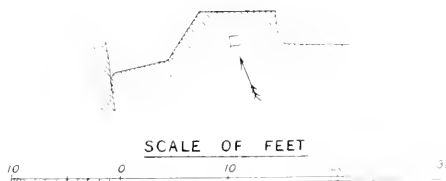
PLAN OF NORTH WEST CORNER OF ROMAN CITY WALL.

1903.

Fig. 1.



BLOCK PLAN.



DETAIL PLAN

cealed a bonding course of tiles, to which reference was made in my account of the identification of the Roman wall of the city in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI. Photographs of this portion of the wall have been taken by Mr. H. Wingent of the Kent Photographic Survey Society.

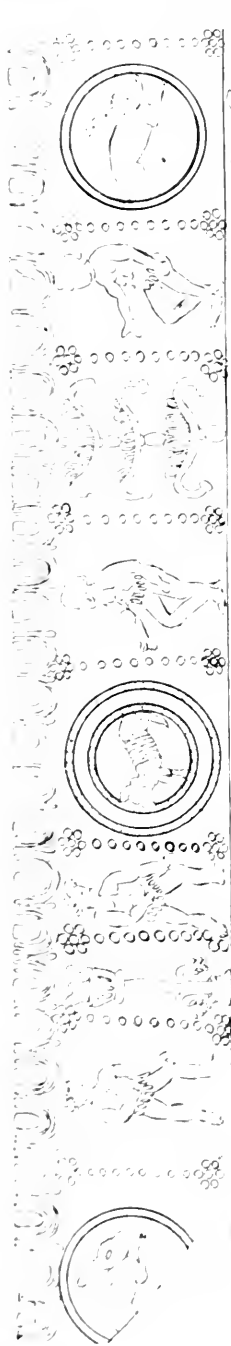
HOO ST. WERBURGH.—A gold British coin found by a lad in a plantation at Hoo has recently been acquired for the Rochester Museum. Sir John Evans has recorded the discovery of similar coins in the same locality, and describes the present specimen as of a common British type.

ROCHESTER.—During the erection of the new premises of Messrs. Franklin Homan on the south side of High Street, between Eastgate and Star Hill, the southern edge of the Roman paved way through the city was exposed to view beneath the pavement along the entire front of the building. The section was as follows:—

Accumulated soil under paved foot-way, 1 foot 3 inches; top of Roman road, paved with “headers” of Kentish Rag laid in stiff dark clay, 6 inches; then pebble gravel mixed with stiff clay, as above, and rammed, 6 inches; then chalk and flints, rammed, 1 foot 9 inches, resting upon the natural soil.

In *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIII., pp. 1—3, I endeavoured to lay down the course of the Roman way from Chatbam Hill to Rochester, of which the portion under consideration is a continuation, hence the above discovery is a welcome proof of the correctness of the opinions therein set forth, which were based upon the evidence supplied by an early plan of the locality given at page 20 of that volume. The prominent projection of Mr. Boucher’s shop at the foot of Star Hill, and the two shops adjoining to the west, is now explained. When the more modern road along the base of “The Banks” was constructed the shops referred to entirely overlapt the Roman way coming from Orange Terrace, and now mark the line of the later road. Beyond these shops the line of houses up to the East Gate practically represent the limit of the southern edge of the Roman way, as proved by the discovery in front of Messrs. Homan’s establishment.

In the year 1902 the Phoenix Inn and house adjoining, which had stood since the sixteenth century in the High Street to the



George S. ...

EMBOSSED DESIGN ON SAMIAN BOWL.

north of the Cathedral, were demolished. During excavations for the cellars of the new buildings the foundations of the northern wall that formerly enclosed the Priory of St. Andrew were, as was to be expected, met with. Foundations of another wall were also revealed running at right angles to the Priory wall towards Gundulf's Tower, but it had been so hacked about by having been used in later times as "footings" for brick buildings that it was impossible to determine their course with any degree of accuracy. While these operations were proceeding the writer was in constant attendance, and was rewarded by securing for the Local Museum portions of a pseudo-Samian bowl, three small brass Roman coins quite undecipherable, two "Bellarmine" jugs, two glass phials, glass flagons and other ware of the seventeenth century. The fragments of the Samian bowl have since been put together enabling us to give an illustration of the embossed design around it, which renders description unnecessary. The bowl is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. It is of fine lustre and exceedingly well made. The design is a novelty, but faulty.

During the rebuilding of Mr. Stanley's shop adjoining the Gordon Hotel, when excavations were made for cellars, the Roman level was reached (as usual in Rochester) at 8 feet. The workmen found a large brass of Antoninus Pius, a small brass with the head of Roma on the obverse, on the reverse Romulus and Remus being suckled by the wolf, a small brass of Constantinopolis bearing the Treves mint mark, the handle of a wine vessel (*seria*), and a bronze object of doubtful use.

The recent widening of the street anciently called "Cheldegate Lane," subsequently "Pump Lane," and now "Northgate," presented an excellent opportunity of testing whether any vestige remained beneath the road of the foundations of the gate of the city at this point. The authorities kindly allowed me to prosecute the necessary researches in conjunction with the City Surveyor. A wide trench was excavated along the Roman wall to a depth of 8 feet in front of the Quaker's Meeting House. The wall was intact, but the whole of the facing-stones had been removed. After the pavement was taken up to be set back to the new line our trench was continued across the main road, when we soon found that the wall had been destroyed for a space of about 6 feet to make way for a huge barrel drain, a gas main, and a water main. On passing these three mains the wall was not seen again, but we found the paved Roman road leading through what must have been part of the way beneath the gateway, so that the western side of the gate probably underlies the pavement in front of the Inn. Some day, when the old house is re-built, this may be seen.

In the year 1903 the Corporation of Rochester acquired a portion of land abutting on the river Medway which had hitherto formed part of the barge building yard of Mr. G. W. Gill. After the sheds were removed an opportunity was afforded of opening the ground at the north-west corner of the Roman wall. By permission of the authorities, and, again, with the valuable assistance of the City Surveyor, the work was commenced, resulting in the discovery of what appears to be a buttress against and bonded into the wall. Unfortunately only a small portion of the masonry could be laid bare as a workshop blocked the way, but the buttress, which was 4 feet 6 inches wide with a projection of 1 foot 9 inches, was fully revealed, and its position is indicated upon the accompanying Plan by an arrow. In Mr. Banks' Plan is inserted the presumed line of the wall, as given in the Ordnance Survey Map, which shews it coming in a straight line right up to Horsecwash Lane, whereas it probably begins to curve as it approaches that point, finally merging into the buttressed portion we have lately discovered. The space between the latter and the river is all "made ground," and piled with baulks of timber for wharfage purposes. In Roman times such did not exist, and the base of the city wall then, at the north-west corner, was washed by every tide, necessitating buttresses, one of which has been brought to light. It gives me pleasure to state how much I am

indebted to Mr. G. W. Gill for allowing me to extend my researches into his premises.

In *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI., I stated that the front wall of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Rochester was built upon the foundations of the Roman city wall. In consequence of the discovery of the true line of the latter this was a safe inference. It is, however, a satisfaction to record that the statement has since been proved by a large section of it being laid bare during the extension of the drawing room at the western extremity of the now remaining wing of the palace. The workmen had to remove about a foot in depth over an area of a few yards of the rock-like masonry, and were obliged to resort to a crow-bar and maw-hammer before they could make any impression upon it. The same difficulty confronted the labourers when Miss Spong's house at Eastgate was converted into a shop after her death. During the alterations the whole length of this portion of the Roman wall on its inner side was revealed.

BIDDENDEN.—Mr. J. Ellis Mace of Tenterden kindly writes that six urns containing bones have been found in a railway cutting one mile north of Biddenden on the Rother Valley Railway. These are probably Roman interments.

MEDWAY MARSHES.—A group of eleven Roman vases found in the Burnt Wick *saltings*, in the parish of Upchurch, has recently been acquired by the writer. The specimens are all of Upchurch ware, and, as will be seen from the accompanying illustration (Fig. 3), are of the usual type, with the exception of the highest vessel on the left. This is of unusual form and fine finish; it is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, diameter of mouth $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of base $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The third vase from the left is also of Upchurch ware, having an indented pattern round the bulge. It was found in a Roman grave at Trechman's chalk quarries between Cuxton and Halling. Its discovery was recorded in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXV., p. lxxiii.

The diminutive jug (Fig. 2) was also found at Burnt Wick, by men engaged in digging mud for cement making purposes. It was doubtless found at a much higher level than the Roman vases referred to above. It is $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height, with a diameter of mouth and base of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This interesting example of fictile



FIG. 2.
MEDIÆVAL JUG FOUND AT BURNT WICK.



FIG. 3.
ROMAN VASES FOUND IN THE BURNT WICK BALTINGS

ware of the twelfth or thirteenth century is of a light red colour, and, although roughly made, is stout and of good quality, and of the highest rarity in Kent.

The two photographs, here reproduced, were kindly taken for me by my friend, the Rev. Arthur Collins, B.A.

On going through the coins bequeathed by the late Mr. Walter Prentis of Rainham to the Rochester Museum I found some notable specimens which are worthy of being recorded. The *aureus* of Augustus was found with coins of Cunobeline at Hearts Delight, Borden, in 1874. The discovery was recorded in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. IX., p. 299, but the Roman coin was erroneously described as of Claudius. Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., Assistant-Keeper of the Coins and Medals at the British Museum, has most kindly furnished me with the following description of them:—

1. *Aureus* of AUGUSTUS, struck B.C. 18.

Obverse: Head of Augustus to right laureate.

Reverse: An altar inscribed FORTVN . REDV . CAESARI .
AVG . S . P . Q . R.

(Fortunæ Reduci, Caesari Augusto, Senatus Populus Que Romanus.)

This is a representation of the famous altar which was raised by order of the Senate to Augustus on his return to Rome in B.C. 19.

2. Merovingian Triens.

Obverse: SAXSEBACIO. Laureate head to right.

Reverse: CIV . NOLLVS. Cross on globe, the latter within semicircle and dots.

The place where this piece was struck has not been identified. It is not mentioned by Prou or Belfort in their works on Merovingian coins.

3. Penny of OFFA.

Obverse: Within square compartment composed of dots, the corners extended, \bar{O} E (= OFF[A]); below, R ω (Rex Merciorum); above, cross between ornaments of three pellets; on each side, cross.

Reverse: Within quatrefoil with circle in centre, enclosing cross of five pellets, the moneyers name ϵ O B \bar{A} ; ornament in each angle of quatrefoil.

4. Penny of OFFA.

Obverse: $\begin{array}{c} \text{OFF}\bar{\text{A}} \\ \text{REX} \end{array}$ in two lunettes, between which two crosses connected by dotted line.

Reverse: $\begin{array}{c} \text{EPEL} \\ \text{NOP} \end{array}$ with cross above and below, and divided by double anchor pattern.

The Merovingian piece has never been in circulation, hence is in mint state. I suspect that it was found in an Anglo-Saxon grave discovered many years ago in the sand-pit at the head of Otterham Creek, Upchurch. The coins of Offa were doubtless found in the Rainham or Upchurch district, but Mr. Prentis made no notes about the antiquities he acquired, but they were certainly local. The coins of Cunobeline are engraved in the volume of *Archæologia* already mentioned.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN KILN AT GALLEY HILL,
SWANSCOMBE.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. E. C. YOUENS.

The Galley Hill School, and the works of the Associated Portland Cement Company, lie within an acute angle formed by the Dartford and Gravesend high road and the ancient trackway leading northwards to the Thames. The chalk hill, which here begins to slope to the river, is covered to a depth of about 9 feet by a kind of



KILN FOUND AT GALLEY HILL.

pebbly loam mixed with gravel. It was whilst engaged in removing this deposit, that early in last year (1904) the workmen of the Cement Company uncovered the curious circular kiln or oven, of which an illustration is given above. The upper part of the kiln was 5 feet beneath the surface; and its measurements are: diameter, from 3 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 5 inches; depth, 13½ inches.

The sides, which bear clear indications of the action of fire, appear to have been lined with a mixture of clay and chaff. In the kiln itself nothing was found, but at the distance of only a few feet and at the same level the fragments of a large Roman vessel of Amphora type, several fragments of "Samian" ware, and a large quantity of the bones and horns of animals were thrown out.

Ten years ago, 20 yards south of the above and at about the same level, a human skeleton was unearthed, of which the skull presented such marked peculiarities that it has been considered as possibly the remains of a *Palæolithic* man. A full account of this discovery was published in the quarterly *Journal of the Geological Society* for August 1895, but its propinquity to that now recorded may possibly cause some modification of the opinions therein expressed.

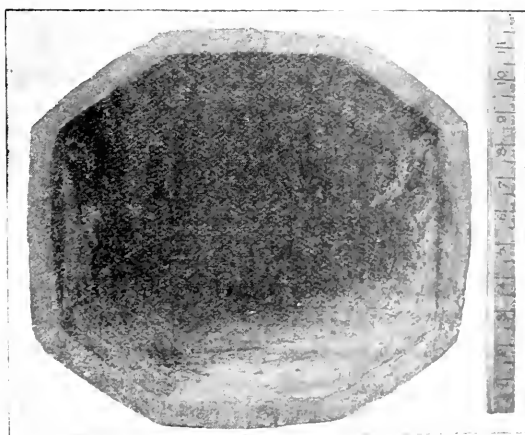
For kind permission to visit the site and take photographs of this interesting discovery I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. R. K. G. Bamber, Manager of the Associated Portland Cement Works at Swanscombe.

NOTE ON AN ANCIENT BELL FROM BOXLEY.

The very remarkable bell dug up in the garden at Boxley Vicarage last year (1904) is quite unlike any specimen of the bell-founder's art hitherto known in this county. In outline (as will be seen in the accompanying Illustration) it bears some resemblance to the very early little Irish bells, but it is cast, not hammered, and is much larger than these. Its height exclusive of the ring is $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The diameter of the mouth (which is an irregular octagon) measures 13 inches one way and $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches the other. The average thickness of the metal, which appears to be a very hard bronze, is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. At the top is a ring of the same metal, having a diameter of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches wide.

The bell was found 4 feet 3 inches below the surface of the ground at a spot near the north-east corner of the Vicarage, during some excavations for laying new drains. No clapper was found with the bell, or any other objects which might have given a clue to its date. It is possible that it may have been an importation from India or China. On the other hand, it is perhaps more likely

that it is an English house bell of no very remote antiquity, cast possibly in the weald by one who was not a regular bell-founder.



THE BOXLEY BELL.

The Rev. W. S. Cadman, the Vicar of Boxley, has deposited the bell in the Maidstone Municipal Museum.

DISCOVERIES OF PREHISTORIC POTTERY IN THE
MAIDSTONE DISTRICT.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. J. H. ALLCHIN,
CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN OF THE MAIDSTONE MUSEUM.

In the early part of 1904 I was informed that a piece of very ancient pottery had been brought to light in the course of excavations for the Tramway Car Shed in the cherry orchard, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone, about a mile and a half from the centre of the town.

The vessel is a small bowl of imperfectly baked clay, of a blackish brown colour, very rudely made, and having been moulded by the hands the shape is consequently irregular and uneven. The measurements are: height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the highest point; diameter of mouth, from $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the same at the base, but there is a swelling in the centre all round.

A crude attempt at ornamentation was made by pinching out from the plastic clay a row of nodules or small pointed lumps of various sizes, and at very irregular intervals, the spaces from point to point varying from $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

It was found at a depth of about 4 feet below the surface, in a bed of clay, and was happily extracted without sustaining the slightest injury. (See PLATE.)

It is, of course, impossible to fix an exact or even approximate time for the manufacture of the bowl, but the opinion of some experts who have seen it is that it may date back to the Neolithic or New Stone Age. The exact position of that Age in point of time and the duration of the same is undeterminable, but it may be stated with some confidence that the vessel is of one of the earliest specimens of fictile ware discovered in the county.

Examples of the pottery of this pre-historic period are rare in Kent, and, so far as our present information serves us, this particular specimen is unique. In volume viii. of the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, 1864, there is an



Excavations at Maidstone, Kent. H. 100.

PREHISTORIC VESSEL FOUND AT MAIDSTONE.

REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE MAIDSTONE MUSEUM COMMITTEE.

illustration of a vessel of a similar type, but diminishing towards the base, and without the swelling round the centre, discovered at L'Ancrese in Guernsey with several other clay vessels, in a cromlech or stone burial chamber, ascribed to the people of the New Stone Age.

As the ground in which the article was found belongs to the Mayor and Corporation of the borough, the discovery was reported to the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Morling, who at once claimed the vessel as the property of the Public Authority, and it was accordingly secured and added to the collection of antiquities in the Corporation Museum.

A warm expression of thanks is due to Lieut.-Colonel Allport, at that time attached to the Military Depôt in the town, who very kindly informed the writer of the existence of the bowl, and thereby prevented it being lost in oblivion or carelessly destroyed.

It is, however, a matter of regret that the discovery of the bowl was not known until it had been for some time in the possession of an employée of the firm of contractors who made the excavation, and as the finder did not recognize the interest associated with the object, no observations were made of its immediate surroundings when discovered, but so far as I have been able to ascertain nothing else was found.

BOWL AND POLISHED CELT FROM ROSE WOOD, NEAR IGHTHAM.

Mr. Benjamin Harrison of Ightham has recently presented to the Museum a small but imperfect bowl, which he found in conjunction with a polished flint implement, near the British Pit-village at Rose Wood, near Ightham.

The bowl, which is unfortunately imperfect, is made of reddish-brown clay, containing gravel; it was evidently fashioned by the hands, and presents in every way a very rough appearance, especially on its outer surface. The dimensions are as follows: height, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of the mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of the base, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; there is a slight swelling at the sides, and at one point there is a rather flat projection $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch wide, which was pinched out from the clay, and which was probably intended for a handle for the thumb and finger to grip, but a portion of it has been broken off.

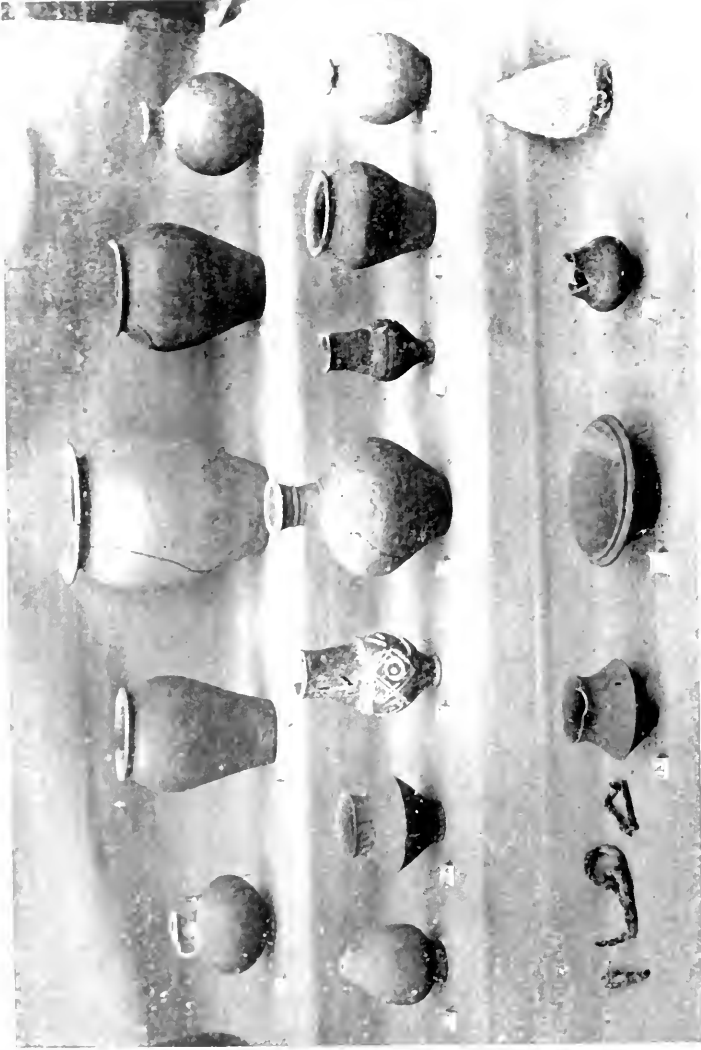
The "celt," with which it was associated at the time of discovery, is also in the Museum collection, and is shewn in the accompanying illustration.

Judging by the character of the bowl and the conditions in which it was found, there seems no reason to doubt that this also is an example of the pottery of the Neolithic Age.



[Photo by H. Elgar.

Published by permission of the Museum Authorities.



ROMAN POTTERY FROM STONE.

From a Photograph by Mr. E. C. Yocum.

DISCOVERY OF ROMANO-BRITISH INTERMENTS AT
STONE, NEAR DARTFORD.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. E. C. YOUENS.

Archæologists are frequently indebted to the operations connected with the manufacture of Portland cement for the discovery of ancient remains that otherwise might lie buried for ages. A recent instance of this fact has occurred on the land belonging to Messrs. I. C. Johnson and Co., Ltd., at Stone. By the kind courtesy of Mr. Douglas Watson, son of C. H. Watson, Esq., J.P., of Stone Castle, I am enabled to give particulars of several interments, indicating a somewhat extensive Romano-British cemetery, on the land south of the high road near Stone Castle.

The workmen were engaged in removing the soil (about 5 feet in depth) above the chalk in 1902, and at about 1 foot 6 inches below the surface turned out the fine specimen of Durobriavian or Castor ware (numbered 8 in the accompanying PLATE). So little consideration did they bestow on this relic that it was cast with the soil into the truck below and then thrown out on the marsh. Fortunately Mr. Watson heard of this, sought the fragments, and fitted them together. The vessel is of a reddish colour, ornamented in white slip. It is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the mouth, and $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches bulge.

The next finds all occurred during 1904. The vessels numbered 2, 3, 5, and 12 were found in a group 2 feet below the surface. No. 2 had a few, and No. 3 a large quantity of calcined bones in them; and all four were lying on their sides.

Nos. 4, 6, and 7 were next met with 2 feet 9 inches below the surface in hard ground, close by the head of a skeleton, lying with the feet to the north. No. 4 is red in colour and contained calcined bones. The neck and handle of No. 6 is missing—it is somewhat peculiar in having a very small orifice. In this grave were found the iron objects shewn in the PLATE, which seem to indicate burial in wooden coffins, and that inhumation and cremation were practised concurrently.

LXXX RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT.

The water-goblets (Nos. 1 and 9) and cinerary-urn (No. 11) occurred at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches. The latter contained calcined bones, and with the water-goblets lay close together on their sides.

The base of No. 13 is missing. It was found in the same grave as the patera, No. 14, 1 foot 6 inches below the surface.

No. 10 is another specimen of Durobrivian ware of a less ornate character than No. 8. It was found in hard ground at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches.

The last find on this land occurred towards the close of last year (1904). A skull and some unburnt human bones were met with 2 feet 6 inches below the surface, and with them the vessel No. 15, which is the only example of Samian ware, all the others, except Nos. 8 and 10, being Upchurch.

It is somewhat curious to note that all the vases were found in a recumbent position.

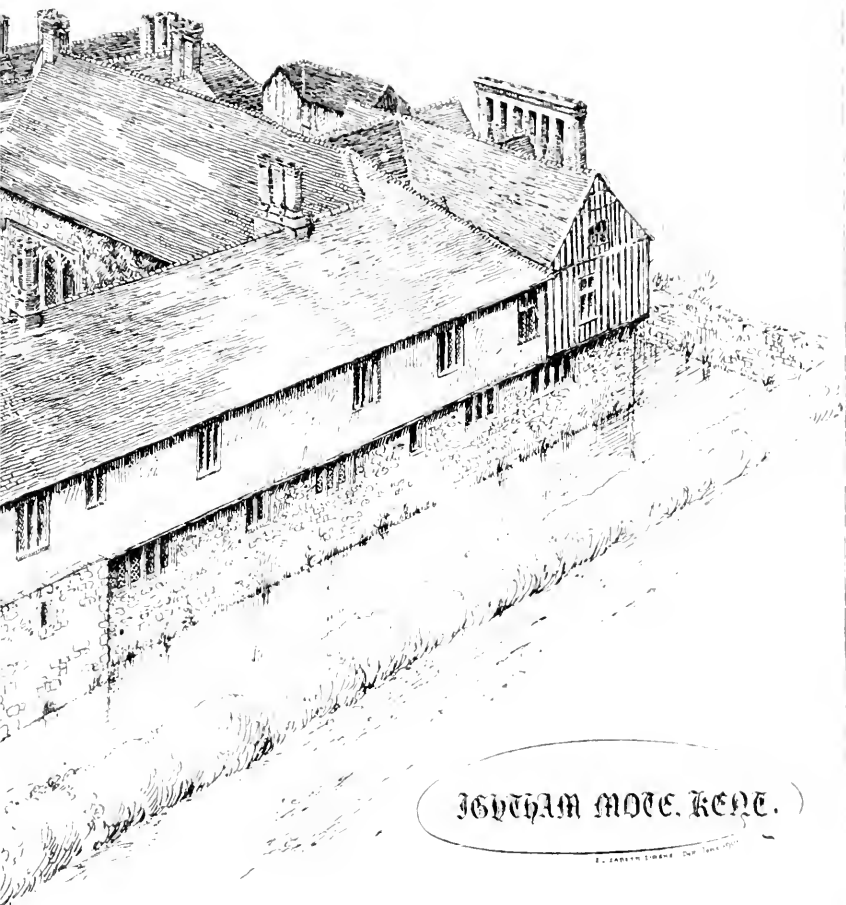
DIMENSIONS, ETC.

No.	Height.	Mouth.	Bulge.	Colour.
1 ..	6 inches ..	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches ..	6 inches ..	Red
2 ..	9 " ..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ..	7 " ..	"
3 ..	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ..	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ..	9 $\frac{3}{8}$ " ..	Drab
4 ..	9 " ..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	7 $\frac{7}{8}$ " ..	Red
5 ..	7 " ..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ..	6 $\frac{1}{8}$ " ..	Black
6 ..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	— " ..	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ " ..	Red
7 ..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ..	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ " ..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	Black
8 ..	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	4 $\frac{5}{8}$ " ..	Red
9 ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	3 " ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	"
10 ..	6 " ..	2 " ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	Black
11 ..	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ..	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ..	Red
12 ..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ..	5 " ..	Black
13 ..	— " ..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ..	5 " ..	"
14 ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " ..	— " ..	"
15 ..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ..	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ " ..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ..	Red

The very fine Palaeolithic implement, although found on the same spot, has, of course, no connection with the other relics, and was simply introduced in the photograph to fill a vacant space.

E. C. YOUNG.





ISIDHAM MOLE, KENT.

By F. J. SIMONS. D.D. 1861.

Archæologia Cantiana.

IGHTHAM MOTE.

BY HENRY TAYLOR, F.S.A.

THE appearance of this Essay in the pages of the *Archæologia*, after the interesting paper by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, F.S.A. (in Vol. XXIV.), needs a few words of explanation.

In the years 1899 and 1900 I had the pleasure of accompanying Mr. Scott to the building, and in our repeated perambulations of the older parts we came to the conclusion that certain architectural problems could not be solved until careful plans and sections to a large scale had been made.

Mr. Scott's paper being then in print, and required by the Editor, I undertook to write a short supplementary architectural history of the building, dealing with some of the questions referred to above, and more particularly in explanation of the accompanying plans, which have been made by Mr. Spencer Sills of Rochester.

Hitherto the views of Ightham Mote have represented the house in a piecemeal manner, from sketches made from various points inside and outside of the quadrangle; but a bird's-eye perspective picture, like the accompanying excellent drawing by Miss Drake of Rochester, is the only possible way of adequately

representing the general features and arrangements of a quadrangular building.

The members of this Society are probably also more or less acquainted with the description of the house by Major-General C. E. Luard, published in *The Builder* for 15th July, 1893, and reprinted in pamphlet form.

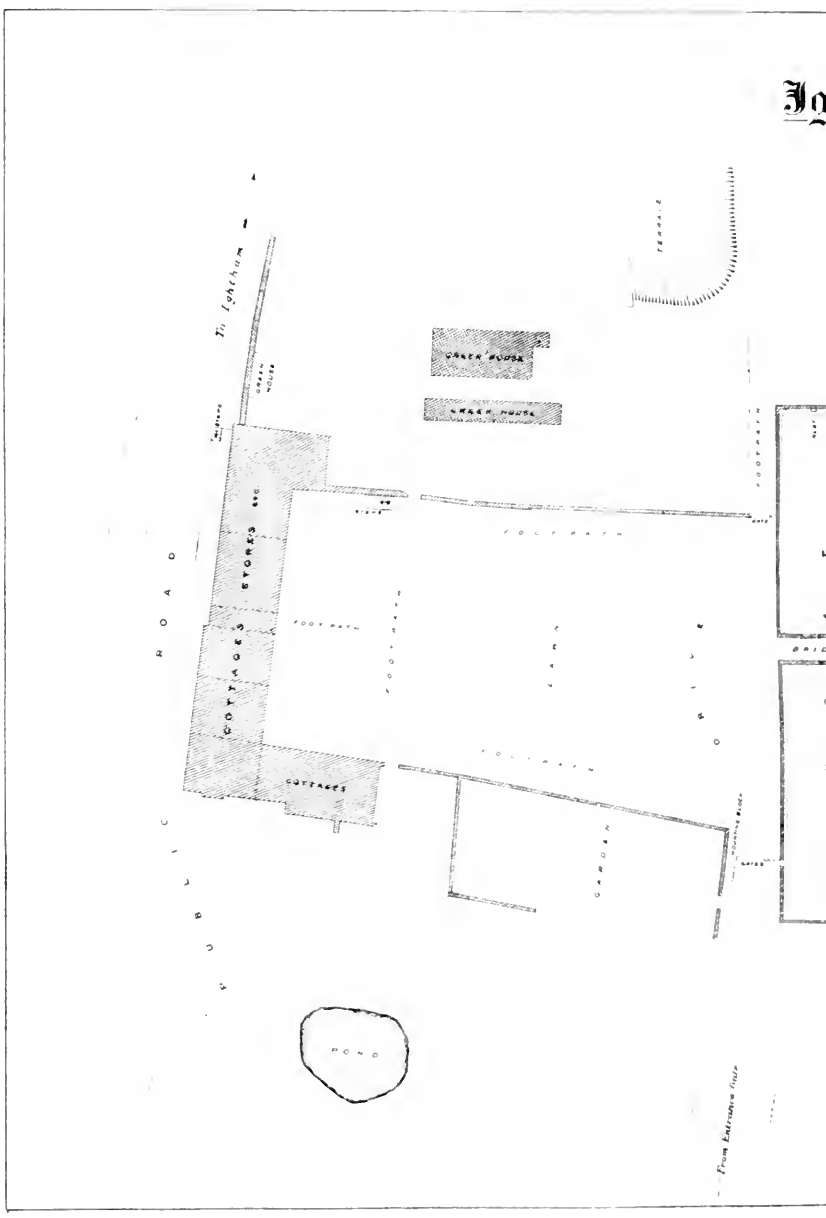
Several of the problems discussed by him with much ability I have not entered upon here, and my Paper must, therefore, to a certain extent, be also considered as supplementary to his work.

The buildings and re-buildings having been so very numerous and complicated, I have thought it well to make no attempt to discriminate them on the plans by a variety of shading.

The delightful gardens and romantic surroundings of Ightham Mote have often been described. The place is indeed a picture and a poem ; but it is foreign to my present undertaking to deal with matters of this kind, and for the same reason little or no detail is given in these pages as to the history of the families who have, for so many centuries, lived here in succession.

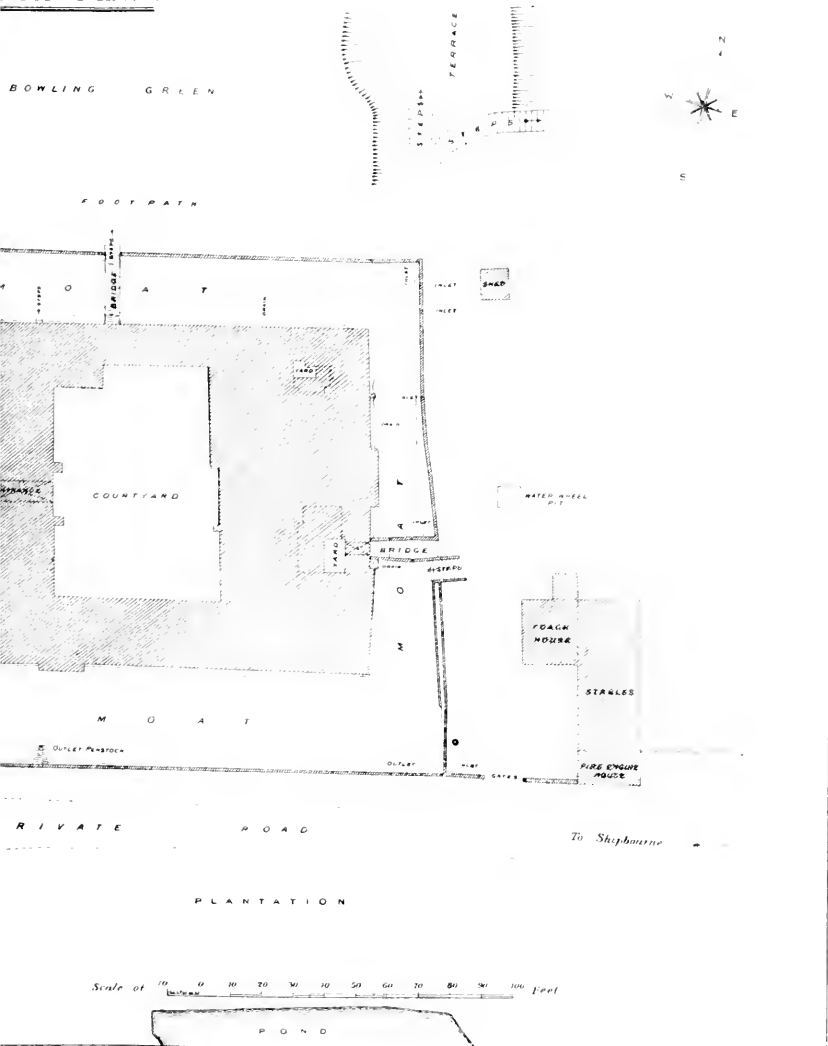
I must therefore refer those who desire information on these subjects to the various County Histories, and to the papers by Major-General Luard, the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, and Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, and to the accompanying pedigree of the Selby family, compiled by Mr. T. C. Colyer-Fergusson. Suffice it here to say that the house stands in charming grounds and amid venerable trees, near the bottom of a well-wooded valley in a secluded position, about 25 miles in a south-easterly direction from London, and 6 miles north of the town of Tonbridge.

Before proceeding to describe the house itself, in



Ham Mote.

DOCK PLAN.



which the chief interest centres, it may be well to spend a few minutes in glancing at the accompanying block plan of the whole premises.

We notice here an outer quadrangle to the west of the mansion, measuring about 160 feet from east to west, and 90 feet from north to south. At its westerly end are ancient buildings in half-timbered architecture, highly picturesque in character, now used chiefly as cottages, but once in part as stabling.

The passage through the centre of this group of buildings was, I understand, at one time the chief or only entrance to the house, the present carriage drive from the south being of comparatively modern date. The Jacobean fittings of the old stabling have been removed to the newer stables near the south-easterly corner of the moat.

The house, as we find it to-day, after endless rebuildings, additions, and alterations, consists of a completed quadrangle, surrounded by a moat filled by springs from the adjacent rising ground. The water overflows from it in a southerly direction into a large pond or lake. The moat is about 30 feet wide on the south and west sides of the house, 20 feet on the north, and averages 18 feet on the east.

Externally, the measurements of the house are as follows: The west or gate house front, 108 feet; the eastern, 110 feet; the south or kitchen side, 120 feet; and the north 122 feet.

The chief archæological interest of the building is centred in the eastern block, which contains, amidst a multiplicity of other apartments, the great hall or banquetting room, and the old chapel, which, as will appear hereafter, are of the Decorated period of architecture.

Although we thus find unmistakably a date

unusually early in the annals of English Domestic Architecture, it by no means follows that an earlier house may not have been built on this site.

In endeavouring to trace the dates of the various portions of the mansion we may, with a fair amount of certainty, conclude that the builders followed more or less unconsciously the numerous precedents which are to be found in this and other counties; and that the eastern block, containing the great hall, chapel, kitchens, and a few living and bedrooms, measuring roughly 110 feet by 50 feet, was the only part of the original house; and that side wings and gate house were added as wealth increased or opportunity favoured.* Owing to these almost endless alterations and additions, the floors are of very varying levels.

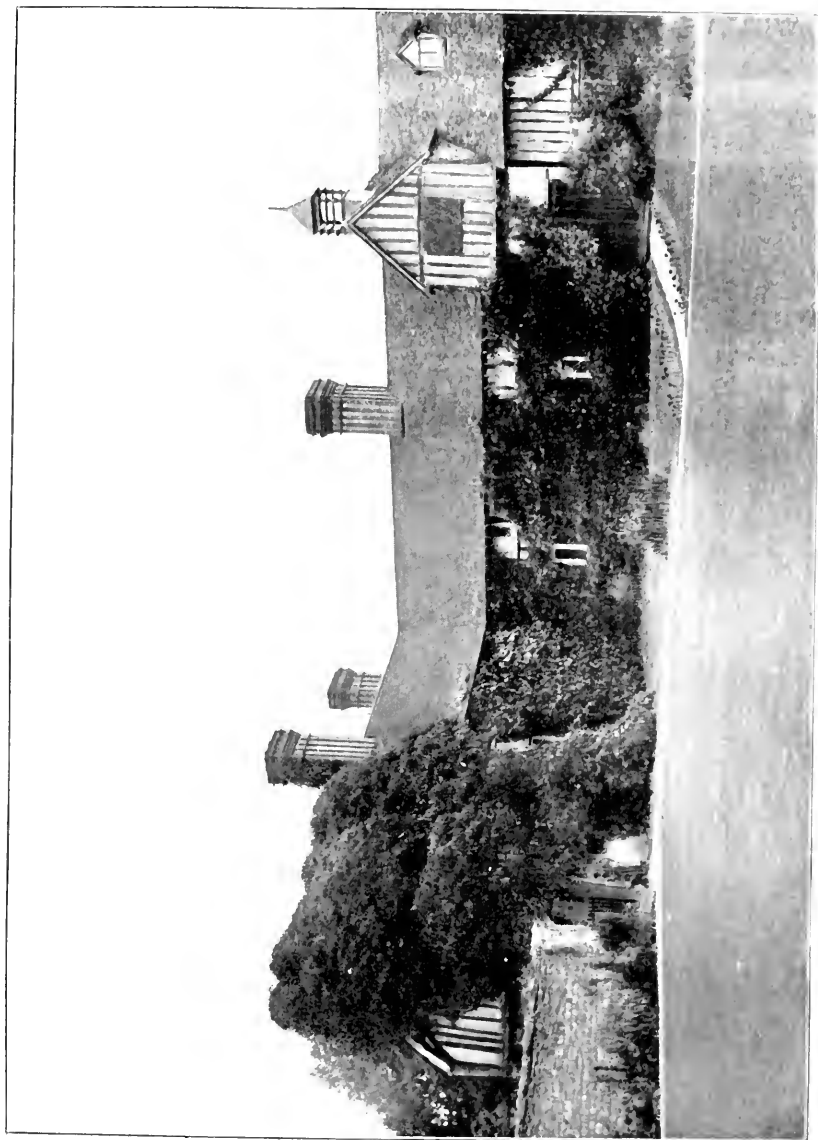
A clue to some of the interesting architectural problems which face us here is to be found in the influence of the sun's rays upon generations of previous inhabitants.

In early Mediæval times little attention was given—in the placing and planning of houses—to the important matters of climate, aspect, or prospect: for military exigencies often settled these questions in a summary manner.

The most elementary treatise on house-planning tells us that the family wing of a mansion should be to the south and west, and the kitchens to the north and east; but at Ightham Mote the kitchens were placed to the south of the great hall or heart of the building, and the family apartments to the north.

When the owner (whoever he was) in Tudor times

* Little Moreton Hall, in Cheshire—a celebrated building—the architectural history of which I have traced and recorded in vol. xi. N. S. of the *Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society* and elsewhere, affords an almost exact parallel in this matter of gradual extension.



THE OLD STABLES.

built the new chapel in the north wing, and made other extensive alterations in the mansion, it is obvious that considerations of this kind never crossed his mind; for, had he at that time grasped the importance of such ideas he would doubtless have reversed the arrangements of his predecessors, transferring the kitchens and servants' apartments to the north side of the quadrangle; he would have made the present lofty kitchens into a magnificent ball-room or withdrawing room, and have devoted the whole of the south wing and a portion of the west to family uses.

A more customary and convenient position for the new chapel would have been north of the gate house, in the west side of the quadrangle, more easily accessible for tenants from the outside than is that chosen by the builder in Henry VIII.'s time.

The kitchen apartments would thus have been conveniently all together, whereas some of them are now at the southern end of the building, and others in the extreme north, separated by a multiplicity of narrow winding and dark passages, and quite 100 feet apart.

Probably, however, the question of the orientation of the chapels may have had a determining influence on some of these arrangements. In early Mediæval times indeed an almost superstitious regard was paid to this subject.*

* I may mention as an instance the highly interesting house, Old Soar, in this locality, built at the same time (about the reign of Edward II.) and loop-holed for defence, standing in an isolated position two and a half miles south-east from the village of Ightham. Here the domestic chapel was built at an angle of the house apparently square with it, but in reality twisted round so as to orientate with extreme precision. This peculiarity, however, is not shewn on the plans which appeared in a previous volume of the *Archæologia*, nor on the plan in Parker's *Domestic Architecture*. Another remarkable instance occurs at Houghton Tower, near Preston, a plan of which is given in my work on *Old Halls in Lancashire and Cheshire*.

THE GREAT HALL OR BANQUETTING ROOM.

The date of this apartment is fixed unerringly by the mouldings of the doors, windows, and roof, and by the character of the corbels which support it.

They all belong to the Decorated period of architecture, which lasted from about the year 1270 to the year 1380, covering a good part of the reigns of the first three Edwards and of Richard II.

The accompanying table of architectural periods may perhaps prove of some use to the non-professional reader.

The apartment is 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, and measures from floor to ridge of roof 37 feet 6 inches, and from floor to top of wall plate 19 feet. At the end of the room, opposite the high table, and thus in the customary place, were twin doors leading the one to the kitchen and the other to the buttery or pantry. One of these has been converted into a cupboard, but the other remains intact. An arcade of three doors is, however, often found in this position, as at Penshurst, leading respectively to kitchen, buttery, and pantry.

A third opening in this wall was made in 1872 during the alterations carried out by Mr. Norman Shaw, when the outer door was screened off from the hall for the purpose of making the room more habitable. The wall pierced by these doors is 4 feet in thickness. The other walls of this room are only 2 feet 6 inches thick.

It is doubtful if the customary "through passage" at the servants' end of the hall ever existed here, for the position of the beautiful Decorated window on the south side of the fireplace seems to preclude the possibility of our entertaining any such idea. This

TABLE OF ARCHITECTURAL PERIODS.

A.D.				
1200	Early English.	Gradual Change.	.....	HENRY II. 1154
			.....	RICHARD I. 1189
1250	Early English.	Gradual Change.	.....	JOHN 1199
			.....	HENRY III. 1216
1300	Decorated.	Gradual Change.	.....	EDWARD I. 1272
			.....	EDWARD II. 1307
			.....	EDWARD III. 1327
1350	Decorated.	Gradual Change.	.....	RICHARD II. 1377
			.....	HENRY IV. 1399
1400	Perpendicular.	Gradual Change.	.....	HENRY V. 1413
			.....	HENRY VI. 1422
1450	Perpendicular.	Gradual Change.	.....	EDWARD IV. 1461
			.....	EDWARD V. 1483
			.....	RICHARD III. 1483
1500	Perpendicular.	Gradual Change.	.....	HENRY VII. 1485
			.....	HENRY VIII. 1509
1550	Elizabethan.	Gradual Change.	.....	EDWARD VI. 1547
			.....	MARY 1553
			.....	ELIZABETH 1558
1600	Elizabethan.	Gradual Change.	.....	JAMES I. 1603
			.....	CHARLES I. 1625
1650	Jacobean.	Gradual Change.	.....	COMMONWEALTH 1649
			.....	CHARLES II. 1660
1700				

window is of two lights ; it is transomed, and the head filled with characteristic delicate tracery. The graceful curtain arch demands especial notice.

Hardly any daylight now enters the great hall through this window, for the ancient courtyard to the east of it—about 20 feet square—has been filled up with outhouses used for dairy and other purposes. A reminiscence of the traditional through passage is, however, suggested by the position of the ancient east doorway and bridge over the moat, which are almost exactly opposite to the west entrance door of the great hall ; but to cross the moat from the quadrangle over this bridge a circuitous route through various apartments has to be taken.

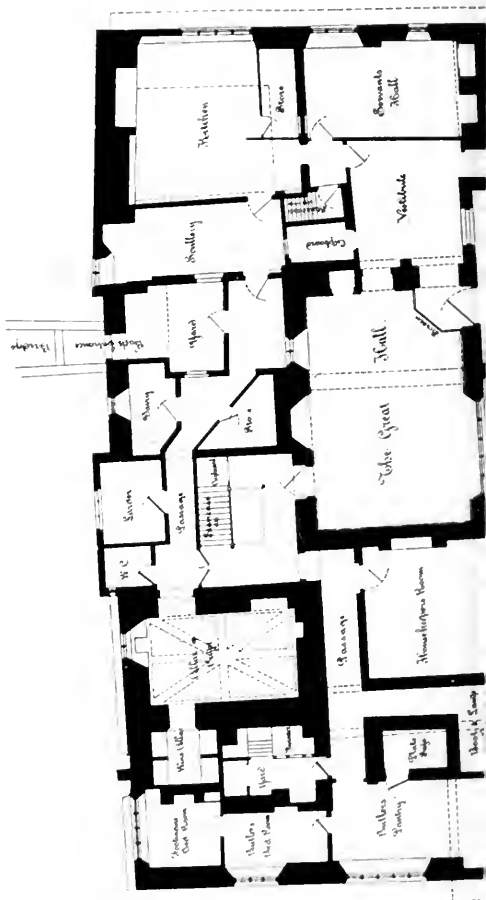
In the middle of a Midsummer day a blaze of light enters the apartment through a fine five-light window in the west wall. It is of the Perpendicular period, and is clearly an insertion, possibly taking the place of either one or two windows, which would match that just described, with transom and curtain arch.

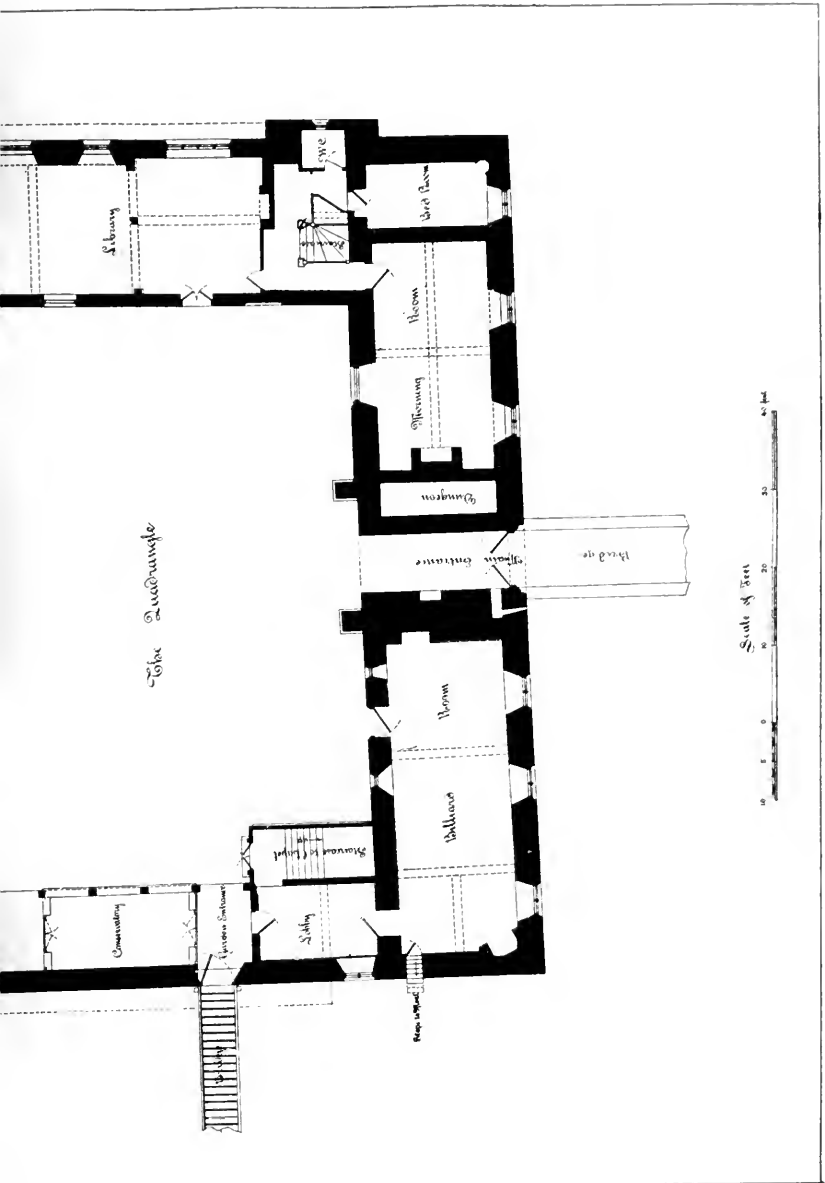
The fireplace (7 feet in width) is exactly in the middle of the east wall, and is of a comparatively late date, possibly superseding one coeval with the older parts of the house ; although it must be remembered that in houses of early date this apartment was frequently warmed by braziers, or indeed not at all. The first of these alternatives receives support, however, from the eccentric position of the stone arch, which crosses the room on the southerly side of the fireplace.

A more sensible place for it would have been midway between the north and south walls, so as to equalize the bearing of those of the roof timbers which rest upon it ; but the builders probably put it some feet more to the south so that it should not rest

Ayltham Mote.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN.





Die Quadrang



on the thin tympanum wall of the bell-mouthed fireplace.

We find here, in the steep pitch and loftiness of the roof, a feature characteristic of these early halls; it is open timbered and constructed with framed spars, those against the two gable walls being elaborated into half principals, carried by carved corbels in the angles of the apartment.

The roof is strengthened by a longitudinal beam placed immediately under the collars of the framed spars. The bearing is shortened by curved moulded struts from each end of the apartment and from each side of the stone arch.

This method of strengthening roof timbers has been too much abandoned by modern architects for economy's sake; for such strutting adds much to the rigidity of the roof.*

The corbel in the south-east corner consists of a grotesque human figure, crushed down by the weight of the roof which rests upon it. One arm helps to bear the weight of the head.

In the south-west angle of the room the corbel represents a man with drapery over his head, carrying the weight on a cushion on his back. He is "making a mouth," that is, two of the fingers of each hand are pulling his mouth open at the corners.

The north-eastern corbel represents a female figure playing on a drum; her shoulders bear the weight.

The corbel in the north-west corner shews a male figure seated; hands on knees, shoulders carrying the weight.

* An excellent example is to be seen in the great roof of the Cloth Hall at Ypres.

The stone arch described above is similarly supported. The carvings are of an interesting kind. That in the east wall represents a male figure seated, smiling humorously, right hand twisted round to carry weight; book on right knee, hand on left knee.

The corbel in the west wall: male figure kneeling on right knee, weight on back, right hand on hip, helping to support weight of arch; head on left hand, elbow on knee.

The pointed doorway in the northerly end of the east wall, leading off to the principal staircase, old chapel, and at one time the family apartments, is of the Decorated period, resembling the other work of that date in this house in its delicate beauty and refinement.

Additional evidence—if that were wanting—as to the early date of the apartment is to be found in the absence of so many features, which by a process of evolution came to be added in the course of time, from the fourteenth to the beginning of the seventeenth century, to supply the wants of an increasingly luxurious age.

The earliest halls were little more than stately barns with grand and massive roofs, with the high table on its step or steps at one end of the room, and sometimes a log fire burning in the middle. At meal times the servants brought in their tables, trestles, and forms. The windows were few and small, and for safety and seclusion often raised many feet above the floor. Doors led off from the high table to the family single living room or rooms, and doors at the other end to the kitchen and servants' apartments. There were, besides, doors at each end of the usual through passage. The process of evolution then began. The blinding

smoke from the wood fire on the central hearth was so unendurable that a louvre in the roof over it had to be erected.

The draughts were so wild from the imperfectly heated apartment, and from the six or seven doors which opened into it, that a canopy came to be placed right across the room over the high table, and a screen across the opposite end, shutting off the wind from the doors there.

Then the need of amusement was felt, and a gallery for musicians and strolling players was placed over the screens, so that performances could be witnessed by persons seated at the high table.

The apartments in these early halls were very few. In later times, to escape the boisterous mirth which ensued after dinner, the ladies retired to a withdrawing room or smaller hall, access to which was had by one or two doors behind the high table; but a refuge was often made by the insertion of a great bay window or ladies' bower, at one or sometimes at both ends of the high table, as at Speke Hall, Lancashire, and Harden Hall, Cheshire. This recess or snuggerly occasionally had a small fireplace in it, and on plan it varied greatly: sometimes it was square; in other cases it terminated hexagonally, octagonally, or formed part of a duodecagon.

The louvre in the roof was a clumsy contrivance, for though it let out some of the smoke, it let down a vast amount of icily cold air, and so it came to be abolished, as at Rufford, where this structure remains, but is boarded up underneath.

A great fireplace or inglenook was then usually inserted in one of the side walls. At Rufford this was done when the dilapidated south wall was rebuilt

in late Tudor times in stone. But the largest fire in cold weather would hardly raise the temperature above freezing point; and in modern times, when the owners of some of these old houses have begun again to use this apartment, a heating apparatus of some kind has been found to be absolutely necessary.

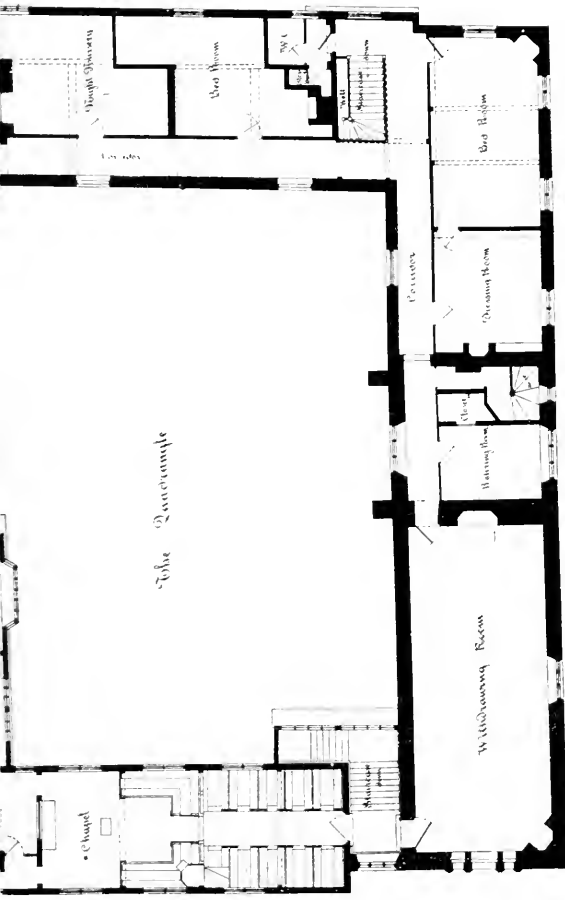
At Ightham Mote the features of a fully developed great hall, when the apartment had reached its climax towards the end of the reign of Henry VIII., are mostly wanting. They are, as we have seen, the daïs step and canopy, the through passage and screens, the musicians' gallery, and the ladies' bower.

The rise, decline, and practical abolition of this apartment in the history of English houses during the Mediæval period can be readily seen by glancing at the numerous plans in my book on *Old Halls in Lancashire and Cheshire*, which range from early in the fourteenth century, as at Baguley Hall in Cheshire, to many like Houghton Tower, built two centuries afterwards. In these later houses, all the features which had by degrees been found to be desirable or necessary were embodied in the plan before the house was built, as a matter of course.

The great hall at Ightham Mote has in comparatively recent times been handsomely panelled round in oak, and the walls above it are decorated with fine old tapestries.

THE EARLY CHAPEL AND CRYPT.

Contiguous to the great hall and fronting the moat is a cellar or crypt, vaulted over with pointed stone arching, the scheme of which is shown on the accompanying ground plan. It measures internally 19 feet



from east to west and 11 feet 6 inches from north to south. The walls are nearly 4 feet thick. The room is lit by a two-light window of Decorated date in its east wall. Above the crypt there is, at the present time, a two-storied building, in which it is obvious there have been from time to time various alterations.

There can be little doubt, I think, that this structure was once the Domestic Chapel, superseded and converted into two bedrooms by the insertion of a floor and fireplaces. The work would be done when the newer chapel in the north wing of the building was erected in the sixteenth century. The bedroom immediately above the crypt is now lit by a three-light window, and that above it by a two-light window, both in the middle of the east wall.

Some recent alterations in the upper bedroom and the removal of the plaster have revealed the existence of a fine open-timbered wagon-shaped roof of massive framed spars.

The height from the floor of the bottom bedroom to the underside of the collar or tie-beam of the framed spars is about 19 feet, and its size on plan is 22 feet 6 inches from east to west and 13 feet 6 inches from north to south.

At the west end of the lower bedroom is a beautiful stone doorway, with moulded capitals and arch of the Decorated period, and in the same wall, but more to the south, is a partially blocked-up opening between this apartment and the oriel room of the same architectural period as the door.

It has a beautifully moulded and cusped head, and is 1 foot 9 inches in width and 2 feet 4 inches in height. The sill is 2 feet 2 inches from the floor. This opening is mortised for iron stanchions, and

appears to have been made so that persons in the oriel room could take part in the services. It has been suggested that this hole or recess was at one time a piscina, but the position negatives this conjecture; and it is not likely to have been an aumbrey.

Mr. Scott, after a careful examination of the three-light window, came to the conclusion that it was of the Decorated period. He writes: "The window has lost its head, but if it is looked at from the outside, it will be seen that the section of its jambs and mullions are identical with those of a two-light window below [the crypt window], which retains its fourteenth-century head and cusping."

It is likely, therefore, that this was the lower portion of a fine and lofty window, with a pointed head, and that when the alterations were made its upper portion was removed and the present lintel inserted; and at the same time the two-light window above it was placed in the present position to light the upper bedroom.

The gable, indeed, was probably at this time in whole or in part rebuilt. An alternative hypothesis is, that the chapel had always a flat ceiling, and that the room over it was the Priests' apartment.

That the fireplaces in these two rooms were inserted in Tudor times is clear from their architectural character.

THE ORIEL ROOM.

This room, which has undergone various alterations in the course of time, was—as has already been mentioned—one of the principal apartments of the house as built in the early Decorated period, and was

probably the retiring room for the ladies after the meals in the great hall. The floor is practically on the same level as that of the old chapel adjoining it. It has a massive open timbered roof, and the beauty of the barge boards facing the quadrangle has been commented on by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott in his paper printed in a previous Volume. This apartment in Mediæval houses was often called the Solar.

THE SECOND OR TUDOR CHAPEL.

This charming apartment is in the north wing of the house, its altar facing nearly due east. Excellent internal perspective views of it are given in Nash's *Mansions of the Olden Time*. Access to it is gained externally by a flight of steps in the north-west corner of the quadrangle, and from the house itself by doors at its eastern and western ends. The length is 38 feet and the width 15 feet. A tiny apartment behind the communion table may have been a confessional.

The chapel is carried on a series of pillars, forming at one time a kind of short cloister, open to the quadrangle. The space between these pillars, however, has now been filled in, forming a conservatory. The fenestration of the chapel (as was the custom in late Tudor times) is ample, for the six windows flood the apartment with a pleasant light. Two of them contain stained glass.

The roof is counterceiled with moulded ribs, the shape being that of a four-centered Tudor arch. The spaces between the ribs are richly ornamented with the portecullis and other Tudor ornamentation. A screen divides the sanctuary from the rest of the chapel, which contains stalls and a canopied pulpit.

THE GATE HOUSE.

The gate house stands in the middle of the western side of the building, opposite to the great hall, thus following numerous ancient precedents.

On plan it measures 21 feet square externally and is three storeys in height. The passage through it into the quadrangle is only 7 feet 6 inches in width.

On the right hand or southerly side of this passage, in the bottom stage of the gate house, is a dungeon, reached by a staircase from above.

On the opposite side of the passage was the porter's lodge, now forming part of the billiard room.

On this northerly side of the entrance gate-way is a curious arrangement for holding parley with enemies or with persons of doubtful character. A narrow slit in the outside wall, which twists round at right angles to the south, enabled a safe conversation to be held between the porter and a suspect, or a document to be handed in by a person standing on the bridge. It is shewn on the accompanying ground plan.

Several problems face us in connection with the date or dates of the erection of this gate house. Both the architectural and documentary evidence, however, shew that the greater part of it, if not the whole, was built towards the end of the fifteenth century; but, as Mr. Scott points out, the mouldings of the entrance stone archway appear to belong to an earlier period. A close examination of this west front of the tower leads to the conclusion on the face of it that the whole wall from the ground to the parapet was built contemporaneously. This may not, however, be actually the case, and the lower portion of the tower may

really be more ancient than the upper, a pause of half a century or more in its erection having taken place. On the other hand, this doorway belonging to an older epoch may have been preserved and rebuilt with the tower in the fifteenth century; or General Luard's suggestion is possible, that by some fancy the builders imitated mouldings of an earlier date, although few successful examples are to be found where this plan was adopted in such a way as to escape detection by modern experts.

Parker's *A. B. C. of Gothic Architecture* concludes with an interesting chapter on this subject, in which notice is drawn to the attempt made in Oxford in the seventeenth century to erect buildings of a Gothic character at a time when a knowledge of the history of Gothic mouldings had become extinct.

On the other hand, we all know how difficult it is to distinguish the character of the mouldings of buildings which were erected at the end of the Decorated and at the beginning of the Perpendicular periods; for the change from the one style to the other was of an extremely gradual character.

General Luard has thus speculated on some of the difficulties to which I have alluded above:—

“The archway leading into the quadrangle from the west is faced with an obtusely-pointed Perpendicular arch . . . it, and the windows above it on both sides of the tower, correspond to the work of the latter part of the fifteenth century. In the glass of one window, that on the first floor of the tower looking towards the quadrangle, the arms of Sir Richard Clement are exhibited, but we cannot accept this as sufficient evidence of his having had much to do with the erection of the tower, more especially as its

general character is entirely different from that of the chapel on the north side of the house, which was almost certainly his work about fifty years subsequently. It is a singular fact that this window differs in the tracery of the lightheads and in its mouldings from the window above it and from the windows on the west face of the tower, all of which correspond precisely with, and are apparently by the same hand as the mullioned window of the hall on the east side of the quadrangle. It is also of a different width and proportion and does not immediately underlie the window above it. The explanation is probably to be found in the corbelled-out chimney of the room on the second floor of the tower, which has apparently been an afterthought. It is therefore very possible that this chimney and window were subsequently inserted by Sir Richard Clement, who, at the same time, put his coat of arms in the window, but that the tower itself was built about 1486 by Edward Haut, who was well favoured by Henry VII. for his father's sacrifices in the Lancastrian cause."

There are no visible signs above ground of a draw-bridge, but on the ground plan of the house in General Luard's pamphlet there are some dotted lines under the western bridge over the moat, which the author calls "old foundation for outer end of drawbridge."

The massive and venerable oak entrance doors (in one of which is a wicket) are illustrated in Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, vol. iii., part ii.

The framing is in deep relief, with linen roll panels and well studded with nails. A turret has recently been added to the staircase by the present owner. Between the windows in the west side of the tower is a stone panel, on which are carved the arms of the

Selby family, who owned the property and lived here for about three hundred years.

THE WITHDRAWING ROOM.

The withdrawing room is 42 feet long and 17 feet 6 inches wide. It occupies the north-westerly corner of the building on the first floor, and is thus adjacent to the gate house and chapel.

The apartment is lit by a large three-light Jacobean window in the north gable, and by a three-light Perpendicular window in the west wall; but many are the alterations which have taken place. Various windows have been blocked up, and there seems some reason for the supposition that this portion of the house was at one time three, instead of two storeys in height, as at present.

A fine chimney-piece of Jacobean date attracts our notice. It occupies a considerable portion of the south end of the apartment. A smaller fireplace of recent date is in the north-west corner of the room.

General Luard tells us that the walls of this room are hung with Chinese paper supposed to be about two hundred years old. It has an excellent effect. Above it is a carved oak frieze, a portion of the ornament being Saracens' heads, the Selby crest. The frieze is decorated in gold and colour.

THE BILLIARD ROOM.

This fine apartment, until recently a lumber room, has been handsomely fitted up in full agreement with the spirit of the old work, by Mr. T. C. Colyer-Fergusson. It occupies the north-westerly corner of the building,

under the withdrawing room, and is 40 feet in length and 15 feet 6 inches in width.

General Luard surmises that this part of the house may date from the eleventh century, basing his conjecture upon the character of the narrow windows in the east wall of the billiard room, but it remains to be proved that they are actually of ancient date.

In the north-easterly corner of the room are steps leading down into the moat and used occasionally for bathing purposes.

THE LIBRARY.

The library occupies nearly the whole of the south wing of the building on the ground floor, and in the course of time has undergone various changes. From the varying thicknesses of the walls and from other indications it is clear that two rooms have been thrown into one, this charming apartment, full of interesting books and old furniture, being now 37 feet long. At its easterly end the south wall is 3 feet 6 inches in thickness, and it seems likely that the south wing of the house may have terminated where this thick wall ends. The chimney-pieces are both of them interesting.

THE MORNING ROOM.

This apartment, one of the pleasantest in this rambling old house, has a western aspect, and is situated to the south of the gatehouse on the ground floor. It is reached from the great hall through the library, and is 28 feet long and 15 feet wide. The chimney-piece, fittings, and furniture all take one back to luxurious Jacobean times.

THE BEDROOMS.

The whole of the south wing has been of recent years devoted to nurseries, and here a corridor has been formed next the quadrangle, so that the whole of these rooms now have a cheerful sunny aspect, looking over the moat to the south.

The bedrooms on the south side of the gatehouse have a thoroughly old-fashioned appearance, and here is a considerable amount of the linen-fold oak panelling.

The oriel room and other bedrooms have been already referred to. The bachelor bedrooms to the north-east were in a dilapidated condition when Mr. T. C. Colyer-Fergusson came into possession of the property, but have now been thoroughly repaired.

THE KITCHENS.

The lofty kitchen with wide fireplace is in the south-east corner of the building, and is probably the original one, built at the same time as the great hall and early chapel. The entrance to it is through a small doorway of Tudor date. This is coupled with a similar doorway, which appears to have been a buttery hatch.

Passing from the kitchen northwards we come to an almost endless number of most irregularly shaped pantries, and other servants' apartments, occupying nearly the whole length of the house and overlooking the moat. A portion of this space was at one time an open courtyard, as already mentioned.

THE STAIRCASES.

As in all quadrangular buildings without corridors, the staircases are numerous. The chief of these is at

the north-easterly side of the great hall, and is mainly of Jacobean date. It leads up to the oriel room, the early chapel and one or two bedrooms adjoining, in which the details are mostly of the Decorated period. The position and form of the staircase which it supplanted cannot now be determined with accuracy. Probably it was circular on plan, and may have been either of stone or of oak. Another staircase, at one time circular on plan, is between the kitchen and the great hall.

A third, of much greater importance, is of Jacobean workmanship, and occupies the south-west corner of the building.

A fourth staircase, as has been already mentioned, is to be found in the gatehouse; and a fifth, leading up from the courtyard to the Tudor chapel and the withdrawing room.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

The great variety of materials which have been used—apparently in a fitful and erratic manner—in the course of centuries in the building, and in the various rebuildings of the walls of this house, whether we view them from the outside or from the inside of the quadrangle, invites particular notice.

Such an examination of the structure leads us to the conclusion that, generally speaking, the whole or nearly the whole of the bottom storey was originally built in stone, and the parts above it in the half-timbered or black and white style.

When houses are so built in modern times by skilled architects, elaborate provision is made to prevent the intrusion of rain blown in through the crevices

between the wooden framing and the plaster panels, and the consequent disintegration of the materials by frost.

Such provision was hardly ever thought of in Mediæval times, and consequently in those counties of England (and in those parts of the Continent of Europe) where this style of architecture prevailed, various devices were adopted to mitigate or cure the evil. It is on the south and west, or weather sides, that this difficulty chiefly occurs, and in Lancashire and Cheshire particularly many ingenious devices are to be seen in the half-timbered houses which abound in those northern counties.

At Ightham Mote (as will be seen hereafter) parts of this black and white work have been plastered over externally; others have been rebuilt in stone or in brick, and in other cases the old half-timbered work has been replaced by new.

These changes, which have occurred at various times, have, at least in some portions of the structure, added a charm and picturesqueness which were originally wanting.

The north elevation in particular, not being exposed to driving south-westerly storms, remains much as it was at first, though it is not all of Perpendicular date.

The red tiles, now charmingly weathered, with which the roofs are covered, look almost as well as the grey stone slabs used so much in old times for this purpose in Lancashire, Cheshire, Oxfordshire, and in some other counties.

In the old half-timbered houses of England we are all struck by the beautiful effects produced in light and shade by the corbelling-out of each storey one above the other, and are apt to attribute this feature

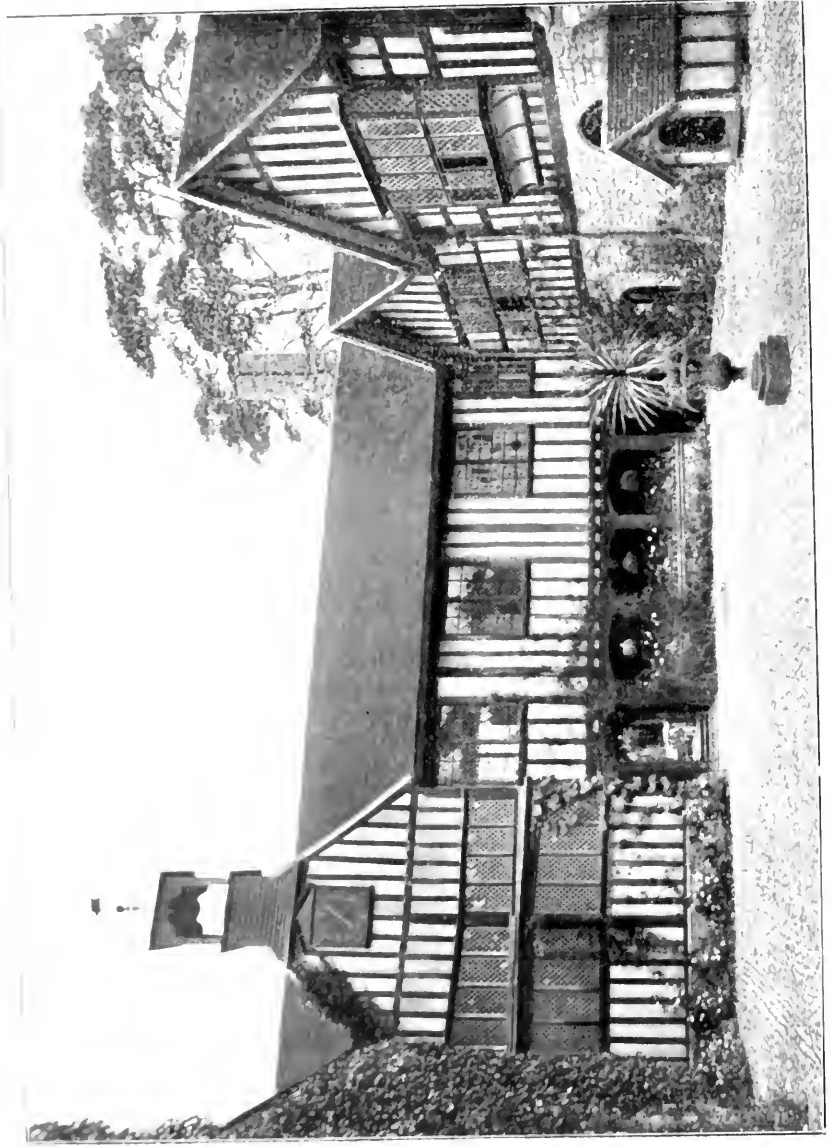
to the superior artistic capacity of Mediæval architects; but the real reason why the plan came to be so generally adopted was a more practical one—the necessity for preserving the walls, constructed of materials so easily injured, from the disintegrating effects of rain and frost.

In the choice of materials a determining reason was the vicinity on the one hand of forests of oak, or on the other of good building stone, and the nearness or absence of good roads or of convenient water-ways.

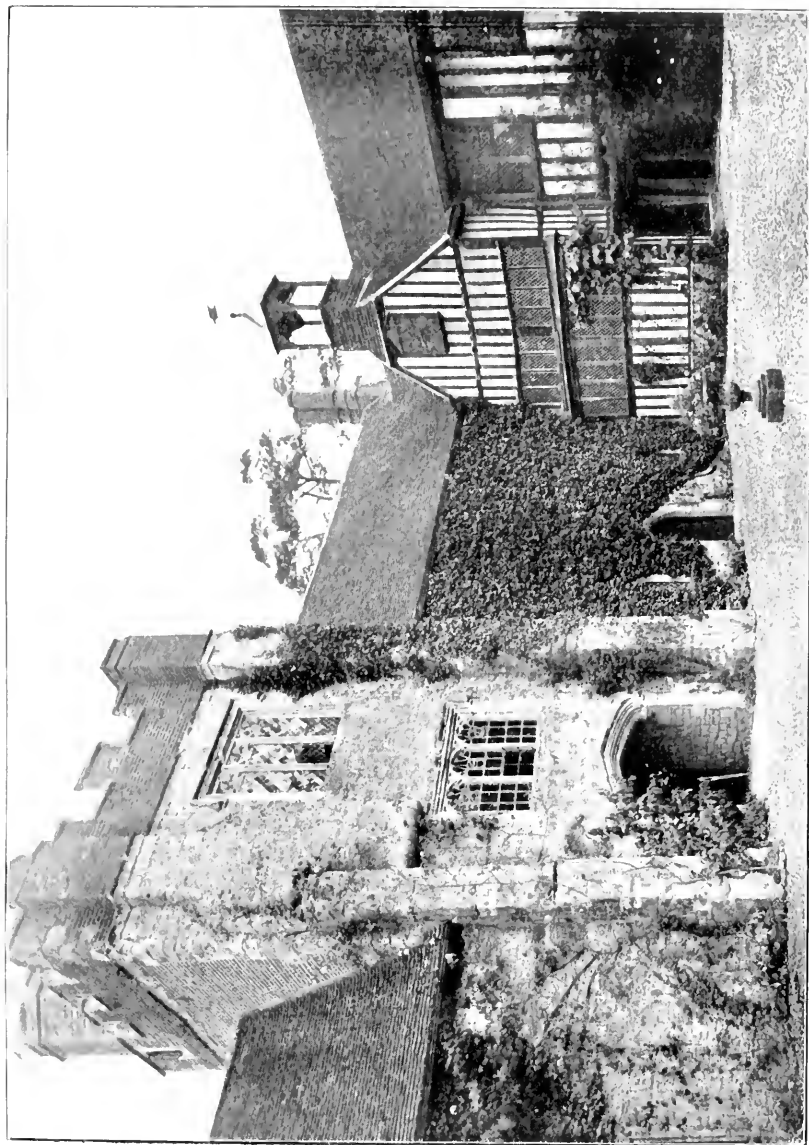
THE QUADRANGLE.

The quadrangle, which has so often provided a subject for the artist's pencil, measures across the centre 75 feet from north to south, and 52 feet from east to west. On reference to the plan it will be seen that the angles are not all rectangles.

The views in this courtyard are highly picturesque: standing in the south-west corner we have before us the west elevation of the great hall, details of which are given on a previous page. The main features which strike the eye from this position are the great five-light window, the low doorway of Decorated period, much time-worn, but fortunately "unrestored." The height of this door is only 7 feet 2 inches from the floor to the apex of the arch; the width is 4 feet 8 inches. The shafts have delicately moulded capitals and so had the bases. The label mould is terminated on each side with beautifully carved heads, similar in character and date to those within the apartment. Between the great window and the door is the buttress, which takes the thrust of the stone arch already described.



IN THE QUADRANGLE, LOOKING NORTH-EAST.



IN THE QUADRANGLE, LOOKING NORTH-WEST.

To the north of the great hall on this façade are the highly picturesque gables of the oriel room and the adjoining apartment, with which we are all so familiar, built in timber and plaster.

Looking from the same standpoint the eye falls upon the southerly elevation of the second or Tudor chapel, built in similar material, with its colonnade, and upon the picturesque gable of the staircase, in the upper part of which is the clock and bell turret.

Changing our position to the north-east corner of the quadrangle, we again see before us a good deal that is picturesque and interesting.

In the east elevation, the central and prominent feature is the back of the gatehouse, the wall strengthened by two sturdy buttresses, that on the northerly side of the archway being carried up to the top of the building, and that on the south supporting a corbelled-out fireplace and chimney.

On the ground floor the entrance archway, which is about 7 feet 6 inches in width, has been modernized. Over it are two three-light windows in late Gothic style.

The parapet is wholly in brick of the thin ancient kind, and so is a portion of the south wall below it.

The north elevation does not call for any particular remark, as it has undergone considerable alteration for the worse rather than for the better.

THE WEST FRONT.*

The indications are numerous that much rebuilding has gone on at various dates throughout this western front of the house.

* The description of the west side of the gatehouse will be found under the heading "Gate House."

The whole of the west elevation is now built of stone. The walls of the bottom storey (with the exception of the gatehouse) are 3 feet 6 inches in thickness. Those of the upper storey are, however, much thinner, that on the southerly side of the gatehouse being only about 18 inches thick, and there can be little doubt that this portion was at one time built in timber and plaster.

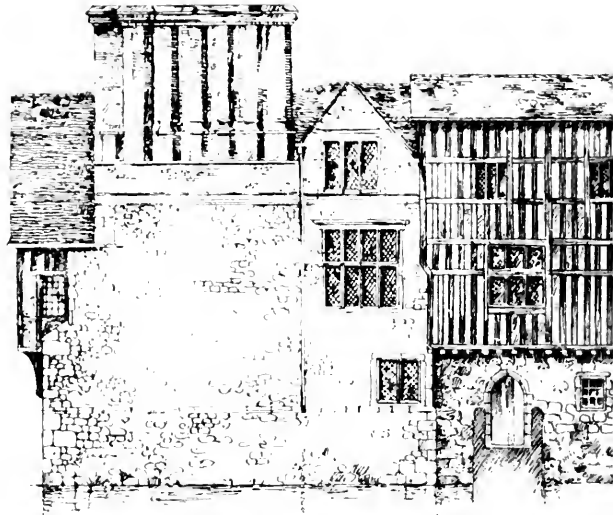
Both in the lower and upper storey on this southerly side of the gatehouse there are three small two-light Tudor windows, having a somewhat monotonous appearance.

On the northerly side of the gatehouse there are three similar windows lighting the billiard room. Above is the long withdrawing room, somewhat inadequately lit, for besides the Jacobean three-light window to the north already referred to, the only other window at present is one of three lights in the middle of the western side of the room; but two or more other windows adjoining it have clearly been at one time or another built up.

THE EAST FRONT.

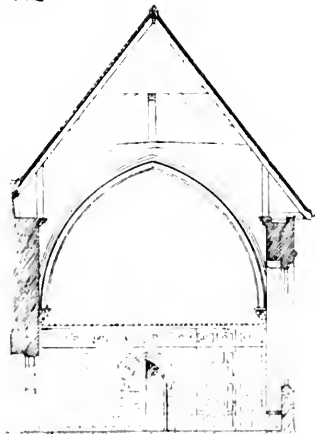
Again, alterations and rebuildings have here been frequent and fortuitous, but the result is happily most picturesque and charming.

The combination of building materials is indeed most remarkable. Standing in front of this elevation, on the left we have the massive stone walling of the lofty kitchen, surmounted by a fine stack of red-brick chimneys, and we catch a glimpse of the side of the half-timbered gable terminating the overhanging first storey portion of the south elevation.



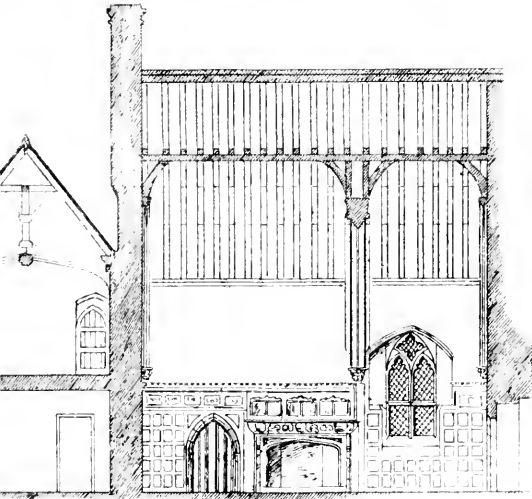
EAST ELEVATION

IGHTHAM MOTE



CROSS SECTION THROUGH GREAT HALL

Scale 1/4" = 1'



LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH GREAT HALL

30

30 feet

Measured & drawn by Elizabeth Ingham

Carrying the eye along this east elevation in a northerly direction, we come to a multiplicity of gables, hipped and otherwise, and to much black and white or half-timbered work of varying dates, with brick and stone walling, in picturesque confusion. And here again fine, tall, ancient chimney-stacks in brick delight the eye.

Archæologically the most interesting feature is the stone gabled wall over the crypt, particulars of which will be found under the heading of the "Early Chapel."

Next in interest is the old doorway and bridge over the moat.

The whole of this front is beautifully painted with browns, yellows, and greys, by moss and lichen growth, and the effects of age. Charming little ferns and delicate creepers are growing up from the moat on the walls and bridge—indeed this vegetation might take a botanist many hours to describe. This side of the house is overshadowed by grand old yews, firs, limes, and other trees with weird projecting roots.

THE SOUTH FRONT.

As some of the preceding notes have indicated, the south front has suffered from the ravages of wind, rain, and frost. The wall of the bottom storey is of stone, and from the very varying thicknesses in different apartments we have indications that this bottom stage at least may have been built at quite different epochs, and the great want of uniformity in the windows supports this theory.

A single-light window in the servants' hall is clearly of Decorated date.

Above this bottom storey the rooms were corbelled out over the moat to the extent of about 2 feet in half-timbered work, but owing to dilapidations at some unknown period the whole of the upper portion has been cemented over, producing a somewhat monotonous and cardboard effect.

THE NORTH FRONT.

With the exception of the gable end of the withdrawing room and a short piece of adjoining wall, which are of stone, the whole of this front in the upper storey is of half-timbered work mainly in its original state. The central portion (which forms the north side of the Tudor chapel) is corbelled out over the moat to the extent of about 3 feet.

The bottom storey throughout is of stone. The somewhat pretentious three-light Jacobean window in the north gable of the withdrawing room has an incongruous appearance amidst so much work of an earlier period.

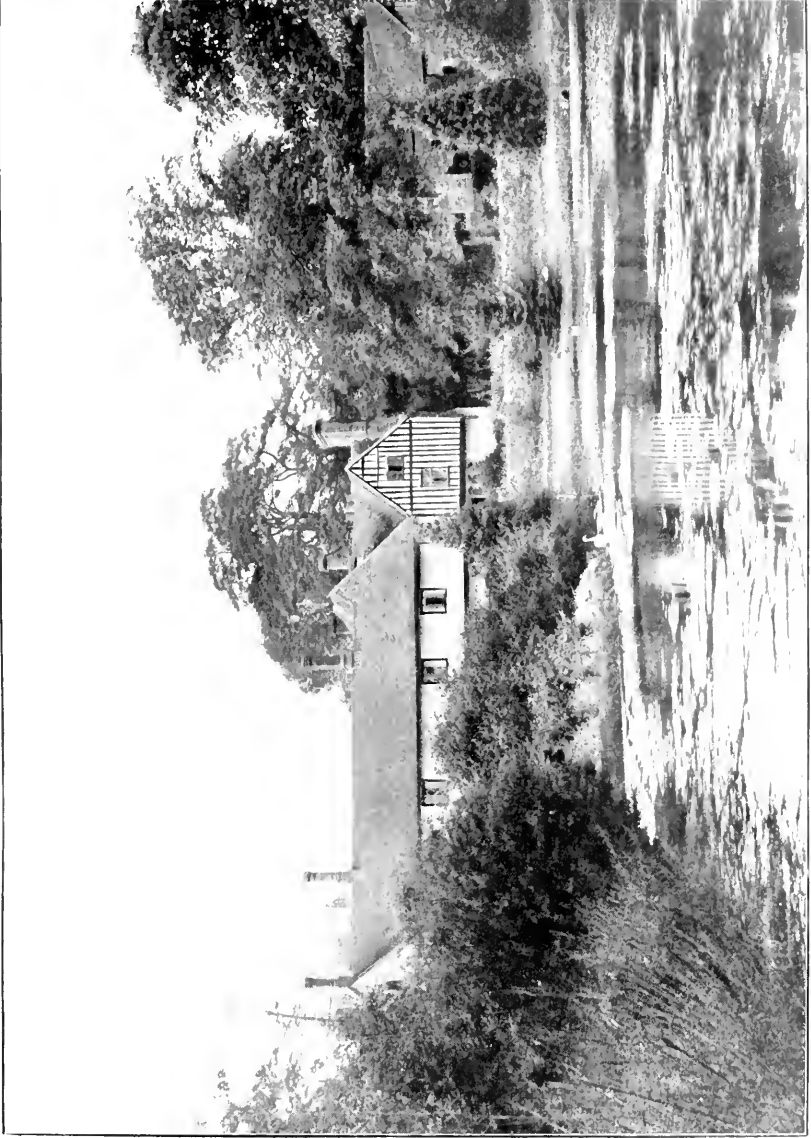
On this side of the house the garden is very beautiful, for here are spacious lawns and magnificent old yew hedges, with venerable cedars and fine firs.

The garden rises here to the north and forms a wide terrace.

THE BRIDGES.

The principal bridge is of stone, and leads over the moat to the gatehouse. There are some indications that the side walls were at one time of wood.

As already mentioned, General Luard has shewn on his plan what he calls the old foundation for the outer end of the drawbridge.



SOUTH VIEW.

A second bridge, manifestly of ancient date, crosses the moat from the doorway leading from the back yard, previously described, to the east of the great hall. (See "East Elevation.")

A third bridge crosses the moat on the north side of the house, giving an easy access from the quadrangle to the bowling green. This is a wooden bridge of rather light construction.

THE OLD BARN.

This fine old building is situated at the back of the house on rising ground, and on entering we feel almost as if we were in a church, for the barn is divided into what at first sight looks like a nave and aisles, by the five grand roof principals, leading features of which are the massive posts representing the columns of a nave arcade. This roof is strengthened in good old-fashioned style with an abundance of struts and wind braces.

A PEDIGREE OF SELBY OF IGHTHAM MOTE.*

By T. C. COLYER-FERGUSON, Esq.

William Selby of Brampton, co. Northumberland, $\overline{\text{---}}$ John Selby, Porter of Berwick. Will dated 27 Feb. 1565 $\overline{\text{---}}$ Elizabeth

Sir John Selby of Twizell, Gentleman $\overline{\text{---}}$ Margaret
 Porter of Berwick; knighted by Queen $\overline{\text{---}}$ bur. at Berwick
 Elizabeth 1582; bur. at Berwick 23 11 March 1622.

Ralph Selby $\overline{\text{---}}$ Isabel
 of Berwick, bur. 29 Dec.
 bur. 8 March 1593.

Sir William Selby, Gentleman Porter of Berwick; born circa 1550; knighted by King $\overline{\text{---}}$ Dorothy, dau. and heir-
 James I. at Berwick 6 April 1603; succeeded to the estate of Ightham Mote on the
 death of his uncle Sir William Selby in 1611; died s.p. 14 Feb., bur. 1 March 1637-8
 at Ightham. Will dated 14 April 1637. M.I.

Sir William Selby, Kt., purchased Ightham Mote
 from Charles Allen at the latter end of Queen
 Elizabeth's reign; died 1 Jan., bur. 4 Jan. 1611 at
 Ightham. M.I.

Henry Selby, 2nd $\overline{\text{---}}$
 son, bapt. at Ber-
 wick 11 Aug.
 1586 (?).

George Selby of St. Mary-at-Hill, fishmonger, inherited Ightham Mote in 1641 $\overline{\text{---}}$ Anne Rye of Faversham, Lic. Cant., 14 June 1626, to
 on death of Dorothy, Lady Selby; High Sheriff of Kent 24 Charles I.; born
 about 1599; died 17 May, bur. 24 May 1667.
 marry at All Saints', Canterbury; born about 1603;
 bur. 29 Dec. 1676.

* This pedigree corrects and amplifies that printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIV., p. 200.

Mary Selby, bapt. 28 Oct. 1627.
 —————
 Dorothy Selby, bapt. 7 April 1631; bur. 30 May 1632.
 —————
 Mary Selby, bapt. 19 Sept. 1632. 1st wife.
 11 Sept. 1629. 1st wife.

John Selby, born 17 Sept. 1657; bur. 8 Oct. 1657. Dec. 1658.
 —————
 Katherine Selby, born 11 Dec. 1660; bur. 8 July 1664.
 —————
 William Selby, by, born 11 Dec. 1662; mar. at the Church, 4 June 1689, John Pettor.
 —————
 Susanna Selby, born 6 April 1663; mar. at the Temple by, born 3 Sept. 1663.
 —————
 Elizabeth Selby, born 17 May 1668; bur. 28 Aug. 1669.
 —————
 Katherine Selby, Jane Selby, born 17 May 1668.

John Selby, of the Mote, bur. 1727.
 —————
 Mary Gifford, dan. of Thomas Gifford of Pennis, Fawkham; born about 1677; died 29 Sept. 1750. Will proved (P.C.C., 337, Greenly) 12 Feb. 1727-8. Oct. 1750.
 —————
 Reginald Peckham, of Yaldham, bur. 1671; mar. 23 June 1698, in the Mote Chapel; bur. 27 Nov. 1703. 1714.
 —————
 Dorothy Selby, born 21 Jan. 1671; mar. 23 June 1698, in the Mote Chapel; bur. 27 Nov. 1703. 1714.
 —————
 William Selby, born 13 June 1672.
 —————
 George Selby, born 1 Aug. 1673.
 —————
 Henry Selby, born 15 Jan. 1674; bur. 11 Aug. 1683.
 —————
 Thomas Selby, born 20 June 1676. Will proved (P.C.C., 13, Plymouth) 11 Jan. 1725.
 —————
 Ralph Selby, born 8 Dec. 1677; bur. 5 Feb. 1717. In will, proved 7 Feb. 1678; March 1717. men-tions wife Eliza-beth of Hunton, co. Kent.

Ann Selby, bapt. 27 April 1703.
 —————
 William Selby of the Mote, born 2 Sept. 1704 at Fawkham; bur. 22 Dec. 1772. Will proved (P.C.C., 79, Stevens) 4 Feb. 1773.
 —————
 Elizabeth Selby, born 28 March, bapt. 4 April 1706; mar. Feb. 1765. Tison.
 —————
 John Selby of Pennis, Fawkham, bur. 8 Sept. 1747.
 —————
 Mary Selby, born about 1710; died 9 Sept. 1747.

William Selby of the Mote, bapt. 23 May 1745; bur. 20 April 1777. Elizabeth Weston of Cranbrook, mar. 1770.

Elizabeth Burroughs Selby, died July 1781.

- A |
 Jane Howell, dau. of Sir John Selby, = Sir Henry Selby, = Elizabeth Amberst, dau. of Elizabeth Amberst of Bayhall, Kt.; born about 1649; Sergeant-at-Law, Richard Amberst of Bayhall, George Selby, bapt. 13 March 1641.
 mar., 24 March 1667, at St. Andrew's, Holborn; bur., 25 Oct. 1672. 1st wife. bapt., 7 April 1635; Penbury; mar., 2 June 1675 bapt., 20 Nov. 1636. John Selby, bapt. Thomas Selby, bapt. 20 April 1639. 5 Jan. 1639. 2nd wife. 30 Jan. 1707. 2nd wife. 1636.
- Charles Selby Amberst of Bayhall (assumed = Margaret Strode, widow of Sir George Strode, Kt., name of Amberst). bur., 8 March 1744, s.p. and dau. of John Robinson; died 11 Dec. 1715. John Browne of co. Salop, = Dorothy Selby. bur., 5 Feb. 1728.
- Margaret Kelly, widow; mar. at John Browne, took name of Selby by Act of Parliament 8 May 1783 on succeeding = Dinah Bridge of St. Benet's, Paul Wharf, 19 May to Ightham Mote on the death of his cousin William Selby; bapt., 26 April 1722; Shady Camps, 1751. bur., 22 Jan. 1797. died s.p.
- Thomas Selby of the Mote, born at Haverhill, co. Suffolk, = Elizabeth Walford, dau. of Robert Walford; died March 1845. At her death 17 Aug. 1752; bur., 18 March 1820. the Mote passed to Mr. Pridcaux John Selby of Twizell, Northumberland.
- Elizabeth Selby, born about 1777; died July 1820. Rev. Charles Bridger Selby, born about 1778; died Aug. 1820. He was = Anne Davies, disinherited by his father. Son and dau.

NOTES ON PEDIGREE.

The early part of this Pedigree is taken from one made by the late Dr. J. J. Howard, Maltravers Herald, in the possession of the Compiler.

Owing to a gap in the Ightham Registers I am unable to make the foregoing Pedigree as perfect as I should wish. For instance, the burial of William Selby, who was born 1632, does not appear, but it must have taken place early in the eighteenth century.

There is a pedigree at Heralds' College in which William Selby is said to have had twelve children by his first wife Susanna Rainey, of whom only five daughters survived.

The baptism of his son John, who succeeded him at the Mote, is wanting.

The burial of Dorothy, Lady Selby, in 1641 is missing, but the date of her death is known from the fine tomb in the chancel of Ightham Church to her memory.

There are also fine recumbent figures of the two Sir William Selbys, uncle and nephew, in Ightham Church, but there are no other tablets or memorials to the family.

In the Mote pew there is a tablet to Sir John and Lady Howell, both died 1682, the parents of Lady Selby and Mrs. William Selby.

Mrs. John Selby *née* Gifford and her daughter Mary are buried in the chancel of Eynsford Church, with a slab to their memory.

Sir Henry Selby and his second wife and son are buried at Pembury without any monuments.

At Ridley there is a Chalice given in 1703 by Mrs. Jane Selby, wife of William Selby of the Mote and daughter of the Rev. Henry Stacy, Rector of Ridley.

The last burial of the Selby family is that of Mrs. Luard Selby, eldest daughter of Mr. Prideaux John Selby of Twizell and the Mote. She came into possession of the Mote in 1867 on the death of her father.

 IGHTHAM REGISTERS.
Baptisms of Selby Family.

- 1657 John the some of William Selby and Susanna his wife; borne the seventeenth day of September.
- 1658 William y^e son of William Selby, gent.; borne on y^e 11th day of December.
- 1660 Katherine the Daughter of William Selby, gent., and Susanna his wife; borne on the eleaventh day of December & baptised on the twenty and sixth day.

- 1662 Susanna filia Gulielmi Selby, generosi, et Susannæ uxoris ejus; nata 6 April, baptisata 14 Septemb.
- 1663 Elisabetha filia Gulielmi Selby, gen., ex Susanna uxore ejus: nata 3 Sept., baptisata 24 Septemb.
- 1668 Katherina & Jana filia Gulielmi Selby, Armig', et gemell ex uxore Susanna: nata 17, Baptisata 18 Maij.
- 1671 Dorothea filia Gulielmi Selby, Armig', ex uxore Elisabetha; nata 21, Baptisata 23 Janu^v.
- 1672 Gulielmus filius Gulielmi Selby, Armig', ex uxore Elisabetha; natus 13, baptisatus 17 Junij.
- 1673 Georgius filius Gulielmi Selby, Armig', ex uxore Elisabetha; natus et Baptisatus August 1^o.
- 1674 Henricus filius Gulielmi Selby, Armig', ex uxore; natus 15 et Baptisatus 26 Janu^v.
- 1676 Thomas filius Gulielmi Selby, Armig', ex uxore Elizabetha; natus 20, baptisatus 22 Junij.
- 1677 Radulphus filius Gulielmi Selby, Armig', ex uxore Elizabetha; natus 8 & Baptizatus 17th Decembris.
- 1678 Franciscus filius Gulielmi Selby, Armig', ex uxore Elisabetha; natus 4, baptizatus 9 Februarij.
- 1745 May 23 Baptizd. William son of W^m Selby, Esq^t, & Elizab. his wife.

Marriages.

- 1688 Thomas Selby, generosus, & Elisabethæ French maritat in capella Gulielmi Selby, Armig', 24 Decemb.
- 1698 M^r Reginald Peckham & M^{rs} Dorothy Selby were married on y^e 23th of June in y^e Mote Chapell.

Burials.

- 1611 Sir William Selby, Knight, was buried the iijth day of Januarie.
- 1637 S^r William Selby, miles, sepult. Mar. 1.
- 1657 John the sonne of William Selby, Esq., and Susanna his wife; buried the eight day of October.
- 1664 Catherina Selbie sepulta Julij 8^o.
- 1667 Georg^s Selby, Armig', sepult. May 24.
- 1668 Susanna Selby sepulta 30 May.
- 1669 Catherina filia Gulielmi Selby, Armig', sepulta Aug. 28^o.
- 1671 Johannes Selby sepult. Januar. 12.
- 1672 Henricus Selby sepultus 5^o Septemb.
- 1672 Jana Selby sepulta Octob. 25^o.
- 1676 Anna Selby sepulta Decemb. 29.
- 1676 Elisabetha Selby sepulta 15 Martij.
- 1679 *Francis Selby son of William Selby, gent., buried in wool April 3; sworn before S^r J^o Rayney.
- 1679 April 23 *Francisca Selby. [This entry in another book.]
- 1679 Sep. 6 Elizabetha Selby.
- 1680 Junii 2 Elizabetha Selby.

* Probably these two entries are identical.—T. C.-F.

- 1683 Aug. 11 Henricus Selby.
 1699 M^{rs} Mary Selby of y^c Mote, bur. Feb. 6th.
 1703 M^{rs} Jane Selby from Seven Oakes, bur. February 18th.
 1704 M^{rs} Elizabeth Selby was buried October 11th.
 1704 M^{rs} Dorothy Selby was buried October 16th.
 1713 Feb. 21 M^{rs} Margaret Selby. Aff. brought Feb. 26.
 1714 Jan. 30 M^r Charles Selby. Aff. brought Feb. 6.
 1717 Feb. 5 M^r Ralph Selby. Aff. brought Feb. 11.
 1727 Dec. 21 Buried John Selby of y^c Mote, Esq^r, buried in Linmen. Paid 5th.
 1743 May 4 Buried M^r W^m Selby from the Mote. Affidavit made 8th ditto.
 1765 Feb. 8 John Selby, Esq^r. Aff^d. In the Moat vault.
 1772 Dec. 22 William Selby, Esq^r. Aff. In the Mote vault, .Et. 68.
 1777 April 20 William Selby, Esq^r, .Etatis anno 32. Buried in the Mote vault. Affid.
 1784 Jan. 26 Mary Selby. Affid.
 1797 Jan. 22 John Selby.
 1802 April 15 Sarah wife of Charles Selby, Esq., aged 37. Died April 9th.
 1809 June 16 Miss Charlotte Ann Selby.
 1820 (No. 124) Thomas Selby, Ightham, March 18, 67 yrs. J. G. May.
 1820 (No. 135) Elizabeth Selby, Ightham, July 15, 42 years. J. G. May.
 1820 (No. 136) The Reverend Charles Bridge Selby, St Mary's, Lambeth, August 4, 42 years. John W. Wynne, Curate of Wrotham.
 1845 (No. 615) Elizabeth Selby, Ightham, March 29th, 90 years. S. W. Cobb.
 1890 (No. 750) Lewis Marianne Luard Selby, Bedford, March 22nd, 78. F. Evelyn Gardiner, Off. Min.

ST. MARY-AT-HILL REGISTERS.

Baptisms.

- 1627 Mary Selbie the Daughter of George Selbie and Ann his wife was baptised the 28th of Octob.
 1629 Mary Selby y^c daughter of George Selby was baptized the 11th of Sept.
 1630 Dorothe Selby daughter of George Selby & Ann his wife was baptized the 19th of September.
 1632 William Selby sonn of George and Ann his wife was baptized 13th Januarij.
 1635 Henry Selbie sonn of George & Ann his wife was baptized y^c 17th Aprilis.
 1636 Elizabeth Selby Daugh. of George and . . . his wife was baptized the 20 Nouembris.
 1638 George Selby sonn of George and Ann his wife was baptized the 11th of Nouemb.
 1639 John Selby sonn of George & Ann his wife was baptized the 5 Januarij.
 1641 George Selby sonn of George & Ann his wife was baptized the 13th of March.
 1643 Thomas Selby sonn of George & Ann his wife was baptized the 20 Aprilis.

Burials.

- 1629 Ann Selby the 18th of September.
 1639 Thomas Selby the 18th of Aprill.
 1641 George Selby the 16th of March.

ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN, REGISTERS.

Marriages.

- 1667 Licence. Henry Selby of y^c Inner Temple and Jane Howell of this Parish were marryed the 24th of March.
- 1668 Licence. William Selby, gent., of Ingham in the County of . . . and Elizabeth Howell, daughter to S^r John Howell, were married 21th february.
- 1675 June 2 Henry Selby of the Temple, Esq^r, & Elizabeth Amherst of Pembury, Kent, Spinster. Lic.

FAWKHAM.

Baptisms.

- 1703 Ann the dawghter of John Selby, Gentleman, and of Mary his wife was baptized the 27 of April.
- 1704 William the sonn of John Selbey, Gentleman, and Mary his wife was baptized the fourth of September & was born the second day of the same month.
- 1706 Elizabeth the dawghter of John Selby, Gent., and Mary his wife was born March the 28 and baptized April 4th.

ST. BRIDE'S, FLEET STREET.

Marriage.

- 1737 Nov. 30 William Selby, Esq^r, of the Mote, par. Ightham, co. Kent, Bach^r, & Elizabeth Burrow of Darenth, s^d co., Sp^r. Lic. A.-B. C.

TEMPLE CHURCH.

Marriage.

- 1689 June 4 John Petter & Susan Selby.

SEVENOAKS.

Burials.

- 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feb. 28 John Selby, Gent., carried to Itham.
- 1704 Oct. 10 M^{rs} Elizabeth Selby.
- 1704 Oct. 16 M^{rs} Dorothy Selby.
- 1717 Oct. 13 Elizabeth ux. M^r Thomas Selby.

PEMBURY.

Baptism.

- 1722 John the sonn of M^r John & M^{rs} Dorothy Brown was baptisd on Aprile y^c 26th.

Burials.

- 1707 The Lady Elisabeth Selby was Buryed on Jan. the 30th.
- 1715 S^r Henry Selby was buryed on August the 29th.
- 1728 M^r John Browne was buryed on Feb. y^c 5th.
- 1744 Mar. 8 Charles Selby Amherst.

NOTES ON AN EARLY CINQUE PORTS
CHARTER.

BY F. F. GIRAUD.

THE Charter, of which a copy and translation is given below, is preserved amongst the Archives of the town and port of Faversham, a corporate member of the Cinque Port of Dover.

Its importance arises from the fact that, so far as is known, it is the earliest extant Charter granted to the Ports collectively. It is dated 28 May 44 Henry III. (1260), and thus antedates by eighteen years the Great Charter of Edward I. (1278),* and although noticed by the late Thomas

* *Jeake's Charters of the Cinque Ports, 1728*, consist solely of the Charter of Charles II. (with copious notes), which recites in full (*inspeximus*) all the Charters then produced. The Charter of 44 Henry III. was not then seen, but is expressly referred to (*Jeake, p. 22*) in the Charter exhibited of 28 April 26 Edward I.

Copies of the Charters of 2 James I. and 10 Charles I. (which are only briefly referred to in the Charter of Charles II.) are fully entered in the Charter Book of Faversham with the following note to the Charter of Charles I. appended thereto, and is of interest as an illustration of the important parts taken by Faversham in regard to Cinque Port Charters.

"This Charter of Kinge Charles was prosequuted and sued out by Boys Ower maior of this Towne of Faversham in the second yeere of his Maioratie, And Stephen Monyns one of the Juratts of the Towne and Porte of Dover beinge chosen Agents & Solicitors therein by the general Ports Townes & Members at their Assemblie or Court of Guestlinge. And beinge finished & exemplified under the great Seale of England, was by the saide Boys Owre on the xxth daie of Julie 1634 in the tenth yeere of his saide Mat's reigne brought & read, in the Guildhall here at Faversham unto the Juratts of the same Towne and others then p'sent.

"And at a Guestlinge & Assemblie of all the Ports, Townes and Members holden at New Romney on the xxith of the saide Julie 1634, The saide Charter was there also shewed & read & well approved of. And an Othe was then & there conceived & framed by the saide Assemblie by the devise of Samuel Shorte Esq^r one of the Councill of the ports then there p'sent to be taken by all the Maiors Bailifes & Juratts of the saide Cinq' Ports Ancient Townes and their

Riley in his Report for the Historical MSS. Commissioners,* and referred to by Professor Montagu Burrows in his well-known Monograph on the Ports,† it seems to have entirely escaped the notice of a recent writer on the Cinque Ports Charters, who says, "We shall be standing on sure ground in asserting that the Charter of Edward I. is the first that was granted to the Ports collectively."‡

The charter grants to the Barons of the Cinque Ports in return for their service in conveying the King over the sea to parts of France, and returning thence, freedom from summons before the King's Justices in Eyre. Henry III., in his ill-fated Gascon and French expeditions, had had occasion to cross the Channel at least four times, and in April 1260 returned to England after resigning all claim to Normandy. The unrest which followed the repudiation of the Provisions of Oxford was gathering to a head, and the King may have been anxious to enlist on the Royalist side the sympathies of the Portsmen in the impending struggle. If this should have been his object in granting the Charter his hopes were doomed to disappointment, for in the civil war which followed the Cinque Ports espoused the cause of the Barons.

Members for the execution of their Office of Justices of the Peace according to the exigencie of the saide Charter.

"Whiche othe afterwarde on the xxviiith daie of the saide Iudie after the retourne from the saide Gnestlinge, was solemnlye taken by the saide Boys Owre Maior in the Guildehall in Faversham aforesaide before the Juratts of the same Towne then there p'nt viz^t John Woodd, John Caslocke, Edward Hales, Will'm Thurston, Samuell Preston, John Trowts, Marke Trowts, Thomas Waterman, Henrie Wreight, Rob^t Greenestreete, and John Knowler.

"And immediatlie after the saide othe so taken by the saide Boys Ower Maior All the said Juratts then & there p'sent likewise tooke the saide othe before the saide Boys Owre Maior accordinge to the forme & tenor of the saide Charter."

* *Historical MSS. Commissioners Report* 6, p. 500.

† *Historical Towns Cinque Ports*, p. 235.

‡ Mr. J. H. Round, *Cinque Ports Charters: Feudal England*, p. 570.

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vice Comitibus Prepositis Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis quod pro laudabili servicio quod Barones nostri quinque Portuum nuper in transfretationem nostri ad partes Francie et redeundo de iisdem partibus et in aliis transfretationibus nostris nobis devote impenderunt concessimus eis de consilio magnatum qui sunt de consilio nostro et hac carta nostra confirmamus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod ipsi de omnibus terris quas in presenti possident quieti sint imperpetuum de communibus summonitionibus coram Justiciariis nostris ad quecumque placita itinerantibus in quibus cumque comitatibus terre ille existant. Ita quod occasione huius modi somunium summonitionum faciendarum de itineribus Justiciariorum nostrorum non teneantur dicti Barones venire coram eisdem Justiciariis itinerantibus nisi aliquis ipsorum aliquem specialiter implacuit. Et ab aliquo implacitetur. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti Barones nostri quinque Portuum imperpetuum habeant libertatem prescriptam sunt predictum est. Hiis testibus Ricardo de Clare comite Gloucester et Hertford Rogero Bygod comite Norff. et marescallo Anglie Hugone le Bygod Justiciario nostre Anglie Johanne Maunsell Thesaurio Ebor. Rogero de Mortuo mare Philippo Basset Jacobo de Aldychley Roberto Waleraund et aliis Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die maii anno regni nostri quadragesimo quarto.

A large fragment of the Great Seal
in green wax is appended.

TRANSLATION.

HENRY, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, Ministers, and to all Bailiffs and his faithful subjects, greeting. Know ye that for the laudable service which our Barons of the five Ports have devotedly

rendered to us in our late passage to parts of France and on our return from the same parts, and in our other passages, we have granted to them by the advice of the great men who are of our council, and in this our Charter we confirm for us and our heirs that they for all lands now in their possession may be quit for ever of common summonses before our Justices itinerant for all manner of pleas in whatsoever counties these lands may be, so that on an occasion of this sort on the summoning of summonses made in the itineraries of Justices, the said Barons shall not be bound to come before the same Justices itinerant unless one of them has specially impleaded another, and by another shall be impleaded. Wherefore we will and firmly ordain for us and our heirs that our aforesaid Barons of the five Ports for ever have the prescribed liberty as is aforesaid. These being witnesses, Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, Roger Bygod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, Hugh le Bygod, our Justiciar of England, John Maunsell, Treasurer of York, Roger Mortimer, Philip Basset, James de Aldyehley, Robert Waleraund, and others. Given by our hand at Westminster, on the twentieth day of May in the forty-fourth year of our reign.

The following short notes to the witnesses are in part based upon the notices contained in the *Dictionary of National Biography* :—

RICHARD DE CLARE. 5th Earl of Clare, 6th Earl of Hertford, 7th Earl of Gloucester (1222—1262), son of Gilbert, 7th Earl of Clare, by Isabella, daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, was born 4 August 1222. On 2 February 1238 he married Maud, daughter of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, by whom he had several children, amongst others (1) his successor, Gilbert "the red"; (2) Thomas de Clare, the friend of Prince Edward; he died in 1287; (3) Boso or Bono "the good," a Canon of York. Of his daughters, Margaret married Edmund, a younger son of Richard, Duke of Cornwall, and Roesia married Roger Mowbray in 1270. Gloucester was the most powerful English Baron of his time. He possessed 12½ Knights' fees in Kent and 304½ in other counties.

The Corporate seal of Faversham, temp. Edward I., contains a ship with the representation of a banner thereon of three chevrons,

the arms of Clare. The Barons of Faversham perhaps served under Richard de Clare or his son Gilbert.

Richard de Clare died (it was supposed of poison) when on a visit to John de Criol at his manor of Ashenfield in Waltham, Kent, in 1262, and was buried at Tewkesbury. He is said to have introduced the Austin Friars into England.

ROGER BYGOD, 4th Earl of Norfolk, Marshal of England, was grandson of Roger, 2nd Earl, and son of Hugh, 3rd Earl, by his wife Matilda, daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. He died in 1270 without issue, was buried at Thetford, and was succeeded by his nephew. He had put away his wife, Isabella of Scotland, on the pretext of consanguinity, but took her again in 1253.

HUGO LE BYGOD was younger son of Hugh, 3rd Earl of Norfolk. Being Justice of England, he became Warden of the Cinque Ports and Governor of Dover Castle on the displacement of Richard de Gray. His character as a Judge has been placed high by Matthew Paris. He was twice married, first to Joanna, daughter of Robert Burnet, 2ndly to Joanna, daughter of Nicolas de Stuteville and widow of Hugh Wake. He died in 1266.

JOHN MAUNSELL, the son of a country Priest, was at the same time Treasurer of the Church of York, Parson of Maidstone in this county, and of Wigan in the county of Lancaster, Chancellor of St. Paul's, Provost of Beverley, Chief Justice of England, a Privy Councillor, the King's Chaplain, and Ambassador to Spain, a Keeper of the Great Seal, besides which he acquired great reputation for bravery as a soldier, for Matthew Paris says that at the great battle of Zanton, between the French and English, anno 1242, among many others of the French made prisoners was the High Steward of the Earl of Bologne, taken by this John Maunsell, who was not the last for his valiant behaviour on this occasion. As an instance of his wealth, the same chronicler says that he entertained at dinner the Kings of England and Scotland, a multitude of nobles and prelates, and such a number of guests that 700 dishes were scarcely sufficient for the first course (see Matthew Paris, pp. 590, 616, 859, and 931). He died anno 49 Henry III., 1264 (Hasted's *Kent*). Hasted also relates that the King heaped such continual preferments and offices on him besides, that at last his income amounted to more than 4000 marks per annum, insomuch that there was not a clerk found so wealthy as himself. He founded in 1253—1258 a religious house for Canons regular of the Order of St. Augustine, at Bilsington in Kent,

on the height of the clay hills among the woods, which lasted until 1535; he is said to have also founded an alien Priory at Romney in 1257. When in 1262 open war broke out, Maunsell was one of the chief objects of the Barons' wrath. After sheltering for some time in the Tower, he proceeded stealthily with the King's son Edmund to Dover, and thence, on 29 June, crossed over to Boulogne. All his lands in England were bestowed on Simon de Montford's son Simon. He never returned to England, but died in France 1265 in great poverty. He is said to have been a capable and diligent administrator, unswerving in loyalty to his master, and a true friend to many of his colleagues.

ROGER DE MORTIMER, 6th Baron of Wigmore (1231—1282), was eldest son of Ralf de Mortimer, the 5th Baron, and of his Welsh wife Gwladys Ddu, daughter of Lywelyn ab Iorwerth. In 1247 Roger contracted a rich marriage with Matilda de Braose, eldest daughter of William de Braose, by whom he had a numerous family. Having with Roger Bygod in 1263 declared in favour of the Royal Cause, his lands were ravaged in that year by Lywelyn and the Earl of Leicester. Roger de Mortimer was also witness to the Charter to the Ports of 17 June 6 Edward I. (1278).

PHILIP BASSET (died 1271), Justiciar and royalist Baron, third son and heir of Alan Basset, Lord of Wycomb, Bucks. After a public career of forty years, he died a man "bonæ memoriæ," and was buried at Stanley, Wilts. The chroniclers speak of him with enthusiasm, "as noble, discreet, and liberal," "mighty in counsel, zealous in war, noble, and exceeding faithful, a man who greatly loved the English and the Commonalty of the land." His daughter and sole heiress Alina, widow of Hugh le Despenser, Chief Justiciar of the Barons, was remarried to Roger Bygod, afterwards 5th Earl of Norfolk, Marshal of England.

ROBERT WALERAUND (died 1273), Justiciar, son of William Waleraund and Isabella, eldest daughter and coheiress of Hugh of Kilpeck. Throughout this reign he was one of the King's "familiares." In 1261 discord between Henry and the Barons was renewed, when he, with John Maunsell and Peter of Savoy, were regarded as the chief advisers of Henry. The chronicler describes him as "*vir strenuus*." He had, throughout his career, been hated as royal favourite, though respected for his ability and strength. In the forty-fifth year of Henry III., the King took into his hands from Robert Bygod the Constablership of Dover Castle, the Chamberlainship of Sandwich, and the Wardenship of the Ports, and con-

ferred them on Robert Waleraund. He married in 1257, Matilda, eldest daughter and heiress of Ralf Russell, but left no issue, and his estates passed to his sister's son Alan Plugenet.

JAMES ALDITHELEGE. His name occurs as one of the Council of fifteen chosen to advise the King on all points under the Provisions of Oxford (1258).—Stubbs' *Select Charters*.

In addition to the above the following Cinque Ports Charters are preserved amongst the Faversham Archives:—

- 17 June 6 Edward I., with Great Seal.
(See Jeake, pp. 6 to 38.)
- 28 April 26 Edward I., with Great Seal.
(See Jeake, pp. 38 to 40.)
- 28 Edward I., with Great Seal.
(See Jeake, p. 41.)

A careful search amongst the records of other Ports and their members might possibly lead to the discovery of other early Cinque Ports Charters.

THE BARONS OF NEW ROMNEY IN
PARLIAMENT.

BY JOHN STOKES.

THE recent visit of our Society to Romney may serve as an excuse for printing the following list of those persons who are known to have represented the burgesses of the ancient town and port in Parliament. No return of Members is extant until the year 1366, but from that year (except apparently for a short period during the Commonwealth) Romney sent two Barons to Parliament until the borough was disfranchised by the Reform Bill of 1832. Of the one hundred and seventy-two Parliaments convened between these dates, one hundred and twenty are known to have comprised Members from Romney, and of these I have succeeded in recovering one hundred and forty-nine names, to many of which I have added a short biographical note. For the first two hundred years or so, when Romney was still a seaport of importance, her representatives seem for the most part to have been resident in the town or neighbourhood. In Tudor times this was less common, though the Mayor was not infrequently chosen to represent in Parliament the town in which he was the Chief Magistrate. After 1613 local celebrities disappear from the roll, and for the next hundred and fifty years the representation of the town was in the hands of leading county families. During the last sixty years of its political existence Romney was degraded to the position of a pocket borough, the electors were reduced to a mere handful, and a writer in 1816 admits that "the number of places in the possession of the patron's friends (Sir Cholmondely Dering) renders the return of Treasury Candidates an indispensable duty."*

* *Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland*, by T. H. B. Oldfield, 1816, vol. v., p. 403.

Edward III.

- 1366 JAMES COLEBROND. The name often occurs in the Romney Records. Some of the family were Guardians of Denge Marsh. One of the wards of the town was called Colebrond.
- JOHN FRANCEYS (OR FRAUNCEYS). Farmer of St. Nicholas Parsonage, and the re-founder of the Lepers' Hospital in Romney.
- 1368 WILLIAM HOLYNGBROKE. He heads the list in the Rate Book (Maltotes) for many years. One of the wards of the town was called Holynbroke. He died in 1375, and a small brass to his memory is in St. Nicholas Church.
- JOHN TIECE. A John Tiece sat for Canterbury in the preceding and following Parliaments.
- 1371 WILLIAM HOLYNGBROKE. Apparently the only Member.
- 1372 HENRY LEWES.
JOHN COLEBROND.
- 1373 JOHN COLEBROND.
HUGH ROGGYER (ROGER).
- 1377 JOHN ATTE WODE (ATWOOD). He sat for Rye 1378. The family is mentioned in the *Book of Aid for Kent*, under Old Romney.
WILLIAM CHILDE.

Richard II.

- 1377 HUGH GOLDSMITH. Others of this name sat for Canterbury and Worcester.
JOHN ADAM. A Nicholas Adam was Knight of the Shire for Kent, 1385. Guardian of Denge Marsh.
- 1378 JOHN NUWENE (OR NEWENE). Mr. Riley says "probably so called from keeping the New Inn." (Hist. MSS. Com., 5th Rep., p. 533.)
ROGER DOD. The Dodds were an important family in Brookland.
- 1381 WILLIAM HOLYNGBROKE. Probably son of the above William Holynbroke.
WILLIAM CHILDE.
- 1382 JOHN ADAM.
ANDREW COLYN. "Paid £3 15s. to Andrew Colyn for digging in the Rhee." In an indenture dated 1398, made between William Porter and Robert Geffe of the one part, and Edith the wife of Andrew Colyn of Romene of the

other part, amongst other property conveyed mention is made of a stall (*stallagium*), at which the said Andrew used to stand. Members of this name at this period sat for Yarmouth, Arundel, and Horsham.

- 1382 SIMON GWODE.
EDMUND HUCHON (or HOCHON). One of this name represented Rochester in 1427 and 1435.
- 1383 SIMON CLERK. Bailiff at Great Yarmouth, 1384.
JAMES TYECE.
- 1383 WILLIAM HOLYNGBROKE.
WILLIAM CHILDE.
- 1384 WILLIAM SEFROD (SEAFORD). Probably the Head Inn Keeper of the town. (See Hist. MSS. Com., 5th Report, p. 533.)
JAMES TYECE.
- 1385 WILLIAM CHILDE. "For the expenses of William Childe and William Tyece on the last day of May, when they conversed with the Lieutenant (of Dover Castle), as to making terms with Lyde, 100s."
JOHN ELYS (or ELLIS). "Received 6s. 8d. of the men of the town of Wynchelse, for their share of the costs incurred by John Salerne and John Elys upon a copy of Magna Charter." A John Elys sat for Dover 1376, and others for the County, Sandwich, Canterbury, and Yarmouth.
- 1386 SIMON LUNSFORD (or LONSEFORD). Mayor of Rye 1380, and Member for the same place 1383, 1390, 1391.
JOHN SALERNE. "The expenses of Simon Lonseford and John Salerne riding to London at Michaelmas to the Parliament, 6^l 3^s 4^d; the expenses of John Atte Hall for 38 days at the same Parliament, he taking 20^d per day." John Salerne was returned for Hastings, Rye, Winchelsea, and Romney between 1372 to 1407 on twelve different occasions.
- 1388 WILLIAM HOLYNGBROKE.
JOHN SALERNE.
- 1388 WILLIAM HOLYNGBROKE.
JOHN ELYS.
- 1390 JOHN IVE (or IVY), of Old Romney. A William Ive represented Sandwich in 1382, 1385, 1386. In mediæval times Iyechurch was always spelt Ivecchurch; is it possible that the name may be derived from this family of Ive?

- 1390 JAMES TYECE.
 1391 JOHN SALERNE.
 WILLIAM ELYS.
 1393 ANDREW COLYN (see 1382).
 ROBERT GEFEE (or JEFFE).
 1395 JOHN GARDYNER.
 WILLIAM CHILDE.
 1397 JOHN YON (? YOUNGE, a Lydd family). "Expenses at Parliament of John Yon and Robert Geffe, and two grooms and four horses, 106^s 0^½d. Expenses incurred upon the Queen's (Isabel of France) Coronation by Stephen Adam, John Gardynier, and James Tiece, with purchase of 3 garnitures of handekyn with 3 hoods of scarlet, and 4 men and 8 horses going and returning 12 days, 12^l 19^s 8^d."
- 1397 ROBERT GEFEE.

Henry IV.

- 1399 JOHN GARDINER.
 JOHN TALBOT. Bailiff of Romney, 1387. "Costs upon the Coronation of our Lord the King (Henry IV.) by John Luncford, John Gardiner, and John Talbot for 10 days, with purchase of 3 Gowns and 3 scarlet hoods, and broidyng of 3 sleeves, and making up the gowns and hoods, with hire of their horses, 9^l 11^s 4^d."
- 1402 The returns are torn, but the names are believed to be John L(ounce)forde (Lunsford), and John Ive.
- 1406 ROBERT GEFEE, SENIOR.
 THOMAS ROKYSLEE. He was Master of St. John's House in Romney in 1407. "Received from Thomas Rokysle for one tun and one pipe of wine belonging to the community drunk in the tavern of Cnobelte 3^s 4^d," 1413.
- 1407 JOHN ROGER.
 BRICE SHERTE.
- 1410 JOHN ADAM. "Paid to John Adam for his wages in Parliament 25 dayes 3^l. 2^s 6^d at 2^s 6^d per day." A John Adam represented Dover about the same date. Died 1441.
- JOHN LUNCFORD (OR LUNSFORD).

Henry V.

- 1413 WILLIAM CLIDEROWE (OR CLITHEROWE). The Clitherowes were a family of note in Romney. William Cliderowe, perhaps a son of the above, sat for Hythe 1449. John

Clederow, Canon of Chichester, Bishop of Bangor 1326, may have sprung from these Romney Cliderowes. The Bishop died at Crayford in Kent 1425-6, and was buried there. William Cliderowe, M.P. for New Romney, was the second husband of Margaret Fraunceys, patroness of the Spital Hospital in the town.

JAMES LOWYS (OR LEWIS). "First the costs and expenses of William Cliderow, William Chance, and James Lowys being at Westminster this year at the King's Coronation 4l. 14s. 7½d."

1414 WILLIAM CLYDEROWE.

JOHN MAFFEY. Andrew Maffey sat for Lewes 1422-3.

1417 WILLIAM CLIDEROWE.

JAMES TIECE.

1419 JOHN ADAM.

RICHARD CLYDEROWE. Elected ten times for Romney. The Richard Clyderowe who was Sheriff of Kent 1402 and 1418, and Knight of the Shire 1406-7, was probably his father.

1420 STEPHEN HARRY. "Rec^d 20^l from the relict of Stephen Harry for a parcel of land of the Commonalty between the walls 1437-8. Amongst the Lydd Records is the following entry: "On the 4th day of March in the 4th year of the reign of King Edward IV., Edward Elys and Richard Harry, feoffees of Stephen Harry, came and promised to give 100^s and more of the money received . . . from the tenements late of the said Stephen unto the Church of Lyde, on condition that the name of the said Stephen should every Sunday be published and prayed for among the other benefactors of the same Church." Members of the family, or men of the same name, sat for Hastings, Seaford, and Winchelsea.

RICHARD CLYDEROWE.

1421 RICHARD CLYTHEROWE.

JAMES LOWYS. "To the Barons for the Queen's Coronation 6^l 21^d."

1421 THOMAS SPERWE (SPURWAY).

PETER NEWENE (OR NEWENE). One of the Chamberlains of the town in 1415. Dead in 1437.

Henry VI.

1422 RICHARD CLIDEROWE.

- 1422 WILLIAM PIERS, "barbour." He was buried in the Church of St. Laurence, to which Church he left a bequest. Several others of the same name sat for constituencies in the south of England.
- 1423 JOHN ADAM.
RICHARD CLIDEROWE.
- 1425 JAMES LOWYS.
THOMAS SMYTH, "draper."
- 1426 STEPHAN HARRY.
THOMAS SMYTH.
- 1427 JOHN ADAM.
RICHARD STOTHARD (OR STODDARD). "Paid to Thomas Hosyer because he went to Yarmouth in the name of Richard Stothard 3^l." Coronation Barons.
- 1431 JOHN ADAM.
JAMES LOWYS. "The *Mill* of James Lowys pays Maltote."
- 1432 THOMAS SMYTH.
WILLIAM WERMYSTON (OR WARMESTONE). He paid 3s. 3d. for "pasture between the walls from Illisbridge to New Romene," 1437. Thomas Warmestone was a benefactor to St. Laurence Church in 1447.
- 1433 Hasted gives the names of JAMES LOTTEBY and JAMES BAMLOND as Members for Romney this year, but I cannot discover on what authority.
- 1435 CLEMENT OVERTON. Bailiff of Romney 9 Henry V.
RICHARD CLYThEROWE.
- 1442 JAMES LOWYS.
RICHARD CLYThEROWE.
- 1447 JOHN CHENEW.
RICHARD CLYDEROWE.
- 1449 GEOFFREY GOODLOK. "They answer for 20^d given to the Community by Geoffrey Goodlok out of his wages at the Parliament holden at Westminster."
ROBERT SCRAS (OR SCRASE).
- 1449 JOHN SELLYNGER (ST. LEGER). "The Community owes to John Sellenger for his wages in Parliament at Leicester 4l. 19s." Probably son of John St. Leger of Ulcombe; Sheriff 1431.
ROBERT SCRAS.
- 1450 GEOFFREY GOODLOK.
JOHN CHENEW.

1450 GUY ELYS.
JOHN CHEYNEW.

The returns are missing for the next eight Parliaments, but in the 4th Edward IV. we learn from the Town Records that ROBERT SCRAS was then Member. He was present at the Queen's Coronation in 1464.

Edward IV.

1472 JOHN TUDER (OF TUDOR).

ROBERT SCRAS.

1478 JOHN TUDER.

JOHN CHEYNEW. The following entry is in the Romney Records, 1465: "John Cheynew born at Romnene, free by birth, was admitted to the franchise and sworn on the 17th day of April, in the 6th year of the reign of Edward IV., King of England. He is condemned (*dampnatur*), because publicly before the Jurats and the Commonalty he refused (*refutarit*) his freedom." Mayor of Romney, 1484.

From this Parliament there is only one complete return for more than 70 years, the returns for nearly all the Cinque Ports being equally defective.

Henry VIII.

1516 RICHARD STUPPENY. Probably a son of Robert Stupeny, who was born at Iyychurch and admitted a freeman of Romney, 13 Edw. IV. Richard Stuppeny was born at Kenardington, and was admitted a freeman on the 22 March, 3 Henry VIII., paying nothing for his fine. "Paid Richard Stuppeny the remainder of his wages as Burgess in Parliament last year 38^s 10^d," 1516. The family was for centuries of great consideration in Romney Marsh, the name probably being a corruption of Stokepenny. Richard Stuppeny died in 1526 and was buried in the south aisle of St. Nicholas Church, but his tomb was renewed by his great grandson, Clement Stuppeny, in 1622. For some reason unknown, both at Romney and Lydd, the election of Mayors or Bailiffs was held at the tomb of a member of the Stuppeny family.

1529 RICHARD GYBSON. The following entry occurs in the Town Books, 13 March, 12 Henry VIII.: "Richard Lambarde of

New Romney appeared before Richard Stuppeny the elder, and other Jurats, and James Barrowe a Common Clerk, and acknowledged that he had delivered to Richard Gybstone of Londene, and Sergaunt of the armys of our Soverayng Lord the Kyng, certain tenements, situate in the Parishes of St Nicholas and St Laurence in that town," etc. A John Gibson was M.P. for Thirsk 1521.

- 1529 JOHN BUNTYNG. He was Warden of the Romney Passion Play in 1517. A Stephen Buntynge was Mayor in 1592.

Mary.

- 1554 SIR JOHN GILFORD (OR GULDEFORD). For an account of this celebrated family, see the late Canon Jenkin's paper in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIV., pp. 1—17.

SIR WILLIAM TADLOWE. A William Tadlowe (probably father of the above) was deputy-bailiff of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Romney in 1518. A George Tadlowe was Member for Guildford in this reign and for two towns in Cornwall.

RICHARD BUNTING. His name appears as a purchaser of Church goods when St. Martin's Church was pulled down in 1549. He received 5 marks for his expenses in attending the Queen's Coronation.

JOHN CHESEMAN. First Mayor of the Town 1563, and served six times. A Robert Cheseman sat for Middlesex 1542.

GEORGE HOLTON. His name is also included among those who purchased goods from St. Martin's Church.

WILLIAM OXENDEN of Denton in Wingham. He died 1576. Others sat for the County and for Sandwich and Winchelsea. A pedigree of the family is printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VI., p. 277.

- 1555 RICHARD BAKER. Probably a member of the Sissinghurst family, and given in Lambard's list of gentry.

JOHN HERBERT, Esquire.

- 1558 SYMON PADYAN (PATTISON), Gentleman. A John Padyan was farmer for the Jurats for inning the Marshes. A Stephen Padyan represented Winchelsea. There are various spellings of this name.

THOMAS RANDALL, Gentleman. His name is in Lambard's list of gentry 1574.

Elizabeth.

- 1559 JOHN CHESEMAN. Coronation Baron.
 WILLIAM EPPES. Member of an old Romney family.
 Held land near St. John's Barn. The name is also found
 at Dover. He was the second Mayor and served seven
 times. A Thomas Epps was Mayor twice.
- 1563 SIR CHRISTOPHER ALLEYN, Knight, of the Mote, Ightham.
 Defaulter with others for payment to Rochester Bridge.
 Knighted in 1553. Is in Lambard's list of gentry. A
 suspected Papist. His will was proved 1585. (See
Archæologia Cantiana, Vol. XXIV., p. 197.)
 WILLIAM EPPES, gent.
- 1572 WILLIAM WILCOCKS and EDWARD WILCOCKS, members of an
 important Romney family. The only instance for this
 port of two of the same family serving at the same time.
 Edward Wilcocks was Mayor 1574. There are monuments
 to the family in St. Nicholas Church. The death of the
 former during this Parliament caused the first recorded
 Bye Election here, when
 WILLIAM EPPES, gent., was returned to fill the vacancy.
- 1584 RICHARD WYLLYAMS, gent.
 WILLIAM SOUTHLAND, gent., of Hope. He was Mayor four
 times. His father died 1567. A monument to his son,
 Sir William Southland, who died 1638, is in Iekham
 Church. He was re-elected with ROBERT THURBARNE,
 gent., who was three times Mayor, an office held by three
 others of his family. The name is found at Brookland.
 Philipot says "his ancestors from 1331 have continued
 very eminent in Romney Marsh."
- 1588 REGINALD SCOTT, Esq. (afterwards knighted), of Scott's
 Hall, Smeeth. In Lambard's gentry list. Sir John Scott
 was Warden of the Cinque Ports in 1461; others were
 Knights of the Shire for Kent, and Members for Hythe,
 Hastings, Maidstone, Canterbury, Rochester, etc.
 WILLIAM SOUTHLAND, gent. Again.
- 1593 JOHN MINGE, gent. Mayor in 1598 and 1604. The name
 occurs also at St. Peter's, Thanet, 1597.
 ROBERT BAWLE, gent. Vincent Bawle was Churchwarden
 at Wilmington, Kent, 1553.
- 1597 GEORGE COPPIN, Esq., probably of Barming. Allied after-
 wards by marriage to the Osbornes. William Coppyn was

an Annuitant at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, 1556, for which city he was Member 1553. Others of the same name sat for Dunwich and Orford.

1597 JAMES THURBARNE, gent. (see 1586). James and John Thurbarne sat for Sandwich.

1601 THOMAS LAKE, Esq., of Taywell, Tenterden, Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner to Yarmouth 1588. Sat for Hastings three times. A few years later Sir Thomas Lake was returned for five different constituencies.

JOHN MINGE, gent. (or MINGEY).

James I.

1604 SIR ROBERT REMYNGTON, Bart. Died 1610. The Coronation Baron with

JOHN PLOMER, gent. Three times Mayor. Died 1615, aged 48. A Monument to him is in Brookland Church. The death of Sir Robert caused the Second Bye Election in

1610 WILLIAM BYNGE, gent. In the next Parliament he was returned for Winchelsea. A George Bynge had represented Dover and Rochester a few years earlier.

1614 SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, Knight. Possibly he was introduced to the constituency by Richard Ingram, who became Vicar of Romney in 1606. He died in 1646.

ROBERT WILCOCK (see 1572). Twice Mayor.

1621 SIR PETER MANWOOD, Knight of the Bath. Sheriff of Kent at the death of Queen Elizabeth. Son of Sir Roger Manwood. Married to Francis, daughter of Sir Percival Hart. Knight of the Shire for Kent 1614. He presented a Communion Cup to Hackington Church. Others sat for Sandwich and Hastings. Was himself Member for Saltash 1604.

FRANCIS FETHERSTONE, Esq., doubtless the same as

1624 FRANCIS FETHERSTONHAUGH, gent.

RICHARD GODFREY, gent., third son of Thomas Godfrey of Lydd. He married a daughter of John Moyle. He died 1641, aged 50. Was returned again in

Charles I.

1625 SIR EDMUND VARNEY (OR VERNEY), Knt.; Marshal of the Household. He also sat for three Boroughs in Buckinghamshire. He died in 1645. Coronation Baron.

1626 THOMAS BRETT, "esq. of London." He was on the list of

suspects in 1656. Also elected for Grimsby, but preferred Romney. His son's monument is in St. Nicholas Church. Four of the family were Mayors. The Member for Old Sarum 1620 was Sir Thomas Brette.

RICHARD GODFREY.

1628 THOMAS BRETT.

THOMAS GODFREY,* Esq., second son of Thomas Godfrey of Lydd. Born 1585. Also for Winchelsea 1614. The father of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, whose murder in 1678 created so much excitement. Edward Godfrey was Mayor 1649. He was elected again in

1640 WILLIAM NEELE. A Robert Neele was Vicar of Romney 1467—74.

1640 The Long Parliament.

PHILIP WARWICK. Partisan of the King. Elected also for Radnor Borough, for which he chose to sit. His name is found in the Suspect List. Philipot says he was Clerk to the Signet and Secretary to the King at the Treaty in the Isle of Wight. Disabled to sit for Radnor 1647. As Sir Philip he afterwards sat for Westminster 1661.

SIR NORTON KNATCHBULL, Knt., of Mersham Hatch; son of Thomas Knatchbull. His uncle sat for Hythe. He was on the famous Kent Commission 1642; "a very honest gentleman" (Twysden). Died 1684.

THOMAS WEBB, Esq. (bye election), Warwick choosing Radnor. He was quickly expelled as a Monopolist and in his place came

1641 RICHARD BROWNE, Esq., of Great Chart; cousin to Sir Roger Twysden, who appealed to him at the time of his troubles with the Parliament. The letter he sent in reply is still extant. He was a good friend to Sir Roger. Like most of the Kent Members, he was appointed on the Commission to go into the County *re* the famous Petition.

During the troublesome periods that followed, Romney was not represented; and the next election did not take place till

1659 SIR ROBERT HONYWOOD, Knt., of Pett in Charing and Markshall in Essex. Other Honeywoods sat for Hastings, Hythe, and Canterbury.

* For Thomas Godfrey see *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, First Series, vol. ii., p. 459.

- 1659 LAMBARDE GODFREY, Esq., eldest son of Thomas Godfrey of Lydd by his wife Margaret, daughter of William Lambarde the Perambulator. Was on the famous Kent Commission for the Parliament. Knight of the Shire for Kent in 1654.

The returns for the next Parliament, 1660, are missing, but according to Hasted the Members were:—

SIR NORTON KNATCHBULL and JOHN KNATCHBULL, Esq.

Then came the Long or Pensionary Parliament of Charles the Second's reign, lasting from 1661 to 1679.

SIR NORTON KNATCHBULL, Bart., sat throughout.

SIR CHARLES BERKELEY, jun., Kut., Governor of Portsmouth, Captain of the King's Guards; Keeper of the Privy Purse to Charles II.; Earl of Falmouth 1664; died 1665. His father Sir Charles Berkeley, sen., Viscount FitzHardinge, Comptroller of the Household, was Member for Heytesbury in this Parliament. He died 1668.

- 1665 HENRY BRONCHER (BRUNKARD), Esq., vice Sir C. Berkeley. "One of his Royal Highness's Bedchamber;" elected during the time of the Great Plague of London. Other members of the family were at different times returned for constituencies in Wiltshire. He was expelled for contempt of the House. Lord Broncher was President of the Royal Society 1669—1685.
- 1668 SIR CHARLES SEDLEY, Bart., vice Broncher. Elected eight times and served 26 years. He was the youngest son of Sir John Sedley. "A most accomplished gentleman, one of the most brilliant wits of the Restoration; noted for art and gallantry." An author of no small repute. Father of the Countess of Dorchester, who was so created by James II. He presented two silver-gilt flagons and a cup to St. Nicholas Church. Not returned to the one Parliament of James II. or the Convention Parliament. He died 1701, aged 62. Also again in
- 1679 and 1681 PAUL BARRETT, Esq. Born 1633; Serjeant-at-Law; Recorder of Canterbury; knighted afterwards; died 1686; buried at St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury.

James II.

1685 SIR BENJAMIN BATHURST, Knt. Elected at the same time for Beer Alston, for which he decided to sit. Coronation Baron. The family estates were in the West of England, the North Riding, and the Weald. He died 1704. Launcelot Bathurst was a London Alderman.

SIR WILLIAM GOULSTON, Knt. Coronation Baron. He sat for Bletchingly in the previous Parliament. Richard Goulston was Member for Hertford several times, though petitions against him were frequent.

THOMAS CHUDLEIGH, Esq., vice Bathurst. Of a West of England family.

Convention Parliament of 1690.

JOHN BREWER, Esq. He was elected ten times, and sat for 21 years continuously. He was the first member re-elected to the House under the "Office" Act of 1704. He presented a Communion Cup to St. Nicholas Church.

JAMES CHADWICK, Esq. Member for Dover in the two following Parliaments. Died 1697.

William and Mary.

1690 SIR CHARLES SEDLEY and JOHN BREWER, Esq.

William III.

1695 JOHN BREWER, Esq., again.

SIR WILLIAM TWISDEN, Bart., of East Peckham, son of Sir Roger Twisden, whose pathetic narrative of his persecution by the Parliament is found in Volumes I., II., III., IV. of *Archæologia Cantiana*. Knight of the Shire for Kent 1685. In this Parliament ('95) he was also returned for Appleby, which he preferred. Died 1697.

1696 SIR CHARLES SEDLEY, vice Sir W. Twisden.

1698 and 1701, February. SIR CHARLES SEDLEY and JOHN BREWER, again in

1701 EDWARD GOULSTONE, Esq. Monument to his father in St. Nicholas. Presented a gilt almsplate to the Church as "combaro" 1702.

Anno.

1702 SIR BENJAMIN BATHURST and JOHN BREWER, Esq., again. Coronation Barons.

- 1704 WALTER WHITEFIELD, Esq., vice Bathurst, deceased. The Whitfields were an important family of Bethersden, in the Church of which village are several monuments to them.
- 1705 and 1708. JOHN BREWER and WALTER WHITEFIELD, Esqs.
- 1707 JOHN BREWER, Esq. Re-elected, after appointment as a Receiver of Prizes November 28.
- 1710 WALTER WHITEFIELD, Esq.
ROBERT FURNESE, Esq., of Waldershare. Knighted 1702. He was elected five times, serving 17 years. In 1713 he contributed liberally to the repairs of St. Nicholas Church. He married first in 1714 a daughter of the Earl of Rockingham, and secondly a daughter of Earl Ferrers. In 1727 he was elected Knight of the Shire for Kent. Died 1733. A petition against the election was apparently unsustainable.
- 1713 EDWARD WATSON, Esq. Lord Sondes, eldest son of the first Earl of Rockingham, brother-in-law to Sir Robert Furnese; married Lady Catherine Tufton; sat for Canterbury 1708; died (before his Father) 1722, aged 36. See his monument in Sheldwich Church.
- 1713 EDWARD WATSON, Esq., and SIR ROBERT FURNESE.

George I.

- 1715 The same. Coronation Barons.
- 1722 SIR ROBERT FURNESE again and DAVID PAPILLON, Esq., of Acrise, a Commissioner of Excise, son of Philip Papillon, born 1691; married Mary, daughter of Thomas Keyser, Esq.; died 1762. He sat for Dover 1735.

George II.

- 1727 DAVID PAPILLON, Esq. } Coronation Barons. This election
JOHN ESSINGTON, Esq. }
- was successfully petitioned against, and the two Members unseated. Mr. Essington had twice represented Aylesbury. By order of the House the seats were taken by—
- 1728 SIR ROBERT FURNESE.
SIR ROBERT AUSTEN, Bart. The Baronetcy was created 1660 and he was the 4th Baronet, originally of Sutton and Tenterden, and afterwards of Hales Place, Boxley. He married the sister of Sir Francis Dashwood; and he died 1743 without issue. Other Austens sat for Rye, Winchelsea, and Hastings.

- 1728 DAVID PAPILLON, Esq., vice Sir Robert Furnese, who chose to sit for the County of Kent.
- 1734 STEPHEN BISSE, Esq. He sat for Bedwin 1715; belonged to a family with Parliamentary influence in the West. It is a coincidence that for Heytesbury in 1625 Sir Charles Barkly and Edwd. Bisse were returned; names afterwards connected with this port.
- DAVID PAPILLON, Esq. Petitioned against, but withdrawn.
- 1736 SIR ROBERT AUSTEN, vice Papillon, who elected to serve for Dover.
- 1741, 1747, 1754. Three Parliaments.
- SIR FRANCIS DASHWOOD, Bart. The Baronetcy was created 1684, and the first Baronet was M.P. for Winchelsea. Sir Francis as Member for Weymouth became Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Bute 1762; and the next year was called to the Upper House as Baron Le Despenser. He was brother-in-law to Sir Robert Austen. Others of the family were in Parliament at different times. His Mother was sister of the Earl of Westmorland.
- 1755 HENRY FURNESE, Esq., sat for 20 years. He represented Dover 1720, 1722, 1727, and Morpeth 1734. Died 1756. He was re-elected on accepting the office of a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.
- 1756 ROSE FULLER, Esq., of Rose Hill, near Battle; vice Furnese, deceased. Sat for Maidstone 1761, and Rye 1768, 1774; a relative of the eccentric John Fuller, Member for Sussex, "the patron of arts and sciences." Died 1777.

George III.

- 1761 EDWARD DERING, Esq., of Surrenden, succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in 1762. Elected five times, and served 22 years. Married first Selina, daughter and coheir of Sir Roger Furnese, and secondly Deborah, daughter of John Winchester. Died 1798, aged 66. The family was closely connected with Romney and the Marsh.
- THOMAS KNIGHT, junr., Esq., of Godmersham: sat for Kent 1774. Married Catherine daughter of Dr. Wadham Knatchbull. Died 1794.

Coronation Barons—

- 1768 SIR EDWARD DERING.

- 1768 RICHARD JACKSON, Esq., sat for sixteen years; had previously been M.P. for Weymouth for six years. Was afterwards for a short time a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.
- 1770 JOHN MORTON, Esq., vice Sir E. Dering, who resigned, accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. He sat for Abingdon twenty-three years, but was unseated one month before his election here.
- 1774 and 1780 SIR EDWARD DERING and RICHARD JACKSON, Esq.
- 1782 RICHARD JACKSON, Esq., re-elected on accepting office.
- 1784 SIR EDWARD DERING.
JOHN SMITH, Esq., of Draper's Hill, London. Member for two months only.
RICHARD ATKINSON, Esq., vice Smith, resigned; of Fenchurch Street, London. He was unsuccessful for the City of London by nine votes only a month before. He died in the year following his election.
- 1785 JOHN HENNIKER, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, vice Atkinson, deceased. He sat for Sudbury 1761, and Dover 1774 and 1780.
- 1787 RICHARD JOSEPH SULIVAN, Esq., of Cleveland Row, St. James's, London, and Thames Ditton, Surrey, vice Sir E. Dering, who for a second time resigned, accepting the Stewardship of the Manor of East Hendred. Elected for Seaford 1802; a Baronet 1804; died 1806. Sat again for Romney in
- 1790 SIR ELIJAH IMPEY, Knt. Schoolfellow of Warren Hastings; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. Disagreed with Hastings while in India. Recalled 1784.
- 1796 JOHN FORDYCE, Esq., of Ayton, Berwickshire. He was returned for Berwick 1802, but unseated.
JOHN WILLETT WILLETT, Esq., of Merly, Dorsetshire. He was returned again in
- 1802 and MANASSEH LOPES, Esq., of Maristowe House, Devonshire. Several others of this family were sent to Parliament, but all for the West of England.
- 1806 WILLIAM WINDHAM, Esq., of Felbrigg, Norfolk. Privy Councillor, Secretary of State for War. Had previously sat for Norwich, St. Mawes, and Norfolk; for the last he was unseated 1806; a man "of unstained honour, pure

- life, and high accomplishments." M.P. for Higham Ferrers 1807. Died 1810.
- 1806 JOHN PERRING, Esq. An Alderman and Banker of London; created a Baronet in 1808; M.P. for Hythe in the next three Parliaments.
- 1807 THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., "Earl of Clonmel of the Kingdom of Ireland."
 GEORGE ASHBURNHAM, Esq., of Ashburnham House, Sussex; afterwards third Earl of Ashburnham, K.G., F.S.A.
- 1812 WILLIAM MITFORD, Esq., of Exbury, Hampshire. He had previously represented Newport (Cornwall) and Beer-alston; for the latter he sat with Sir John Mitford, Solicitor General, Speaker of the House, and finally Baron Redesdale.
- SIR JOHN THOMAS DUCKWORTH, Knight of the Bath and Admiral of the Blue. He was re-elected after resigning and accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds in 1813.
- 1817 CHOLMELEY DERING, Esq., of Cavendish Square, Middlesex, son of Sir Edward Dering of Surrenden, Bart., vice Sir John Duckworth, deceased. Colonel of the New Romney Light Fencibles.
- 1818 ANDREW STRAHAN, Esq., of Ashurst Lodge, Surrey, the King's printer. Had previously sat for Newport, Wareham, Carlow, and Aldeburgh.
- RICHARD ERLE DRAX GROSVENOR, Esq., of Charborough Park, Blandford, Dorsetshire, son of Thomas Grosvenor. He assumed the additional name of Drax upon his marriage with Sarah Frances, daughter and heiress of Edward Drax, Esq., of Charborough. He previously sat for Clitheroe and Chester. Others of the family for the Cheshire Districts. He died a few months after his election, when his son was returned in
- 1819 RICHARD EDWARD ERLE DRAX GROSVENOR. Also again in
 George IV.
- 1820 with GEORGE HAY DAWKINS PENNANT, Esq., of Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonshire. Married Elizabeth Bouverie, a niece of the Earl of Radnor. He sat for Newark in 1814, and was returned again for this Port in

1826 with GEORGE WILLIAM TAPPS, Esq., of Hinton Admiral, Christchurch, Hants. In 1833 and 1835 he sat for Christchurch, when he was described as "of Barton in the parish of Milton and of East Close." In the "Gazette," 8 December 1835, he is described as Sir George William Tapps Gervis.

William IV.

1830 ARTHUR TREVOR, Esq., of Whittlebury House, Northamptonshire, and of Wicken Park. He accepted the Chiltern Hundreds within a year, but sat afterwards for Durham.

WILLIAM MILES, Esq., of Beesthorpe Hall, Nottinghamshire. There were several of this name in Parliament for Wiltshire. Coronation Barons.

1831 SIR ROGER GREISLEY, Bart., of Drakelowe Hall, Derbyshire, vice Trevor resigned. The Baronetcy was created 1611. He had sat just previously for Durham—where his election was declared void—and afterwards for South Derbyshire. Sir Roger sat for Romney exactly one month, when Parliament was dissolved.

This was the last Bye-Election.

1831 SIR EDWARD CHOLMELEY DERING, Bart., of Surrenden, Dering, Kent. Formerly Member for Wexford, and afterwards for East Kent.

WILLIAM MILES, Esq. This was the last election for the Borough; the return is dated May 29th, 1831.

BARONS IN PARLIAMENT FOR THE CINQUE PORT OF NEW ROMNEY,
ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, GIVING THE DATE OF THE
FIRST RETURN AND THE NUMBER OF TIMES ELECTED.

Adam, John	1377	2	Berkeley, Sir Chas	1661	..
Adam, John (2)	1410	6	Bisse, Stephen	1734	..
Alleyn, Sir Christopher	1563	..	Brett, Thomas	1626	2
Ashburnham, Geo.	1807	..	Brewer, John	1689	10
Atkinson, Richard	1784	..	Broucher, Henry	1665	..
Austen, Sir Robert	1728	2	Browne, Richard	1641	..
Baker, Richard	1555	..	Buntyn, John	1529	..
Bamford, James	1433	..	Buntyn, Richard	1554	..
Barrett, Paul	1679	3	Byng, William	1610	..
Bathurst, Sir Benj.	1685	2	Chadwick, James	1689	..
Bawle, Robert	1593	..	Chenew, John	1447	3

62 BARONS OF NEW ROMNEY IN PARLIAMENT.

Cheseman, John	1554	2	Lopes, Manasseh	1802	..
Cheynewe, John (2).. ..	1478	..	Lotteby, James	1433	..
Childe, William	1377	5	Lowys, James	1413	5
Chmdleigh, Thomas	1685	..	Lunceford, John	1410	2
Clerk, Simon	1383	..	Lunsford, Simon	1386	..
Cliderowe, William	1413	3	Mafley, John	1414	..
Clyderowe, Richard	1419	10	Mauwood, Sir Peter	1621	..
Colebrond, James	1366	..	Miles, William	1830	2
Colebrond, John	1372	2	Minge, John	1593	2
Colyn, Andrew	1382	2	Mitford, William	1812	..
Coppyn, George	1597	..	Morton, John	1770	..
Dashwood, Sir Francis	1741	3	Neele, Richard	1640	..
Dering, Sir Edward	1761	5	Nuwene, John	1378	..
Dering, Cholmeley	1817	..	Nuwene, Peter	1421	..
Dering, Sir Edw. Cholmeley	1831	..	Overton, Clement	1435	2
Dod, Roger	1378	..	Oxenden, William	1554	..
Duckworth, Sir John	1812	2	Padyan, Simon	1558	..
Elys, John	1385	3	Papillon, David	1722	4
Elys, Guido	1453	..	Pernant, Geo. Hay D.	1820	2
Eppes, William	1559	3	Perring, John	1806	..
Essington, John	1727	..	Piers, William	1422	..
Fetherstonhaugh, Fres.	1621	2	Plomer, John	1604	..
Fordyce, John	1796	..	Randall, Thomas	1558	..
Francys, John	1366	..	Remyngton, Sir Robert.. ..	1604	..
Frewen, William	1690	..	Roger, John	1407	..
Fuller, Rose	1756	..	Roggyer, Hugh	1373	..
Furnese, Sir Robert	1710	5	Rokyslee, Thomas	1406	..
Furnese, Henry	1741	4	Salerne, John	1388	2
Gardynere, John	1395	2	Scott, Reginald	1588	..
Geffe, Robert	1397	3	Scott, Thomas	1807	..
Gilford, Sir John	1554	..	Seras, Robert	1449	3
Godfrey, Richard	1624	3	Sedley, Sir Chas.	1668	8
Godfrey, Thomas	1628	2	Sefrod, William	1384	..
Godfrey, Lambard	1659	..	Sellynger, John	1419	..
Goldsmith, Hugh	1377	..	Sherte, Brice	1407	..
Goodlok, Jeffrey	1449	2	Smith, John	1784	..
Goulston, Sir Wm.	1685	..	Smyth, Thomas	1425	3
Goulstone, Edward	1701	..	Sondes, Lord Edwd.	1705	3
Greisley, Sir Roger	1831	..	Southland, William	1584	3
Grosvenor, R. E. D.	1818	..	Sperwe, Thomas	1421	..
Grosvenor, R. E. E. D.	1819	2	Stothard, Richard	1427	..
Gwode, Simon	1382	..	Strahan, Andrew	1818	..
Gybson, Richard	1529	..	Stuppeny, Richard	1516	..
Harry, Stephen	1420	2	Sullivan, Rehd. Joseph	1787	2
Henniker, John	1785	..	Tadlowe, Sir William	1554	..
Herbert, John	1555	..	Talbot, John	1399	..
Holton, George	1554	..	Tapps, Geo. William	1826	..
Holyngbroke, William	1368	6	Thurbarne, Robert	1586	..
Holyngbroke, William (2)	1381	4	Thurbarne, James	1597	..
Honywood, Sir Robert	1659	..	Tiece, John, junr.	1368	..
Huchon, Edmund	1382	..	Tiece, James	1383	4
Impey, Sir Elijah	1790	..	Trevor, Arthur	1830	..
Ingram, Sir Arthur	1611	..	Tuder, John	1472	2
Ive, John	1390	2	Twisden, Sir Wm.	1695	..
Jackson, Richard	1768	4	Varney, Sir Edmund	1625	..
Knatchbull, Sir Norton	1640	3	Warwick, Philip	1640	..
Knatchbull, John	1660	..	Watson, Edward	1713	2
Knight, Thomas, junr.	1761	..	Webb, Thomas	1640	..
Lake, Thomas	1601	..	Wermystou, William	1432	..
Lewes, Henry	1372	..	Whitfield, Walter	1704	4

BARONS OF NEW ROMNEY IN PARLIAMENT. 63

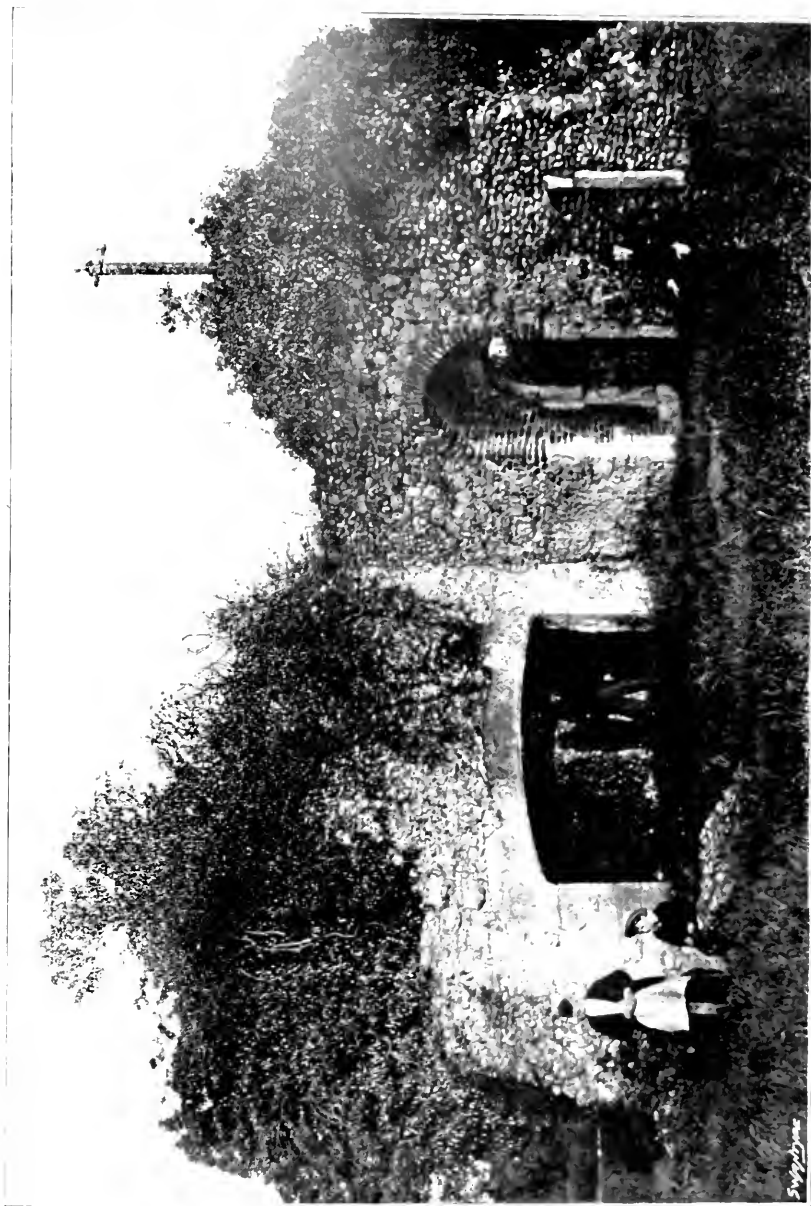
Wilcocks, William	1572 ..	1394	1455	1497
Wilcocks, Edwd.	1572 ..	1398	1459	1510
Wilcocks, Robert	1614 ..	1399	1460	1512
Willet, John Willett	1796 2	1401	1461	1515
Windham, William	1806 ..	1402	1463	1523
Wode, John atte	1377 ..	1403	1467	1536
Wyllyams, Richard	1584 ..	1404	1469	1539
Yon, John	1397 ..	1411	1470	1542
		1413	1483	1547
		1414	1481	1553
PARLIAMENTS, THE RETURNS FOR	WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND.	1415	1485	1653
		1446	1487	1651
1369	1379	1384	1416	1491
1371	1380	1390	1439	1495
1376	1380	1392	1445	1659

COBHAM COLLEGE.

BY A. A. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

THE old College at Cobham was founded by Sir John de Cobham, Lord Cobham, 36 Edward III., A.D. 1362; the original ordination or foundation is not known to be in existence, and has probably never been published.* It is not unlikely that there may be a copy, or some record of it, in the Vatican Library, as it was sanctioned by Pope Urban V. (1362—70). This is shewn by a brief recital of the fact contained in a decree or formal letter of Thomas Brinton, Bishop of Rochester, dated 23 March 1388, on the occasion of the augmentation of the College by the Founder in that year. This document (set out in *Registrum Roffense*, pp. 234—39) recites that the Bishop has received a Bull from Pope Urban VI. (1378—1389), to the effect that in the time of his predecessor Pope Urban V. of happy memory, Sir John de Cobham, inflamed with pious zeal and wishing to change earthly things for heavenly, had founded and ordained in the Parish Church of Cobham, in which his ancestors had chosen their place of burial, a perpetual chantry in which there should be for ever five chaplains, making a college there and serving for ever in divine offices, of whom one should be the Master on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, who held the said Church for their own use (and that such Master should preside over the College and undertake the care of the Church and support the burthens incumbent on the vicarage of the said Church), to the praise and honour of God and for the health of the soul of the Founder and the souls of his progenitors; and at the same time he amply endowed it of his own proper goods with possessions and annual rents for ever, and gave them wholesome statutes and ordinances to be observed by the said Master and chaplains, in the which, as His Holiness recites, William, then Bishop of Worcester (William de Whittlesea, the predecessor as Bishop of Rochester of Bishop Brinton, to whom

* Soon after the death of this Lord Cobham, his relative, the head of another branch of the family, Lord Cobham of Sterborough, founded a very similar College, but on a smaller scale, in Lingfield Church, Surrey. The ordination and rules of this College, which probably followed those of Cobham, are not existing or cannot be recovered.



NO. 1. REMAINS OF THE OLD COLLEGE BUILDINGS FROM THE NORTH.

the Bull was addressed), had assisted. He further goes on to say that the said John de Cobham sumptuously repaired the Church at no small expense (*opere non modicum sumptuoso*), and gave to it liberally goods, books, vestments, and other ecclesiastical ornaments which the above Prior and Convent were bound to provide, all which was recited to have been approved and ratified by the several religious bodies concerned and was thereby sanctioned by the Pope Urban V. The Bull then further recited that the Founder being desirous of increasing the number of the chaplains with two more, as the revenues of the College were not sufficient he had given the Church of Rolvenden to it, the revenues of which were at that time valued at 60 marks, as those of the College were at 200 marks, and all this, subject to further enquiry and investigation by the Bishop of Rochester, the Pope consented to and ratified. This Bull was dated from Perugia the 5th day before the Ides of March in the tenth year of his pontificate (8 March 1387). The Bishop of Rochester then goes on to say that, having received this apostolic sanction, he proceeded with due reverence and diligence, and had found no canonical or other objection to the annexation and union of the said Church of Rolvenden to and with the Chantry, and therefore the Bishop declares the desired annexation to be duly carried out, and he confirmed the appropriation of Rolvenden to the use of the College; and further, the Bishop, at the request of the Founder and with the consent of the chaplains, added two more to the College, these to be paid out of the revenues arising from Rolvenden. But they were to have a different status from the others: they were to be temporary, and subject to be removed; their duties were to say masses daily for the souls of the Founder and certain specified members of the Founder's family; they were to live in common with the other fellows of the College, and to be ruled and to have their sustentation in the same way and according to the old statutes, but with certain differences; they were not to be fellows for all time, but only at the will of the Master and the more discreet (*sanioris*) part of the chapter—not to be incorporated with the chapter, nor to be part of them, nor to have any voice there; they were not to be admitted to the secret counsels of the house, nor be stewards of it; they were to have a less stipend than the others; they were not to presume to take any part of the surplus or to receive any perquisites beyond what was specially and by name assigned to them; they were to be clothed or robed from the robes of the other chaplains of the first foundation; and further, the Bishop decreed that there should be two aquibajuli

(servers of the holy water), and that they should have their table in the College and should serve continually in the Church as sacrists, and that they should learn in the schools with the other scholars so far as they are able, unless prevented by their aforesaid duties, and that they should not be sent out of the College by the Master or by the fellows, so that they may not be hindered either from divine service or in their study of letters unless for good and necessary cause, and for some purpose useful to the College, and not solely for the convenience of any particular member of it. There are numerous other provisions and directions, and the whole is decreed and signed by the Bishop of Rochester at Trottseliffe on the day before-mentioned, the 23rd March 1388, rather more than twelve months after the Pope's approval.

There is subjoined to the above decree or episcopal letter the full acceptance of it by the Master and fellows, and the names of all the seven are given: William Chulldham (sometimes spelt Shulldham), Master or Warden (*custos*), John Moys, Sub-master, John Thurston, William Tanner, John Mercott, Richard Zonge, and Ralph Lister. The document is under the seal of the College, is dated from their Chapter House in the said College on 1 April 1389 (within nine days from the Bishop's promulgation of it). Then follows the confirmation of the whole by the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the Prior and Convent there, and by the Archdeacon, who were all affected by this appropriation, Rolvenden being in that diocese.

The full text of the document is set out in the *Registrum Roffense*, and a summary of it is also given in Hasted (folio edition, vol. i., pp. 503, 504). On the whole it would seem, though the matter is not free from doubt, that whereas the original foundation was for five chaplains, two more were added on the above augmentation, and then that, by the sanction of the Bishop, and with the concurrence of the Founder, two more were to be nominated by the existing College of seven members, but not quite on an equality with them, thus making the total up to nine. At the dissolution there were, as we know from Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, eleven priests in the College altogether; one of these was provided by the prebend of Cobhambury, of which hereafter.*

As to the possessions of the College, we know from the Bull of the Pope that the Founder had in 1362 amply endowed it. Mr. J. G. Waller (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XI., p. 74) states, without quoting any authority, that the endowment consisted of

* The prebend of Cobhambury, with other matters not relating to the College, will be dealt with in a subsequent Paper.

Quibus xpi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenit Judentiam
in dno cum dno Johanne de Colchyn dno de Colchyn die lune proximo
Regis nudi quadragesimo p quoddam factum sui nre dno cu dno Thom de
ano de omni tunc actu prout mansit a redditis cum pmi que p
pontificale Elue legum Godeffredusburg Vierlong Caspallung
in villa de qua pchm nre comburgge ade redditis anam de Gra
de bengeberis mchornulm que agnes que fuit vbi Regi de floribude
preda nob a fiedibz nris pnt morte pntat agnet remanereut ten
p quoddam aliud factum dno Judentiam sub data dno pnt post
primo tractando scossamctum a concessione pntat anam tnt
facificat Otatum nri pden in pntis Et acceptat anam
pnt de nob tantum tenere ad voluntate nriam quocumq alio fa
lare dno Regis hendi mense decembris Anno regni dno qnt
apudugiu omdiam act terre a nri act mansit dno potu
dunderam act terre nri hendi tam triginta duas agnos anam
de alme dno act duas de pntis a dimidia de pntis tnt cu p
in villa de ffrendesbury tertiam pnt ducuntur actas anam
cum pnt in villa de vpedurth feulm a pnt a quatuor act
act hendi cum pnt dno fiedis de in villa de hendi pnt act
tnt tnt predas cu pnt in villa predas magis a capillis cum
possidant possessione pnt dno pnt in nris dno tnt ad bo
pnti tntisse alaxasse act cu pnt nob a fiedibz nris pntem qu
uel quod hemo tnt quomvis hnt pntia infutur in anam de
pntis pntem tnt quod nec nos n herede nri aliquid unis ad
exage vel tndant pntia infutur Et a quocumq pnt tnt no
Apposimus Dat apud Colchyn Octavo die februarii Anno regni
fco Johanne Ankhall Thom de Colchyn milite Edulpho de Co
Colpeper a alio &

... de Cobham imp persona ecclesie de Coling. Et Willm de Hadden Salu
... Si luc euangli Anno regni dñi Edwardi imp Regis angl am dñi
... anlie & pñe de Salegh in defuncte flossuar de mano de Cobham cu pñ
... olme optinuit in villa de Cobham Scherue collestane lousan wepñm fuisse
... in vberche Kenhū & pñe de halgheto & bre mare in hoo & a bos vocato clerhege
... in insula de Colpeper & quinq; marcas annu reddo cu pñm puenen de qano
... tenent ad tñm bre que de herduar epus dñi pñe a que virtute assignato
... in nob a hēdū; urit in fēdo omplia abspē condicione aliquali quodq; post modum
... in Si luc euanglisti Anno regni de dñi Edwardi imp Regis angl quod qñto
... in faw bosā tūcōm a redduū pñe cu pñm in dñi pñe ne pñm
... ten reddo a curia bosam mansuū pñe in dñi pñe a tūcōm cu
... esā in oio remicando pñm in pñe fñe ut volutatis in dñi dñi
... cont meo. De quib; quidm tñe pñm cum pñm supradictis videl; dñi
... uo & mansuū locare Wolchame & Owanpole cum pñm in villa de Ochorne
... in pñe & morlabūmede centū & viginti ac. mansuū locat pñm in villa
... villa de Coling et triginta ac. dñm ac. pñe de vbercas terre cum pñm
... chatteney. fñ. cu tūcōm dñm pñm pñe dñm ac. pñm in dñi
... cu pñm in villa de Coling locat dñm ac. pñm et dimidū ac. pñm & dñm
... dñm cu pñm locat clerhege in dñi de pñm ac. pñm ac. pñm
... de Cobham & cor dñm fñm p dñm fñm pñm pñm pñm
... & mansuū continuata sicut bñm fñm bñm nos pñm fñm
... dñm de dñm pñm de Cobham in dñm sua totū me urit a dñm que
... a dñm tñm pñm reddo tūcōm que a dñm pñe cu pñm in dñm
... ten dñm in pñe dñm tñm reddo tūcōm pñm cu pñm de dñm
... vido Sñm ecclesie p pñm. In casu rei testiom pñm dñm
... Regis fñm dñm quarto. Geofrē Willm de Opreham; dñm fñm
... pñe de fñm fñm fñm de pñm pñe colpeper & fñm



JOHN DE COBHAM, LORD COBHAM, 8 FEBRUARY, 4 RICHARD II.

“the Manor of West Chalk, with one messuage and one toft in Cobham, 250 acres of marsh called Rewe Marsh and Slade Marsh lying in the wardship of St Werburgh Hoo, as well as an annual rent of twenty quarters and three bushels of barley payable by divers of his tenants in Chalk.” This description of the endowment is very precise, but it is difficult to reconcile it with the record provided by many deeds relating to the endowment. It appears from these that Sir John de Cobham, the Founder, very soon after the institution of the College conveyed and enfeoffed the manor or estate of Cobham and apparently all his estates in Kent to four trustees, Sir Reginald de Cobham, parson of Cowling, and three others, without any condition, but obviously in the intention that they should provide from them a sufficient endowment for the College, and when they had effected this they reconveyed the estates, subject to the alienations they had made to the College, back again to Sir John. This reconveyance bears date 8 February 4 Richard II. (1381), and as it refers so clearly to the portions of the estates which they had made over to the College, a full translation is given in APPENDIX No. 1, p. 93, and the original also is copied in facsimile on PLATE I. The great extent of the endowments of the College can be shewn very succinctly by an extract from an *inquisitio ad enquirendum*, setting forth what part of Lord Cobham’s lands his trustees had made over for the endowment of the College and what remained for himself. It is taken from the *Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem* (p. 302) for the year 43 Edward III. (1370):—

48. Joh’es de Cobham Miles, pro Mag’ro et Capellanis Cantariæ de Cobham.

Frendesbery and Clyve	}	12 acr’ terr’	}	Kanc’
Thorneham	}	terr’ et ten’		
Harweston in Hoo				
Peekham Parva				
Lodesdon				
Shorne				
Chalk				
Berling				
Couling	}	remanen’ eidem Joh’i		
Clyve				
Cobham maner	}	remanen’ eidem Joh’i		
Shorne maner				
Otteford maner				
” cur.				
Green maner				
Gillingham sect: cur:	}	remanen’ eidem Joh’i		

Besides these original endowments there were many additions made to the possessions of the College afterwards. The parsonage of Rolvenden, as we have seen, was annexed to provide for the additional fellows or chaplains, under the arrangement of 1387—89; and among the Cecil MSS. preserved at Hatfield, and in the catalogue of the Dering MSS. of 1865,* there are records of numerous deeds of grant, or relating to grants, of lands to the College. There are at least twelve of these in the latter collection from 1363 to 1392, comprising lands in Grain, North Court in Cobham, Hayton in Frindsbury, the advowson of Horton Kirby, Bernard's Wood in Cobham, and lands in Dartford; and in the Cecil MSS. there are copies of grants to the College of lands in Thorneham (Thurnham), and of Bengeley, or Bengebury, an estate or manor in that parish, of lands in Cliffe, of the property known as "Vyandes," and other lands in Cobham,† in Algestow (High Halstow), and Nursted, besides other lands in the parishes before mentioned.

After the dissolution of the College, and in or about the year 1539-40 (30 Henry VIII.) the net revenues of the College were stated to be £128 1s. 9½d., the gross £142 1s. 2½d., and among the Cecil MSS. there is a Rental and Terrier of the estates at that time which gives a full account of the possessions as they then stood. It does not give the full rental,‡ but after stating the returns from various properties, it becomes, as to the rest, a description of the lands rather than a rental; it shews that either by purchase, or gifts, or by way of exchange, the College had acquired very considerable additions to their possessions in the century and a half which had elapsed since the augmentation in 1389. (A copy of it is printed in APPENDIX No. 2, p. 94.)

* After the attainder of Henry, Lord Cobham, early in the reign of James I., the 1st Earl of Salisbury obtained a grant of a good portion of the Cobham estates, and the deeds relating to these lands are still preserved at Hatfield. The Dering MSS. were sold by Messrs. Sotheby in 1865. They consisted of about 2,000 manuscripts principally relating to Kent, and those which referred to Cobham occupy ten pages of the catalogue.

† One of these grants in the Cecil MSS. (Deeds 232 13) refers to "Bataille" wood in Cobham, dated 10 Edward IV. There is a tradition that a battle took place in Cobham near the place still called Battle Street, close to the monument or "maenhir" as he terms it, which used to stand there. See Mr. Lukis's reference to this in the "Journal of the British Archeological Association" for 1854 (vol. ix., p. 427).

‡ Mixed up with one of the Terriers made by Lord Cobham's steward, temp. Henry VIII., is a private memorandum relating to some commissions he had evidently received from my Lady in London. These are: "To sende uppe too bagges of lavender spikes for a medism; item too handfull peneriall; item to send uppe mystresse too bileyntes and a payre of slevys of tynsell; item to send uppe mystresse butlers velvet pelet; item to send uppe Philippe my lady's maiden; item send to Dertforthe to se a lay sister, my lady Waldeu."

In another terrier, not dated, but temp. Henry VIII., the "heading" mentions the following parishes as containing lands of the College: Lital Peck'm, Roolynden, Birling, Halling, Luddisdown, Horton (Kirby), Derteforthe, Nutsted, Northellett, Cobham, Ifild, Upehurch, Hundred de Hoo (including Hoo St. Werburgh, Stoke, and St. Maries), Halstowe, Cooling, Cliff, Higham, Tilbery, Shorn, Chalk, Frindesbury, Strood, Rochester, Eslingham, Iwade.

Another and later terrier of the lands of the College, taken in 1568, is a very interesting topographical record. It is printed, so far only as Cobham parish is concerned, in APPENDIX No. 5, p. 100.

So much for the endowments of the College. The *Registrum Roffense* also sets out the schedules to an indenture made between the sub-master of the College and the sacristis—who would be the proper officials to take charge of them—shewing the large collection of the vestments, plate, and Church furniture for which they had become responsible; it is dated on Christmas Day 1479. Many of the service books seem to have been much used, and to be the worse for wear. Some are mentioned to be at Chalk, and it may be that the Master and brethren of the College were serving the Church there as being part of their possessions.* Their books seem all to have been service books, except one dictionary of hard words (*verbis difficilibus*), and the one inevitable "Gesta Romanorum." There is a long list of "Jocalia," being the sacred vessels, etc., used in festivals—*turribula navicula* (for incense)—some of silver, some of silver-gilt, some made of holly or cypress wood and gilt, candelabra of brass, and of latten; a long list of vestments of various colours and materials, among them an amice of gold and crimson with the arms of Cobham embroidered on it; there is another list of the vestments for daily use, another of the linen and silk, the latter carefully described, and the colours clearly discriminated, for instance: "H pallia aurea, quorum unum bloodii coloris, relict' rubei," two "frontells," one black with golden stars, the other of needlework in purple and green; silk for canopies, and many other items; then follow the "sudaria et mellia," and finally the list closes by enumerating the special ornaments of the altars of the Blessed Virgin and of the Holy Trinity.

Some fifty years after this inventory was taken, about 28

* Since the above was written an entry has been found in the Bishops-Register (vol. ii.) of the institution of John Long, one of the chaplains of the College, to the Vicarage of Chalk on the presentation of the Master and brethren of the College in April 1390.

Henry VIII. (1537-8), the hand of the spoiler descended on the College, and the Master, with the sub-master, fellows, sacrist, with all their company, were dissolved, disestablished, and disendowed. They had, on 27 October 27 Henry VIII.—John Bayly being then Master, and Thomas Webster, William Wharfe, and Sir John Norman, fellows, and Stephen Tennard, a brother of the College—signed to the King's supremacy, under their common seal. The revenues of the College were at this time, as before stated, £128 1s. 9½d. net per annum. Bishop Tanner gives this as the amount at the date of 26 Henry VIII., and adds that the College had at first five chaplains, but it consisted afterwards of eleven priests. The difference between the gross revenues, £142 1s. 2½d., and the net was made up of certain quit rents and other small charges on the revenues. They were also subject to the payments of "tenths," and there is a record of a return made by the Bishop of Rochester to the King of all the tenths payable in his diocese to the Crown, dated 27 May 28 Henry VIII., in which the amount payable by this College is returned at £12 16s. 2½d., being exactly one-tenth part of £128 1s. 9½d., shewing that the amount must have been carefully arrived at.* The College authorities (not unlike their successors in our own days) seem to have always had an impatience of taxation; and, feeling this burthen of the tenth to be a heavy charge, as undoubtedly it was, they had, in the time of Henry V., addressed a petition to the Synod of Bishops praying to be exonerated from it (part of No. 151 in the Dering MSS. Catalogue), but evidently they met with no success.

If one comes to compare the value of such an income as the College possessed at the time of the Dissolution with what it would have represented in our days, owing to the change in the value of money, no better guide probably could be had than the pamphlet of the late Rev. Robert Whiston of Rochester on *Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment*, published in 1850. His object was to shew that while the stipends assigned on the foundation of the Cathedrals of the new foundation had then immensely increased, so far as the Deans and Canons were concerned, those for the minor officers and the exhibitioners and grammar-school boys had stood still. Incidentally he shews the enormous change in the value of money. Thus, the stipend of a Canon of Rochester at the foundation of the

* The extract from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (see APPENDIX No. 6, p. 108) gives exact particulars.

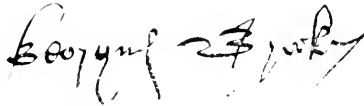
new order in 1542 was £20 a year, and the "alimony" or sum sufficient to support the exhibitioners at one of the great universities was £6 13s. 4d. a year only, and by comparison with the figures which Mr. Whiston uses in his arguments it would seem that by a moderate calculation the income of the College at Cobham in 1534 would, in the present day, or a few years back, before agricultural depression set in so seriously, have reached an equivalent of not less than £2,500 a year.

However that may be, when the College was dissolved Sir George Brooke, the descendant of Sir Reginald Braybrooke, and Joan, the heiress of her grandfather, Sir John de Cobham, was then in possession of the Cobham estates, and he, no doubt after arranging some solatium or gratification to the Master and fellows, obtained a grant, or the promise of a grant, from them, subject to the King's sanction, of the possessions of the College. It would seem to have been the practice to recognize the rights, or claims rather, of the descendants or successors of the original founders when practicable, and the Acts of Parliament passed with regard to the suppressed Houses often refer to such claims. In the case of this College, by an Act passed in 31 Henry VIII. the rights of the Lord Cobham were reserved thus: "And in likewise our saide Sovereigne Lord gaue lyke lycence by his grace's worde unto the right honorable George, Lord Cobham, to purchase and receyue to his heires for ever, of the late Master and brethren of the College or Chauntry of Cobham in the Comtie of Kent now being utterly dissolved, the seite of the same College or Chauntry, and al and singuler their hereditaments and possessions as well temporal as ecclesiasticall wheresoever they lay or were within the realme of England," and then followed a clause that this Act should in no wise prejudice the rights of Lord Cobham to the College possessions or the conveyance thereof, which he might procure.

Accordingly such a conveyance was made by the Master and fellows to Lord Cobham. It is dated in A.D. 1537, and is described as a "Grant by the College of St. Mary's, Cobham, to George, Lord Cobham, of the College and other lands in Kent and Essex." A copy is preserved among the Cecil MSS. at Hatfield, and is marked as "Deeds No. 210/15." With it is a copy of the "Supplication of the Lord Cobham to the King to ratify the grant made to him of the College of Cobham" (Deeds 109 2), and also a copy of the above Act of Parliament (Deeds 219, 22).

Having thus got possession of the College and its possessions,

Lord Cobham was also able at the same time to acquire the advowson of the Vicarage and Church of Cobham which still remained in the possession of the Prior and Convent of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey. He undertook the future provision of a "sufficient provision" for the Vicars of Cobham, and that undertaking appears to have been the sole consideration for the alienation of the advowson. A duplicate of this conveyance, dated 12 December 30 Henry VIII., is in the possession of the Misses Stevens, of the Parsonage, Cobham, the lay rectors and owners of the great tithes of Cobham, and they have kindly placed it with many other interesting documents relating to Cobham in my care for the purpose of this Paper. It is in Latin, too large for a facsimile to be made of it, but I have appended a translation of the more important parts (see APPENDIX No. 3, p. 98). The signature of George, Lord Cobham, is on this duplicate. He is the nobleman whose remains rest under the magnificent altar-tomb in the Church, on which are also the effigies of his wife and himself and their children.



The vagueness of the provision for the Vicar, which the Lord Cobham undertook by this deed to provide, led to difficulties. His real status was uncertain, and it was always a matter of dispute between him and the landholders how far he was entitled to take tithes. In an interesting diary of Mr. Hayes, compiled in the eighteenth century, which came into the possession of the late Mr. T. H. Baker, of Owllets, Cobham, there are several instances of these difficulties, Mr. Hayes always persisting in describing the minister as the "curate." He would not recognize him as vicar. Finally there was a law-suit tried in the Court of Exchequer,* in December 1824, "*Stokes v. Edmeades*," in which Mr. Stokes, the vicar, was successful, and since then the vicars have enjoyed their rights without difficulty or question.

Before, however, leaving the subject of the old College something should be said as to the buildings, the *personnel* of the Masters of it, and the records we have of their election and institution and induction.

* I have since found a reference to another and much earlier suit at law, John Priest (the Vicar, or Minister, of Cobham) *v.* Richard Savage in the Court of Exchequer in April 1709; perhaps it only concerned a matter of title.

Omnis p[ro]prietates h[ab]et inspectio. Nos D[omi]nus D[omi]nus S[an]c[t]i
 ecc[lesi]am p[ro]p[ri]etate de Cobham T[er]ren[is] D[omi]ni de[m]onstratos in p[ro]p[ri]os p[ro]p[ri]os
 & consuetos collegij suo de Cobham de T[er]ren[is] de
 p[ro]p[ri]o alias in ea p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro]p[ri]o & legitime obtinuit p[ro]p[ri]atam
 domus autem d[omi]no valia g[ra]m[m]at[us] & n[on] in solo d[omi]no
 extem p[ro]p[ri]o h[ab]et n[on] mensuram p[ro] nos h[ab]eam non excedit & p[ro] totam
 suo p[ro]p[ri]o d[omi]no p[ro]p[ri]o & edificare g[ra]m[m]at[us] d[omi]no consuetos
 p[ro]p[ri]o & consuetos p[ro]p[ri]o in ea p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro]p[ri]o & laudabile opus q[uo]d
 hoc fore totum aut p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro]p[ri]o & consuetos de
 t[er]ren[is] & d[omi]no p[ro]p[ri]o edificare & redificare p[ro]p[ri]o g[ra]m[m]at[us]
 em[en]t p[ro]p[ri]o tenens quocumq[ue] p[ro]p[ri]o fuit in futuru[m] lib[er]u[m] q[uo]d in
 d[omi]no n[on] aut successor n[on] molestare aliquid con[tra] d[omi]no
 su h[ab]it p[ro]p[ri]o n[on] nos sup[er] hac p[ro]p[ri]o diligenti ac inf[er]m[is]
 n[on] p[ro]p[ri]o n[on] p[ro]p[ri]o ali[is] ecc[lesi]e p[ro]p[ri]o consuetos p[ro]p[ri]o n[on]
 t[er]ren[is] p[ro]p[ri]o & p[ro]p[ri]o temp[or]is & p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro]p[ri]o d[omi]no
 est p[ro]p[ri]o p[ro]p[ri]o & consuetos & eor[um] successor[um] licentiam tenet
 cimus h[ab]it p[ro]p[ri]o. Dat[um] apud Wyndesore in domo
 anno Septuagesimo .

LICENCE FROM THE PRIOR AND CONVENT
 BRETHREN OF COBHAM COLLEGE

io de Symundseye & eiusdem loci comunitas contra Lincoln Episcopi Dico
 in Dno sempiternam. Quia multis diebus ad illa nobis in xpo magis
 quam ipso ecclesie de obediencia sibi & collegio suo pcedere de consensu nro
 vobis supplicauerunt. Quia cum ipse magister & confratres quendam edificia que
 sunt ex parte australi eiusdem portus latitudinem in omnibus que iuxta &
 diem de ecclesie & cancelli eiusdem extendere de debentia affectum et assensum
 noster pbeorum auctoritate & consensu. Nos igitur considerantes de
 re pfecto velle existere & necessarium nos in aliis nobis ante pcedere de ecclesie
 & edificia modo ipso omnibus ex parte australi ecclesie pcedere latitudinem de
 de ecclesie & cancelli se extendit & cum edificata et reedificata fu
 in eadem & cessum ab eisdem & ex omni continuo habere valeant in
 soli pcedere reedificata quibusque de fratre nro unanimi consensu & assen
 sumentis vobis omnibus de nre legitime in ea parte conuenientibus dnm tamen
 in pcedere & salua sit potestas ecclesie pcedere & eorum successoribus saluam ga
 non impediat via antea & nobis & successoribus nris gratiam in nob
 & plenam potestatem. In cuius reuersionem nullum nram commune fe
 ritatem in seculo. Rad. in festo beati Iohannis Baptistae Anno dmi millesimo quingentesimo

SAVIOUR'S, BERMONDSEY, TO THE MASTER AND
 ST OF S. JOHN THE BAPTIST, MCCCLXX.

Of the buildings no plan or view remains, or anything to explain the architectural transformation of the old College into the existing almshouses, so far as we know; little can now be discovered about them.* That they occupied the site of the present College is certain; they also extended beyond it to a small distance on the south, for the considerable remains there to this day shew it. Mr. John Thorpe, the writer of *The Antiquities of the Diocese of Rochester*, which follows his translation of the *Custumale Roffense* in the volume known by that name, wrote a short account of the College in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, where he says of the old College: "It appears by the foundations and other remains to have been quadrangular; part of the east wall, now grown over with ivy, and large chimney pieces of the kitchen or refectory yet remains in the south-east angle. Between the north side of the College and the south side of the Church remains part of the north cloister, and the doorway from it into the Church is still visible by the fair mouldings, though it is now stopped up; through this door the Master and brethren proceeded daily to their stalls, yet remaining on each side of the great chancel to celebrate mass for the souls of the founder and his noble family . . . The doorway with its mitred arch at the east end of the cloister yet remains, with the large iron hooks on which the doors hung; this appears to have been the eastern entrance into the College from the gardens."

The above was written by Mr. Thorpe about 1777, and things remain now in pretty much the same state as regards the College, but the mitre he speaks of in the arch has gone, through the ravages of the ivy growing on it. The north cloister which he refers to between the College and the Church was constructed under a licence given by the Prior and Convent of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey. It is dated on 24 June 1370. A facsimile of this deed is shewn on PLATE II. (a copy of it was published by Mr. L. B. Larking in Vol. II., pp. 223, 224), and a translation of the more interesting part of it is added. (See APPENDIX No. 4, p. 99.)

The corbels and other remains of the roof of the cloister and the work put up by the College in pursuance of this licence may

* In a lease from Tho. Brynton, Bishop of Rochester, to the College of five acres of land, part of Cobhambury Manor, dated 6 August 1375, it is described (Brit. Museum Harl. Charters, 43. I. 31) as lying between the land of the Bishop (Cobhambury Manor) towards the south and west to the moat (*fossatum*) about the Manse of Cobham College, the Cemetery of Cobham Church and the road from the College to Vyaunds towards the north, and the land of the College called Poppynnefelde towards the east.

still be seen on both walls. No doubt the cloister was roofed overhead, but, as the grant required, it must have been left open, or with doors that could open, at both ends, to allow the parishioners perfect freedom for their usual processions to and round the Church, in which no doubt on the day of St. Mary Magdalene, under whose invocation their Church was built and dedicated, and on other great festivals they freely indulged.

As to the Masters of the College, a partial list of them, not very correct, is given by Hasted (folio edition, vol. i., p. 504). Mr. Waller describes the brasses on the tombs of those who are buried in the Church (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XII., pp. 164, 165),* and our former Hon. Secretary and Editor, the Rev. W. Scott Robertson, gives in Vol. XVIII. a more complete list of the Masters, and shews too that several of them were, or became, very distinguished and held high places in the Church. He mentions a document signed by certain commissioners in the hall of this College in 1521, addressed to the Pope, then Leo. X., certifying that the Rev. Dr. George Cromer, then the Master of the College and Archbishop designate of Armagh, had taken the necessary qualifying oaths. Mr. Scott Robertson did not give any reference to the source from which he obtained this interesting record, but I have lately come across it in the catalogue of the Dering MSS. of 1865 before mentioned. It is No. 156, and this note follows (the name is given as "Dowell" instead of "Cromer"): "This prelate George was appointed by the King, but the Pope would never confirm him to the See, and appointed Robert Wauchope, a Scotchman, who, on the other hand, was never allowed possession."

The hall in which this certificate was signed probably occupies the same position as the hall of the old College, and the old fireplace remains in it. Both Mr. Thorpe and Mr. Scott Robertson describe the carvings upon it. Mr. Thorpe mentions the windows on the south side; when he was there he says that there were the arms of the Founders in painted glass emblazoned on them. I

* Mr. Thorpe says in his Paper that when he visited the Church in 1774 the best part of the brasses over the graves of the Masters of the College had been torn off and destroyed; two of them, he said, were in an old chest in the chancel. These have been since restored, so far as was possible, by the care of the late Mr. F. C. Brooke, of Ufford the descendant and representative of the Lords Cobham. He also restored the magnificent altar-tomb of George, Lord Cobham, and his Lady (which had been almost shattered to pieces by the falling on it of a beam from the roof, as Mr. Thorpe relates), and the other beautiful brasses over his ancestors' graves.

think I myself remember some of this glass, and that it bore some remains also of the arms of Sir Joseph Williamson, the owner of Cobham Hall at the end of the seventeenth century, with his motto, "*sub umbrâ alarum tuarum.*" but this was removed when the Hall was restored by the late Earl (the 6th) of Daruley about 1861,* when he was himself one of the presidents of the College.

The following is the list of the Masters of the College so far as the evidence of the inscriptions on their graves, the bishops' registers, and other documentary proofs extend:—

1. William Shuldham (or Chuldham), the first Master; he is named as Master in the *Registrum Roffense*; he resigned in 1390.

2. William Tanner; instituted 5 December 1390 (*Rochester Registers*, vol. ii., p. 10); died while Master on 22 June 1418, and was buried in Cobham Church.

3. John Gladwyn, mentioned as Master in 1420 in the catalogue of Dering MSS., No. 151, also in the register of Bishop Lowe (*Rochester Registers*, vol. iii., p. 143) in 1444; he died while Master and was buried in Cobham Church A.D. 1450.

4. William Boehier (or Bourchier).

5. William Hobson, admitted in July 1458, on the death of Wm. Boehier (*Rochester Registers*, vol. iii., p. 230); died *circa* August 1473, and was probably buried at Cobham.†

6. John Holt (or Hott). The evidence for his appointment is that in the Act Book of the Bishops' Court at Rochester there is an entry under the date of 20 September 1473 that the will of William Hobson, the late Master, containing no appointment of executors and no residuary bequest, administration was granted to John Holt, then the Master (*magistro ad presens de collegio dicto*). (The registers of the Bishops, from 1462 to 1494, are unfortunately lost.)

7. John Sprottle (or Sprotte); nominated 1492 (Dering MSS. Catalogue, No. 153); he died 25 October 1498 and was buried at Cobham.

* About the same time the Earl of Daruley also restored the Church; the work it is believed was done almost entirely at his expense so far as the nave was concerned. The old pews were done away with and the present substantial oak seats substituted; the vestry was restored; the old chancel arch replaced by the present one, which is much wider. The east window of painted glass was given by Harriet, Countess of Daruley. At the same time the chancel was thoroughly restored by the Lay Rector, Thomas Wells, Esq., the uncle of the Misses Stevens. The restoration is mentioned by Mr. Waller in his Paper in Vol. XII.

† There is an inscription in the Church to the memory of "William, Master of the College, who died sicccc," but the name and the last figure of the date are wanting, and the inscription might refer either to No. 4 or No. 5 above.

8. John Alan; instituted as Master, upon the death of J. Sprottle, on 12 January 1498 (*Rochester Registers*, vol. iv., p. 23).

9. John Baker, mentioned as Master in a lease from Dr. Horsey of the prebend of Cobhambury in 1502, and in the mandate for the induction of Dr. Horsey to that prebend. (Harl. Charters, 51. G 37, and 43. I 33.) He is also no doubt the same Master who is referred to as John Barker, Master in 1505 (Dering MSS. Catalogue, No. 155).

10. George Crowmer; instituted as Master *circa* A.D. 1512; resigned in 1521. and was then promoted to the Archiepiscopal See of Armagh; afterwards Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

11. John Bayly was Master at the dissolution in 1534.

Six other names are mentioned by Mr. Scott Robertson in Vol. XVIII., pp. 448, 449, as having been Masters, but I cannot find any authority, at present, for including them. I think some of them may have been fellows only, or prebendaries, or have held the office for a very short time. He does not mention John Baker (No. 9). He does mention "Edward Underdown," and in the Act Book of the Bishops' Court there appears the name of "Edward Underwode," in 1486, as connected with the College; he may have been Master, but he is not named in that capacity, but a citation is directed in 1486 to "Edward Underwode and his brethren," so probably he was a Master at that date. The registers of the Bishops of Rochester, which began in the year 1319 (Bishop Hamo de Hythe), have been searched for the purpose of illustrating this Paper with any entries they may contain concerning the College, and for proving and correcting the above list, and the following entries have been used for that purpose.

The first entry relating to Cobham is the institution and admission of John de Stanwigg (*Rochester Registers*, vol. i., p. 158^{vo}), priest, to the vicarage of the Parish Church of Cobham, on the *nones* (7th) October 1333; the next is dated *pridie nonas* (4th) November 1334, and records the admission of Henry de Hope (*Rochester Registers*, vol. i., p. 162^{vo}), priest, to the said vicarage on the resignation of John de Stanwigg; then the like admission of Walter de Ferneberwe (*Rochester Registers*, vol. i., p. 220), priest to the same, on the 6th Kalendis March (24 February) 1345, then vacant by the death of John Werry (or Berry). All these admissions to the vicarage were made on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, "*veros ecclesie patronos.*"

1. 14. 10. 1334. 1345
10. 11. 1334
6. 3. 1345

On the 5th Kalends of February (28 January) 1363 Edward de Stanlake (*Rochester Registers*, vol. i., p. 317) is admitted to the vicarage of the Parish Church of Cobham, said to be vacant by the resignation of Richard Rail.

On 17 February a.d. 1371 (after the foundation of the College) the admission of Edward de Stanlake (*Rochester Registers*, vol. i., p. 318), Chaplain to the Chantry in the Parish Church of Cobham on the resignation of William de Newton, the last vicar or perpetual chaplain, is recorded, and this is on the joint presentation* of the Prior and Convent of Bermondsey and of Sir John de Cobham, Lord Cobham.

The next entry found is that on the 5th day of December 1390, William Tanner (*Rochester Registers*, vol. ii., p. 10), priest, was instituted and admitted to the said perpetual Chantry in Cobham Church, vacant by the resignation of William Chulldham, the last vicar of the Chantry of Cobham, on the like joint presentation. In the year 1403 (16 January 4 Henry IV.) there is a warrant or citation from the King (*Rochester Registers*, vol. iii., p. 2) addressed to William Tanner, as Master of the College, and to two of the brothers, Walter Chartham and Thomas Colman, and to Abicia Swayne of Horton Kirby, and on 25 July 1422 there is another citation from the Bishop (John Langdon) addressed, not to the Master, but to his sons in Christ, Sir John Thurston, John Coley, and Richard, the Chaplain of the parish of Cobham (*Rochester Registers*, vol. iii., p. 8), with regard to some offence committed (*suadente Diabolo*) by one Thomas Taylor, otherwise called Reynold.

Another entry occurs on 28 November 1444 (John Lowe, Bishop) recording (*Rochester Registers*, vol. iii., p. 143) that John Gladwyn, then Master of the College, had applied to the Bishop (no doubt as visitor) for a certain day to be fixed for the audit of his accounts and for the reformation of defaults (*ad audiendum computum suum et reformandum defectus*). The morrow of St. Andrew is accordingly named. All persons interested are to be cited.

* That the necessity of having a joint presentation sometimes created difficulties may be inferred from this memorandum of the object of one of the purchases made by the College (Dering MSS. Catalogue, No. 141): "1388. Annexation and endowment of the Church of Tilbury, Essex, to Cobham College for the purpose of exchange with the Monastery of Bermondsey for the Church of Cobham," but the exchange was never carried out, although Tilbury became part of the possessions of the College.

The notarial certificate of the process by which the Master of the College, William Tanner, took possession of this Church, is exhibited in the British Museum (Case VI., Charters, No. 64).

Handwritten notes:
 The name of 2 Chaplains of the par
 - record number; one diocesan in the vicarage?
 6 Chancelers; one sub-master, one parochial
 1 Chaplain to the altar & the boys
 - 2 vicars, 1 vicar, 1 vicar, 1 vicar
 on 10th + 1 Carter

A notice is to be placed on the Church door, and especially a notice is to be given to Lord Cobham, then at "Cowlyng," in order to have, if possible, his advice (*si valet consilio suo*).

On 19 July 1458, being the Feast of St. Lawrence, William Hobson (*Rochester Registers*, vol. iii., p. 230) is instituted as Master of the College on the death of "William Bochier, the last Master," on a similar joint presentation. On 12 January 1498* John Alan (*Rochester Registers*, vol. iv., p. 23) is recorded as having been instituted and admitted as Chaplain to the Chantry or College within (*infra*) the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, in Cobham, on the death of John Sprott.

No Master appears to have been recorded in the Registers as having been instituted after John Alan, but there are several entries after the suppression, from 1542 to 1554, shewing that the vicarage, being, as then stated, "of the presentation of my Lo. of Cobham," remained void. In 1542 Sir John Brytten, "Chaplain to my said Lord, received the profits of the Church for his wayge:" afterwards Sir Peter Gartus, curate; then other curates are named—Nicholas Fransham (1544), Christofer Hawke (1545-6), and Richard Browne (1554). In each of these years the vicarage is returned as "void," and the curate for the time being as taking the profits of it for his wages.

So much for the old College, which was dissolved and abandoned about 1536-7, and remained uninhabited until after the death of Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, on 6 March 39 Eliz. (1596). It was this nobleman who founded the present, or new, College of Cobham. He had, it would seem, intended to rebuild it himself during his life, but died before he could accomplish his purpose. By his will, dated the preceding 24 February, he made provision for his wishes to be carried out.

We gather the purport of his will† from the Act of Parliament, which was passed shortly after his death, viz., 39 Eliz., which recites that, whereas the Right Honorable late Sir William Brooke, of the Order of the Garter, Knight, Lord Cobham and Lord Chamberlayne of the Queen's Majesty's Household, had, in his

* Many of the admissions, etc., that should be contained in these Registers were probably never recorded, and some no doubt which are recorded have been overlooked. There is scarcely any index to the contents. Marginal notes are often wanting, and much is very difficult to decipher. If ever the Registers are printed and published, and it is greatly to be desired that they should be, no doubt much further information will be available.

† A copy of this part of the will is also given in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XI., p. 214.

lifetime, resolved to erect and endow, for the perpetual relief of poore people, one Colledge at Cobham in the County of Kent, which he intended to be called "The New Colledge of Cobham," but being prevented by sickness, he recommended by his will the care and performance thereof to Sir John Leveson, Thomas Fane, Esq., and William Lambarde, three of his executors, requiring them to perform the same within four yeares next after his death, and to that end gave unto them all those edifices, ruined buildings, and scite and ground lying in Cobham aforesaid, with the appurtenances, which sometime were the estate of the late suppressed Colledge of Cobham aforesaid, together with a close of pasture containing by estimation three acres thereunto adjoining, and together with a hundred thousand of burned bricks and forty tons of timber. And did moreover leave in the hands of his said executors, or some of them, certain sums of money, to be employed as well in re-edifyng of the said Colledge as in the purchasing of lands, tenements, and hereditaments in fee simple for the continual maintenance of poore persons to inhabit the same, to be in such manner so elected, weekly relieved, and by such rules, etc., to be governed, and by such persons to be visited, corrected, and expulsed as by the direction and good consciences of the said Sir John Leveson, Thomas Fane, and William Lambarde should be in writing set down and appointed. Upon the re-edifyng the twenty small lodgings within the which said Colledge they had already bestowed £500 in money at the least, and do intend to finish the same, and to purchase lands and employ the profitts thereof for the relief of the poore, according to the said trust reposed in them, and the Royal assent was thereupon given to carry out Lord Cobham's intentions, and it was further enacted "that the wardens for the time being of Rochester Bridge, which be continually chosen of such persons as be of great estimation and credit in the county, who noe doubt will be faithfull and carefull for the due performance of soe honourable and charitable a work, should be made a body corporate as the Presidents of the New Colledge of Cobham, and have the government of the said Colledge."

The following letter from Mr. Lambarde, addressed to the great Lord Burghley, the Lord High Treasurer of England, only a few days apparently after Lord Cobham's death, fully explains the position of matters and how the money was entrusted to the executors for the College:—

Albeit my most honourable and gracious Lord that my Lord Cobham will present your Lordship with a brief, and large copy, of the last will of that most

honourable and christian Lord, both in life and death, his late departed good father, yet forasmuch as his last disposition standeth not only in his known testament but chiefly in the declaration of a secret confidence reposed in Sir John Leveson, Mr. Fame, the lieutenant of Dover Castle, and myself, whereof he hath also in these his last desires recommended the oversight to your good Lordship and Mr. Secretary, I take it to stand both with his own good pleasure and my duty to make known hereby (since your Lordship's indisposition of body permitteth not my access) the heads and very contents of the same.

His Lordship therefore minding an undoubted accomplishment of his godly and fatherly intentions as well towards the Poore as his own children did in his lifetime put into the hands of Sir John Leveson the sum of £5,600 almost, in ready money, over and above rich furniture of his lady's provision amounting in his own estimation to the value of 2,000 marks. His commandment to us was that with £2,000 or more of these monies the late suppressed College of Cobham should be re-edified and endowed with livelihood for the perpetual maintenance of twenty poor. Next, that with £2,000 or thereabouts his second son Sir William Brook should be freed out of debt for to so much he knew him to be endangered by the mortgage of his lands and leases and by other bonds, and lastly that an interest for life in some competent dwelling-house be procured for his third son Mr. George Brook, and that some consideration should be taken of the poor estate of his daughter's children by Mr. Edward Becker, and as for the furnitures he would have them to be delivered to such of his three sons as should first bestow himself in marriage.

Give me leave, most honourable Lord, to add somewhat of his and of mine concerning my now Lord Cobham and his brethren which neither it will grieve you to hear nor I, without their wrong, may pretermit to write. We find them all not only to concur in most cheerful obedience to the utmost execution of their good father's will and purposes, but also to contend among themselves whether of them shall be more kind and bountiful to the other, whereof I most humbly beseech your good Lordship to take knowledge, and to confirm it in them with your good liking, their honourable father being moved by me to use them, or some of them, for the execution of his will; however in the setting down of his former will he had pretermitted them in regard, as I conceive, of their minorities, he answered thus: "I would well to follow the example of my father herein, who notwithstanding that I and other of my brethren were then of men's estate, ordained Benedict Spinola and Mr. Osborn to be his executors."

I have said enough, if not too much, considering the present weakness of your Lordship's body, which I most heartily pray the heavenly physician to re-cure, and so most humbly take my leave. From Lincoln's Inn this xv day of March.

Your good Lordship's most humble and bounden
by your manifold favours

WILLIAM LAMBARDE.

The work evidently proceeded at a good pace, and the whole was completed long within the term assigned by the Testator. Not only the rules and ordinances, but the Order for daily prayers, morning and evening, which follow them, were most elaborately



COURTYARD OF OLD COLLEGE BUILDINGS TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH, SHOWING THE MEMORIAL TABLE TO THE FOUNDER OF THE NEW COLLEGE.

Photographed by MR. E. C. YOUNG.

and carefully drawn up, and one cannot doubt but that this was the work of Mr. Lambarde himself.* To him also we must ascribe the erection of a tablet, with the arms and quartering, containing 12 coats within a Garter, to the memory of the Founder of the College, which now stand on the south side of the ruined entrance of the old College. The inscription on the tablet runs thus:—

“ This new College of Cobham in the County of Kent was founded for the relief of the poore at the charge of the late Right Honorable Sir William Brooke, Knight of the Garter, Lord Cobham, late warden of the Cinque Ports, Lieutenant for the same County to the Excellent Majesty of Elizabeth, Queen of England, one of Her Highnesses Privy Councillors and Chamberlayne of Her most Honorable Household He died 6th March 1596. This was finished 29th September 1598.”

The qualification of a candidate for the new College was defined by the rules. He, or she, must be one of the honest and Godly poore or needy; must have dwelt in the parish by all the space of 3 yeares next before, and must have been relieved at the charge of the parish; none but such as could say the Lord's Prayer, the articles of the Christian belief and the ten commandments of God; none enemy to the gospel of God, or to his religion now established by authoritie in this realme; no common swearer; none adulterer; no thiefe or hedgebreaker; no common drunkard; nor any that had before been expelled from this College.

Each of the pensioners, their children, and servants were daily to wear upon their right shoulder before, and “apparently,” the badge of the College, which was a small brass plate bearing the crest of the Brooke family—under the penalty of sixpence for every default; none of the poor were to give any railing speech to any other of them under the like pain of sixpence. They were not to beg alms, nor to haunt any tipping house within two miles of the College except when at work near thereto, nor to keep tipping within the College, nor to swear any manner of blasphemous or unlawful oaths, under penalties; they were to maintain their own glass windows, and in May and also in January in every year the paymaster was to read the rules to the assembled pensioners. He was also to judge of the forfeits and penalties; and as often as the minister of Cobham upon the first Sunday of every quarter was to assemble the pensioners in the

* About the year 1576 Mr. Lambarde had himself founded a very similar College for the poor at East Greenwich. This College was also for a warden, sub-warden, and eighteen poor as Cobham was; and for the governing body the Master of the Rolls and the two Wardens of the Drapers' Company were made by Letters Patent a Corporation for Greenwich, as the Wardens of Rochester Bridge were for Cobham.

Parish Church before evening prayer and examine them in saying the Lord's Prayer, the articles of the Christian faith, and the ten commandments, so often he was to have three shillings and fourpence: and the poor on the second Sunday in every quarter were to go to Cobham Hall if the Lord Cobham, or the Lady his wife, should then keep house there, to present themselves in thankful manner. The paymaster was to have the sum of forty shillings for his pains, besides his shares of the forfeits.

The special prayer, morning and evening, to be used in the College, was in these words:—

“ God save His Church universal, our gracious sovereign King (), the nobility and councillors, the presidents of this College, and the whole clergy and commonalty of this realm.”

The dimensions of the interior quadrangle of the College are 60 feet 7 inches on the north and south sides and 51 feet on the east and west. There are twenty houses altogether; first, that of the warden, who is elected by the principal visitor of the College (now the Earl of Darnley, for the time being, in place of Lord Cobham); next that of the sub-warden, elected by the presidents themselves; and eighteen others elected by various parishes, no doubt the parishes in which the Cobham estates were principally situated, viz., Cobham and Hoo St. Werburgh each three, Shorne and Strood each two, and Cooling, Cliffe, Chalk, Gravesend, Higham, St. Mary's, Cuxton, and Halling each one.

The electors are the minister and the churchwardens and sidesmen (if duly admitted). In Cobham and Shorne they nominate two persons for each vacancy, and the Earl of Darnley selects one of them. Similarly in Cuxton and Halling Sir John Leveson was to select one during his life, and afterwards his heirs, provided he resided at Whornes Place, then Sir J. Leveson's residence, which lay in part of each of those parishes.

It is evident, from what Mr. Thorpe says in his article in the *Bibliotheca Topographica*, that in the first half of the eighteenth century the rules were very little observed, and so the College got into great disrepute. The parishes entitled to elect the poor sent only the dissolute and obnoxious characters whom they wished to get rid of. The presidents were usually gentlemen who lived at a distance, and no discipline was maintained. The late Dr. Thorpe, who lived at Rochester and became a warden of Rochester Bridge and a president of the College in 1734, very soon rectified all this. It was by his care and assiduity that the College was put on a proper footing. He drew up the forms which are still in use, and



NO. 3. EXTERIOR OF THE NEW COLLEGE OF CORHAM, FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

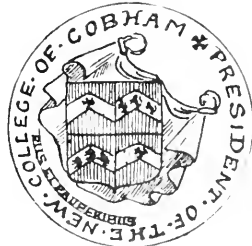
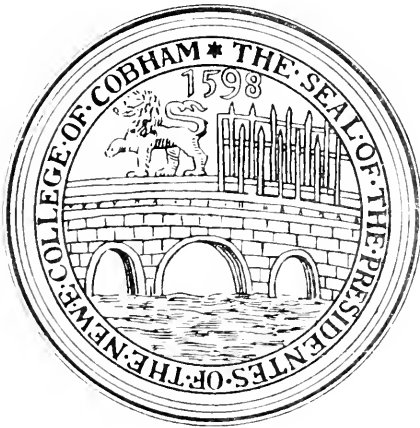
which oblige the electors of the various parishes to certify that the persons they elect do comply with the rules and are worthy of reception in the College.

Ever since his time there has been no default in these respects, and he well deserves the eulogy and tribute which are given to him by his son in the article referred to.

The seal of the old College, which I have been able to get from an impression preserved at the British Museum, represented the figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary supporting the Divine infant with her left arm and having in her right hand a lily; a figure is kneeling before her in adoration of the infant, and the legend round the seal is "Sigillum Cantarie de Cobham."



Mr. Lambarde, being a Protestant of the Protestants, would not of course for one moment retain symbols which he believed to be superstitious, and so he adopted for the new College a new seal,



which represents the bridge of Rochester (the two wardens of which are the presidents of the College), with a lion for the Brooke crest. Afterwards Dr. Thorpe ordered two new small silver seals for the

presidents' use—the privy seals as they were then termed—and these bore the arms of Lord Cobham with the motto “*pis et pauperibus*,” and the inscription “The Presidents of the New College of Cobham.” On the seal of the junior president the arms are placed obliquely for “difference.”

The porch at the south-eastern entrance of the College was so constructed that the pillar or support at the east corner is shorter than the others, and this gives the whole porch and its tiled roof a “list” to the eastward and has a grotesque appearance. I am informed by competent authorities that it must have been so constructed from the first, and that it is not in consequence of any slip or falling away of the work. The porch of the south-west side is modern (1852), and not in character with the rest of the building. The small house at the south-west, outside the College itself, is the paymaster's house, and is occupied by the village nurse.

The accounts of the receipts and payments for the New College for the first 104 years (1598—1702) are contained in a parchment-covered volume (since re-bound) bearing simply the words “The Newe Colledge, Cobham.” Mr. Hugh Southerne of Rochester was the first paymaster. His first account extends from 24 March 41 Eliz. (1598) to 31 May 1599, and is certified by the allowance of the two first presidents of the College, Sir John Leveson and William Lambarde, by a special memorandum in the handwriting of the latter; it is also signed by Sir Peter Manwood, one of the succeeding presidents. The account shews the receipt of rents for a farm at Shorne and Chalk in Kent, then let to Anthony Fisher, of £26 13s. 4d.; and for other woodland held by him in Shorne, 13s. 4d.; and for two farms at Eatonbridge (Edenbridge) called respectively “Mowses” and “Stoyles,” the rents of which were respectively £40 and £26; so that the total income was £93 6s. 8d.

The payments to the twenty pensioners were 6s. 8d. each per calendar month, making a total for the year of £80; the paymaster's salary was £2;* the fee to the “Minister” of Cobham for examining the pensioners, etc., 13s. 4d. for the whole year; but innumerable payments for tiles and timber and for repairs and other necessaries more than absorbed the balance of the income.

* I am pleased to put on record that the salary of the paymaster or clerk has never been altered from 1598, when it was fixed at 40s. It is true that in 1755 an additional 6s. 8d. a year was given to him, but then the paymaster was also appointed woodreeve to the presidents. And this continues to be the remuneration to the present time, although the gross income is about £400 a year and has in better times reached £500. The office has, in fact, always been considered an honorary one.

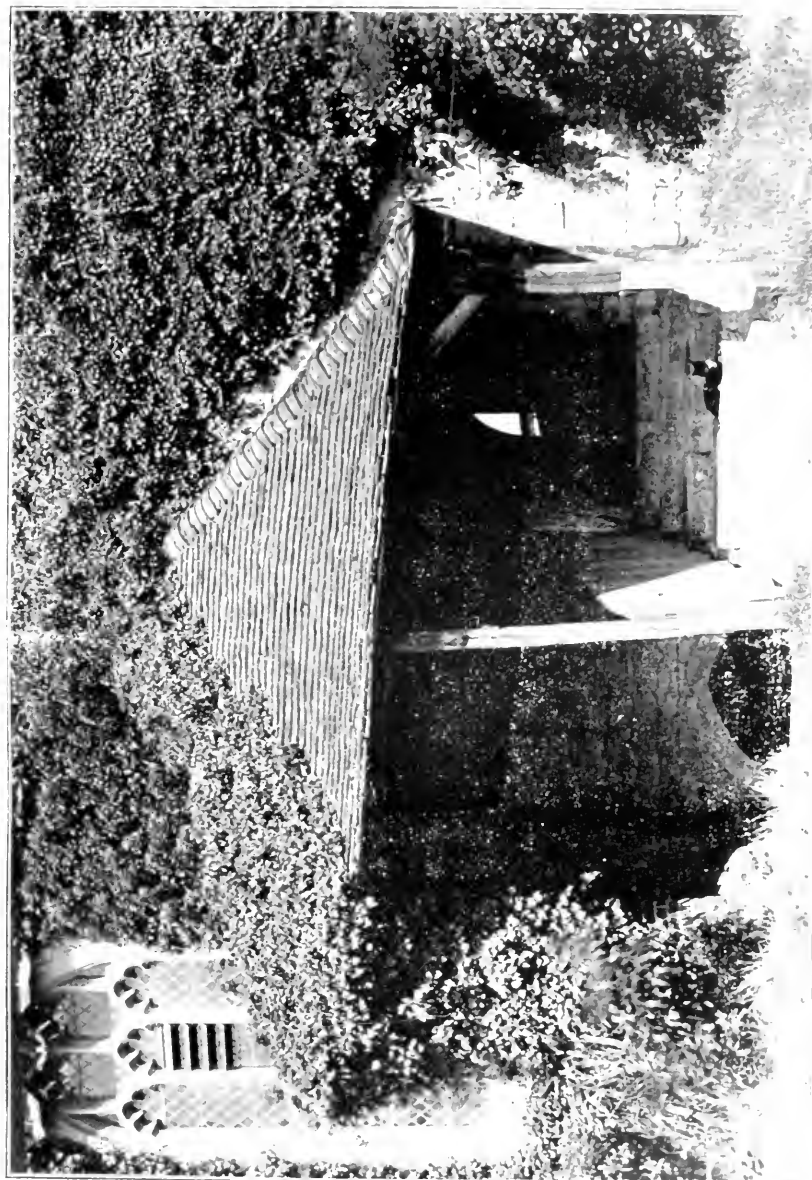


Fig. 1. House at the S. E. corner of the New York City.

The repairs, indeed, were from the first very heavy; year after year there is a large expenditure for carpenters' and bricklayers' work and, especially in the earlier years, for tiles, of which many thousands were bought and put in place, which leads to the inference that the New College was thrown open to the poor before it had been properly completed.

It may be well to say here that the farm at Shorne, now called Smith's farm (which the first presidents bought of Mr. George Byng of Wrotham for £630 in 1598),* remains to this day part of the possessions of the College; small portions of it have been sold or given in exchange, but the bulk remains. It was "in the good

* Some of the papers connected with the negotiations between the presidents and Mr. Byng are preserved with the conveyance and title-deeds. There are upwards of eighty deeds relating to the earlier dealings with some parts of the property beginning *temp.* Edward III. There are also the drafts of the contract, the recognisance, and of the deed of bargain and sale, by which the estate was conveyed to the College. This latter bears several corrections and additions in Mr. Lambarde's own handwriting. There are also preserved with the deeds several autograph letters from Sir John Leveson and Mr. Byng, either addressed to Mr. Lambarde personally, or which came to his hands and were placed by him with the title-deeds. Here are two of them:—

SIR JOHN LEVESON TO MR. SWAYNE.

(Probably the agent for the Lord Cobham's estates.)

GOOD M^r SWAYNE,

I have promised to pay to M^r Byng 300^{li} for land bought of him for my Lo. Cobham's hospitall, w^{ch} I pray you to give me leave to trouble you with the payment of at your conv^{nt} out of the money remayning in the iron chest upon w^{sh}p^{ull} fr^{end} M^r Lambard [sending?] to you that he hath received M^r Byng's obligation, and so wth my wile's and my hartiest commendations to you and M^r Swayne I take my leave.

Halling, the 7th of May 1598.

Your most assured F^r,

J. LEVESON.

[Addressed] To my very assured loyng frend M^r Will^m Swayne at his house in Aldersgate Street.

MR. BYNG OF WROTHAM TO MR. LAMBARDE.

SIR,

I send y^e S^r John Leveson's F^re; upon y^e first sight whereof he hath assured me payment of 330^{li}, being the residue of the price of my land at Shorn, w^{ch} I pray y^e cause to be payd wth as much s^unde as conveniently you may, either to my servant Thomas Hunt, the bearer hereof, or to my cosin Daniel Skyner, when wheather of them shalbe at best leysure to attend y^e for it, and as much thereof in good gold (according to yo^r promise) as you may have, and I beseech you think not that I am more hasty to tingar yo^r money than I am ready & willing & carefull to satisfie y^e in all good dealing touching the conveyance & assurance of my land. God hath at this present sent me a little lameness or reither siensse that I cannot endure a boote, by reason whereof I shall not be so sone at London as I propos'd, But I trust by his favor to be with y^e a full sevenighte at least wthin the terme, and to finishe th^e assurance according to yo^r desyre.

times" let at so much as £236 a year, but now the rent is greatly reduced, and the burden of the tithe rent-charge also falls on the College.

The farms at Edenbridge were sold a few years after they were acquired. The purchase-money seems to have been kept by Sir John Leveson until he could find a suitable re-investment, but on 12 March 1615 (12 James I.) he conveyed to trustees for the College a farm at West Thurrook and Stifford in Essex, with 41 acres 2 roods 6 poles of marsh land called the West Marshes. The conveyance does not state the price given.

There seems to have been something not quite satisfactory to the presidents in Sir John Leveson's conduct of this business. The farm called "Stoyles" at Edenbridge must have been rented at above its value, for in 1603 they remitted £3 out of the year's rent to the tenant in regard to the "hard pennyworth" that it was to him. After its sale Sir John continued to pay an annuity of £21 a year, to make up the rent to the College, until 1614, when he appears to have purchased the other College property at Edenbridge called "Mowses." Then there is an entry of a receipt from "Sir John Leveson, Knight, and of the Lady Christiane Leveson his wife, by way of annuity, and in lieu of certaine landes in Essex, entended to be estated upon the said Colledge, for one year, £61." The conveyance above referred to was then made, and in the

In the meane tyme I send you my bond for repaym^t of the money primo Junii next, and all th'evidences of these lands whereby you may make a draught of yo^r purchase, w^h I wish to be don by the mydst of the next weke at the furthest. My father made three sev'all p'chses of the lands, which you may see, whereof the first two being from Becher are all conteyned in Smith's lease, and the third being fro' Edmeades* was by my father graunted fro' year to year either to Smith or his assigne Antony Fisher, for xiiij^a iiij^d p'r annum, the wood excepted and is retained by me, but is determinable at any Michaelmas. My desyer is you should have as good assurance of it fro' me as you can possibly devise, not encumbering the residue of my landes, wherein I dare repose myself on your equity and favor, that you will not think it mete to hinder or discredit me by too curious & cautelous p'vision for another. Given thus in hast, wth my hartiest com'endacions to you I commend us both to the favor of God in Christ.

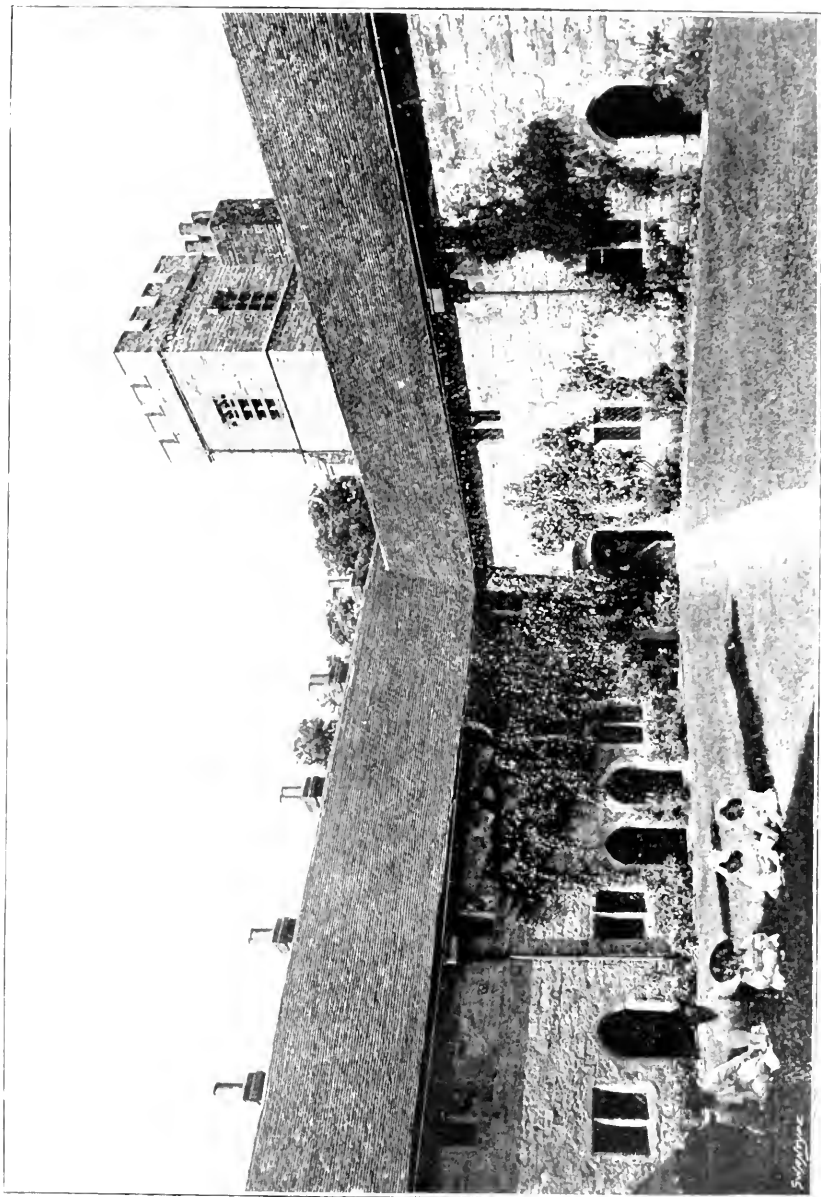
Wrotham, 11th Maij 1598.

Yo^{rs} in all true affec^on,

GEO. BYNG.

[Addressed] To the right worshipfull my very assured loving friend M^r William Lambarde, Esq^uyer, at his chamber in Lincolns Inn. Give these at London.

Mr Henry Edmeades of Nursted had sold part of the Shorne property to Mr Byng's father a few years before; his conveyance is with the title-deeds. The family have continued to live at Nursted, and their present representative is Major-Gen. Edmeades, late R.A., of Nursted Court, a member of our Society.



NO. 5 THE NEW COLLEGE OF COBHAM, TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

following year the rents of the two tenants, amounting together to £62 16s. 8d., are credited as having been paid to the College; but there are items of later date shewing that there was trouble in getting the full rents, and that the presidents were of opinion that they still had some claim on Sir John, or rather, as he had then died, on his son and representative, Sir Richard Leveson. Thus, on 24 April 1628, at the annual election of the wardens and assistants of Rochester Bridge, they (and among them the two presidents, the Earl of Westmorland and Sir George Fane) passed a resolution to the effect that "they required Sir Richard to become tement to them for the payment of all such monyes as was appointed by the will of William, Lord Cobham, until such tyme as he shall purchase and assure landes of that valew for the use of the said Colledge." They had, previously to taking this step, been advised by "Mr. Randolfe, the Counsellor," but no good result seems to have followed. So late as 1648 the paymaster enters a charge for himself and his clerk for taking a letter to Sir Richard in Staffordshire, and afterwards following him to London, thus:—

1647-8	Paid for a horse-hyer of 14 daies into Staffordshire to carry a letter from the Presidents to Sir Richard Leveson in the behalfe of the poore.	£2 4s. 0d.
	It. paid Henry Nicholls for his journey.	14s.
	It. paid for mannes meate and horse-meate in the journey.	£1 11s.
	It. to John Atkins (the paymaster) for five daies being in London to waite on my Lord of Westmorland when he went to Sir Richard Leveson to gett him to make that rent good in Essex w ^h hath so longe been kept from the poore.	15s.

but still, Sir Richard does not appear to have paid anything at all. For many years the revenues of the College were impoverished by the expense of keeping up the river wall which protected, or should have protected, these west marshes at Thurrock, and by payments to the Commissioners of Sewers, and, in consequence, the small pensions of the inmates of the College had to be reduced; and finally, in 1693, the whole of these marshes were overflowed by the river Thames and irretrievably lost. Some other portions of the Essex property have been sold, but about 82 acres at West Thurrock still belong to the College.

Here are some of the items from the payment side of the

account book (for the first four years the receipts are entered at the beginning of the book and the disbursements at the end) :—

- 1598-99 Item, for this p'nt booke of receiptes and payements. ijs. vjd.
 It'm for a chest and locke with two severall kayes for the use of the Colledge. vs.
 It'm to Sir John Leveson due unto him upon his accompte for the buildinge of the same Colledge. vli. xiijs. viijd.
- 1599-1600 Payd more to him (John Clement) for worke in makinge the pewes for the poore people in Cobham Church. vijs.
 more to him for two lockes for the iron doore. xs. vjd.
 for two payer of rydes for the great gate and the Hall door. vijs.
 for xxiiij cognusances (Lyons)* for the poore theare to weare unto Zelous Whyte. iijs. viijd.
 for two newe lockes for the outward door towards the Church, and the outward gate next the gardeins. vijs.
- 1600-1 for a locke for the middle gate of the Colledge. ijs. vjd.
- 1601-2 for makinge of the two great gates for the woodyard and setting up another gate going into the gardein of William Meares, one of the Almsmen. vjs. viijd.
- 1602-3 Paid M^r Mudde the resident Minister at Cobham for his paines in instructinge of the said poore people in the principles of Religion for one whole yeer now ended. xiijs. ivd.
 paid Christopher Stace for newe rippinge of some part of the fore syde of the Colledge and mendinge of the walles and Chymneys at xvij. p. diem. xvijs. ivd.
 paid him for his labourer for 13 daies @ xd. p. diem. xs. xd.
 paid for an hand bell to call the said poore people to morning and evening prayer. iijs. vid.
 paid Anthonie Fisher of Shorne (the Colledge tenant), disbursed by him in a sute against the Vicar of Shorne

* These were square brass badges, 3 inches by 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, with the Brooke arms ("Gules, on a chevron or, three lions passant sable) engraved thereon, and fitted with holes on each of the four sides so that they could be sewn on to the cloth of the pensioner's garments. They were worn out or lost, and in 1693 someone, probably Sir Joseph Williamson, gave a new set, some of which are now in existence; they have engraved on them, below the arms, "New . Coll : Cobham . 1693." Only one lion is shewn on the chevron.

- for certaine Tyth by him challenged (as it is thought)
wrongfullie. ijs. viid.
- 1603-4 Paid for the slytting of a peece of Oak for the partie'on
ground-sill. viiid.
- paid for a payre of rydes for the doore of the partie'on. xviiid.
- 1604-5 Paid . . . for making and setting up of pales and rayls in
the backyarde and a new gate into the entraunce of the
garden plotted to the high-waye. ijs. viiid.
- [This no doubt refers to the land allotted to the
20 pensioners for gardens, and the gate is that into
the road by Cobhambury.]
- 1606-7 Paid John Dewling for mendinge of the rafters and
"entertayre" of the Porche and laying of a newe
joiste in the Hall flower. xiiij*d*.
- „ for horse hyer twice to the Colledge in the plague tyme
to take order for their keepinge in the Colledge and
provydinge of victuales to be brought them. ijs.
- 1609-10 It'm to John Hott for halfe a loade of tymber for the makinge
of a pent-house in the South East angle of the Court.* iiijs.
- 1613-4 To Water carriage of 4,500 plame tyles (and other
materials) to "Seaven Sisters."† vs.
- 1615-6 To John London 3^o ffeb^r 1615 for Carpenters worke on the
Porch of the Sowth syde of the Colledge, new reapinge
of the same in the grownd cels, punchions, postes,
shoares and rafters. vijs.
- 1617-8 Paid . . . for two tonnes of Oaken tymber for repayringe
of the ground celles of the South syde of Colledge Hall
at xis. the Tonne. xxxs.
- „ 200 of oaken boarde for the Hall flower, being over
the seller and rotten. vijs.
- 1618-9 Paid to John Salmon reader to the said poore his fee for
one whole year begon 25 Maii 1618. xxs.
- [The payment of 13s. 4d. to the Minister was last
made to Mr. Mudde in 1614, and the payment of this
20s. to one of the pensioners as "reader" takes its
place for some years, *i.e.*, until 1630.]

* In Mr. Thorpe's view of the Colledge, in *Bibliotheca Topographica*, taken about 1770, a pent house is shewn on the south-west corner of the quadrangle, so probably there were two.

† There are many entries for carriage to "Seven Sisters at Cuxton." It must have been well known then, but I cannot now trace the name; probably some wharf.

- 1621-2 Item paid to Boatson Hennis of Stroud for a Bell for the
Colledge of Cobham. viijs.
Item for nayles to hang the Bell. xijd.
Item . . . for the makinge of a new pentice over the West
doore in the Colledge. vs.
Item to John Rockwell for 14 deal bords to lay a floor in
the pay house at Cobham. xiiijd.
Item for a locke and a keye for the deske in the Haule.
xviijd.
- 1623-4 Item for a square table for the Colledge and a carpett. vis.
- 1624-5 Paid for M^r Cozens (to advise about repairs) his diner at
Cobham and for my own. xvjd.
,, for 12 new pannells for the Haule. xijd.
,, for my horse hier with the plomer of Rochester to
look on the pypes when the water was last lost. xvjd.
,, for towardes mendynge of the pypes and repayringe
of the conditt (conduit). xxd.
- 1629-30 Paid to Mr. Trigge the Minister of Cobham for reedinge
of prayers to the poare. xxs.
- 1630-1 Paid to John Vidgeon the joyner for a table for the poore
to receive the Communion, to stand in the Haule of the
Colledge, and a Chayer (Chair) to the same. xiijs. iiijd.
Paid Bricklayer for xix daies about tiling at the Colledge
. . . and makinge of three new ovens a ijs. and viijs.
a day for him and his labourer. ls. viijd.
Paid to Mr. Trigge the Minister for his paynes in instructing
of the poore for this year alowed by the Presidents.* xls.
- 1632-3 Paid to Nathaniell Franke for making of a new seate in the
Square Courte of the Colledge, he findinge the stuff. xxs.
,, for cullering the bench and seat. ivs.
- 1633-4 ,, allowance for gold that was to light. xxd.
- 1634-5 Paid to Mr. Philpotte for a quarte of wine when Sir John
Hales (one of the Presidents) went to Cobham Colledge.
xvid.
- 1636-7 Paid Nathaniell Franke . . . for setting up of the Portch
and bourding p^te of Richard Russell's chamber.† xvis.

* Mr. Trigge's name does not appear in Hasted in his list of the Incumbents. He continued to receive the 40s. yearly until 1635, when a reader was again appointed.

† This porch must, I think, have stood on the north side of the Colledge, at the gate leading into the churchyard. Russell occupied the Cuxton house which adjoins that gateway.

- 1642-3 Allowed Richard Clerke for the payments due upon the Act of £100,000. *j*l*i.*
- 1645-6 Paid for horse-hyer to Maydston to get a letter from the Comittie to the Comittie in Essex to gett the taxes taken of from the lands that belonge to the Colledge. *ii*s*. vid.*
- 1646-7 Item paid for a horse-hyer for two dayes when I went to give notice to the severall parishes of the order that was made by the Presidents, etc.* *vs.*
- 1652-3 Paid and allowed for the taxes at Michaelmas 1652 and . . . *£12 19*s*. 6*d*. †*
- 1659-60 Paid a man for shoaring up y^e Porch. *1*s*. 6*d*.*
- 1661-2 Paid for two horse hyers at two sev'all tymes to Cobham when y^e Commissioners for Charitable uses sett their about the Poores business. ‡ *6*s*. 8*d*.*
Paid Mr. Cumber, Minister of Cobham, for instructing y^e poore of the Colledge one whole yeare according to the ordinance, etc.§ *13*s*. 4*d*.*
- 1687-8 Paid Goodman Fenner for his last year's sallary (the appointment of one of the parishioners as overseer, or "informer," continued for many years). *5*s*. 0*d*.*
- 1688-9 Mem^m.—All the floure of the Hall and the Skrene and whitening of it made good at the only charge of Sir Joseph Williamson of Cobham Hall, Kn^t, this yeare.
- 1689-90 Mem^m.—All the bricks, tiles, lyme, and sand that were used for the repaire of the Colledge this yeare were given freely by Sir Joseph Williamson of Cobham Hall, Kn^t.
- 1693-4 Paid for horse hier and Boat-hier when I went into Essex with sum of the Poore of Cobham to certifie them that their land was under water. *7*s*. 0*d*.*

* The poor had only seven months' pension this year. The parishes from which they came were still liable for their support under the circumstances.

† Arabic figures were first used in this account book, instead of Roman, in 1645; after 1652 they are invariably used.

‡ Since 1646 to 1656 the pensions had been paid irregularly, or in part only, and sometimes not at all. The poor had appealed to the Commissioners. From 1659 the full twelve payments of £6 13*s*. 4*d*. had been resumed, but there was perhaps a feeling of resentment against the presidents, who for some years before the Restoration had been of the Puritan party. In the Bridge election for 1661 an entirely new body was chosen.

§ From 1635 (when the Rev. . . . Trigg last received this fee) readers were appointed and paid 40*s*. a year. They were, apparently, chosen from the pensioners, and the entries of such payments continue until 1645; then they stop, and no payment is entered until the year 1663; after this date the minister or curate of Cobham is found to be in receipt of the fee almost continuously until 1850. In 1810 the fee was increased to £1 6*s*. 8*d*., and so continued until 1850.

- 1694-5 Paid for horse hire and Boat hire and other expences when I went to Rainham in Essex, being sumoned about the dround land there. 10s. 0d.
 Paid for expences and charges five daies in London to gitt an Act of Parliament to drain the land in Essex that is now under water. £1 10s. 0d.
- 1695-6 Paid John Wellard for a box to put forfeitures in. 5s. 0d.

The second volume of the College accounts extends from 1702 to 1843; the entries, however, are greatly curtailed and give few particulars. In 1704-5 there is an allowance to the tenant of the farm at Shorne of £16 for the damage done to his buildings by the great storm of 1703 (the storm which Addison sang of, "Such as, of late, o'er pale Britannia passed"), "towards his charge of the repairing his house and barn; the late greate and dredfull storme of wind did him."

In the account for 1733-4, one of the years when Dr. Thorpe was one of the presidents, there appear these two items relating to matters which must have had his special care and are referred to above:—

- By paid Mr. John Colson for printing Rules and ordinances, etc., for Cobham College. £9 6s. 6d.
 Paid James Whigley for two silver seals. £4 18s. 0d.

In the year 1761-2 Edward Hasted was one of the presidents and signs the account book, so that three well-known Kentish anti-quaries at least—William Lambarde, Dr. Thorpe, and Hasted—have all served on the Trust; indeed, most if not all the principal landowners for this part of the county for the last three centuries and a half have taken a share in the management of the College.

When the revenues were still suffering from the loss of the land in Essex and the presidents had to defend themselves from the complaints of the poor whose pensions were not paid, it was finally arranged that for the first year after election they should have no payment, and gradually by the savings so effected and from the increase in the rents the finances were brought to a better condition. In 1820 the monthly payment had been increased from £6 13s. 4d. to £20, but in 1824 it is recorded that "the income of the Charity having been much reduced by the reduction in value of all agricultural produce, etc., the sum of £16 is to be paid in future per month in lieu of £20." In 1843 it had risen again to £18; afterwards, in 1880, it got so high as £34 13s. 4d., but is, at the present day, again reduced to £27 a month, and even that is now maintained with difficulty.

APPENDIX No. 1.

TRANSLATION OF THE DEED OF RECONVEYANCE TO JOHN, LORD COBHAM,
8 FEBRUARY 4 RICHARD II.

TO all the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing indented shall come Reginald de Cobeham late parson of the church of Couling and William de Halden Greeting in the Lord. Whereas Sir John de Cobeham lord of Cobeham on Monday next after the feast of S^t Luke the Evangelist in the fortieth year of the reign of the Lord Edward late King of England grandfather of the now lord King by his certain deed enfeoffed us together with Sir Thomas de Ludelowe knight and John de Idelegh now deceased of the manor of Cobeham with appurtenances and also of all lands and tenements meadows marshes and rents with appurtenances which on the aforesaid Monday he obtained in the vills of Cobeham Schorne Coklestone Lodesdon Mepham Nutstede Northlete Clive Hegham Strode Frenesbery Byerling Eastmalling and Leybourne Upeherche Renham and Iwade Halghesto and the Blessed Mary in Hoo and of the wood called Clerhegge in the vill of Little Pekham next Tonebrigge and of the reversions of the manor of Staupete in the Isle of Schepeye and of five marks of annual rent with appurtenances coming from the manor of Bengebery in Thornham which Agnes who was the wife of Sir Roger de Northwode knight held for the term of her life of the inheritance of the same Sir John and which by virtue of the assignment aforesaid should remain to us and our heirs after the death of the aforesaid Agnes to hold to us and our heirs in fee simple without any condition and that afterwards by his certain other deed indented under date of Monday next after the feast of S^t Luke the Evangelist in the forty first year of the reign of the said Lord Edward late King of England reciting the feoffment and grant aforesaid of the manor lands tenements marshes wood reversions and rents aforesaid with appurtenances in the vills aforesaid as is aforesaid he ratified our estate aforesaid in the premises and accepted the manor lands tenements rents and services wood [and] marshes aforesaid in the towns aforesaid and the reversions with appurtenances of us to hold only at our will wholly renouncing any other estate in the same as in the aforesaid deeds enrolled on the dorse of the close of the Chancery of the Lord the King Richard in the month of December in the fourth year of his reign more fully is contained. Of which same lands and tenements with appurtenances abovesaid we in the meantime have granted, that is to say, one messuage eighteen acres of land and four acres of marsh called Potemannes and the marshes called Bolehame and Swanpole with appurtenances in the vill of Schorne twelve acres of land late of Robert le Ram thirty two acres of marsh called Botelerscheppe and Morkemeede a hundred and twenty acres of marsh called Pykeworth in the vill of Clyue ten acres two dayworks and half a daywork of land with appurtenances in the vill of Coulyng and thirty acres half an acre and three daywork of land with appurtenances in the vill of Frenesbery and the third part of two hundred acres of marsh called Chattemerssh with the reversion of two parts of the aforesaid two hundred acres of the same marsh with appurtenances in the vills of

Upeherche Renham and Iwade and four acres of meadow with appurtenances in the vills of Berlyng called Dykedemed and half an acre of land and twelve acres of wood with appurtenances called Readwode in the vill of Luddesdon and one hundred acres of wood with appurtenances called Clerhegge in the vill of Little Pekham and certain other parcels of land and tenements aforesaid with appurtenances in the vills aforesaid, to the master and chaplains of the chantry of Cobeham and their successors by divers our deeds, to be possessed for all time, the possession of the aforesaid lord John in the residue of the tenements having been always continued at our will. Know all ye that we the aforementioned Reginald and William by the tenor of these presents have remised released and for us and our heirs wholly quitclaimed for ever to the said lord John de Cobeham into his seisin all our right and claim which we have or in any manner in time to come can have in the manor of Cobeham and in the residue of the lands and tenements rents reversions services and marshes aforesaid with appurtenances in the vills aforesaid for ever so that neither we nor our heirs can from henceforth in time to come demand or challenge anything of right action or claim in the aforesaid manor lands tenements rents reversions and marshes with appurtenances but shall be excluded by these presents in seeking anything of right in the title thereof. In witness whereof we have set our seals to these presents. Given at Cobeham the eighth day of February in the fourth year of the said King Richard the Second. These being witnesses: William de Septwaunz sheriff of Kent Thomas Fog' John Brokhull Sir Thomas de Cobeham knights Ralph de Cobeham John de Freyngham James de Pekham John Colpeper of Farlegh Walter Colpeper and others. [L.S.]

APPENDIX No. 2.

RENTAL, ETC., OF THE LANDS OF COBHAM COLLEGE,
1 JULY 29 HENRY VIII.

Rental fact. primo die Mensis Julii Anno regni d'ni Henri octavi dei gratia Anglie et Francie Regis d'ni hiber. defensoris fidei ac in terra sup'mi capitis Anglicane Eccl'ie vicesimo nono om. firmarior'. Reddit. pertinen. College de Cobh'm.

Firma Mariscor'.

IWADE.

Imprimis de Mag'ro Joh'e Norton pro firma Marisci voc. Chateney jac. in Iwade juxta Queneburh cont. 500 aer. vj*l*. iij*s*. iij*d*.

HOO.

Item de Will'mo Charles de Gelingh'm pro firma duorum mariscor' in Hoo voc. Rowmarsshe et Stonemarsshe ac chant. hoop xxxijs. tenet de D'no Grey coten. p. fideletatem tan. 205 aer. in Rowmarsh Stone marshe et chanta hope. Not. q. chant. hoop solebat dimitti ad firma. p. iij*s*. iij*d*. per ann.

COWLING.

Item de Edwardo Wodecare pro firma Marisci voc. Sherlond marsshe solvend ad festa s'ci mich'lis et b'te marie equalis portionibus ac continet 110 aer. et tenetur de D'no Cobham p' fidelitate tantu. *iiij^l. iijs. iiij^d*

CLYFFE.

Item pro firma eujusdam marisci jac. in Cliffe voc. Pykworthe Marsshe cont. 102 aer. in tenura Joh'is Pothed ac tenetur de D'no Archie'po Cant. p. fidelitat. et sect. cur de Otforde.

Item de eodem pro butlers hope vel mortlakes mede cont. 32 aer. marisci tenetur de prior Cant. p' fidelitatem t'm.

Item de eodem pro firma potmans marsshe *iiij^l. vs.*

SHORNE.

Item de Davide Rogers (written over "M. Edmundo Page") de Chalke pro firma Marisci in Shorne voc. Swanepole marsshe *xxvjs. viij^d*.

Item de Richardo Goldocke de Higham pro firma marisci voc. Bolam marsshe in Shorne *iiij^l. vjs. 8d.*

Item de pro marise. voc. heriotmarsshe jac. in Shorne.

BENEFICIOR FIRMA.

ROLWENDEN.

Imprimis de Mag'ro Dudle pro firma Rectorie de Rolwenden *xvij^l. xs.*

HORTON.

De Johe Willet pro firma Rectorie ib'm solvend ad festa purificatio's b'te marie et s'ci Joh'is Baptiste *xiiij^l. vjs. viij^d*.

Item de eod. pro firma vin. tent. ib'm *xijs.*

CHALKE.

De Robto Browning de Gravisend pro firma Rectorie ib'm solvend ad festa purificaco'is b'te marie et s'ci Joh'is baptiste *xv^l*.

EST TILBERY.

Item de R'to Wade pro firma Rectorie ib'm solvend ad festa purificaco'is b'te marie ac s'ci Joh'is baptiste *xv^l*.

MANERIUM DE WEST CHALKE CUM FIRM. TENTOR. ET CERTAR. TERR. IB'M.

Imprimis de Rob'to Brownyng de Gravisend pro firma Man'ii ib'm hoc anno *xvj^l*.

Item de eod. unu. q'terr. de barley vel quin. solid. in pecuniis munerat. ad electionem dni.

Item de eod. pro le outlands per ann. *xxjs.*

Item de eod. Rob'to pro pastur. viginti ovium *vs.*

Item de Edwardo Cobham milite de firma unius tent. et quatuor aer. terr. per ann. *xs.*

Item de Davide Rogers pro sex aer. di. salsi p'ti. 1 marisci jacent in le Shippey Meede sic dimissu' hoc anno *iijs. iiij^d*.

COBHAM.

Manerium de Northe courte cum firma ten̄torum ib'm.

Imprimis de Johē Stace pro firma de Northe Courte per ann. *vjli.*

Item de fabio pro firma tenementi ib'm per ann. *xiijs. iiijd.*

Item de Johē Herman servus D'ni Cobham pro firma unius tent. per ann. *viijs.*

Item. de Barnabeo Armstrong de firma uni. tent. per ann. *viijs.*

De Thoma Dorret pro firma unius tenementi *viijs.*

De Richardo Ancell pro firma unius tenementi pro ann. *xijs.*

De Willmo Coke *viijs.* Sum ten̄tor. cum Northe Courte *ixli. xvs. iiijd.*

FIRMA CERTAR. TERRARU' IN COBHAM.

Imprimis de Willo Russe pro firma certar. terr. per ann. *lijs.*, callid pigeynes.

Item de Henrico Hayes pro firma certaru' terraru' per ann. *viijs. ijd.*, and discharges they quenes reyn̄te.

Item de Johē Wodeare pro firma unius pasture closure voc. prests filde per ann. *xs.*

Item de Johē Miller pro firma unius tent. quod Holts nunc Webbs de London (tenet') cum cert. terr. per ann. *xxjs.* Et *xxj* buss. ordii.

Item de Edwardo Bonani* pro firma certar. terr. per an. *liijs. iiijd.*

Item de Joanne Girdler pro firma le viandes per ann. cum terr. cum pertinent. *vli. iijs. iiijd.*

NUTSTEAD ET NORTHFLETT.

De Nicholas Germin pro firma 3 aer. terre ib'm per ann. voc. Oklild quar. *xvij* aer. tenet. de manerio de Nutstead nuper W. Martyn. Et alia sex aer. jacet in Northflete. *xviijs.*

DARTFORTH.

Item de Thoma Parkar pro firma tenti. voc. le flower de luce cum q'dam b'eino adjacent. simul cum quadam via dicto b'eino pertinet. per ann. *xiijs. iiijd.*

Item de Rob to Lamparde pro firma tenementi ib'm per ann. *xiijs. iiijd.*

Item pro Domo Angulari sive une shopa cum solario desuper edificat. de *viijs.*

IN THE PARISSHE OF SAINT MARGARETTES.

Imprimis of John Burwell for *xij* aer. di. of londe whereof *lyth* in Cobham crofte *7* aer. di. to the londs of theirs of Richard Lee, Esquire, callid Great Dels ayenst the Est. The Kinges hywey leding from Rochester to Maisten Est and west. And to the londes sometyne Thomas Shymyng callid Dronkyn aker ayenst the south and to the londs of the sayde Thomas Shymyng nygh quene crofte ayenst the North. Redd. parvo Dels - ponti Roff.

* Some of the Hayes family, who had much influence in Cobham in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and founded some local charities still existing, had "Bonham" for their Christian name. Probably they took it from this Edward Bonham: in the return of "void" benefices made in 1544 it is recorded that the curate, Richard Fronsam, received his stipend from Edward Bonham of the parish of Cobham, no doubt the same person.

Item in Federfildre 4 aer. di. with thappertenances lying betwene the Londs of Richard Lee longing to great Dels ayenst the Est, to the Kinges hyweye duc. de maidston ayenst the west And to the Londes of Thomas Shymyng ayenst the north and South. Red. M'ro Lee.

Item thre aer. lying ayenst saint Willm chapell in a place callyd palmerisdene to the Kinges hywey a Roff. usque Maydston ayenst the Est to the londes of Richarde Lee vocat "Dels downe" ayenst the weste to the londes of Thomas Shymyng ayenst the North And to londs of Saint Bartilmewes ayens the South. Red. M'ro Lee.*

He. 7 aer. Redd. Richardo lee per annum 22*d.* ob.

The following entries are in the same book but before the rental above given. They, however, refer to Cobham College lands:—

BIRLING.

Item de Richardo Edy pro 4 Aer. prati infra clausuram voc. Dikmed ac tenetur de say ut de manerio suo de Birling p. fidelitate et servie ijs. per annum. Item una Aer. prati jac. in Hamelmede voc. Bakars aker reddit Abbatisse de Malling per ann. iij*d.*

Item quinq. virg. prati manerio Cobhambery in Hordon mede ac. Reddit D'no de Birling per ann. vij*d.* ob. xs.

CLEREN HEGGEM LITTLE PECH'AM BOSCU.

Item de Dna Gilforthe pro firma certarum terr. ib'm per annum id est Centum et xij Aer. cilve et pasture et Redd. heredib's Culpeper ijs. iij*d.* per ann. absq. secta curie. xij*s.* iij*d.*

HORTON (Horton Kirby).

Item de tenemento ib'm per annum p. tibbolde tenet juxta Eecl'ie portam xijs.

* Of these three fields in St. Margaret next Rochester, belonging to the College, the 7½ acres first described appears to have belonged to the Manor of Little Delee, and to have paid quit-rents to the Rochester Bridge Corporation, who were the owners then, and still are, of that Manor. Another portion was held of the Manor of Great Delee, and paid quit-rents to Mr. Richard Lee, the Lord of that Manor. The "Saint William's Chapel" mentioned here refers to the little chapel or shrine built in the thirteenth century on the site of the murder or martyrdom of the Scottish baker, William of Perth, who met his death here about the year 1201 while starting for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. His body was buried in the Cathedral, and he was held in the highest sanctity. He was canonized in the year 1256, but his name is not to be found in Alban Butler's *Lives of the Saints*. Some small remains of the little chapel still exist, and are preserved by the trustees of the Municipal Hospital recently erected near the spot and called "St. William's Hospital." An account of this saint, not flattering to the Church, is given by Lambard in his *Perambulation*, and in 1891 the late Father Bridgett published a defence of the whole matter in *The Month*. Our Vol. XVI., p. 226, shews a fresco found on the jamb of a window in Frindsbury Church supposed to represent St. William. The 23 May was his day, and was no doubt well observed at Rochester, when vast numbers of pilgrims resorted to his shrine in the Cathedral.

RECTORIA IB'M.

Item de Gilberto Wilkinson (nunc Johes Willet tenet, inserted) de leaden-
 rodinge in Comit. Essex generoso filio Jane Gline generose p' Rectoria ib'm
 et una virga terre jac. in Campo voc. Oxendowne ad Regia' stratam northe et
 tenet de Ep'o Cantuar. xiiij*li.* vjs. viij*d.*

HALLING.

Imprimis Braisland contin'es, est 15 acr. terr. et 4 Acr. bosci ut pat. per
 cartem Reginaldi Cobham et alior registrat. in penulti' folio in Registro
 Appropriationis beneficior. Ae. Redd. her. tuder per ann vjd.

Item una Acr. dimi cum fundo jac. in Bosco voc. Goldwynes ad terr.
 capelle sancti Laurentii southe et Northe, ac terr. nuper Willm. Kenley Est et
 West.

Item quinq. daywerke bosci cum fundo juxta hechehill.

LUDDISDOWNE.

Imprimis Boseum voc. Redde wod.

APPENDIX No. 3.

TRANSLATION OF GRANT BY THE ABBOT, ETC., OF ST. SAVIOUR'S, BERMONDSEY,
 TO SIR GEORGE BROOKE, LORD COBHAM, OF THE ADVOWSON OF
 COBHAM 12 DECEMBER 30 HENRY VIII.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing indented shall come
 Robert by divine permission Bi-shop of S' Asaph and Abbot *in commendam* of the
 exempt monastery of Saint Saviour of Bermondsey in the County of Surry and
 the Convent of that place, the true and undoubted Patrons of the Church of the
 parish and of the perpetual Vicarage of Saint Mary Magdalen of Cobham in the
 Diocese of Rochester health, in the Lord, everlasting. Know ye that we
 the aforesaid Abbot *in commendam* and Convent in consideration and in the
 intention that George Brooke the Lord Cobham his heirs and assigns at their
 own costs and from other sources [*de ceteris*] and for ever well and sufficiently
 shall endow or shall cause to be endowed the Vicar of the perpetual vicarage of
 the parish church of Saint Mary Magdalene of Cobham in the Diocese of
 Rochester who for the time being shall be for his life the Vicar with a sustenance
 and from and on account and in respect of such sufficient endowment shall for
 all time to come exonerate and acquit and keep indemnified the aforesaid Abbot
in commendam and Convent and their successors against the said Vicar there for
 the time being Have with the unanimous assent and consent of us given granted
 and by this our present writing indented have confirmed unto the said George
 Lord Cobham his heirs and assigns The Advowson donation, collation presenta-
 tion, and free disposition [and also our right of patronage] of the Perpetual
 Vicarage of the Parish and Church of S' Mary Magdalene of Cobham in the
 Diocese of Rochester aforesaid [then follow some formal Clauses but only to the
 same effect as above]. In Witness whereof to one part of this our present
 writing indented remaining with the said George Lord Cobham and his heirs
 we have caused our Common Seal to be affixed and to the other part of this our

present writing indented remaining with us the aforesaid Abbot *in commendam* and Convent the aforesaid George Lord Cobham has affixed his seal with his arms ("ad arma"). Dated in our Chapter House on the twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and thirty eight and in the year of the reign of the King Henry the Eighth by the Grace of God of England and France King Defender of the Faith and Lord of Ireland and on Earth, under God, of the English Church, (or of the Church of England) the Supreme Head the thirtieth.

The Counterpart is signed :

"GEORGIUS BROOKE."

[The Seal is lost, all but a very small fragment.]

An endorsement: "Thei Vyceridge of Cobham granted to George Lord Cobham and his heires for ever

GEORGIUS D'NS COBHAM "

[I think an autograph signature]

and, in a later hand: "30 Hen. 8th 12 Dec. 1538 The Vicaridge of S' Mary Magdalen of Cobham granted by the Abbott of Bermondsey to the Lord Cobham N^o 3^o."

APPENDIX No. 4.

TRANSLATION OF LICENSE FROM THE PRIOR AND CONVENT OF BERMONDSEY TO THE MASTER, ETC., OF COBHAM COLLEGE TO BUILD BETWEEN THE COLLEGE AND THE CHURCH, A.D. 1370.

To all who shall inspect these present Letters We Peter the Prior of Saint Saviour's of Bermondeseye and the Convent of that place, of the Cluniac order Winchester Diocese and possessing for their own use the Parochial Church of Cobham Rochester Diocese Health in the Lord Everlasting Know ye all that our beloved in Christ the Master and Brethren of the College or Chantry of Cobham in the said Diocese of Rochester rightly and lawfully possessing [*obtinentes*] the appropriation of the vicarage of the Church itself of Cobham for themselves and their said College with our express consent or with our warrant on that behalf lately made supplication to us that whereas they the Master and Brethren themselves are disposed [*affectent*] as they assert at their own proper charges to construct and build certain buildings or houses for divine worship extremely useful and necessary on the soil of the Cemetery of the said Church, on the South part thereof for the whole width of the said Cemetery which does not exceed thirty and seven feet of a man according to a measure lately had and extending to the total length of the said Church and Chancel so far as we shall provide them with our authority and consent for the said construction and building. *Now therefore* having considered that what has been so placed before us by the said Master and brethren in this behalf is pious and laudable, and that it is a useful and necessary work and will not in anyway be hurtful or prejudicial to us or to the parishioners of the said Church give our licence and full authority for us and our successors as fully as in us lies to the said Master and Brethren

to build and rebuild the aforesaid houses [*domos*] and buildings on the soil of the said cemetery on the south side of the said Church of the aforesaid width of thirty and seven feet that is to say to the length and extent of the said Church and Chancel and when the same house and buildings shall be built or rebuilt the same to repair so often as need shall in the future require and to have free ingress into the same and egress out of the same and may have the continual use of the same for ever without our or our Successors mol station contempt or contradiction [then follows after some legal formula this proviso, namely] that the way of the processions [*via processionalis*] on the south side of the said Church as is accustomed for ever in future may be open and preserved or saved [*salva*] to the parishioners of the said Church and their successors especially [*saltim*] at the times of Morning and Evening Mass and through the said buildings at the times aforesaid so that the said way may not be impeded. In witness whereof we have hereto affixed our Common Seal. Given at Bermundseye in our Chapter House on the feast of Saint John the Baptist one thousand three hundred and seventy.

APPENDIX No. 5.

A TERR'OR [TERRIER] OF THE LANDES BELONGINGE TO THE LATE DIS-
SOLVED COLLEGE OF COBHAM [*subjoined to a rental of the College lands
for the year 1572; limited to the lands in the Parish of Cobham only (with
one piece in Nursted)*].

IN THE TENURE OF JO. ANDROWES.

Imprimis one Fylde cawled northe Court Fylde,* Bowndingge to a Lane leadinge from the Towne of Cobham to Skarlettes† the Landes of Willm. Smedley and John Abell towards the northe and west, and to certeyne Landes cawled Sowthe Landes towards the Sowthe. And upon the Landes of Willm. Smedley towards the East, and conteyneth by estimation xx acres.

One other Fylde cawled Skottlandes bowndinge upon a high waye leadinge from Howlett to thonge towards the west and upon the landes of Mr. Haddon towards the northe, and upon the Lane leadinge from Cobham Towne to Skarelettes towards the east, and upon a Fylde cawled ij acres towards the Sowthe, and conteyneth xvj acres.

* In 1796 this field had got to be spelt "Northcot." Now, 1905, it is known as Northgate Field.

† Scarletts was so called after the owner or occupier, and often occurs in the deeds and terriers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Then it became "Searless" and "Sealless," and in modern times "Scalers," and is now known as "Scalers Hill," being on high ground and commanding an extensive view. It is about 60 acres in extent, and now belongs to Mr. Arthur W. Booth, who has built a house there. On the north-west it is bounded by the old Roman road called Watling Street or Clay Lane, and it was near the north side of that road close to Scaler's Hill that the great "find" of bones, celts, spear heads, and armour in 1825, recorded by Mr. A. J. Dunkin (Springhead, 1848, pp. 113, 114), was made.

One other Fylde cawled eleven acres Bownding uppon the highe waye leadinge from Howlett to Thonge towards the west, and uppon the Fylde aforesayed cawled Skottlandes* towards the northe, uppon the Lane leadinge from the Towne of Cobham to Skarlettes towards the East, and uppon the Landes of the Colledg now in the Tenure of Wyllm. Barham Sergeaut att Lawe cawled Bakers towards the Sowthe and conteyneth xj acres.

One other Fylde called Chamberlaynes hill wood† Bowndinge uppon the Landes of Mr. Haddon and John Harper gent. towards the northe, uppon the Lane leadinge from Howlett‡ to Thonge towards the East and Sowthe, and uppon a Lane leadinge from Skarlettes to Hennerst Court towards the west and conteyneth ix acres.

One Crofte cawled Halle croft Bowndinge uppon the Lane leadinge from Howlette to Thonge towards the Easte, uppon the Lane leadinge from Skarlettes to Hennerst Courte towards the northe, uppon the Landes of John Abell towards the west and uppon the Landes of John Harper gent towards the Sowthe and conteyneth wythe Kebbles v acres.

Somme of the acres 61 acres.

IN THE TENURE OF JOHN ANDROWES.

By Indenture and payethe per ann. *vj/l.* Wheate 2 qr. Capons 6, Chekyns 24.

IN THE TENURE OF GYLBERTE YONGE.

One Tenement cawled the Vyance, wt. the Barnes stables and other owt howses and one yearde.

One Crofte cawled payntors Bowndethe uppon a Lane leadinge from the Vyance to Cobham streate towards the Easte, uppon the longe garden in the tenure of John Melsham towards the Sowthe, uppon the Landes of the Lorde Cobham and Robert Spryver towards the northe, and uppon the Landes of theyres of Clynke towards the weste, and conteyneth iiij acres.

One other Crofte called Culver Crofte, Bowndeth uppon the highe waye leading from Rochester to Cobham towards the northe, uppon the Landes of Wyllm. Russe towards the Easte, uppon the Tenement cawled the vyance towards the Sowthe, and uppon the Lane leadinge from the sayed Vyance to Cobham streate towards the west, and conteyneth vij acres.

One other Crofte cawled Skryveners, Bowndethe uppon the Landes of Willm. Russe and Robert Spryver towards the northe, uppon the Landes belonginge to the Busshoppe off Rochester towards the Sowthe, uppon the Landes of the sayed Robert Spryver and the sayed Busshoppes Landes towards the Easte, and uppon the sayed Tenement cawled the Vyance towards the west and conteyneth x acres.

* This field is still called Scotlands.

† Now called Chamber's Hill Wood.

‡ "Howlett's," the house occupied for many years by the owner, the late T. H. Baker, Esq., now called "Owlett's." The name often occurs in deeds of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as Howlett's, and in 1492 one Howlet or Houwet was a lessee of land in Cobham under the College. Probably the name was derived from him.

One other Crofte cawled Hogge crofte, Bowndethe uppon the Landes belonginng to the Busshopp of Rochester towards the Sowthe, uppon the Lane called the Vyance Lane towards the northe and Easte, and uppon the foresayed longe garden and the Busshoppes Landes towards the west and conteynethe ij acres.

Somma off the acres 18.

IN THE TENURE OFF HENRY JARMYNE.

One Fylde cawled Stansteade Bowndethe uppon the Landes of the Busshopp of Rochester towards the northe, uppon the Lane leadinng from Cobham to Burlinng towards the Easte, uppon the Landes off . . . Rycarde towards the Sowthe, and uppon the highe waye called Frosten streate in parte, and the Landes of the Lord Cobham towards the west, and conteynethe xv acres.

One other Fylde cawled Redd Woodd Fylde, wythe one grove Bowndinge all togethers uppon the highe waye leadinng from Frosten streate to Golding strete Sowthe, uppon the Landes of Jo. Jermyn west and northe, uppon the Landes of the sayed L. Cobham called stansteade towards the East and conteynethe xv acres.

One other fylde called Cobham Berrey hill, bowndethe uppon the highe waye leadinng from Cobham to Luddesdowne towards the west, uppon the Landes of the Bysshoppe of Rochester towards the northe Sowthe and East and conteyneth xv acres.

One other Fylde cawled Sheape crofte, Bowndethe uppon the highe waye leadinng from Cobham to Luddesdowne East, uppon one other highe waye leading from Cobham to Frosten streate Sowthe, uppon the Landes of . . . Rycarde towards the west and northe, and conteyneth j aere dimi.

One Fylde cawled okeFylde lynnge in the parrisse of Nustead Bowndinng on the Landes of John Abell and george wright towards the East, uppon the Kinges highe waye leading from Cobham to Nustade towards the Sowthe, uppon the Landes of John Sydley gent. and Jo. Rogers towards the west, and uppon the Landes of Mr. Lymsey towards the northe and conteynethe xx acres.

One peace of Lande cawled the Lordes Crofte Lyingge in Cobham. To the Landes of John Jarmyne towards the East and northe. To the Landes of henrey Jarmyne towards the west and to a peace of Lande called Stavesgate towards the Sowthe, and conteyneth xx acres.

One peace of Lande cawled Stavesgate Lyingge in Cobham to the Landes of John Jarmyn and the Landes of the Lorde Cobham cawled Lordes crofte towards the Easte. To the Landes of the sayed Lorde and of henrey Jarmyne towards the northe. To a peace of Lande of the L. Cobham called Tanners towards the west and to the Quenes highe waye leadinng from Luddesdowne to Soles streate towards the Sowthe, and conteyneth iiij acres.

Somme off the acres 62, and payeth per ann. iij*li*. xviijs. *xd*.

IN THE TENURE OFF RYCH. GERDELER.

One Fylde cawled the olde Lande* Bowndethe uppon the highe waye leadinge from Soles streate to henley towards the weste, and uppon one other highe waye leadinge from the sayed Soles streate to Frosten streate towards the northe, uppon the Landes of . . . Rycarde towards the Easte, and uppon the Landes of the sayed Lorde cawled Brookes towards the Sowthe and conteyneth xxj acres.

One other Fylde cawled greatt Brookes Bowndethe uppon the highe waye leadinge from Soles streate to Luddesdowne towards the weste, and uppon the Landes of John Poore and John Esdone towards the Sowthe and the Landes of . . . Rycarde towards the Easte. And uppon the Landes of the L. Cobham toward the northe. And conteyneth xvj acres.

IN THE TENURE OF RYCH. GERDELER.

One other Fylde cawled Battes Bowndethe uppon the highe waye leadinge from Sole streate to Luddesdowne towards the Easte, uppon the propre Landes of the sayed Rych. Gerdeler towards the Sowthe, and northe, uppon the Landes of the Lorde called Beacon† towards the west, and conteyneth ix acres.

One other Fylde cawled Beacon Bowndethe uppon the Landes of Rychard Gyrdeler towards the Sowthe, and northe uppon the Landes of John Jeator weste, and uppon the Landes of the Lorde called Battes and conteyneth iij acres.
Somme off the acres 49.

The two first peaces arre in the tenure off Gylbert Yonge and payeth per ann. xls. ottes 8 qr.

The two latter peaces arre in the tenure off Ry. Gerdeler and payethe per ann. xs. ottes j qr.

IN THE TENURE OFF JOHN EVESDONE.

One Fylde cawled Askyns wt. a grove, Bowndethe uppon the Landes of . . . Rycarde and henrey Jarmyne towards the Sowthe, uppon the highe waye leadinge from Luddesdowne to the viance towards the East uppon the Landes of the sayed . . . Rycarde towards the northe and uppon the Landes of the L. Cobham towards the west, and conteyneth xij acres.

One Crofte of iij acres lyinge uppon the Landes of Henrey Jarmyne towards the Easte, and the proper Landes of the sayed John Evesdon towards the Sowthe, uppon the Landes of . . . Rycarde towards the weste. And the Landes of the L. Cobham towards the northe, and conteyneth iij acres.

* Formerly in part the property of Mr. John Scratton, now of Mr. H. E. Moojen, one of the Common Council of the City of London. He has lately built a house here, and has preserved the ancient name, calling it "Oldlands."

† Battes, a small farm belonging to the Earl of Darnley, called after the name of a former occupier, as I have reason to thiuk. It is on very high ground, and in all probability a beacon once stood here.

One Fylde cawled Lyttell Brookes Bowndinne upon the Landes of Henrey Jarmyne west, upon the Landes of John Evesdon and John Came towards the Sowthe and the Landes of . . . Boggerste* towards the Easte, and upon the Landes of the Bysshopp of Rochester towards the north and conteynethe xij acres.

Somma off the acres xxvij, and payeth per ann. xxvjs. ottes 4 qr.

IN THE TENURE OFF WYLLM. RUSSE.

Longe crofte Bowndethe upon the Landes of . . . Ryccarde towards the East and west, upon the highe waye leadiunge from Frosten streate to Sole streate towards the northe, and upon the Landes of the Lorde Cobham called Askyns towards the Sowthe, and conteynethe ij acres.

And payeth per ann. iijs.

IN THE TENURE OFF THO. HOTTE.

One yearde of Lande Lyinge in Joanes Crofte, and Bowndethe upon the highe waye towards the northe, upon the Landes of the sayed Thomas Hott towards the weste. And the Landes of the Lorde Cobham towards the East and conteyneth j yearde, and payeth per ann. j busshell off Barly.

IN THE TENURE OF RYCH. STACEY.

One Crofte cawled Hawkyns crofte, Bowndethe upon the Landes of John Abell towards the weste and northe, and upon the Landes of george Wrichte Sowthe, and upon the Landes of Rychard Stacey towards the East, and conteyneth vij acres, and payeth per ann. viijs.

CERTEYNE OF THE COLLEDGE OF COBHAM LANDES LETTEN TO MR. SERGEANT BARHAM. IN THE OCCUPATION OFF NICLAS BARHAM BY INDENTURE.

Item one Tenement or message wyth a garden therto Lying wyche sometyme was of one walter Stace Lyinge att the Churche streate betwene the garden of the sayed Colledge towards the west, and the Tenement of Robert Holte now Mr. Sergeant Barhams towards the Easte and to the highe streate there towards the northe, and to the Landes of the Lorde Cobham called the longe garden† towards the Sowthe wyche is letten to Mr. Sergeant Barham by Indenture wythe other Land and payeth for the sayed message and garden yearley xij bz Barley.

One Croft of Lande called Askyns in the parisshe of Cobham Lyinge to the Landes of the sayed Sergeant Barham called Carlebyes and to the Landes of Robert Spryver northe. To the Landes of the same Ro. Spryver and John Jarmyne Easte. To the Landes of the sayed L. Cobham called Yorkes Sowthe. And to the common waye leadiunge betwene Thonge and Mewpchem weste, and conteynethe ij acres. And payethe for the same per ann. xjs.

* This is the earlier form of the name of the family of Boghurst, well known in this part of Kent and in Rochester, but now it is believed extinct in the male line. The family of Caddel, well known in Rochester, now represent them.

† The long garden is probably the long narrow strip of land now converted into twenty-one gardens allotted to the twenty pensioners of the College and the occupier of the paymaster's house.

One Crofte called Vyance Brome Lyethe to the Landes of the Lorde Cobham called Lyttell pooreriche* northe. To the landes of the sayed nyclas Barham called penFylde Easte. To the Landes of the sayed John Jarmyne Sowthe and west, and payethe for the same per ann. iiii bz. barley and conteynethe 3 acres.

One Crofte called Lyttell pooreriche Lyethe to the Landes of nyclas Barham called greatt pooreriche northe. To the Landes called upper church Fylde East. To the landes of the sayed Lorde Cobham called Vyance Brome and to the Landes of the sayed Nyclas Barham called penfyld Sowthe. And to a certeyne lande waye leadinge to the Tennants landes there weste, and conteynethe 2 acres and payethe per ann. ijs.

On half an acre of Lande called trenche myll in the parisshe of Cobham Lyethe to the Landes of nyclas Barham towards the Easte and Sowthe, towards the Landes of the sayed Lorde Cobham called Brome crofte towards the weste and to the northe, and to the Landes of the heyres of John Abell towards the northe, and conteynethe dimi acre and payethe per ann ijs.

All wyche sayd 5 parcelles are now letten to nyclas Barham Sergeant off the lawe. Per ann. in toto xvs. Barley ij qr. To be payd att the feast off all saintes.

A FEE FARM TO NYCLAS BARHAM SERGEANTT ATT LAW.

One peace of Lande called Yorke Bowndinge to the high waye leadinge from Mewpeham to Cobham weste, uppon the Landes of John Jarmyne and Robert Spryver Sowth and Easte. And uppon the Landes of Mr. Haddon northe, and conteynethe 8 acres and payethe per ann. in Fee Farme viijs. ob.

Memorandum this parcell lyeth together wt. Askyns and is bownded together in the olde terr'or as it is sett downe here.

IN THE TENURE OFF RO. ALEXANDER AND WT. THE PLOTT IN LEAZE.

One Fylde cawled Kempwell Bowndethe uppon the Landes of the L. Cobham and of Robert Spryver towards the northe, uppon the Landes of the Bysshoppe of Rochester towards the west and Sowthe, and uppon a Fylde cawled Wyntram† towards the Easte, and conteynethe xxx acres dimi and 4 dayeworkes.

Twoo Fyldes the one cawled greatt Wyntram, and the other Lyttell Wyntram. Bothe bowndinge uppon a high waye leading from Fynche crofte to plotte towards the Easte, and to the Landes of the Lorde Cobham towards the northe, and uppon the sayed Landes cawled Kempwell towards the west, and uppon the Landes cawled Ellynsole‡ towards the Sowth, and conteynethe xxv acres and 5 dayeworkes, dimi and a perch.§

* The singular name of "Poor-rich" is still applied to this field, and "Great Poor-riche" to another field in Cobham also mentioned in this Terrier.

† These fields still retain the name of Wyntrams, and on the Ordnance Map are called "Winterham Hill."

‡ This name has been corrupted into "Ellison's" or "Elliston Bottom"—the latter is given in the Ordnance Survey. The parish of Luddesdown adjoins; as there is an ancient pond here, there can be little doubt but that the termination "sole" is correct.

§ This acreage appears to include the next two entries.

One other Fylde cawled Ellynsole, Bowndethe uppon the Landes of the Busshopp of Rochester and Cobham Berrey wood towards the west, uppon the Landes of Jeames Williams towards the Sowth, uppon the highe waye leadinge from Fynche crofte to the plotte towards the Easte, and uppon the Landes cawled Wyntrams towards the northe and conteynethe wt. the Wyntrams [*blank*].

A peace of Lande called Bawmans hill wythe iij peaces of grownde, Bowndethe uppon a highwaye leadinge betwene the Plotte and Birlinge towards the weste, uppon the Landes of John Boggerst towards the Sowthe, uppon a highe waye leadinge from Cobham to Cuxstone towards the northe, and uppon a wood cawled Redd wood towards the East and conteynethe [*blank*].

IN THE TENURE OF JO. MELSHAM.

The Seytnation of the late Colledge of Cobham wythe the Stone howse some-tyne a Scole howse, wythe the garden and orcharde therunto adjoyninge, Lyethe to the highe streate there northe. To the Churche yearde of Cobham and to the Landes of the Busshoppe of Rochester weste, and to the Landes and tenementes of the sayed Colledge East and Sowth and conteynethe j acre, dimi, and 7 dayeworkes dimi.

The longe garden Lyethe to the Landes of the Busshoppe of Rochester weste and Sowthe. To the common Fote pathe leadynge betwene the sayed Colledge and the Vyance* northe and to Hogges crofte east and conteynethe iij acres and vij dayeworkes.

Somma off the acres iij acres dimi one yearde and 4 dayeworkes. And payeth per ann. for the same xxxs.

Over and besydes vjs. for the parsonadge Close no parte off the Colledge off Cobham Landes. But yett letten in his Indenture and answered in the Hundreth of Shamell.

JO. KENNINGSTONES HOWSE.

One Tenement in Cobham streate wherein John Kenningston dwellethe, wythe a Lyttell garden platt, and Lyethe to the highe streate there northe. To the Stone howse weste, and to other Tenementes and Landes of the sayed Colledge Easte and Sowthe, and conteynethe iij dayeworkes.

In the tenure off John Kenningston att wyll and payeth per ann. viijs. one Henne.

IN THE TENURE OFF THO. BROWNE WEYER.

One other Tenement in Cobham streate adjoyninge uppon the foresayed Tenement Weste, uppon the highe streate there northe. To the orcharde of the Colledge Sowthe. And to the yeard of Nyelas Barham Sergeant att Lawe East and conteynethe wt. a Littell garden platt iij dayeworkes.

In the tenure of Thomas Browne att wyll and payeth per ann. viijs., one Henne.

THE SMYTHES FORGE.

A messuage or Tenement cawled the Smythes Forge and ij Lyttell parcelles of Lande Lyinge and beynge in the towne of Cobham afforesayed, wherof the

* This description and other references seem to fix the position of the "Vyance" farm and buildings, and to place it somewhere near the south-west corner of the meadow in which the Parsonage stands.

same Tenement and one of the sayed parcelles of Lande Lye to the highe streate of the sayed Towne towards the Sowthe. To a Tenement of the L. Cobhams called anselles towards the weste and northe, and to a carringe waye cawled Bowes Lane* towards the Easte, and conteynethe j yearde and dimi one peareh.

The other parcell of Lande Lyethe there to the sayed carring waye cawled Bowes Lane towards the weste. To the Landes of Henrey Jarmyne northe and East, and to the highe streate Sowthe and conteynethe ix dayeworkes.

Somma halffe an acre Laekingge iij pearches.

In the tenure of John Stokes att wyll and payeth per ann. xiijs. iiij*d*.

A TENEMENT CALLED ANSELLS.

A Tenement wt. a garden and a peace of Lande togethers cawled Ansellis Lyynge in Cobham Towne to the highe streate there towards the Sowthe. To the Smythes Forge afore sayed and to the littell parcell of Land to the same adjoyninge towards the East. And to the Landes of theyres of John Payne towards the west and to the Landes of Robert Spryver cawled East Fylde towards the northe, and conteynethe one acre j yeard iij dayeworkes and a pearche.

In the tenure off Wyllm. Johnson by Indenture and payeth per ann. xxvs. Henne j.

A TENEMENT IN HOWGH PHILCOCKES OCCOPEYINGE.

One other Tenement in Cobham Towne afforesayed wt. a garden and small peace of Lande, Lyynge to highe streate there towards the northe. To the Landes of t'heyres of Ryehard Holte towarde the west. To the Colledge Landes in the tenure of gilbert yonge East and Sowthe and conteyneth one yearde and a halffe.

In the tenure of George Philcocks att wyll and payeth per ann. viijs.

DOWLES HAWE.

A garden or a Lyttell parcell of Lande cawled Dowles Hawe Lyynge in the sayed Towne of Cobham to the highe streate there northe. To the Landes of the heyres of Ryehard Holte towards the Easte. To the Landes of the L. Cobham cawlyd Payntors towards the Sowthe. And to the eschete Landes of the L. Cobhams late Thomas Munne towards the weste and conteyneth one yearde and j dayeworke.

In the tenure off george Smedley att wyll payethe per ann. xij*d*.

* It is suggested that "Bowles Lane" is the road leading from Forge Green to Rochester by Cobham Park, and now commonly known as "Ha'pence Lane."

APPENDIX No. 6.

[From the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Henry VIII., vol. i., p. 104.]

COLLEGIU' DE COBHAM IN COM' KANC ET IN DECANATU ROFFEN.

Annus Valor Sp'ualiu' et temporaliu' Joh'i Bayle Magistri Collegii de Cobham in Com. Kanc in Decanatu et Dioc' Roffen. eid'm collegio p'tiu' ut inferius patet.

COM' KANC, ROWENDEN (ROLVENDEN).	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rectoria ib'm valet p' ann'.	xvii	x	—
HORTON (KIRBY).			
Rectoria ib'm valet p' ann'.	xiiij	xiiij	iiij ^d
CHALKE.			
Rectoria ib'm valet p' ann'.	xv	—	—
			<i>li.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
			lxviii iiij iiij
COBHAM.			
Vicaria ib'm valet p' ann'.	vii	—	—
COM' ESSEX, TILBERRY.			
Rectoria ib'm valet p' ann'.	xv	—	—
COM' KANC, COBHAM.			
Terr' et ten't in Cobham valet p' a ^m .	xix ^{li}	xiiij ^s	viiij ^d
D. vendic'one bosei d'ei Collegii co'ibus annis.		xl	—
Redd'us assis' in Cobham p' a ^m .		ix ^s	iiij ^d
SHORNE.			
Terr' et ten't ib'm valet p' a ^m .		cxv ^s	vi ^d
CHALK.			
Maniu' ib'm cu' al' terr' ib'm valet p' an'.	xii ^{li}	xvij ^s	—
Redd'us assis' in Chalk p' ann ^m .		lx ^s	i ^d
FRENDESBERRY.			
Terr' et ten't cu' xviiij ^s x ^d ob. de redd' ib'm p' ann'.		lxviii ^s	ii ^d ob.
NOSTED, HORTON ET AL' LOC' UT INFRA PATJ.			
Terr' et ten't in Nosted xiiij. Horton xij. Higham xvi ^d . Clyff iiij ^{li} xi ^s x ^d . Cowlyng lxvii ^s iiij ^d . Halstoo & S' Maris iiij ^{li} xiii ^s vij ^d . Stoke ij ^s . Hoo xxxiiij ^s vij ^d . Strode xvij ^s vij ^d . S'ca Margareta juat. Roffen. iiij ^s viii ^d . Iwade vi ^{li} iiij ^s iiij ^d . Birling vi ^s viii ^d . P'va Pekham xiiij ^s iiij ^d . Derlford xxxvi ^s vij ^d . Luddesdon xiiij ^s et Shingillwell xii ^d in toto p' ann'.	xxvi ^{li}	xiii ^s	i
	S'ma omnis	.	cxliii ^{li} — xiiij ^d ob.

De quib's alloc' in p'enrac' pene'.

Arch'o Cantuar' p' procurac' rectorie de Rowenden p' ann'.	xi ^s viii ^d
Arch'o Essex p' procurac' rectorie de Tilbery p' ann'.	x —
D'n ^o Ep'o Roffen. p' penco'c f. de rectorie de Horton p' ann'.	xiii ^s iv
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> xxxv ^s — ^d

Adhuc alloc' videl' in redd' resolut'.

D'no Archie'p'o Cantuar. Ep'o Roffen. Priori Roffen. D'no hundred de Hoo, et div's aliis p'sonis p' terr' et ten't p'd'cis p'nt p'tielar patet in libro d'ci Mag'ri d'ci Collegii de Cobham videl' p' ann'.	cxvii ^s ix ^d
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Feod'.

Magistri Christoferi Hales Senl' (Seneschalli) terr'd'ci Coll. p' ann.	xx ^s —	}	vi ^{li} vi ^s viii ^d
Will'mi Rous ball'i et collectoris redd'us cu' xiii ^s iiij ^d p' liberatura sua p' ann'.	liij ^s iiij ^d		
Joh'is Fowle p' sen ^{li} cur. et auditoris p' ann.	liij ^s iiij ^d		
S'ma allocac'	. . . xiii ^{li} xix ^s v ^d		
et sic remanet	. . . cxviii ^{li} — xxi ob.		
X ^{ma} pars inde	. . . xii ^{li} xvi ^s ii ^d q		

N.B.—The reader is requested to alter “Commissioner” to “Commissioners” on page 87, line 7 from bottom; and add to the note on page 77 the following:—
 “The notarial certificate of the process by which the Master of the College, William Tanner, took possession of this Church, is exhibited in the British Museum (Case VI., Charters, No. 64).”

COBHAM AND ITS MANORS, ETC.

BY A. A. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

HAVING been for many years connected with Cobham College as the Paymaster of that charity, I was lately asked to write a Paper about the College, and in collecting the materials for it I came into possession of some documents, of more or less interest, not immediately connected with the College, but relating to Cobham, and I have ventured to write this second Paper, making such use as I could of these materials.

Hasted and other Kentish writers state that in addition to the Manor of Cobham or Cobham Hall there were also in the parish the lesser manors of Henhurst, Haydon or Hoden Fee, afterwards called The Mount, and Cobhambury. Some of the terriers of the College lands refer to other manors, viz., Vyands (spelt in various ways) and North Court; and this Paper deals with them all.

The two most ancient manors are, no doubt, Henhurst and Hoden Fee. These are both mentioned in Domesday, and also in the Anglo-Saxon record relating to Rochester Bridge* preserved in the *Textus Roffensis*, and in the Archives of Canterbury Cathedral; it dates from the eleventh century or perhaps earlier.

HENHURST.

Henhurst is thus described in Domesday (quoted from the Rev. L. Larking's translation, p. 123):—

“Ansgot de Roucestre holds Hanhest, it answers for half a suling, there is the arable of one team. In demesne there is one team, and two villans, with four slaves. In the time of King Edward it was worth twenty shillings, when he received it thirty shillings, now forty shillings. Godwin held it of (Earl) Godwin.”

Hasted gives the devolution of this manor through various changes up to the time of Edward I., when it became part of the

* For a further notice of this valuable record see *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., p. 213.

possessions of the Priory of Leeds in Kent, and on the dissolution of that house was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham, who immediately afterwards conveyed it to Sir George Harper, or Harper, of Sutton Valence.

The manor continued in the hands of the Harper family until it was alienated by Sir Edward Harper to one Thomas Wright early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it passed afterwards through several hands until at the date of Hasted's publication it belonged to John Staples, Esq., of the Inner Temple. It is now the property of T. C. Colyer-Fergusson, Esq., of Wombwell Hall.

The manor house known as Henhurst Court has long since disappeared, but there is a singular rectangular excrecence in the road leading northwards from Jeskins Court towards Gravesend, about a furlong from that house. The road turns sharply to the east, then straight again to the north and back to the west, and then resumes a northerly direction, thus making three sides of a square, and here, I think, inside this square, must have been the old manor house which gave the name to the manor.

A little to the north of this site, on the summit of the hill, is an old brick and timber double cottage still known as "The High House at Henhurst." It may be seen for many miles around. There are a few cottages now, and that is all. The Manor Courts have ceased to be held for many years, and the name itself is the only thing that endures.

Hasted recounts the grant of certain tithes at Cobham to the Church at Rochester and also the gift to them of a moiety of the tithes of Henhurst. The grant is recorded to have been made by one Goteclinus de Hænherste (*Tertus Roffensis*, p. 169); probably the grant, which is not dated, was made in the early part of the twelfth century. This portion of tithe continued in the possession of the Prior and Convent, and afterwards of the Dean and Chapter, of Rochester, until 1807, when they sold it to the Lessee, P. H. Dyke, Esq., under the provisions of the Land Tax Redemption Acts; it afterwards passed to the predecessors in title of T. H. Baker, Esq., of Owletts, Cobham, the late owner, and is now possessed by his representatives.

I have obtained by the kindness of the Misses Stevens, of the Parsonage, Cobham, the lay Rectors of the parish, a short summary of the lands in Henhurst subject to tithe in 1770, and this is probably the only evidence now left of the extent of the Manor; it is printed in APPENDIX No. 1, p. 124. The Dean and Chapter's records

(Register Book xi., p. 47) contain an extract from the rolls of a Court held in 1699; it gives the names of the tenants and a description of the lands then held of the Manor (not being demesne lands). The total is about 130 acres.

Hasted refers (vol. i., folio edition, p. 501) to the grant of land in Henhurst by Henry VIII., after the dissolution of the Monastery or Abbey of St. Mary Grace, near Tower Hill, London, to which abbey it formerly belonged, to Sir Christopher Morrys for life, and of a subsequent grant of it by that monarch to Sir Christopher's widow Elizabeth for her life. The land had been leased, as part and parcel of the manor of Gravesend belonging to Grace Abbey, to Sir John Harper of Henhurst, and when the grant to Lady Morrys came into force it appears that she found it necessary to make a formal complaint to the Court that the tenant had not properly complied with his covenants to cultivate and "souse" the land, and had made other defaults. A copy of her Bill of Complaint to the Court of Augmentations, which gives also some interesting facts as to the motives of the King in making these grants, is printed in APPENDIX No. 2, p. 126.

In the British Museum Harleian Charters, 56, H. 41, there is a record of a Power of Attorney from William Terry of Southwark, Armourer, to Henry Wlykhous to deliver seisin to Walter Crepeheggs, late of Cobham, of land called Hawkycroft at Henhurst. The date of this is September, 12 Henry VI. (1433).

Before leaving Henhurst it might be desirable to refer to the old mansion or manor house not far from it, known as Jeskyns or Jeskins Court. It is possible that this may have been the house known as Henhurst Court, and in the opinion of some that is the case; but I know from the late Mr. T. H. Baker who, and whose family before him, had owned Jeskyns for many years, that he believed that it was quite a distinct and separate property from Henhurst. The name "Jeskyns" was no doubt derived from a family of that name who formerly occupied it and to whom this Paper afterwards refers. In a lease, dated in 1758, granted by James Staples, Esq., then the owner of Henhurst, to Mr. W. Comport (with which the Misses Stevens have favoured me) the description of the property demised runs thus: "All that the Manor of Henhurst and all and singular the rents of Assize, perquisites, profits of courts, etc., and all that messuage, tenement, or farm known by the name of Giskins or Henhurst Hall." This seems to shew that Henhurst and Jeskyns were distinct estates.

HODEN FEE OR "THE MOUNT."

With regard to this manor the entry in Domesday is as follows:—

[Mr. Larking's translation, p. 124.] "The same Ernulf holds of the Bishop 'HADONE,' it answers for three yokes—there is the arable land of one team. And it is there in demesne and six villans, with one bordar, have one team. Six acres of meadow there; in the time of King Edward and afterwards it was worth fifty shillings. Now, sixty shillings. Osnuard held it of King Edward. Odo holds, of the Bishop, in the same Hadone one yoke—there is the arable land of half a team—in demesne there is nothing—in the time of King Edward, and afterwards, and now, it is worth twenty shillings."

Hasted (folio edition, vol. i., p. 500) speaks of the manor as "Haydon now called the Mount," and adds that it lies within the bounds of the parish of Cobham, and that at the date of the publication of his history it belonged to Mrs. Hornsby, the widow of Mr. Richard Hornsby of Horton Kirby. He was the representative of that Mr. Hornsby who took a share of the Cobham estates under the will of Sir Joseph Williamson, to whom he was supposed to be irregularly related. It would seem probable that this manor was acquired by the Earl of Darnley at the end of the eighteenth century, after Hasted's work was published, and about the same time that his lordship bought Cobhambury, as mentioned hereafter. The meagre Court Rolls of the manor being mixed up with those of Cobhambury point to the fact that both manors had a common owner.

The only rentals of the manor now preserved are, it is believed, those for 1634 and 1649, which are given in APPENDIX No. 3, p. 127; these were annexed to the Court Rolls for Cobhambury, but they do not give any particulars of the ownership of the manor.

From these rentals it would seem that there were no demesne lands in the manor, and this agrees with the statement in Domesday, quoted and translated above, "*in do'vo nihil est.*" The total of the quit rents is stated in the later of the two rentals to amount to 32 shillings (there is some small error apparently, or the receipts do not come to quite that sum for this particular year), but it does not differ very much from the Domesday statement.

The manor is always reputed to lie in Cobham, and is, as such, included among the lands held to be contributory to the repair of

Rochester Bridge. Hasted also states this, but so far as can be made out now it would seem that the lands held of the manor which paid the quit rents were, at any rate for the most part, situate in Frindsbury parish.

Among the deeds and documents relating to Cobham, preserved at Hatfield,* are many rentals and terriers of the possessions of the suppressed Cobham College which, after the suppression of the College, were granted to Lord Cobham, and a good part of which on the attainder of his descendant, Sir Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, in the 1st James I., were granted by the Crown to Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Lord Cranbourne and Earl of Salisbury. In one of these rentals, dated 29 September 1572 (Cecil MSS. Accounts 167), there is a description of the lands in Hoden and Heyton which seem to shew that these were in fact in Frindsbury; the short description is as follows:—

Of Thomas Bettes for the farm of a parcel of land lyinge in Fringesbury called Hoden Myl Hill per ann. xviii^d.

Of William Pate for the farme of II acres of land in Fringesbury—the one acre lyeth at Newe-land and the other at greet lande in Heyton Fyldes per ann. ii^s vii^d.

Of Edwarde Chamber for a little parecell of land lyinge at Byll Streete at the common well there per ann. ii^d.

and in the same rental there is in the account of “the whole yeares rents of the freeholders or quitt rents belonginge to the Colledge of Cobham 29 September 1572” the following, among other entries:—

Fringesbery rent for Hoden Fee.

Of the heires of Willm. Chamber for the rent of these lands per ann. vi^s.

Of Willm. Mansfylde for rent of two halfe acres of lande lying in Hoden Fee per ann. xii^d.

Heyton Fee.

Of William Standeley for rent of II acres of lande lyinge together in a fylde between Duckdeane and Hum-borowe hill per ann. vi^s vi^d.

Of the same for the rent of II acres of lande lying under Windegate hedge per ann. xii^d.

* Several references are made in this Paper to the Cecil MSS. preserved at Hatfield, which contain a great number of deeds relating to Cobham; and also to the Catalogue of the Dering MSS. sold by Messrs. Sotheby in 1865, which also gives dates and particulars of many Cobham documents.

Of Thomas Monke, gent., for rent of 4 acres of land under Trindell Hill per ann. ij^s.

Of Walter Richardson for rent of 5 acres and 2 yearles of lande in Duckdeane - per ann. ij^s x^d½.

Of Symond Hutehen for rent of 3 yearles of land at Hansell Hill per ann. iiiij^d½.

These entries of 1572 (and others could be supplied), when compared with the manor rolls of 1631 and 1649, shew, I think clearly, that the lands which paid the quit rents to the manor were in Frindsbury parish, and in all probability these were situate near, and might be identified with, lands in the hamlet of Frindsbury, which is known to this day as Haydon Street. In APPENDIX No. 4, p. 128, there is copied a fuller description of the lands of this manor in Frindsbury, with their boundaries, as they were in 1572.

The courts for the manor of Hoden have long ceased to be held. There is a house called "The Mount" in Cobham, on the Earl of Darnley's Cobham Hall estate. It is in a most picturesque situation, about half a mile from the hall and in the midst of a beautiful wood; it may, perhaps, occupy the site of the former manor house. For many years it has been the dwelling of the head game-keeper on the estate.

COBHAMBURY.

This is an ancient manor lying on the south-east part of the parish, as Henhurst does on the south-west; it is not mentioned in Domesday. The devolution of the manor is given fully by Hasted (folio edition, vol. i., pp. 497—99). Shortly after the publication of his work, and in the last days of the eighteenth century, the manor was purchased by the Earl of Darnley, and his successors still possess it.

Hasted, of course, records that it became in the thirteenth century part of the possessions of Walter de Merton (Bishop of Rochester, 1274—78), but he does not explain how, that with it, or out of part of it, that prelate, or some successor of his, established and endowed a prebend in the Church of Cobham. There can be no doubt (though Hasted does not refer to it) that the manor, or part of the rents arising from it, must have been so appropriated. Probably the bishops retained the manor and granted the prebendal income from the rents, or retained some of the lands, as they are so often referred to in the old terriers as "lands of the bishop." The bishops' registers, preserved in the Consistory Court, do not

begin until 1319, so no information is obtainable from that source as to this arrangement.

The earliest entry in these registers appears to be the collation by the Bishop of Rochester (Haymo de Hythe) on 20 December 1313 of Benediet de Folstone to the prebend of Cobhambury, being then vacant by the resignation of John Cad . . . [illegible] (*Rochester Registers*, vol. i., p. 209). A record of a further collation by Bishop John de Shepey occurs on 4 August 1346 (*Rochester Registers*, vol. i., p. 223^v); Master Richard, the son of Simon of Sutton, was then admitted. Again, on 28 April 1397, it is recorded (*Rochester Registers*, vol. ii., p. 101) that Bishop Wm. de Bottlesham admitted and collated James Bere, Clerk (in the Cathedral Church of Rochester), to the prebend of Cobhambury, it being then vacant.

On 6 August 49 Edward III. (1375) (British Museum Harleian Charters, 43, I. 31) there is a record of a lease from Thomas Brynton, Bishop of Rochester, to the Master and Chaplains of Cobham College of five acres and a half of land, part of Cobhambury Manor, setting out the boundaries; the grant of this lease by the bishop seems to support the view that the bishops retained part at any rate of the manor, as possessions of their see.

The first record in these registers relating to the induction or of the admission of a prebendary of Cobhambury to the Collegiate Church of Cobham is on 28 July 1494, in the time of Bishop Thomas Savage (*Rochester Registers*, vol. iv., p. 14), where the admission is recorded of John Clerk to the prebend of Cobhambury, vacant by the resignation of Richard Nikke, and there follows the form of the mandate given by the bishop for his induction. Again, in the British Museum (Harleian Charters, 43, I. 33) there is the record of a mandate from the Bishop of Rochester (Fitz James) to Master John Barker (? Baker), then Master of Cobham College, for the induction of Master William Horsey, D.D., who had been instituted to the prebend of Cobhambury; this is dated from the bishop's manse, near Lambeth Marsh, 17 November 1502.

In the British Museum (Harleian Charters, 5, G. 37) there is a record of a lease granted by William Horsey, clerk, to the Master, etc., of Cobham College, of his prebend of Cobhambury for five years at the rent of 26 shillings and 8 pence; it is dated 7 November 20 Henry VII. (1504).

There are other entries which, I think, make it quite clear that a prebend was founded out of the estate of Cobhambury to support

a chaplain or prebendary in the College or Church of Cobham, and that he took his stall in the Church with the other fellows.

There is evidence that although Cobham College was dissolved in or about 1535, the prebendaries of Cobhambury still were inducted to their prebends in Cobham Church so late as the 1st and 2nd Phil. and Mary (1554); thus, there are entries in the Bishops of Rochester Registers (vol. v., pp. 56 and 58) that one Richard Sowth was appointed prebendary in the place of Bartholomew Bowsfield (deprived), and that he was afterwards inducted. The date and the circumstances under which the prebend was dissolved



COBHAMBURY, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

From a photograph by Mr. E. C. Youens.

and the manor transferred to the Lord Cobham are not ascertained at present.*

There is a tradition that there was, in ancient days, a chapel in Cobhambury, but I find no record of it. Most of the chapels or chantries in the diocese, whether in private houses or used publicly for divine service, paid a "Chrism" rent to Rochester Cathedral, but Cobhambury does not appear in the list of these chapels in the *Textus*.

* The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* gives the annual value of the manor as £5 11s. 6d., and of the prebend itself, £2.

The late Earl of Darnley (the seventh Earl) kindly lent me the rolls of the manor of Cobhambury then in his possession. I made copies, and I have selected that one which gives the fullest information of the lands held of this manor (it is printed in APPENDIX No. 5, p. 129), and I have added to it (APPENDIX No. 6, p. 130) a list of the freeholders of Cobhambury—the date of this last is about the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth or the early part of James I. (Cecil MSS. Legal, 224 s)—and (No. 7) some extracts from a still earlier rental of the manor, 39 Henry VI. (1461), taken from the British Museum (Harleian Roll, C. 19).

Part of the manor house still exists. It is a small unpretentious farm house, to which a new front was added apparently about a century ago, perhaps when the fourth Earl of Darnley bought it. A further addition has been made lately. The old part of the house has the ordinary low pitched rooms, with long and heavy beams of oak or chestnut protruding from the ceilings. A very thick and massive chimney of brick occupies the centre of the house, and the floors of the small rooms on the second storey are of rough oak, now almost black from age and wear; this part of the house probably dates back to the sixteenth century. A photograph has been taken of the older part of the house, and is shewn in the preceding engraving.

COBHAM OR COBHAM HALL.

This, of course, is by far the largest and most important of the manors in Cobham, but it so happens that all the lands, or nearly all, are in demesne. They comprise the great park and all the extensive woods. The other lands belonging to the manor, if not in the lords' hands, were no doubt let, as they are now, as farms to agricultural tenants. Hasted does not mention that any Courts Baron were held in his time, or before, for this manor—and though he uses the term "The Manor" (vol. i., p. 499), it would appear that he did so in the general sense of the word, meaning a considerable or manorial estate; but there are records among the Cecil MSS. at Hatfield shewing that in the sixteenth century Courts Baron were held, and that there were some lands, although rather insignificant in value, held by freehold tenants of the manor. Indeed, the manor, in respect of the freehold tenants and the quit rents they paid, and the services they had to render, was of so small account that it was not considered necessary to hold a separate court for it, and one court at least was held (2 April 15 Elizabeth) for the three manors, Cobham Hall, Cobhambury, and "Vyanues" together.

The Homage, or freeholders of the manors, then sworn to serve on this jury for these three manor courts, were altogether six. Of these, five were sworn for the manor of Cobham Hall. Two of those five and one other freeholder, making three together, were sworn for Cobhambury, and one only, who was on both the other juries, for "Vyannes." There was only one presentment for Cobham Hall. The jury presented that William Payne, by the death of his father, and of another relative to whom his father had succeeded, was entitled to a certain messuage and land in Cobham Street, and of an acre of land in Eastfield, the boundaries whereof respectively are given, and further averred that the tenements were held of the manor of Cobham Hall by fealty, suit of courts, and at the annual rent of 4d., and thereupon the said William Payne was admitted tenant and paid his relief, that is to say, one halfpenny, being one-eighth part of his rent, and he made fealty (*que quidem p'missa tenent. de man'io de Cobham Hall p' fidel. sect-ad-cur and redd. annal. iij^d, unde d'eus Will's Payne admissus est tenent, & vadiavit releviu' scilicet ob. id est octav. p's redd', & fec. fidel.*)

This of course is sufficient to shew, and no doubt other similar extracts could be given, that there was a manor and a manor court for Cobham Hall, although the tenants were, under the circumstances before described, few, and their lands of small value comparatively with the great demesne lands of the manor.

It need hardly be said that there is a manor house; the stately Hall is known so well. There is a view of it in our Vol. XI.

In the year 1719 proceedings were being taken for a partition of the Cobham Hall estates, but these were put an end to by the first Earl of Darnley purchasing the whole. There is added in APPENDIX No. 8, p. 132, an extract from the report of the commissioners for the proposed partition, limited, so far as possible, to the portion of the estates which was in Cobham. In some of the farms and woods other parishes are mixed up. This document again shews that Cobham Hall was a manor, and the manor itself with the waste lands and the quit rents are included and valued.

"VYANDES" MANOR.

This so-called manor uses a name which frequently appears in Cobham records. It was probably derived from a former owner or occupier, and the manor house seems to have been on a site not far from the south-west corner of the meadow on which the Parsonage stands.

Extracts from the Dering Collection and Cecil MSS. and the records of the British Museum refer to this place or name rather, as far back as 1299.

There is mention of a Conveyance in that year (No. 113 Dering MSS. Catalogue) from Wlword, Clerk, of Cobham to Robert Wyande, of a tenement in Cobham. Under the same number there are also two other grants, temp. Henry II.: Sir Henry de Cobham, junior, knight, to Robert Vyaund, confirming lands in Cobham, and (No. 114) a deed of 1302. Alice, widow of Ralph Carectar, confirms a messuage, etc., to Robert Wyande. In another deed of 1325 (the same number) the name is spelt "Vyaund," and in 1338 there are two deeds between Robert Vyaund and Sir John de Cobham; in the same year Robertus Vyande is mentioned as being assigned an office as "Hobeler" under Sir John de Cobham and others for the guarding of the Kentish coast at Yenlade (Yantlet) at Hoo (*Textus Roffensis*, p. 237). In 1370 the property is first referred to as an estate or manor called Vyaundys (Dering MSS. Catalogue, No. 127), and by another deed in the same year Henry Hauk and others granted to Reginald de Cobham a right of way between the chantry and "Vyaunds."

In the Cecil MSS. in 1463 (Court Rolls, 14 6) Vyands is mentioned as a manor belonging to Cobham College, and in 1517 (Accounts, 116 39), and again in 1573 (Court Rolls, 14 12), there are mentions of the Court Rolls of the manor.

In dealing with the manor of Cobham Hall it has been mentioned that in 1572 one court day sufficed for holding the courts of Cobham Hall, Cobhambury, and of this manor, and that on this occasion one freeholder only was sworn on the Homage, and that there were no presentments at that court for Vyands. The rental for Cobham College lands of the same year, when this manor, with the other former possessions of that College, belonged to Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, described Vyance (it is spelt in all sorts of different ways) thus: "off Gilbert Young for the farme cawled the Viance and the landes thereon letten per ann. xv^{ll} x^s four hennes" (Cecil MSS. Accounts, 167), and there is nothing said in that rental as to any quit rents belonging to the manor.

There are, however, preserved at Hatfield references to a series of earlier Court Rolls, from 1511 to 1519 inclusive (while the College of Cobham was still in possession of its estates), which shew that in each of those years a Court Baron was held for this manor and for Cobhambury. They are memoranda only and not the actual Court

Rolls. Taking the first year as an example of the others, it gives the following account of the fines awarded for the absence of the tenants from the courts to which they had been summoned as tenants to give their attendance and counsel on the Homage (Cecil MSS., General 33/S, Accounts 116/39) :—

Thomas Brooke Milite dno de Cobham q. fecit default ad hanc.	
cur. io' ipse. in. m.	iiij ^d .
Abbe de Bermondsey p. con. def.	iiij ^d .
Johe Javings p. con. def.	iiij ^d .
Willo. Sprever p. con. def.	iiij ^d .
Rico Sprever p. con. def.	iiij ^d .
Joh. Holt p. con. def.	iiij ^d .
Teñ. terr. super Robti. Dobbes voc. Jakeshaw p. con. def.	iiij ^d .
Teñ unius messuagii, &c., nuper Petri Horney p. con. def.	iiij ^d .

which shews that at this time, and there are similar records of the later courts, each freeholder in default of attending and giving his counsel was fined 4d. Reliefs also were presented and were paid on alienation or change of ownership, and there can be no doubt, therefore, that in early times this was a manor.

The manor has long ceased to exist as such. The manor house has been done away with, and the exact site of it is no longer known; the lands were merged in other estates of the earls of Darnley, and in 1851 the 6th Earl transferred the lands, or some of them, including probably the site of the house, by way of exchange to Thomas Wells, Esq. The name had got corrupted, and it was described as "Fiance" farm in a question about boundaries, etc., with Cobham College in the early part of the nineteenth century.

NORTH COURT MANOR.

North Court is also referred to as a manor. It was on the north side of Cobham Street and, probably, not far from the spot where the Oast House, opposite to Holly Cottage in Battle Street, now stands.

In 1369 North Court, Cobham, with all the goods and chattels and lands and tenements belonging thereto, were conveyed to the College (Dering MSS. Catalogue, No. 126). In the rental of the Cobham College estates for 1572 it is thus described: "of John Andrewes for the farm of North Court in Cobham per ann. vi^{li}, 2 qr. of wheat, 6 capons, 24 chekins." In the taxation referred to hereafter it is called (A.D. 1435-6) "North Court Manor." There are

mentions of some Court Rolls (Cecil MSS. Court Rolls, 14/6) relating to the manor in 1493. but it is doubtful if ever there were any freehold tenants, which, in addition to a Court Baron and other necessary adjuncts, is one of the requisites of a manor. It cannot be a manor at law "if it wanteth freehold tenants," that is, tenants of lands lying within or holden of the manor who have a freehold estate therein (we are not speaking now of copyholds) and render fealty and services or pay a definite perpetual rent in lieu thereof. Mere ordinary tenants at rack rents do not suffice to make it one; it cannot exist without a Court Baron, and it must be "time out of mind."

The taxation record above referred to gives the taxation of all the parish of Cobham for the tax known as "the fifteenth" in the year A.D. 1435-6 (British Museum, Harleian Roll, D. 5). It shews the names of most of the principal parishioners at that time (APPENDIX No. 9, p. 133); it gives also the relative values of the manors in Cobham—thus, Cobham Hall or Lordship is taxed 33s. 8d., Henhurst Manor at 20s., "Vyander or Viaundez" at 7s., and North Courte Manor at 4s. "Hoden fee" is not included, which confirms the suggestion that the lands of that manor were not in Cobham parish; neither is Cobhambury named, although the tenant may be one of those who are taxed. It gives about sixty names or tenants altogether, and includes some which for a long period flourished in Cobham—the Gyrdelers, Germyns, Dobbes, Staces, Sprevers, etc., all long since vanished.

In Vol. VII. of *Archæologia Cantiana* there is a list (p. 269) of Cobham men who received pardon for their participation in the "Jack Cade" rebellion in 1450. Two, the first named, Richard Joskyn and John Joskyn, are not in the 1435 list; all the seven others do appear in that list, although their surnames are not spelt in quite the same way and their Christian names differ. The Joskyns no doubt are of the same family as the person whose name is still preserved in Jeskyns' Court, a house referred to above. "Dobbes," in the list of 1435, is no doubt of that family whose name in the same manner is preserved in Dabbs' Place, a house not far from Jeskyns' Court. There is one name only in the list of 1435 which still lives in the parish to-day, that of Ussher. Thomas Ussher was there assessed at 6d. for his house. There are more than one family in Cobham now who bear this name, though they now spell it "Usher"; they may have migrated for a time, but the name occurs again in 1634 and afterwards in the Cobham College

accounts, and is constantly met with towards the end of the eighteenth century and since. Mr. Robert Usher is now Warden of the College and acts as our respected Parish Clerk.

The name of Joskin or Jeskyn frequently occurs in deeds and records of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and they must have been people of some position and influence in the parish. One of the family is mentioned as supplying sand for building operations at Meopham so far back as 1451 (Vol. X., p. 317), and again in the rental of 1461 (see APPENDIX No. 7, p. 131).

It might seem to some almost a heresy to end a paper about Cobham without one word of Charles Dickens, who has done so much by his writings to make the parish famous. Curiously enough, the opportunity presents itself in this singular circumstance, that among the names of the marshes belonging to the Cobham Hall estates not in Cobham, but in an adjacent parish, are some which, in the document of 1719 (part of which forms APPENDIX No. 8), are called "Pick Wick."*

* At the date of the Cobham College terrier, 29 Henry VIII., these marshes were called "Pykworthe." In 1719 the name had become "Pickwick."

APPENDIX No. 1.

LANDS IN HENHURST MANOR SUBJECT TO TITHE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL TOTALS OF ARABLE AND PASTURE LANDS, ETC., IN THE MANOR OF HENHURST, WITHIN THE PARISH OF COBHAM IN THE COUNTY OF KENT, IN THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE SEVERAL TENANTS HEREUNDER MENTIONED AS BY MAP AND SURVEY TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1770.

	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
Mr Staples	284	0	5
Dab's Place	22	2	1
Mr's Comports	18	0	20
Mr's Preble's	38	2	21
Mr Hubble's	110	1	26
Mr Holsworth	12	1	37
Mr Hayes	23	2	30
Mr Gunning's Wheat	2	2	19
Shaw in old Roman Road	1	3	5
Wood having several occupiers	25	2	11
Mr Holmes' part of Common Field, Fallow	6	2	28
The Several Roads	14	0	0
Total	560	2	3

AN ACCO^T OF ARABLE LAND IN THE MANOR OF HENHURST, WITHIN THE PARISH OF COBHAM IN THE COUNTY OF KENT, SUBJECT TO PAY TYTHES TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ROCHESTER AND THE RECTOR OF COBHAM AS BY SURVEY TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1770, ONE MOIETY OF WHICH BELONGS TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER AND THE OTHER TO THE RECTOR OF COBHAM.

	Content in			
	Acres.	Roods.	Per.	
Mr Staple's Land—Mr's Comport, occupier				
Taylor's Shot	Wheat.	16	1	24
" "	Beans.	8	0	37
Kibbles	Oats.	25	3	16
Wincett Hill	Barley.	13	1	22
" "	Beans.	6	3	33
Court Field	Fallow.	23	2	6
Little Furze Field	Fallow.	10	1	16
Scarless Hill*	Wheat &			
" "	Oats.	16	0	29
" "	Oats & Peas.	21	3	28
Great Water Leys	Fallow.	15	3	33
" "	Oats.	8	3	9
Great Long Croft	Beans.	10	1	4
Little Long Croft	Beans.	2	0	3
Total		179	3	15

* Originally called "Skarletts," it was afterwards known as Scarless or Seales, now Sealers' Hill, the residence of Arthur W. Booth, Esq., J.P. (see note, p. 100).

	Content in		
	Acres.	Roods.	Per.
Dab's Place—M ^{rs} Comport, occupier. Great Vine	Pease.	2	1 30
M ^{rs} Comport's Land—occupied by her.	Wheat.	7	2 31
M ^{rs} Preble, occupier. Hennis Mead	Wheat.	12	1 17
	Wheat.	11	2 24
	Fallow.	1	1 27
	Total	25	1 28
Mr Hubble, occupier. Savage's Field Pond Troffham, part of Wood Croft Thistle Down, part of	Beans.	8	3 32
	Wheat.	15	0 11
	Tares.	12	3 28
	Wheat.	16	3 17
	Wheat & Sanfoin.	13	3 19
	Fallow.	18	0 29
	Total	85	3 16
Mr Holsworth's Land.	Fallow.	5	3 25
Mr Hayes' Land.	Fallow ab'.	7	2 23
	Fallow ab'.	5	3 4
	Total	13	1 27
Mr Gunning's.	Wheat.	2	2 19
Mr Holmes'. Part of Common Field	Fallow.	6	2 28

	Content in		
	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
M ^{rs} Comport, occupier	179	3	15
D ^o Dab's place	2	1	30
D ^o —	7	2	31
M ^{rs} Preble	25	1	28
M ^r Hubble	85	3	16
M ^r Holsworth	5	3	25
M ^r Hayes	13	1	27
M ^r Gunnings	2	2	19
M ^r Holmes	6	2	28
Total	329	3	19

APPENDIX No. 2.

LADY MORRYS'S BILL OF COMPLAINT CONCERNING LAND IN HENHURST.

(Court of Augmentations, Miscell. Books, vol. 165, fos. 60—64.)

BILL of Complaint of Lady Morrys, widow, late wife of Sir Christopher Morrys, knight, deceased, Master of the Ordinance to the late King Henry VIII. Whereas the late Prior and Convent of the suppressed Monastery of Our Lady of Grace, next to the Tower of London, demised to John Herper of Henhurst in the parish of Cobhame in the county of Kent a certain parcel of ground having certain wood growing thereon, lying near to Henhurst aforesaid, and being parcel of the Manor of Gravesend. In the indenture made between the parties aforesaid, John Herper agreed to sow and keep the said parcel of ground and wood with all necessary sowing, as often as necessary, at his own cost. Upon the surrender of the said Monastery about nine years ago, all its lands and tenements came into the possession of the king, Henry VIII. The said king, at the earnest entreaty of the said Sir Christopher, then being at the point of death from a wound received at the Siege of Bullan', by his deed bearing date the 9th day of January 38 Hen. VIII. [A.D. 1547] granted to Lady Elizabeth Morrys aforesaid the Manor of Gravesend for her life. She then kept court at the Manor of Gravesend, and commanded the tenants to keep their covenants in their indentures, and to shew their leases or deliver copies of them to her. This the said John Herper refused to do, and since has committed great waste in the said parcel of ground in cropping and cutting down the wood growing thereon, and has not kept the ground sufficiently sowed, for which reason the spring thereof is decayed. As the complainant has no remedy for the breach of any covenants within the said Indentures, she prays that the said John may be commanded to appear before the Court of Augmentations, to abide by their order.

APPENDIX No. 3.

COPY RENTAL OF HODEN FEE MANOR.

A Rental of Hoden and Heyton fees made the seconde day of July An. Dom'i 1634.

Hoden Fee.

Hoden	}	Imprimis of the heires of Bettes of Wouldham		
et		for seaven acres and a half of land	vii ^s	vi ^d
Hayton.		Olive Young	ij ^s	vi ^d
		John Huggin for foure acres	iiij ^s	
		John Peniston		
		John Somers, gent., for half an acre		vi ^d
		William Watton for half an acre in Hoden fee		vi ^d

Hayton Fee.

X ^r ofer [Christopher] and Austen Moreland sons of Austen Moreland for thirteene acres lying betweene Twizdale and Humberhill and under Windegate hedge	vii ^s	vi ^d
The heires of Thom. Betts for foure acres under Twendle Hill	ij ^s	
Isaac Lathbury for five acres and three yardes of land	ij ^s	vi ^d
More of him for one yard in Ducklands		ij ^d
Nicholas Snedell for three yards of Manser's land		iiij ^d ob.
John Penistone for one rode late Randall's land		i ^d ob.
Sum'a totalis	xxxii ^s	

A Rental of Hoden and Hayton fees made the 21st day of June 1649.

Hoden Fee.

Hoden	}	. . . . . Betts, widow	vii ^s	vi ^d
et		Olive Young, widow	ij ^s	ij ^d
Hayton.		. . . . . Huggins	iiij ^s	
		John Penistone		o
		John Somers		vi ^d
		W ^m Watton		vi ^d

Hayton Fee.

Cristoph ^r and Austen Morland	vii ^s	vi ^d
The heires of Betts	ij ^s	
Isaack Lathbury	ii ^s	x ^d
More of him		ij ^d
Nicholas Snedall		iiij ^d ob
John Pennystone		i ^d ob

APPENDIX No. 4.

LANDS AT FRINDSBURY IN HODEN FEE.

Londe lying in Fryndesbury apperteynyng unto the saide Colledge in tenura Thome Bettes.

BRANNDONEHYLL.

Imprimis xiiij Akers londe lythe at Branndonehyll to the londes of the heyers of . . . Danyell of Strode and Thomas Watton gent. a yenste the East to the Kinges high waye callid Gravisende waye against the South to the londes of the saide Thomas Watton and the londes of the Kinges Colledge of Rochester a yenst the west, and the londes of . . . Smyth ayenst the Northe.

HOYDON AT BYLTSTET.

Item vj Akers of the saide londe lyeth at Hoydon to the Kinges highwaye ledyng to Strode ayenst the East to the londes of theyhers of Will. Thorpe ayenste the South to the londes of Thomas Pessake and theyhers of Willm. Thorpe weste and the londes Willm. Harte ayenst the North.

SALMONSDEANE.

Item iiij Aer. and a halfe lyeth at Salmonsdene to the londes of the Manor of Eslingham ayenste the East, the londes of Symon Cok and Thomas Grenewod a yenst the South to the londes of Willm. Chambr a yenst the weste and the londes of theyrs of Willm. Belt and Willm. Warner a yenst the Northe.

HANSELL HYLL.

Item three acr. and a halfe 3 roods lyeth at hansell hyll to the londes of the heyers of . . . Manfe'd and Thomas Grenewod ayenst the East to the londes of Willm. Chamber a yenst the West and South, to the londes of the manor of Eslingham, Willm. Sidley gent. and the heyers of . . . Manfeld a yenst the North. Ac Redd. Collegio Roffen. manerio de Frindesburi.

LOMPYTTS AP. HAYTON.

Item vj akers of the said londe lyeth at lompytts to the Kinges high way ledyng from Hoo to Strode a yenst the East, to the londes callid Ohet londe ayenst the sowthe to the comon weye callid Eslingham waye ayenst the west, and the londes of they hers of Willm. Thorpe ayenst the North.

Vidua Bettes.

LYTILL ABRAHAMS.

Item a parcell of wod conteynyng by estimation iiij yeardes callid little Abrahamys and lyeth to the comon way ledyng from Strode to Goldhawkes South. [Sidenote] emebat. nuper de D'no Cobham. cilvam londe.

Item in the handes and occupying of, the saide wedow to Akers of erriable londe.

Johes Erdley generos.

The same John hath in farme of my lorde Cobham viij Akers of londe lying in Fryndesbury for terme of his lyfe, and lyethe unto the londes of the same John Erdley ayenst the East and South to the londes of maister John Smyth a yenst the west and to the londes of John Langley a gainst the north and payth for the farme yerly unto the saide lorde viij s.

APPENDIX No. 5.

RENTAL OF MANOR OF COBHAMBURY 6 CHARLES I

Manerio de Cobhamburie. Rentale Renovat' p' tenentes
 Manerii p'd ad curiam' ib'm tent decimo quarto die Julij Anno
 regni d'ni n'ri Caroli dei Gra' Angl' Scotie ffranc et Hib'rne' Regis
 fidei defensor' Sextimo.

Thomas Wright, Esquire, holdeth of the Lord of this Mannor cer- teine lands lying in Sole Streete conteyning by estimation fortie acres and renteth yearly	viii ^l .
The heires of William Jermyn, heire of John Jermyn deceased, hold certeine lands lying neere Sole Streete of the said Mannor conteyning by estimac'on thirtie five acres and renteth per ann'	iiiij ^s ob. et una Gallina.
The heires of Henry and William Scoales hold certeine lands late Henry Jermyns and renteth p' annu'	ij ^s ij ^l .
Richard and Robert Parker, John Jetter, William Jetter, and Thomas Jetter for a house p'cell of the lands sometyme of Henry Jermyn and renteth p' ann'	ij ^s .
James Edmonds, Junr, holds certeine lands sometyme Henry Jer- myns conteyning by estimac'on foure acres and renteth	vij ^l .
Andrew Predham holdeth certeine lands of the said Mannor lying near Sole Streete and renteth	i ^l .
John, William, and Thomas Jetter for certeine landes w ^{ch} they hold of the said Mannor lying neare Sole Streete conteyninge by estimac'on Twenty acres and renteth p' ann'	iiij ^s viij ^l quatuor gallinas et quartam partem Galli.
Thomas Bletcher holdeth certaine lands of the said Mannor con- teyning by estimac'on thirtie acres called Cophall and renteth	iiij ^s et una Gallina.
Anne Hebborne, Widdowe, holdeth an house, orchard, and Gardeine in Cobham Streete of the said Mannor and renteth	ij ^l .
Richard Tanbridge holdeth a parcel of land called Kirbyes of the said Mannor sometymes parte of the land of Serieant Barham and renteth p' ann'	xij ^l .
Elizabeth Hardinge holdeth certeine lands lying in Gouldstreete and conteyninge by estimac'on eight acres and renteth	i ^s iiij ^l .
Elizabeth Girdler holdeth certeine lands of the said Mannor some- tymes Richard Girdlers lying at Gouldstreete and renteth	ij ^s vi ^l .
James Hardinge holdeth a certeine messuage p'cell of the lands of Richard Girdlers and renteth	iiij ^l .
Robert Spreever [? or Sprewer] holdeth five p'cells of landes lying w ^{ch} in the said Mannor conteyninge by estimac'on twentie acres and renteth	ij ^s xi ^l ob.
James Edmonds, sen., holdeth a certeyne tenem' and certeine lands lying in Sole Streete late Curdoxe land	xiiij ^l .

Richard Hayes holdeth certeine lands of the said Manno' some- tyme p'cell of Abells land	ij' iiij ^d .
William Hayes holdeth a certeine Croft called Pigeons and renteth	vij ^d .
Richard Tunbridge holdeth certeine lands of the said Manno' late the lands of one Willmore and renteth p' an'm	vij ^d .
The heires of Robert Hardinge holdeth certeine lands of the said Manno' called Aldhens and renteth p' an'm	xvi ^d et un'm Gallin'.
William Ruffe holdeth certeine lands of the said Manno' and renteth p' an'm	x ^d et duar Gallinas.
Robert Hayes, jun., holdeth a messuage and certeine lands lying at Roundstreete and renteth p' annu'	ij ^d .
Thomas Rutland holdeth a tenement and certeine land lyinge in Sole Streete and renteth p' ann'	ij ^d 95.
Cr'ofer Borey [? Bowey] holdeth a small tenem' and certeine land and renteth	ij ^d ob. 95.
William Brice holdeth a ten' and Orchard and renteth	i ^d ob.
Thomas Lord, gent., holdeth a ten' and Orchard in Cobham Streete	i ^d ob. 95.
John Middleton holdeth a messuage lying in Solestreete and renteth p' ann'	v ^d .
The heires of Thomas Wombell, gent., hold a ten' and certeine lands lying in Roundstrete	vij ^d .
Som'e xxxix' xi ^d , 95, eight hennes, one cock and one quarter of one cock.	

APPENDIX No. 6.

LIST OF FREEHOLDERS OF COBHAMBURY TEMP. Q. ELIZABETH AND JAMES I.

Geo. Smedley 2 parcells called Aldens cont. 8 acres. 16d.

Jo. Heys t. parcell terr. voc. Willmans p'quisit de Geo. Smedley. 8d.

Henr. Edmonds t. un. mess. cont. 1 acr. 3 yerd un. alia parcell voc. Lem-
marks cont. 3 virgat terr. parcell voc. Neues Hlave cont. 1 acr. un. parcell voc.
Esteroft cont. 3 aer. di. 14d.

Radus Skoles t. p'cell terr. voc. Porters cont. 1 acr. and 3 virgat. terr. Et
un. mess. in Gold street cont. di. aer. 4d. 3 als aer. adjacen d'co mess. 4d.

R. Parker p's d'ci mess. in Golden street cont. 1 yerd. p'cell terr. voc. Brookes.
p. Henley street al. p'cell voc. Dedames lying about Sweetes Crosse. xxd.

Id'm in jur. uxor Margaret uxor t. p't tent. vocat Trottesham cont. 1 acr. 2d.

Henr. Jetter t. 3 tenem'ts and terr. voc. Great Allens Little Allens and Oke-
feild p' estim. 17 aer. 3s. 2d. 4 hens and a q'r of a cock, one orchard cont.
3 yerd.

Id'm one tenem't called Trottes and 3 aer. 6d.

John Heath p^t of a tenement cont. di aer. 2d

Jerman Gyles a tenement and 4 acres of land and a parcell called Crispes cont. 1 day work. 8d

Ro. Heys 1 tenement in Round street cont. 4 aer. 8d

One parcell of land at Lane End. 3d

One parcell in Belches cont. 12 aer. 2s

2 aer di called Haselmere 5d

Heur Clinck 1 tenement cont. di aer. and 1 yerd. jd. ob.

Samson Womble 1 tenement cont. 3 aer. 1 aer. di. in a feild called Lane End 1 aer di. in a feild called Reddens, and a parcell of land in Round street cont. 2 dat. work. 12 [*sic*].

Jo. Heys one Croft called Pegions Croft cont. 4 aer. 8d.

Ro. Sprever 2 parcells called Platt Croftes cont. 10 aer. a parcell called Banettes cont. 7 acres. 3s.

Id'm Ro. Sprever an other parcell called Lane feild cont. 2 aer. di. another parcell called Seyvens cont. 2 acres. 11d. ob.

Tho. Rutland one part of a tenement and 1 acre and 1 yerd. 2d. ob. q.

Wm. Rutland thother part of the said tenement cont. 1 yerd and 5 day work and 3 yerd of land in the feild called Lemock. 2d. ob. q.

Ann Harris vid. 5 acres called Dewnams. 10d. 2 hens.

Nicholes, 2 acres di. in Sole stret.

Cecil MSS. (Legal 2248).

APPENDIX No. 7.

RENTAL OF COBHAMBURY ON THE FEAST OF ST. MICHAEL 39 HENRY VI

(British Museum, Harl. Roll, C. 19.)

Thomas Wrecht holds land in . . . hamme bounded by the land of Cobham College, of Simon Compton and the Common Street. He holds land in Reyve-roys bounded by the land of William Sprever, he holds land in Estfeld bounded by the land of Roger Chipp and Henry Stace. Sum 5l.

The heir of Walter Chipp holds land bounded by the land of the heir of Roger Wakkeleyn and William Swanne; and he holds in Hagdale bounded by the land of Roger Chipp and of Walter Chipp, and William Swann; he holds land in Estfeld formerly belonging to H. Stace Sum 8l.

William Peion, sen., holds land called Templers bounded by the land of Cobham College, and the common street leading from Goldyngestreete to Cobham-bury, and the path [*semita*] from Frostenstret to Hendelestret; he holds lands in le Broke bounded by the land of Cobham College and of William Mason;

and other lands in le Broke bounded by the lands of Cobham College, William Mason and of William Peion of Luddesdon, and land bounded by that of John Yeresley and Robert Holte.

Sum 12 acres 3 roods. Sum 2s. 1½d. and he owes 7^d.

John Robyn holds land in lanehead bounded by the lands of Thomas Rugge and John Dobbys; other lands in Redyn bounded by that of Roger Rowe and John Dobbys; and lands in Beneheigh bounded by the land of John Robyn, and the highway, and land in Nothirgardyn. Sum xij^d.

In an entry, partially obliterated, occurs a field "Lullisdoune" as a boundary, and the names Roger Chipp, Henry Stace, John Northall; lands in Replynnnes between the Common Street and the land of Richard Germyn and John Marchall; land in Brownserett bounded by the land of John Marchall and William Swan, and the way which leads from Cobham to Nusted; and land in Hegdale bounded by the land of Walter Chipp, John Marchall and Roger Walkeley; and land in Okefeld bounded by the land of John Chipp, W. Chipp, William Swann, Roger Chipp, and John Marchall.

Sum 13 acres 1 rood; Sum 2s. 2d.

John Joskyn holds land in Wylmyns between the lands of William Sprever jun. and senior, Bermondsey priory, the Bishop of Rochester called Cherchefeld, he holds land at Toltyngtrowgh. Sum 7 acres. Sum 14^d.

Sir John Hotte holds lands in Cobhambury 3 acres and a rood at a rental of 6^d per annum.

APPENDIX No. 8.

ACCOUNT OF THE NEAT VALUES OF THE SEVERALL ESTATES AS AGREED TO
BY ALL THE COM^{RS} 12TH OCTOBER 1719.

COBHAM.

The Mannor of Cobham and the Quitrents. (Valued at £135. *The values of the other property are not here given.*)

A Tenem^t and Smith forge and piece of Land in Cobham Street in the Occupation of Edward Lambert.

The Mansion House called Cobham Hall and the Lands of Coppise Woods within the Deer Parke not yet valued.

The Breadth of Woodland wthout the Inner Parke Pale between that Pale and the Road in length from Brewers Gate to half-Penny* Lane w^{ch} is the further Corner of the Paddock wthin the Mannor of Cobham. This is taken to be part

* Now called "Ha'pence Lane."

of the wast of the Mannor of Cobham and is included in the value thereof. The timber thereon is included in the account of timber in the Parks.

Platts farms in the occupation of John Fraueklyn.

COBHAM AND STROOD.

Knight's Place farm in the occupation of George Akers.

The Shaw upon the Wast which layes between the Parke pale and the Highway adjoining to Knights Place farms.

COBHAM CUXTON AND LUDDSDOWN.

14th Oct. 1719

A Messuage and severall pieces of Land called the Warren and Warren Land (with out Backinden Hill) in the occupation of John Walter.

COBHAM.

Coale Wood in the Outer Parks and the Timber and Growth of Underwood thereon.

COBHAM AND STROOD.

Boghursts Springs and Broad Oak Wood in the outer Parke and y^e Timber and Growth of Underwood thereon.

COBHAM.

Foxhole in the Outer Parke and the Timber and growth of Underwood thereon.

COBHAM.

Shaws in the Wid fenners Ground and the Timber and Growth of Underwood thereon.

Ashen Bank Norcott and Middle Wood and the Timber and Growth of Underwood thereon.

COBHAM AND LUDDSDOWN.

Ellisome Bottome Grove and wood with the Timber thereon (the Growth of Underwood is of no value).

COBHAM.

Great Cobham Berry Wood and Little Cobham Berry Wood laid into one wth the Timber and Growth of Underwood thereon.

APPENDIX No. 9.

TAXATION OF THE PARISH OF COBHAM FOR ONE WHOLE FIFTEENTH.
14 HENRY VI. [1435-6], TAKEN BY JOHN HALE AND WILLIAM
SKEPER.

From the lordship of Cobham	. xxxij ^s viij ^d
from the lordship of Horherst (?)	. . . . . xx ^s
from the Master of the Colledge for the tene- ment of Viaundez	. . . . . vij ^s

from the same for Northcourte Manor	iiij ^r
from William Peion	x ^d
from Richard Gyrdeler	ij ^r
from Walter Preste	viiij ^d
from John Marshall	ij ^r
from John Germyn	xx ^d
from John Marshall, jun.	iiij ^d
from the heirs of John Porter	iiij ^d
from John Chippe, sen.	viiij ^d
from Roger Chippe	xxj ^d
from Henry Walkelen	iiij ^d
from John Chippe, jun.	xvj ^d
from John Ingold	xij ^d
from Robert Reynold	xij ^d
from John Robom (?)	ij ^d
from John Dobbes	v ^r
from the tenement of Roger Walkelen	xvj ^d
from the tenement of Brome	v ^r
from Agnes Vsekyn	v ^r
from Robert Stace	xij ^d
from Laurence Trespyn	iiij ^d
from Laurence Wodde	vj ^d
from Reginald Stace	xx ^d
from John Stace	iiij ^d
from Thomas Hotte	xvj ^d
from Robert Golly	xij ^d
from John Hale	ij ^r
from Nicholas Wright	xx ^d
from John Waryn	iiij ^r
from Robert Sprever	xij ^d
from William Sprever	ij ^r
from Henry Smyth	xij ^d
from Thomas Smyth	xij ^d
from John Andrewe	iiij ^d
from John Yeresley	ij ^r iiij ^d
from Richard Tunnoke	ij ^r
from Henry Wilkyns	viiij ^d
from Thomas ferramutz	ij ^r
from Thomas Walker	iiij ^r iiij ^d
from John Morys	iiij ^d
from Thomas Morys	xij ^d
from Thomas Ushers	vj ^d
from William Kyngce	iiij ^d
from Henry Brydde	ij ^r
from John Wright	xvj ^d
from William Slep	ij ^r
from Peter levey	xij ^d
from John Wikham	vj ^d

from Roberte Holte	xx ^d
from Thomas Coriser	iii ^d
from Robert Andrewe	iii ^d
from Henry Heywerd	iii ^d
from Richard Wakefeld	v ^d
from John Rowgh	iii ^d
from Robert Barbrooke	ij ^d
from William Bochier	vii ^d
from William Peion	vj ^d
from Geoffrey Absolon	iii ^d
from John Crower	ij ^d

LETTERS OF EDWARD HASTED TO
THOMAS ASTLE.

MR. R. COOKE of Detling, to whom we were indebted for the transcript of the Hasted Autobiographical Memoirs printed in our last Volume, has kindly sent copies of the following letters addressed by our Kentish historian to his friend Thomas Astle. Astle, who had a considerable reputation in his day as a paleographer and antiquary, was engaged on the Catalogue of the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum library, and was also—with Sir Joseph Ayloffe and Dr. Ducarel—employed by the Government to draw up a report on the public records at Westminster and Whitehall. Hence he was particularly well placed for rendering assistance to the industrious friend who was so busily employed in gathering materials for his County history. Hasted was evidently fully alive to the value of Astle's friendship, and his advances seem to have been met with considerable generosity, though judging from the single extant letter in reply from his pen, Astle's correspondence was not marked by the same effusiveness. When the first volume of the *History of Kent* appeared in 1778 with its dedication to King George III. Hasted had hopes that "something would come of it," and was not a little disappointed when, after the ponderous volume was safely deposited in the Royal library, no further notice was taken of its author, and the vision of a knighthood, on which Astle had apparently rallied his friend, melted away. When the third volume was ready, in 1791, Hasted's affairs were already on the down grade, and to Astle was entrusted the disagreeable task of informing the Royal Librarian that

if delivered the volume must be paid for. In the later letters Hasted adopts a far less familiar style, the "Dear Sir" or "Dear Astle" gives place to the more formal "Dear Sir"; nevertheless, there is abundant evidence to shew that Astle, even in the days of his complete downfall, was Hasted's very good friend, and it was to him that he turned for assistance when his misfortunes had brought him to the King's Bench prison (No. 31). Astle succeeded Sir John Shelley as keeper of the public records in the Tower in 1784, and died in 1803 (four years before Hasted removed to Corsham), bequeathing his extensive collections to the Marquis of Buckingham. In 1849 they were sold to Earl Ashburnham. The following letters were purchased by Mr. Cooke from a London bookseller in 1902, and doubtless came from the Ashburnham sale. From their pagination Mr. Cooke is of opinion that the letters once formed part of a bound book, and expresses the hope that their publication may lead to the recovery of the remainder of the volume.

A few notes have been added by the Editor.

No. 1.

Roman Camp at Heppington, Co. Kent [1763].

DEAR SIR,

I have often wished much to write to you, but since my being in East Kent, I have kept so close to MSS. and Antiquities, that it has not been in my Power to furnish materials for one. But I have broke from them for a little while, and last week spent my time most agreeably with Bryan Fosset,* when most of our Time, Indeed all that we could spare from the Ladies, was spent In his study, or in sallying out to find Roman Camps, Tumuli, etc. This we properly Dressed for, and had you seen us, you would certainly

* The Rev. Bryan Faussett of Heppington near Canterbury, born 1720, was an antiquary of such high repute in his day that he was called by his contemporaries "the British Montfaucon." The late Mr. C. Roach Smith, in 1856, edited for Mr. Joseph Mayor, Faussett's Journals relating to field work in East Kent, under the title of *Itinerarium Sepulchrale*, which contains a few references to Hasted, but does not mention the work at the "Roman Camp" referred to in the above letter. Its site was probably that of the well-known earth-work in Iffin's Wood.

have taken us for Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday. We found a fine Roman Camp, about 2 miles from him [*sic*], Heppington in Kent, containing 8 acres and a Double Vallum, and The Prætorium Way very Entire, 3 or four feet above the Ground, but quite Covered with Bushes and Brambles, and he is very soon to have it very clean and nice. Without the outermost Vallum is a plain intrenchm^t of the Britains, and this we conjecture to have been the place where the Romans kept their *Castra æstiva*, whilst Canterbury Served them for their Winter Quarters, from Which it is Distant about 2 miles and an half. In our Progress homeward on the Roman Road, Which goes on Each side it, about 2 fields from Mr. Fosset's house we thought we found a Large & certain Tumulus, about 22 yards Diameter, & getting 5 or 6 hands together, we set them all to Work, & M^r Fosset got himself his hollow Trowel and Tools proper for the purpose. We dug a Trench about 2 ft. wide, thro' the middle of it as Low as we perceived the Earth to have been laid by art, about a foot below the surface We found a Compact Pavement Circumflex, as the shape of the Barrow Way, all of flints curiously cut with the chissel to fit one with the other, near the out sides they were smallest, about the size of a Pidgeons Egg, & as they Came nearer the Crown of the Tumulus, they Increased Larger, to the Size of about Three Inches by one & an half, but all so close and Compact that no Tool Could Penetrate them Struck downright on them, but by undermining them on the outside, we made shift to get them up; under this was a Laying of clay, then another of the Common Earth of the Place, and then another thick Pavement the same as the other, & about Two feet Underneath it. Under this another Stratum of Clay, then one of Mould, & under it Chalk for about 2 feet deep. I was obliged to Leave the same Afternoon, Heppington on my Return home, so that I do not know what he has done in it since, but I shall very soon, and then I shall Let you know What it has turned out, for we Were both of us In great Doubt whether it was British or Roman, and M^r Fosset Was greatly Inclined to think it was more likely to be the Latter, but We found no signs of any one buried there. We found a Square flint about $3\frac{1}{2}$ Inches Square & $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch thick cut very nicely with the chisel, and on one side of it, it Was much Blackt With the remains of having had a fire on it, it is on the Roman Road from Canterbury to the Portus Lemanis, about Three miles from the former and about a mile from the above Camp, from which there comes quite up to it, a hollow Way and the Road divides at it, running then on Each

side and Joins Immediately as it Ends, again. I should be very much obliged to you If you would be so kind to look into the visitations of Berkshire, In the Museum, if you can find there any of the name of Hasted, I have by me a confirmation of a Coat of Arms Granted by Segar, Garter, to Laurence Hasted, my Gt Gt Grandfather, of Sunning in Berks, in the year 1628, viz: *Gules an Eagle Displayed Ermine, Beaked and Legged or, and a Chief Chequer or and az.** If you could find any Information for me of them, either there or any Where else I should be very Much obliged to you.

Nov. 4, 1763.

I hope much to see you in this Country to make a Tour together with Sr Joseph Ayloff & Dr Ducarel, to both whom I beg my respects When you see them, and I hope they Will not forget me when they find any Matters relating to Kent. I hope I shall have the pleasure of hearing from you often, which I assure you Will be a very great one to me.

I am, Dr Sir,

Your Much obliged humble Servant,

Throwley, near Faversham,

EDWARD HASTED.

Nov^r 4th, 1763.

No. 2.

23 Nov. 1763. Hasted to Astle. Giving an account of the progress of his "History."

DEAR SIR,

I received your most obliging favour, and return you many thanks For the trouble you take In Continually thinking of me. You Judge very right that the MSS. & Drafts you mention Will be very acceptable, Indeed they Will, There is no satisfying an Antiquarian's Appetite, the more you feed him. the more Ravening he Grows. Those or anything you Can procure for me, I shall receive With many thanks to you, and any little matters (if any should fall in your Way that Cannot be procured for a small time) I shall gladly pay the Expence of, if you will be so kind to trouble yourself to get y^m Copied for me. I should be very Glad of

* Hasted was probably descended from a purely Kentish ancestry. His great-grandfather, Moses Hasted, or Harsted, was a yeoman in the neighbourhood of Canterbury at or about the date of the grant referred to, and there is not the least reason to suppose that he was in any way connected with the Hasteds of Berkshire.

any thing relating to y^e Pedigrees or Arms of any body relating to this County, perhaps M^r Edmondson may have some which you Could procure for me, you know I am not Long In Going thro' them. & Will return them Within any limited time. The Drawings I shall be In hopes of, as soon as you Can Conveniently send them. All parcels Will Come safe to me by any of the Canterbury Machines, directed for me To be Left at the Roe Buck in Ospringe, and I beg a line at the same time by the same Post that I may send & Enquire after them and prevent their being Lost.

I am much ashamed of Asking you these favors, but I must trust to your Good Nature for my Excuse in it. Whatever is or shall be In my Power, you May always freely Command.

I should Wish for much from your Augm^{tn} office, but I am afraid my seldom seeing London, & my small stay when there, Will prevent my Ever profitting by such valuable Records & your Great Kindnesses In Laying them open to me. I do assure you I Work very hard from Morning to Night, and I have The Good Luck to have some very valuable MSS. Pour in frequently. I have Just finished The Materials D^r Plot Left for his "Natural History of Kent," and am now about those which Warburton, Som^t Herald, had Collected for a History of this County.

I shall be very glad to Wait on you, if you Come to Surrenden at Xmas. Besides the pleasure I shall have in seeing you I shall have an Opportunity of seeing the Surrenden Library, for tho' I Was very Well acquainted With the late S^r Edw^d Dering, I am not at all known to the present Gent^l. It will give me Much pleasure to hear from you often, for I am so far from Town now, that What is out of Date with you is great news to me. One thing I enjoy much here, Which Induces me to stay at Throwley, I enjoy my Time & Leisure Without the Interruption of too many visitors, with which I was Pestered at Sutton.

You will be so kind to make my Compts to S^r Joseph Ayl[off], and if I have not the pleasure of seeing him, the D^r, and you[rself] before, I shall claim his promise next Summer, & I dare [say] to make it a most agreable Antiquarian Tour.

I am, D^r Sir,

Your much obliged & most obedient Servant,

Throwley, near Feversham.

EDWARD HASTED.

Nov^r 23^d, 1763.

[Addressed] To M^r Astle at the British Museum.

No. 3.

DEAR SIR,

I received a Letter a Day or Two ago from M^r Brian Fosset of Hepington, in Which he gave me an Account, that on his being at the Antiqⁿ Society, when last in Town, the secretary was reading the Account I sent you of the Tumulus, that he & I had been trying to open. That he desired the President to pay no further regard to it, and promised to send a true Account of it. There is no doubt, but had I thought that Letter Would have been read at the Society I should have put it in better Dress, but as I think M^r Fosset's behaviour has attacked the Truth of it, It is Incumbent on me to assert the truth of the facts there mentioned, and to declare there they are literally & minutely true. As to the Conjectures they are but Conjectures, but are such as he or myself then made, and both acquiesced in at that time. I may perhaps have mistaken his Words, but as you Were present I hope you Will Let me know your thoughts of it, & if there is Occasion, that you Will vindicate It at your meeting, for if It is Consistent With the Rules of your Society and they thought the Materials Worth their hearing, I should Insist on its being read there and a Proper Regard had to it, for I would sooner forgive any man's accusing me of almost anything Whatsoever rather than of an Untruth*— I will say no more of this, but I hope very soon to hear from you more of it. which I shall expect With much Impatience. I work so hard at my favorite design, morning, noon, and night, that I know nothing of the World, but what my Correspondents & the Newspapers Inform me of. I hope to do so much this winter in the Transcribing Part, that when the fine Weather Comes In Summer I shall have nothing to prevent my viziting Every Parish in the County Without Which I can never Compleat my Work, and I should be very Unwilling to print it before I had made use of your kind offers of the Augmentation office & Museum, for which I must allot 4 or 5 months in London, but when that Can be I cannot fix, as my materials Increase beyond my utmost Expectations, and tho' the further I proceed the more labour I find still to go thro', yet I am more & more Convinced Every day, that I shall

* It is pleasant to relate that this early instance of the *Odiū Archaeologicū* between rival antiquaries, which is still far from being extinct, was not allowed to rankle. Hasted in a letter to Dr. Ducarel in 1780, written after Faussett's death, describes the latter as "Our late friend Bryan Faussett, who was I do think as capable and learned a man in that way as this country ever had or will produce" (*Inventorium Sepulchrale*, Appendix, p. 215).

be able to make it a History tolerably Compleat; At Least Infinitely [more] so than any yet made Public. but I find that I must next summer get a young man somewhere, to live with me [as] Amanuensis, for I shall have full Employment for him, and myself too, and I shall spare neither Trouble nor Expence in it. I wish much for an opportunity of seeing London. In hopes I may then have the pleasure of spending some hours with you. I had some hopes of seeing you in Kent this Xmas, but I find the time is now past without it which is no small Disappointment to me,

Who am, Dear Sir,

Your much obliged & most obedient Servant,
 Throwley, near Feversham, EDWARD HASTED.
 Jany. 17th, 1764.

No. 4.

1764. March 17th. [Black Prince, Houmout.]

DEAR SIR,

Had I not been in Weekly Expectation of being Called To London, I should have answered yours Long before now, Which bears a Date so Long ago as January. I find this Will not be, till after my return to Sutton, about the Middle of next month or beginning of May, for the summer. When I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you frequently both there and in Town. The Last time I Wrote to D^r Ducarel (to which I have not yet been favored With an Answer). I begged the favor of him, to acquaint me where I Could order my entrance money to be paid to the Antiqⁿ Society, what it was, and by what time it ought To be paid. If May Would do, I could then pay it myself, or If more Proper before, I would order it Immediately, & I should be much obliged to you to Inform me of it.

I have lately been Very Laborious In Heraldry, & have Collected 3 volumes With pretty Good Authoritys, and about 2000 Coats of Arms, Which, though at first it Cost me some pains & Trouble as Well in the Blazon as Colours, yet I go on now tollerably Well & quick, but I find I want the Treasures of the British Museum. In this Branch especially, Very Much Indeed. As to the Drawings, If you Will favor me When I come to Town With an Introduction to the Gentleman, I Will Gladly Wait on him & beg a sight of them, and then only, I Can be a Judge of What Will be useful In my Design, & I can then take the Account of Dover Castle back With me.

I congratulate you much on your Discoveries & I think you very happy in them, they Could not have fallen into Better hands, who either would or Can improve them more than yourself. If you go on thus a few years your Collection will be a very valuable one Indeed.

In my observations on the Monument of Edw^d The Black Prince, at Canterbury, I observe over the Coat of Arms of the Eldest son of England, a Label With this Word *Houmour*; what it means I cannot possible Conjecture, & a Learned Antiquarian Friend of mine tells me he has a Grant of this Prince's, *wherein he signs himself Houmour*. I wish among your Acquaintance you Would mention this, especially to the Dr & S^r Joseph, who will perhaps be so kind to give me their Thoughts on it—as I can find no title at that given to him, Whereby I can form any hint to myself of it.

My next Labour will be to Attack Dugdale's *Monasticon* & Carefully to Extract out of him Whatever relates to Kent. The more the Antiquarian toils the more he sees beyond him to Encounter; it is Well they prove So pleasant to us, for as there is no End to them, We should otherwise soon tire & Stop the pursuit, But I think this Will never happen to you or me.

Pray make my Compts. to S^r Joseph Ayloff & D^r Duearrel and

I am, D^r Sir,

Your most sincere humble Servant,

Throwley,

EDWARD HASTED.

March 11th, 1764.

As it is Impossible to be an Antiquarian without having a Particular Attachment to the Ladies, at Least I Judge so, from those I have the pleasure of being acquainted With, and you are a young Man, Why Cannot you take a ride to our Assize Ball, Wednesday sennight; If you are fond of Dancing you Will have an Exceeding Good one, and In all likelyhood your Flame Will be there. I would Induce you If I could, in the 1st place for your own sake, & in the next, that I may have the pleasure of meeting you there. I dont question If you Were to give S^r Joseph Two or three Items of our Kentish Lasses, if he would not Leave Even the Charms of the British Musæum for those of a Beautifull Lass of Seventeen. Adieu.

No. 5.

DEAR SIR,

I should not have troubled you so soon with another Letter, Especially as it is to ask a favor & Trouble of you, but your offers of Kindness have Encouraged me to it.

It is to beg you to get me an Exact Copy Verbatim of a Grant of Arms in your Musæum, markt as follows:—Vol. 2^d, No. 4900, 10. To John Dorman—as this, by the name, In all likelihood nearly concerns me.* If it Will not be too much trouble I should be very Glad to have it, and as soon as you Can conveniently. I hope you Will not forget the Tour you talked of making With sr. Joseph & D^c Ducarrel into East Kent this spring. If you do, I hope I shall have the pleasure of accompanying you & them. I shall be always Glad to have the pleasure of hearing from you, and any trifles of Antiquarian fare Will be a Rich repast to me at all times.

I am, Dear sir,

your much obliged

& most obedient Servant,

Throwley,

Ap^l 1764.

EDWARD HASTED.

[In another hand:—]

A Grant from Thos. Wriothesley, Garter, to John Dowman of Pokelington. Com. York, LL.D., 20 July 1526.

No. 6.

[Roman Tumuli near Canterbury.]

DEAR SIR,

I wish it had been In my Power to have met you at Tunbridge, had I been at Sutton I certainly should, but from hence the Distance is so great, that it put it entirely out of my Power. When your Letter Came I was gone to disturb some Bones of the *old Romans on Chartham Downs near Canterbury*. The Tumuli there are upwards of 100, of different Sizes. We opened four: the first was one of the Smallest. In this we found: 1st the

* Hasted had married Anne, daughter of John Dorman of Sutton at Hone, in 1755; his efforts to find a Coat of Arms for his wife were apparently unsuccessful.

skeleton Entire of one, Whom We Judged, by the Size of his Bones, to have [been] a man in the Prime of his youth, his teeth Were remarkably firm & strong. Close under this We found another Skeleton, which from Several Circumstances, We Judged to have been a Woman's; no Armour, Urns, or Least thing besides was found, tho' we Emptied the Grave entirely. The next Was much Larger (about 30 yards over). In this We found the Skeleton of a very youth, With the remains of a Box or Coffin, In Which he had been buried, & no one thing else remarkable, Except that In turning over the Earth, Which had been thrown on, at the raising of the Barrow, We found many Pieces of Broken Urns, and the Antler (as We Judged) of a Calfe, Which seemed, as if it had been Burnt. The next We open'd Was not far distant, tho' not quite so large: here we found nothing: the Bones being Entirely decayed, as they Were in the next, Which was of the Smallest size. I think the above proves this place, Contrary to the opinion of most, if not all, our former Antiquaries, to have been, not the place only Where a Battle has been fought (if any Ever Was there) but in after times a Common Burial Ground to their Garison at Canterbury, from Which it lyes but three Short miles; but I intend this summer to have another Day's trial here, What I then discover I will Let you know. I am much obliged to you for your kind offer as to the Society's money, but that is finished by D^r Ducarrel's Kindness.

I do not overlook your very kind promises of assisting me as to Kent. I shall gladly thank you for Every little trifle you Will put down on Paper for me, & I shall very Willingly return it with any thing In my Power.

I shall be always Glad to hear from you, tho' now franks are abolished I must sound the Inclinations of my Correspondents, before I put them to the charge of Postage, for What Was not worth the Expence of time it took them up before, in reading only, but I must measure the Intervals of mine to them, from theirs to me.

I am, with Compliments to D^r Ducarrel & S^r Joseph Ayloff, & With My sincere Wishes of our meeting soon together In Kent,

D^r sir,

your most Sincere humble servant,

Throwley,
Apl. 29th, 1764.

EDWARD HASTED.

No. 7.

DEAR SIR,

I received your kind favor by the D^r and the Extract With it from the Rolls, it is quite as full as I could Wish it to be & Will be of as great use to me, as any thing I have as yet met With from my friends. If there are any manors of a Different name from the Parish, it Would save me much trouble to name the Parish too & the tenure of the estate Especially. I am quite ashamed of this Trouble you give yourself for me. If it is Ever in my Power I shall always return it With many thanks, as I shall for any Materials you Can at any time oblige me in.

The Last Week has been most pleasantly & agreeably spent, & Wanted nothing more than yourself & S^r Joseph to make it more so. I shall trouble you With another Letter Very Soon, for at present I write In the midst of Pipes, Tobacco, on Bad Paper, Worse Pens & Ink, & Every Inconvenience of a Tavern.

I am, D^r sir.

Your Much obliged friend & sert.,

Ospringe,

EDWARD HASTED.

May 19th, 1764.To M^r Astle At the British Museum.

No. 8.

DEAR SIR,

How often I have Intended thanking you for your last kind favour I need not tell you. I will not think that you Suppose me so void of Gratitude, or even common civility, not to have acknowledged it, had I not been prevented by many Concurring circumstances. I have Expected Every Week to have made myself happy With you In London. This M^{rs} Hasted's Condition has prevented & kept me Confined at home. I received your kind note from Rochester, & did think I should have seen you In your return, I own, as I did not, I thought you Were still at Surrenden, till yesterday, when I heard of your return & that you are angry With me. You must not be angry With me—you shall not—When I have never Intended a Cause for it, but Day after Day, Week after Week, has stole on, not one Without uneasiness to my self in not having Wrote to you, & still thinking I should get to you almost as soon as my Letter, as it has run on to this Length of time, I am

Convinced (tho' not Intended) it is Wrong and deserves your Anger, as such I submit to your friendship, and know your generous sentiments Will not Let me long be in suspence, that you forgive me. I own I greatly admire your good Qualities & Esteem your friendships, and as I highly value them both, I shall be much hurt to Lose you, more so by any unintended act of mine, but of this I will now say no more, hoping to see you at the Augmentation office next Tuesday or Wednesday, when I hope you Will not deny me your Company for a Day or Two as I shall not return till the next Evening.

I hope s^r Joseph & D^r Ducarrel will be kind Enough to Let me have the pleasure of being With them as much as they Can. I dont, Indeed I cannot often meet With such pleasure, such Happyness I may Call it, I have thought it such—since I have been favored with their & your friendships; my best respects attend them both.

I must have a Line from you this Week (however unreasonable) to tell me you think no more of being angry; my best Wishes attend you always,

Who am, Dear sir,
Your most Affectionate friend & sert.

Sutton,

EDWARD HASTED.

July 31st, 1764.

[Addressed] To Thos. Astle, Esq., at the British Museum,
Bloomsbury, London.

His peace is $\mu\alpha\delta\epsilon$

No. 9.

DEAR ASTLE,

I Wrote you a Letter the other Day directed to the Treasury which I suppose you had, I knew nothing then of our Assembly Ball, Which is to be at Dartford next monday, Where I hope you Will be, and Indeed I claim a promise of it from you, made Soon after your Dis-appointing me at the Last. I shall hope to see you, if you can, on the Sunday, and hope, if you have any friend, that it will be agreable for you to bring with you, that you Will not Come alone; and I shall Expect you accordingly Without any Excuses. I have a near friend, whose Interest I have much at heart, who Would reap great Benefit from founder's Kin at New Colledge. I think I heard you say you had a Descent to S^r Edw^d Dering from

Wickham—If you have or Can procure it for me, it Will oblige me much; all the knowledge I want at present is, by What Means & by Whom the Descent Came to the Derings, to whom of them & at what time. I shall Make no Excuse for the Trouble, as you know how Much I am obliged to you for this & many other favors and how ready I shall be at all times to Serve you to the Utmost of my Power, not only in return for these, but out of the Sincere value & friendship I bear to you. I beg my best respects to S^r Joseph Ayloffé & D^r Ducarrel,

& I remain, D^r sir,
Your Much obliged Friend & Servant,
EDWARD HASTED.

Sutton,

March 6th, 1765.

[Addressed]

To Thos. Astle, Esq^r, at the Treasury, Whitehall, London.

No. 10.

DEAR ASTLE,

It is With the greatest Concern, I heard as I was just Leaving Town on friday, that you had been so very Ill, I was but a few hours in Town, and I imagined you had been in Staffordshire, as you hinted to me in your last, I should otherwise have Certainly made my way to South Lambeth, as it would have given me great pleasure to have found you recovered from so dangerous an Illness, which from your own Letter I took to be but very slight. Was I your Physician I should advise you change of Air at Some Small distance, an Easy Journey, and should prescribe a Week, at least, at Sutton. My Chariot Will be in Town on Wednesday Evening Next and return home on Thursday, you would Make us both happy if M^{rs} Astle and yourself would fill it hither, it should be at your Command at any hour by leaving a Line at my Mothers before that time, I need not tell you, I dare say you Will believe me that We Will do all We can to forward your recovery, and you know here your time and the method of filling it up is entirely at your own disposal. M^{rs} Hasted has lain in of a Girl the Week before last, so that she now gets about again. She has a great desire to Ask M^{rs} Astle to be one of the Godmothers if it Would not be disagreeable to her, This you Will tell her without Ceremony, and we Will suit the time according to your Own Convenience from a

Week to three weeks hence, but I Wish and hope to see you here, when I can talk of it to you myself.

I Corrected the sheet you sent Me and told the Printer to send the others to me, but I have not heard from him Since, by What you sent me I think there remains Much of the Letters unprinted. There is a Paragraph in the first 10 Lines of the life, Which I must alter before it is printed off, if I can do it in the Proof sheet. You Will be so kind to let me have it for that purpose, when ready. M^{rs} Hasted Joins With me in our best Compliments to M^{rs} Astle & yourself, and I am at all times, Believe me, D^r Sir.

Your Sincere friend & Servant,

Sutton, Sept^r 1st. 1766.

EDWARD HASTED.

Addressed]

To Thos. Astle, Esq., at the Treasury, Whitehall, London.

1^d

No. 11.

DEAR ASTLE.

I received the favor of yours on Sunday, With a very Impertinent Letter to you from Dodsley* on the back of it. I have no great opinion of the merit of the Letters myself, and yet I think I have seen more Insignificant than these Published, trilling as they are, he must be a most Impudent Puppy to offer to write such a one to you, a Stranger to him. I am very Sorry you have had so much trouble in managing of it, and did I not know your own Worthy Disposition and the pleasure you take in Serving your friends, I Should return you a Sheet full of Complaints for it, Which I shall change into my Sincere thanks to you, not only for this, but the many other Acts of Friendship I have so often received from you. The Least trouble I think Would be to Let Griffin have it, clearing himself Every Expense, and if any Profit should accrue from it, he should have the half of it; If he thinks that too much, then Let him take the Whole—in either Case; that we should have 6 or 7 Copies a piece half Bound gratis—and that the Title shall be approved by us before it is printed and neither of our names Mentioned in or about it—as Editors or otherwise—and

* James Dodsley, younger brother of the more celebrated Robert Dodsley, dramatist, printer, and bookseller. We are unable to discover the nature of the publication to which Hasted refers.

if you Will be so obliging to see this Done, the sooner We get rid of it the Better—for the time for the Sale of such things Wears off apace. I hope to have the pleasure of Waiting upon you very soon in London, but I have a close attendance at the Assizes here, and When they Will permit me to return I cant yet tell. My best Compliments as Well as M^{rs} Hasted's attend you and M^{rs} Astle and our best Wishes for the Health of your Little Gentleman, and I am, D^r Sir,

Your Ever Affectionate friend,

Maidstone,

EDWARD HASTED.

March 16th, 1767.

I beg my Respects to Sir Joseph Ayloff and D^r Ducarrel.

Whatever you agree With Griffin make him Sign his name to it.

[*Addressed*]

To Thos. Astle, Esq., at the Treasury, Whitehall, London.

[Seal].

No. 12.

DEAR ASTLE,

I should have answered your obliging Favors before now, but I was in great hopes of seeing you in Town today ; This I am prevented of by the Weather, Which tho' very happy, Warm, Seasonable, yet is so very Wet that It would be a folly to Attempt it. I am very Well pleased With your Agreement about the Letters, I hope by this time you have quite Completed the Whole of it. I thank you much for the Trouble you have had in it ; Which I shall be Glad to repay by any like good turn in my Power. I have Wrote S^r E. Dering a Letter of Thanks for his MSS. & Letting him know that I had Sent the Whole of them to you. I hope I shall be able Some time Within this Fortnight to Call on you, by Which time I hope you Will have Settled the time of your Tours this Summer into Kent. M^{rs} Hasted Joins With me in Compliments to M^{rs} Astle & Yourself, & I remain, Dear Sir,

Your Sincere friend & humble Servant,

Sutton,

EDWARD HASTED.

Apl. 23^d, 1767.

[*Addressed as before.*]

No. 13.

Jan. 8, 1774.

DEAR SIR,

I cannot omit the first opportunity of returning you my best thanks for the Honor you have been so kind to procure for me, which I assure you I receive With all due Respect & Gratefullness. If there should be any Letter Written, any Notice or other kind of Acknowledgment taken of it by me, you Will be so kind to Instruct me in it, & I shall be happy in the doing it.

What return further than my thanks I can make to you I know not. I can only assure you that should you, as I know you Make Excursions in Summer into the Country, favor us With a visit at Canterbury I shall do all in my Power to make this Place & its Environs as agreable to you as I possibly Can, & M^{rs} Hasted Will be happy to see M^{rs} Astle & renew her former friendship With her, & I hope you will believe this to be really meant & not designed as an Empty Compliment without the Hopes of its being put in Execution.

M^{rs} Hasted Joins With me in Compliments & the Wishes of many happy years to yourself & M^{rs} Astle. & I remain

Dear Sir,

Your much obliged & most obedient Servant,

Canterbury.

EDWARD HASTED.

Jany. 8th, 1774.

To Thos. Astle At South Lambeth in Surry.

No. 14.

[Rough draft of Hasted's dedication of his history to King George III.]

TO THE KING.

SIR,

It is with the highest veneration and gratitude that I return your Majesty my most humble thanks for the permission which you have been graciously pleased to allow me, of dedicating to you [the First Vol. of—*pen struck through*] my History of the County of Kent, which, besides the honour thereby confered on my labours affords me the opportunity of personally testifying how much

I am your

Majesty's

most dutiful Subject and Servant.

No. 15.

Thomas Astle to Edward Hasted.

SIR,

On the other side I send you the Draught of the Dedication & the Letter to Mr Dalton, to whom the Vol. sho^d be sent. I mentioned Mr Barnard when I saw you, but I have since considered that as his Majesty was pleased to communicate to me his leave of dedicating the Book by Mr Dalton I think it will be more proper for that Gentleman to lay it before him. As for the Dedication, I have considered it, & I think it is better than if it was longer. You will observe I have used the word *Sir*, which I think more proper than *Sire*, for the latter word wo^d in my opinion be improper unless you was writing in French or speaking of a Stallion. However, I shall be glad to know if you think any alterations necessary.

I am very truly,

March 6th, 1778.

Sir, &c., T. ASTLE.

No. 16.

To Frederick Barnard, Esq^r, Librarian to His Majesty.

SIR,

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to allow me the Honor of dedicating to him my History of Kent, I beg the favour of you to take the earliest opportunity of laying the volume which you will receive herewith before his majesty, & to present my humble duty to Him.

I am,

Sir,

your most faithful and obedient Servant,

E. H.

[*Endorsed*] Dedication to the K. of Hasted's Hist. of Kent.

March 6, 1778.

No. 17.

DEAR SIR,

I duly received your kind favor with the Dedication the same Evening I Wrote to you to beg the favor of it, and I should have acknowledged the Receipt of it sooner, but I waited for the size of the vigniette to be prefixed to it to Judge how it would fill the remaining space of Paper. I approve of it very much, but find I shall Want a Couple of Lines more to make it answer my Purpose. Which I have transcribed on the other side, & hope they will meet your approbation.

When my Book is ready, Which Will be the latter End of May, I propose Coming to Town myself with it, & hope then you will do me the honor of going with me to Mr Dalton, by which means I shall hope to gain the opportunity of seeing the King's Library. In the mean time.

I remain, with my best thanks for all your kind favors & Civilities. Dear [*sic*],

Your most obliged & most Affectionate humble Servant,

Canterbury,

EDWARD HASTED.

March 15th, 1778.

No. 18.

TO THE KING.

SIR,

It is with the Highest Veneration and Gratitude that I return YOUR MAJESTY my most humble Thanks for the Permission You have been graciously pleased to allow me of Dedicating to YOUR MAJESTY My History of the County of KENT, which, besides the Honour conferred by it on my Labours, affords me a more particular opportunity of testifying My Duty to YOUR MAJESTY.

That Providence may preserve your Royal Person as a Blessing & Continuance of Happiness to the British Empire is the Earnest Prayer of

YOUR MAJESTY'S

most dutiful & most faithful Subject and servant,

Canterbury,

EDWARD HASTED.

May 1st, 1778.

To Thos. Astle as before.

No. 19.

DEAR SIR,

As the first Volume of my History will I trust be ready for publication by the middle of next Week, I am again under a Necessity of troubling you for your advice in relation to my presenting to the King his Copy. For if you think it will be any advantage for me to Come to Town purposely to Carry it to his Library, I will, tho' Inconvenient at present, certainly Come up on Monday 23^d just for it, & will With your leave Wait on you the next Morning as you shall please to appoint, but I must of necessity return before the End of the Week, and in that Case you will be so kind to direct me how to proceed in it in the mean time. But if a Letter Will do as Well, and your being so kind to deliver the Book for me, & to take the trouble of managing for me What ought to be on this Occasion, Will be equally as Well for me in every Respect.

I should take it as an Infinite favor if you would be so kind so to do, and I will send the Book directed for you that Day to be left Wherever you shall order, & I Will likewise Write such Letter as you will be so kind to dictate for me to the proper Gent^l on the Occasion to go with it. I sincerely beg your Pardon for this Liberty in giving you so much trouble, but I rely on your Continued friendship & kindness to me to excuse it. I hope to have the favor of hearing from you at your Earliest leisure, & remain, With many thanks to you for Every Civility,

Dear Sir,

Your most Sincere most obedient Servant,

Canterbury,

EDWARD HASTED.

June 8th, 1778.

If you chuse that your Copy should be sent up in the same Box you will let me know, & I will take Care of it. The general publication will not be till such time after the Delivery of the King's as you direct me.

No. 20.

T. Astle to E. Hasted.

DEAR SIR,

If you send the Book on Tuesday I will deliver it to Mr Dalton on Wednesday, & the general Publication may be as soon after that day as you may think proper. I sent you a d^r of

a Lrc. to M^r Dalton, which you may send with the Book. I shall be glad of my Copy at the same time. Be pleased to direct the Books to the paper office, & when you come to town I will wait upon you to the Royal Library.

[*Unsigned.*]

No. 21.

DEAR SIR,

By yesterday's Coach I sent to London to M^r Johnson's, Bookseller in S^t Paul's churchyard, a parcel directed to you at the Treasury, Containing 2 sets of some reprinted sheets for the first volume of my History, to replace others in it which have some Errors I wished to have Corrected. I beg your Acceptance of one of them, & hope you will do me the favor of transmitting the other to M^r Dalton, or whom you think more proper, for his Majesty's Copy. I dont know much of the Custom of dedicating Books to his Majesty, but I wish to know if what has already past is all the notice I am to Expect he will take of me or my book. If it is usually so I am quite content, but in that Case I think I could have found out a more gracious Patron. I should be much obliged to you for a few Lines on this head, & in the mean time, thanking you much for all your very kind Instances of friendship & regard, I remain, With my best Compliments to M^{rs} Astle, in which M^{rs} Hasted joins, & to yourself & family, Dear Sir,

Your most obliged & most obedient Servant,

Canterbury,
Nov^r 20th, 1778.

EDWARD HASTED.

M^r Beauvoir* has just Called in & dying to be remembered to you.

[*Addressed*] Thomas Astle, Esq., Battersea Rise, Surry.

* The Rev. Osmund Beauvoir, Head Master of the King's School, Canterbury, from 1750 to 1782, where he had a great reputation as a teacher. He was also Vicar of Littlebourne, and of Milton next Sittingbourne. On his retirement from the King's School he was created a D.D. by Archbishop Moore, and was shortly afterwards elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. See Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix., and *Literary History*, vol. iii.

No. 22.

DEAR SIR,

I duly received your last kind favor and immediately wrote to Mr Johnson, St Paul's church yard, to know What he had done concerning the reprinted Sheets I sent to him, directed for you at the Paper office, Treasury, Whitehall, To which I received for answer, that The parcel for Mr Astle was sent agreeable to the direction some time since. As this is the Case, I must beg the favor of you to send some one to Investigate this matter, both at the Treasury, & at Mr Johnson's, & to find whom it was Carried by, and by whom delivered. There were in the parcel 2 sets of the reprinted sheets, Large Paper, put between 2 thick Paper Boards, & then Inclosed in a Covering of paper tyed up, & directed as above. Dr Ducarrel & other Gents had parcels of a like nature, Which all Went safe. I would not put you to this Trouble Could I replace them for you, but I printed but 6 sets of these sheets ON LARGE PAPER answerable to THE 6 COPIES OF THE Volume, so that I cannot replace them again, and I should be very sorry that the 2 Copies they were Intended for should be Imperfect on this Account, as they must be if they are not recovered. I thank you for your Information relating to my Expectations from the King, pecuniary ones I never dreamt of—I only wished to know if there might not be usually some notice taken on this Occasion more than has been—as I fare the same as others I am quite Content. You are quite mistaken as to Mr^s Hasted's not being surprised at my receiving the Honor of being Dubbed, nor should I receive it at any rate till I had Consulted my good friend, Apothecary, Mayor of Maidstone, now the Worshipfull Sir Thos. Bishop, Knight, which I shall take the first opportunity of Doing, as I Expect Every post-boy that I see to find him a Messenger to fetch me up for this glorious purpose. I hope you have not Deceived me by flattering Tales—if you have, *Hec Quantâ de spe decidi*. You are very kind in offering me your kind friendship and assistance in relation to my 2^d volume. I shall not wish for anything further from you in it than the Continuance of your kind friendship & your giving my Work that approbation to the World, Which from your known Character among all Lovers of Literature, will do more to stamp a sterling value on it, in the esteem of the Public, than that of any other that I know of, & I request this Instance of your friendship to it, & hope that you will favor me with any thoughts that may Occur to you, or that you may hear of, relating to any future

Improvement I Can make in the progress of it, in any shape Whatsoever, for I am happy in being always open to Conviction, & in being taught by others, for I am but too Conscious how little I know in Comparison of what is still further to be known. I shall be much obliged to you to let me have a line when you have Enquired after the lost parcel. In the mean time M^{rs} Hasted Joins with me in Compts. of the Season, & the return of many happy years to M^{rs} Astle, yourself, & family, With Which I remain, Dear Sir,

Your obliged faithful servant,

Canterbury,

EDWARD HASTED.

Dec^r 28th, 1778.

[*Addressed as before.*]

No. 23.

DEAR SIR,

When I was in London the other Day I was in great hopes to have had time to have Waited on you, but having only from 10 in the morning till 6 in the Afternoon between my Coming there & going from thence, I found it utterly impracticable. I wished to have asked the favor of your Assistance. Could you have done it With propriety in procuring me, among your Literati friends, an Engraving for the 2^d vol. of my History of the Ruins of the Antient ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE OF CHARING, which, if I remember right, you & I once took a view of together. They are stately ruins, & will furnish matter for an Exceeding rich plate. Godfrey is to Come down this summer to take some Drawings of Seats in the Neighbourhood of Charing & Could both take the view of it & Engrave it, or only the former, as it suited the kind Donor of it. You may perhaps think I have not payed that proper attention to that kind friendship I have ever found from yourself in not requesting this favor of you, but I have trespassed so much on your goodness already that I cannot in Common Decency Ineroach further on your kindness to me. Indeed it hurts me much to be obliged to trespass so much on the Liberality of my friends, as I am Continually forced to do in the progress of my work, but it is

beyond my Ability to Carry it forward Without them, & I hope for their pardon in Whatever I have requested of them, & in particular from yourself, Especially in the subject of this Letter, Which Will be an additional obligation to, Dear sir,

Your sincere & faithful humble Servant,

Precincts, Canterbury,
April 25th, 1779.

EDWARD HASTED.

M^{rs} Hasted Joins in best Compliments to M^{rs} Astle & yourself.
[Addressed as before.]

No. 24.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have Just received M^r King's* Circular letter To the Members of the Antiqⁿ Society. His Expressions of the open dishonor intended to be Cast on him are very high, & more so to one Who am Wholly unacquainted With the proceedings & Intrigues of the Conclave. I wish much to be informed of as much about the matter as may direct my choice & behaviour on St George's Day With propriety as Well in regard to the Society as those friends I always Wish to go with there. I hope you will do me the favor of letting me know this, *sub sigillo Confidentiaë*, according to Which I shall take my ride on Friday towards London or not. If I do I shall hope to assure you there how much I always am

Your most faithfull servant,

Canterbury,
April 17th, 1785.

EDWARD HASTED.

[Addressed] Thos. Astle, Esq., Battersea Rise, Surry.

[Endorsed] M^r Hasted, April 1785. Antiq. Election.

No. 25.

DEAR SIR,

By M^r Simmons, Printer of Canterbury, I understand you have received from him *my 3^d volume*, L. P. Copy. Which I directed him to send to you. My 2 first volumes of the same size I presented to the King for the permission you so kindly procured of dedi-

* M^r. King was a candidate for the Presidentship of the Society, and had memorialized the fellows in his favour. He was not elected.

eating my Work to him, and had not some very unpleasant Circumstances happened in my affairs since, I should certainly have done the same by the present 3^d volume. But, tho' I would not deprive the Royal Library of it, *I cannot*, in my present situation, afford to *give it*. May I request the favor of your friendship to inform the Librarian of this, to make the proper application for me, that He may send for it to White in Fleet Street (Where I will order it to be sent the beginning of next Week), & to pay the same price for it that has been paid for the 2 others, L. P. Copies, which I have sold, viz., five Guineas & at half the price fixed by Payne, Newsagent, on it, as he Will Inform you. Your serving me in this particular & that at your Earliest Leisure Will oblige Me Very Much. I need not I hope repeat to you, that had not my present situation made it unavoidable for me to ask this, I should by no means have done it, but that being so, there Can need no further Exeuse, nor I should hope any further entreaty to you to accomplish the end I wish for in it, Which Will add to those many Acts of friendship you have already shewn to, D^r sir,

Your most obedient & obliged Humble servant,

Calais,

EDWARD HASTED.

August 17th, 1791.

I beg the favor of a Line from you in answer to the above directed to me at Dover, Kent, Which Will be sent to me here.

I have finished great part of my next & last Volume, which I hope to put to print this Winter.*

[*At foot*] Thos. Astle, Esq.

No. 26.

Dedication to the 6th vol. of the Hist. of Kent, 8vo.†

DEAR SIR,

I thank you much for your kind & friendly note to me, equally so, with all I have ever received from you. The Inclosed is as difficult a task as any I have ever had. To express the effusions of my Gratitude to you, to do Justice to yourself & at the same time not to exceed it by a flattery, which must disgust you, is no easy Task. My poor Abilities are not equal to it, therefore I trust to

* The Fourth Volume did not appear until 1799.

† In another hand, contemporary by writing.

your goodness to take the will for the deed & to supply & charge What I have been deficient in, & from your well known experience in the elegance of Polite learning make it such that neither of us may be ashamed of it. I thank you kindly for the friendly manner in which you mention my Debt to you. Believe me, Sir, I have every sentiment of your liberal friendship to me from the early time of our acquaintance to the present moment, being most truly,

Your much obliged & faithful humble servant,

King's College, St. George's fields,

EDWARD HASTED.

July 31st, 1798.

I hope for the favor of your return of the Inclosed at your earliest leisure. Pray send me the Colours of your Arms & your Crest.

[*Addressed as before.*]

No. 27.

DEAR SIR,

I have, since I wrote my last to you, been turning in my thoughts if I could suggest to you any probability of the situation of NUNHELMESTON. Which from the very early dissolution of the Nunnery of Liminge, & its being upon that event's taking place, blended in the year 964 With the other possessions of the Priory of Xst church in Canterbury, is become a matter of no small difficulty. However, I have, upon recollection, found What perhaps may be some clue to it.

In the Parish of Barham, Which is situated Northward from Liminge about 3 miles, the parish of Elham only intervening, there is a Manor belonging to sir Henry Oxenden, now Called Outhelme-stone, & Written in old Deeds & Writings Outhelme-stone.

On this there are 2 suppositions.

One is that this Manor, which bounds up Northward to the Roman Watling Street Way on Barham Downs, & in some Measure seems analogous to those bounds by which Nunhelmestone is described, might be, as there is no such name to be met with elsewhere, the very estate itself, & might When the Nunnery was annihilated lose its former preaddition of *Nun* & take that of *out* instead of it as lying Without the Manor & Parish of Liminge in Which the Nunnery was situated, the like of Which is frequently to be observed in the names of Places, & further you will observe

that Nunhelmestone is said to be given to the church *at* Liminge & not that it lay *in* Liminge, either Parish or Manor, nor indeed is it described to lye in any Manor or Parish, but only by its antient boundaries.

The other supposition, Which I think by far less probable, is that if outhelmestone is not the Identical place in question—That it had the preaddition of *out* to it, to distinguish it from the other helmestone, Which was situated probably *in* the Manor and Parish of Liminge, & which to distinguish it from the other was first called Wreg or Wieg (?) & afterwards Nunhelmestone—but as not the least trace is to be found in these parts of any such name, or anyone nearly like it, or that can possibly be screwed or manufactured into it, excepting outhelmestone, commonly pronounced outelmestone, I own With submission to your better Judgment I should be a strong partizan in favor of the former supposition. Excuse my good sir my troubling you With so many lines on this head, but your saying you wished much to know of this matter My hopes of being of service to you has occupied it. If there is any other doubts relating to it in which I can serve you, or in any other thing, It will give the greatest pleasure to, Dear sir,

Your Much obliged humble servant,

St. George's Fields,

EDWARD HASTED.

Dec. 15th, 1799.

[Addressed] Thos. Astle, Esq., Battersea Rise, Surry.

Dec. 15, Mr Hasted.

No. 28.

DEAR SIR,

I truly thank you for your last favor in every part of it. The extracts relating to FOLKESTONE have been of great service to me & cleared up the doubts I had relating to that part of my Account of it. As to K[ing] Whitred's Charter relating to *Nunhelmestone*, I fear you never can ascertain the situation; conjecture is all you Can hope for in it. If you do not approve of the Conjecture of *Outelmestone* I know not where to direct you to it. There is a WILMINGTON in the Parish of Bocton Aluph. & Lath of Seray abt. 3 miles from Ashford on the High [road] thither from Canterbury & abt. 8 miles from Liminge. See vol. 3, *Hist. Kent*, p. 193. There is likewise another Wilmington in Limne Parish, about 4 or

5 miles from Liminge in the same Lath. I dont find that the church of Canty, to which the Nunnery of Liminge is said to have been granted long before the Conquest, ever had any possessions in Boeton above mentioned, but in Limne it had much, Which on the division of that Church's possessions in ABp. Lanfranc's time, was allotted to the Archbishops. You state the boundaries to be Berdeshamestire between Cemignines Way & Streetley (?). This latter Wilmington is situated close to the Roman *Street* or *Way* leading from Canterbury to the Portus Lemanis or Limne, now remaining, & Called Stone street Way, besides which here is a noted Manor Called Street & another called Berewic, Which latter formerly belonged to Xst church & was held of the ABp. by Knights Service; both these manors, as well as the Street or road, seem to have some reference to your boundaries, see vol. 3, *Hist. Kent.* p. 436, 437, 438, 448. I fear all this will be but little service to you, but it is the best & all I have to send you. There is but one hope further, & that is from the early Rolls of Liminge Manor, the present Lord of it can have none higher than Hen. the 5th's reign, When it was severed from the ABp. [Archbishop], & I should think those before that time must be either at Lambeth or in the Augmentation office, or perhaps both. If you think it of any use I will apply to the owner of Liminge Manor, the Rev. Mr Price, whom I have Corresponded With on Historical Information more than once. Surely the Book in the Cotton Library, Augustus 11, 83, 92, 93, in which the Catalogue says on all the Charters relating to the Lands of this Nunnery, can give much information relating to the situation of this place. You will I hope excuse my not sending the 4th volume thro' the hands you desired, but there were reasons that made it impossible, & I hope it was of no material consequence to you.

Accept my best thanks, sir, for the liberal manner in Which you have *cancelled my note*; sorry I am that I should have occasion to trespass on your kind friendship so much.

Wishing you & yours the return of many happy succeeding years, I remain With much respect, sir,

Yours truly obliged & most faithfull Sert.,

King's College, St. George's fields,

EDWARD HASTED.

Jan^y 7th, 1800.

[Addressed as before.]

No. 29.

DEAR SIR,

I esteem myself greatly obliged to you for the Continuance of Your Remembrance of me, & the Gift of the Catalogue you sent me of M^r Harbin's MSS. You wish me to give you some Account of the Deeds Mentioned in it and Where they now are—I am truly unable to do either. As far as page 24 they seem in general to relate to the Families of Ferrers & Devereux, & to possessions in the Counties of Hereford, Worcester, Essex, and afterwards to Miscellaneous Matters of things & Persons in Co. Kent. Where they are I know not. I see My friend D^r Beauvoir's Arms are on the inside of the Cover. Was he possessed of these MSS.? I should hardly suppose that he Was, tho' he had a large & a very good Collection, Which I apprehend on his Death Went to his 2 daus. & Coheirs & their Husbands, Who I dare say parted With them,* but being myself in France at the time of his Death in 1789, & having no intercourse With the family since, I can say nothing with certainty of it. If they were not sold, his Eldest son in Law, Wm. Hammond of St. Albans near Canterbury, must have them, or at least Can tell where they Went, for he is one Who has no regard to these sort of things. I observe in Article 21 at top of page 37 is a Letter of Lady Russell's & this addition by way of note—M^r Griffith gave it to Surgeon Geekie, Whose da^r M^{rs} Head gave it to me. *This M^{rs} Head Was Miss Jane Geekie*, sister to the Rev^d D^r Geekie, Prebendary of Canterbury & resident there, the Two children of M^r Geekie, Surgeon; she m^d the Rev^d John Head, *Archdeacon & Prebendary of Canterbury*, Who succeeded his Brother *Sir Francis in the Title of Baronet* and lived and dyed in his Prebendal House there. Lady Head survived him several years & dyed in Canterbury. Sir John Head above mentioned was a relation of D^r Beauvoir's first wife, Miss Boys, & they always kept up an acquaintance of Intimaey, being near neighbours in the Precincts of the Cathedral. Who it means When it says M^{rs} Head gave it to me I know not, for I never heard the name of Harbin before, nor do I think such a person was ever at Canterbury during my long residence there. Could the Word *me* mean D^r Beauvoir? By her being Called M^{rs} Head this Gift must have been between the years 1751 & 1768. the former being that of her Marriage & the latter of her taking the Title of Lady Head, on Sir Francis' death.

* Dr. Beauvoir's library was bought by a Mr. Flaeklin of Canterbury.

I have one observation more. At the Top of page 24 is this Title to the Articles which follow in the Catalogue: *Deeds & other Instruments added to the foregoing Collection.* These Deeds & Instruments in General relate to the Co. of Kent, & Many of them to Canterbury & the Gentry of the Country near it, among whom are the Names of Barrett & Boys, both the ancestors & Relations of Dr Beauvoir's first wife. Whatever related to whom he was very tenacious of, & collected all he could. Might I hazard a conjecture, I should, that the Doctor, if Harbin's Collection came into his hands, added the latter part of his own to it. Surely Leigh & Sothyby could remember something of the sale of it. Excuse the Length of this Desultory Letter, but my Wish to give you any hints to serve you in it will plead in my favor. I wish you happy returns to you & yours of the approaching Season, & requesting the Continuance of your friendship, I remain With much Truth,

Dear Sir,

Your obliged

St. George's fields,

& faithfull humble servant,

Dec^r 3^d, 1800.

EDWARD HASTED.

[*In another hand.*]

Died Jan. 1812 at Corsham, in the 80th year of his age, Edward Hasted, Esqr., F.R.S. & F.S.A.—*Herald*, Jan. 31, 1812.

No. 30.

The Several MSS. before mentioned were sent to Mr ASTLE in the following Parcels, the figures before them referring to those on the other side this Paper.

3 . . . Saxonum Codicelli.

3 . . . Some Loose folio sheets of Antient Charters With Drawings of the Seals.

1. A Bound Volume of Chartæ Antiquæ.

1. A Bound volume of Registers of Religious Houses.

2. Auxilium Tempore Edwardi Tertii.

3. A Register of St. Radigund's Monastery.

12. An octavo Bound of Manors and their owners in Kent.

8. The Charter of Romney Marsh on Vellum.

11. A folio Common Place Book for Kent.

4. The Charter of the 5 ports.
 4. A MS. entitled Castrum Dovor in Sheets folio.
 4. Ditto Entitled Quinqz Portus.
 6. A Mem^{dum} Book in folio of Sir Edw^d and Sir Auth^o Dering's.
-
9. Imperfect Copy of Domesday.
 10. Escheats in small folio.
-
13. Small 4to relating to the Foundations of Religious Houses.
 3. A Register of s^t Laurence's.
 7. A Register of Xst church in Cantry.
 3. 2 Registers of s^t Augustine's in Cauty.
 5. 5 Loose sheets of Escheats.
 5. 4 Ditto of Inquisitions.
 5. 2 Ditto of Fines and Clause Rolls.
 0. Extract from a folio of M^r Thynnes.
A Copy of the Mem^{dum} Left with Sir Edw^d Dering.
 1. . . 2 Bound Folios Containing Extracts of Charters relating to Religious Houses in Kent.
 2. A Parcel of Loose papers in folio Containing Aids Granted in Several Reigns of Lands in Kent.
 3. Ditto Containing Transcripts of charters relating to St. Austin's, St. Radigund's, and st. Laurence's Religious Houses in Kent.
 4. Ditto relating to the 5 Ports.
 5. Escheats in the County of Kent in several Reigns.
 6. Part of a Folio unbound Containing Collections of the Family of Dering.
 7. A small folio relating to Christ Church in Canterbury.
 8. . . 6 Loose Parchment Leaves relating to Romney Marsh.
 9. . . Imperfect Copy of Domesday, etc., in small folio.
 10. . . Ditto Containing Escheats in Various Reigns.
 11. A Small port folio Containing Collections for Kent.
 12. An Octavo Bound Containing Knights Fees in Kent.
 13. A small thin Quarto relating to the foundations of Religious Houses.
-

No. 31.

DEAR SIR.

I sit down With no small reluctance to Write this Letter to you. I feel my presumption in it, and yet I trust to your feelings, & the friendship that has for so many years subsisted

between us. I have been near 7 years Within these Walls, during the latter part of which I have struggled against adversity, & by the help of many noble & generous friends who knew me in the days of Prosperity, among Whom yourself stands foremost, & by the Labours of my Pen I have till now borne myself up from sinking under it. My property has been torn from me & kept possession of by the villany of an Attorney, & the Profit I hoped for from my History is locked up & useless to me; from the Ballance due to the Printer, & the Copies, upwards of 260 remain, an unsaleable pledge for it With him. These Were all my hopes, & they are frustrated, & I am now Come to a state of distress & woe, & I feel it still more severe from the want of those necessaries Which my Age, & What I have formerly known, require for my Comfort. You have at all times, sir, shewn your friendship most liberally to me, I feel the Weight & gratitude of it, it has never been from my mind, & my firm hope Was never to have trespassed on you again; but tho' I struggled against it & delayed it for this Week past, yet I am at last, at last Compelled by Urgent Necessity, hard fate—that is so—to request you once more to assist me in the hour of my distress. You have known me, sir, When my Heart has been open to all my friends, & my Hospitality equal to my Heart, a bitter & yet not an unpleasing remembrance, & I am far from repenting of it—that has long been passed by, never to return. With much diffidence I request the Kindness of your Assistance in my present Unexpected Crisis of Affliction, for it has come on me Suddenly & Unexpectedly, When I had no Idea of the so hasty approach of it. I am no spendthrift here, sir, I live Secluded from every one, almost a Hermit, on hard scanty fare, & only know the plenty & Luxuries of life by distant remembrance. I think from all your past Kindness to me, that you will not refuse my request in the hour of my distress, & be assured it Will be ever remembered by me With a heartfelt Gratitude by, Dear Sir,

Your most obliged & faithfull humble Servant,

King's Bench,

EDWARD HASTED.

Southwark.

July 12th, 1801.

[*Addressed as before.*]

CALENDAR OF ANCIENT DEEDS PRESENTED
BY CHARLES MARCHANT, ESQ.

THE fifty-four ancient deeds, of which we now print a Calendar, were presented to our Society by Mr. Charles Marchant of 11 Duke Street, St. James, in the month of July 1904. Almost all relate to the parish of Boughton Monchelsea, and their contents are now made easily accessible to anyone interested in the genealogical and topographical information which they contain.

A few years ago Mr. Charles Pierce Merriam compiled a *History of the Kentish Family of Merriam*, a copy of which he was so good as to present to our Library at Maidstone. The name Merriam is of frequent occurrence in these deeds, and if the compiler of the said book could have consulted them, we think he would have been able to somewhat amplify his pedigrees.

The originals are deposited in our Library, and we venture to express the hope that Mr. Marchant's generosity may find imitators.

1354 [36].*—Maydestan, Sunday next after the Feast of St. Peter the Apostle, 28 Edward III. Grant by John Mot of Boxle to Roger Guggild of Maydestan of 3^d annual rent, paid by Anastasia Clerk of Toffelde for a cottage in "*Hagh*." Boundaries, land of the heirs of Thomas Myles south, land of Robert Vyneter north, land of Simon Jakyn east, and King's highway called Stone strete, leading from Maydestan towards Sutton, west. Witnesses: Robert Vynter, William Eyr, Thomas Eyr, jun., Robert Cheseman, Samson Mascall, Thomas Estar, Geoffry Couyntre, Peter William. Seal.

1374 [17].—Maidstone, 1 August 18 Edward III. Grant by John Spicer of Maydestane to William Toffel of the same place,

* The number in brackets refers to that placed by Mr. Marchant on the back of the deed.

carpenter, of a croft called *la Teghe*. Witnesses: Geoffrey Carpenter, Henry Poleyn, Nicholas Lyndraper, William Lyndraper, Gilbert . . . (?), Thomas Hattere, Peter Toffel. Seal.

1390 [15].—Bocton, Sunday next after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, 14 Richard II. Grant by William Hunte of Bocton Monchensy to John of the same a piece of land called *Alleynes* in the parish of Bocton. Boundaries, land of John Colpepir north, land of John Hunte east and south, and land of Michael Aldebury west. Witnesses: Robert Crompe, John Woldeham, Simon Hunte, Richard Hunte, Thomas Olyve. Seal.

1396 [20].—21 May 19 Richard II. Grant by John Purs of Bocton Monchensy to Richard Stodham of the same of a piece of land in Bocton called *Hatthlands*. Bounded on the east and north side by the lands of the Prior and Convent of Ledys, land of the Lord of Bocton south, King's highway west. Witnesses: William Cheseman, John Clerk, jun., Roger Hunte, Robert Crumpe, Robert Meriham, John Tylthe, Robert Roalf. Seal.

1405 [28].—Bocton, Sunday next after Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 7 Henry IV. Grant by Nicholas Lyndregge of Goudherst to John Clerk of Bocton of a piece of land called *Sketefeld* in Bocton. Boundaries, land of Robert Brounyngby east, King's highway south, a lane called *Yongonelune* west, land of Robert Nortone, Robert Meriham, and Robert Hunte south. Witnesses: Robert Nortone, John Purs, Robert Meriham, John Tylthe, Robert Roalf, Thomas Hunte, John Frankeleyn. Seal.

1406 [51].—Bucton, Feast of St. Agatha, 8 Henry IV. Grant by Richard Stodham of Maydistane to Henry Meryham of Bucton of two pieces of land called *Huclondis* in the parish of Bucton. Boundaries, land of the Prior of Ledes east and north, land of the Lord of Bucton south, King's highway west. Witnesses: John Clerk, John Tilthe, Robert Rolf, Nicholas Clerk, John Hunte, Roger Hunte, sen., John Woldcham. Seal.

1406 [35].—Eastfarlegh, 8 May 7 Henry IV. Grant by John Attewelle of Lose to Thomas Hunte of Eastfarlegh of land in the parish of Eastfarlegh. Boundaries, land of the said Thomas north and east, land of the heirs of Richard de Pattemelle south and west. Witnesses: Thomas Maylam, John his son, Walter Harding, Laurence Gerold, Thomas Parker. Seal.

1406 [10].—Sunday next after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 8 Henry IV. Demise by Roger Bakere and John Spicer of Maydestan to Gilbert Toffelde of the same of a piece of land in

Tofelde called "*le Tighe*," held of William Toffelde. Boundaries, King's highway east, land of Henry Poleyn south, west, and north. Witnesses: Henry Poleyn, John his son, John Lyndraper, John Comptone, John Prynse, Richard Turnar, Robert Lettere. Seal.

1415 [23].—Sunday next after the feast of St. Gregory, 3 Henry V. Emma, widow of Robert Norbetone, dubletmaker, deceased, of Maydestan, quitclaims to Richard Propecham, jun., grocer of Maydestan, all her right, etc., in certain lands in the parish of Maydestan. Seal.

1425 [45].—Boeton, Easter 3 Henry VI. Grant by Roger Hunte of Boeton Munchensy to John Hook of Berestede of three pieces of land called severally *Meryhell*, *Alaynys*, and *Brochfeld*, in the parish of Boeton. Boundaries, King's highway east, land of the heirs of Simon Hunte and John Woldeham south, a lane leading to the land of the heirs of Simon Hunte west, land of Peter Colpepyr and land of the heirs of Simon Hunte north. Also a virgate of wood lying in a wood called Lewode. Boundaries, wood of John Woldeham, senior, east and north, the aforesaid lane west, wood of Henry Hunte south. Also 3 virgates of wood in Lewode. Boundaries, the aforesaid lane east, wood of Henry Meryham north, and wood of John Hunte south, and garden of Walter Kyng west. Seal.

1431 [6].—20 May 9 Henry VI. Henry Meryham, John Hunte of Boeton Munchensy, Robert Fryke of Langle, William Mayster of Lose, William Hunt of Ottenham, and Walter Kyng of Boeton quitclaim to John Hooke of Berghstede (Berstead) all their rights, etc., in certain lands called *Meryhall*, *Alaynys*, and *Brodefelde* in Boeton. Boundaries, King's highway east, land of the heirs of Simon Hunte and John Woldeham south, a lane leading to the land of the heirs of Simon Hunte west, and the land of Peter Colpeper north. Six seals.

1441 [32].—Boeton, eve of the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 20 Henry VI. Grant by John Hooke of Maydestan to Laurence Attemelle of Betersyden (Bethersden) of a piece of land in Boeton called *Alaynys*. Boundaries, King's highway east, land of John Page and William Ely south, land of the said William west, and land of the heirs of Peter Coulpeper north. Witnesses: John Meryham, Walter Kyng, William Meryham, John Hunte, John Sa'man. Seal.

1445 [33].—Boeton, 12 January 23 Henry VI. Grant by Agnes Isonde, daughter and heiress of Richard Isonde of Chart next Boeton, to Henry Hunte and Robert Meryhome of Boeton, of the

fourth part of a croft of land called Isondestrest in Bocton. Boundaries, a lane called Yougynnellane east, lands of Margery Peris, formerly the wife of Robert Rolf, north and west, lands of Henry Hunt south. Witnesses: Stephen Norton, Esq., Robert Norton and William Norton his sons, Guy Attwode, John Bourman.

1446 [34].—Bocton. 5 November 25 Henry VI. Demise by Robert Lenefoth of Ledes and John Herman of Bocton Munchensy to Henry Hunt and Robert Meryham of Bocton of lands in Bocton. Boundaries, lands of John Herman called *Longelondys* and *Whit-mellere* west and south, a Haw called *Rodeshaw* east, land called *Rockeffeld* north. Witnesses: John Clerk, John Tylthe, Walter Cynge, John Meryham, Henry Sole. Two seals.

1458 [2].—14 October 37 Henry VI. Roger Webbe of the parish of St. Bartholemew the Less in London, barber, quitelaims to Guye Hunte of Bocton all his right, title, etc., in a paeel of land called *Teboldeshall* in the parish of Bocton. Boundaries, a lane called Yougenlane east, land of Henry Hunte south, west, and north. Seal.

1462 [38].—Bocton. 16 October 2 Edward IV. Demise by William and Henry Meryham of Bocton Munchensy to Laurence Marler and John Holstrete of Smerden of land called *Brodefeldys* and *East-hawe* in the parish of Bocton. Boundaries, lands of Master Thomas Kent east, lands of John Salmon south, land lately belonging to John Laurance west, land of John Clerk and land of Henry Meryham north, held of Dionisia Woldeham, deceased. Witnesses: Henry Atte Zole, John Salmon, Isake Meryham, Thomas Purse, and Stephen Meryham. Two seals.

1463 [8].—Bocton Munchensy. 3 May 4 Edward IV. Demise by William Hylgerden of Betrisden (Bethersden) to Robert Melhale of Bocton Munchensy of a piece of land called *Alaynes* in Bocton, held of Laurence At Mille of Bethersden. Witnesses: John Page, Walter Kyng, Henry At Soole, Richard Litylhare, William Soole. Seal.

1467 [12].—Bocton, 2 November 7 Edward IV. Demise by Henry Sole of Bocton and John Salman of the same to Joan, widow of John Meryham, sen., of Bocton. John Hunte of Huntynghon in the county of Kent, John At Herst of Merden of certain lands in Bocton and Maydeston and Langlee held of John Meryham. Witnesses: William Norton, John Clerk, Joan Whytlok, John Cowmbe, William Sole. Two seals.

1467 [19].—2 November 7 Edward IV. Demise by John Clerk of Bocton and John Page of the same to Joan, widow of John Meryham, sen., of Bocton, John Hunt of Huntynghdon (Hunton) in the county of Kent, and John At Herst of Merden, of two pieces of land in Bocton called *Hatthelands*. Boundaries, land of the Prior and Convent of Ledes north and east, land of the Lord of Bocton south, and King's highway west. Witnesses: William Norton, John Salman, Henry Sole, John Cowmbe, William Sole. Two seals.

1467 [4].—4 November 7 Edward IV. Grant by Joan, widow of John Meryham, sen., of Bocton Monchensy, deceased, John Hunt of Huntynghdon in the county of Kent, and John Herst of Merden to Stephen Meryham of Bocton, Stephen Norton and John Cowmbe of the same, and Henry Caym of Newenton of land, etc., in Bocton, Langle, and Maydestan, held of the gift, etc., of Henry Sole of Bocton and John Page of the same. Witnesses: William Norton, John Clerk, John Page, John Salman, and Henry Sole.

1468 [3].—Bocton, 23 September 8 Edward IV. Grant by Stephen Meryham of Bocton Monchensy to John Cowmbe of the same and Stephen and William Prebbill of East ffarlegh of a house and two pieces of land in the parish of Bocton. Boundaries, land of John Salman and land of Guy Hunte east, common waste south, land of John Cowmbe and John Salman west, and King's highway north. Witnesses: William Norton, Joan Clerk, Walter Kyng, Richard Cowmbe, John Page.

1472 [24].—Bocton, 18 December 12 Edward IV. Grant by Henry Milhale of Bocton Monchensy to Walter Kyng of the same of an acre of land in Bocton called *Alaynes*. Boundaries, land of the said Henry east, lands of John Combe and Henry Meryham south, land of John Salman and the aforesaid Walter Kyng west, and land of William Hampton, knight, north. Witnesses: John Clerk, Stephen Meryham, Stephen Bowreman, Thomas Burdon, John Combe. Seal.

1473 [11].—3 November 13 Edward IV. Stephen Norton of Merden, John Combe of Bocton Monchese, and Henry Caym of Neekenton (? Naekington) quitclaim to Stephen Meryham of Bocton all their right, etc., in lands in the parishes of Bocton, Maydeston, and Langle, held of Joan, widow of John Meryham, John Hunte of Hontynghdon, and John Etherst of Merden. Three seals.

1479 [54].—Bocton, 2 June 19 Edward IV. Grant by Henry Milhale of Bocton Monchensy to Walter Kyng of the same of 3

acres of land, etc., in the parish of Bocton called *Alaynes*. Boundaries, King's highway east, land of John Cowmbe and Henry Meryham south, land of said Walter west, and land of William Hampton, knight, north. Witnesses: Richard Clerk, Stephen Meryham, John Page, John Cowmbe, Stephen Bowreman.

1480 [39].—26 June 20 Edward IV. Joan Milhale, widow, formerly the wife Robert Milhale of Bocton Monchensy, quitclaim to Walter Kyng of Bocton all her right, etc., in a piece of land called *Alaynes*, in the parish of Bocton. Boundaries, King's highway east, land of John Cowmbe and Henry Meryham south, land of the said Walter and land lately the property of John Salman west, and land of William Hampton, knight, north. Seal.

1482 [30].—Bocton, 20 May 22 Edward IV. Henry Milhale of Bocton Monchensy quitclaims to Walter Kyng of the same all his right, etc., in a piece of land in Bocton called *Alaynes*. Boundaries, King's highway east, land of John Cowmbe and Henry Meryham south, land of the said Walter west, and land of William Hampton, knight, north. Seal.

1483 [1].—Bocton, 23 February 15 Edward IV. Demise by Walter Kyng of Bocton Monchensy to Joan Milhale, formerly the wife of Robert Milhale, and Henry Milhale of land in Bocton called *Alaynes*. Two seals.

1485 [31].—Maydestan, 3 June 2 Richard III. Grant by Joan Smythe of Maydestan, widow, to Nicholas Thompson of Tofeld (Tovill) and William Rede of the same, of a piece of land in Tofeld called "*le Teghe*." Boundaries, King's highway east, land of the heirs of William Potayn south, west, and north. Witnesses: John Brodd, Henry Ledale, John Hillary. Seal.

1486 [29].—18 May 1 Henry VII. Indenture witnessing the sale by Richard Clerke of Bocton Monchensy, yeoman, to William Crompe, the younger, of Otham, mason, of two "*days workys*" of quarry in the quarry called Bocton quarry. Witnesses: Thomas Bettenham, Laurence Kyng, Gye Huntte. Seal.

1486 [27].—Bocton, 17 May 1 Henry VII. Counterpart of No. 18.

1486 [18].—Bocton, 18 May 1 Henry VII. Richard Clerk of Bocton Monchensy, yeoman, sells to Thomas Bettenham of Otteham, mason, two daywerks of quarry in the quarry called Bocton quarry. Seal.

1489 [25].—8 July 4 Henry VII. Stephen Norton the parish Merden quitclaims to John Combe of Bocton Monchensy, Stephen

Prebill of Eastpeckam, and William Prebyll of Eastfarlegh all his right, etc., in a house and two pieces of land in Bocton. Boundaries, land of Isokle Salam, John Combe east, a waste called Cokkyshoth (Coxheath) south, land of Isode Salam and Laurence Kyng west, and King's highway north, held of Stephen Meryham, deceased.

1496 [26].—8 May 11 Henry VII. Grant by Ralph Clerke of Boughton Monchensey to Laurence Kyng of the same, of a piece of quarry land in Boughton quarry containing 5 "daywerks" and a half in a place called "*Henchaw*." Boundaries, land of the said Richard and the quarry of Thomas Hetnam east, land of Richard Clerke south, the quarry of William Crompe west, and the garden of the heirs of Henry Meryham north. Witnesses: Thomas Betyham, William Crompe, Alexander Meryham, Stephen Meryham.

1504 [5].—5 February 19 Henry VII. John Clerke and Robert Clerke, sons and coheirs of Richard Clerke, lately deceased, of the parish of Boughton Monchensy, quitclaim to Henry Hunt of the same all their right in a house, garden, and daywark (daywork) of land in the parishes of Boughton and Langley. Boundaries, King's highway east, land of the heirs of de Hampton and Henry Kyng south, land of Stephen Meryham west and north. Two seals.

1504 [22].—10 October 20 Henry VII. Joan Froman, widow of John Froman of Boughton Monchensy, quitclaims to Stephen Colyn and Joan Colyn his wife, of the town of Maideston, all her right, etc., in lands called *Petlands* in Boughton. Boundaries, land of Lady Aystres east, King's highway north, land of Stephen Meryam west, land of Henry Lytylhare south. Seal.

1507 [52].—6 February 22 Henry VII. Bond condition of John Lytylhare of Bocton, mason, in £5 to Nicholas Lytylhare of the same, mason, to purchase a piece of land in Bocton called *Petlandys*. Seal.

1524 [16].—15 October 16 Henry VIII. John Hernden of Boughton Monchesie, mason, and Stephen and Henry Meryham of the same, quitclaim to Guy Hunt all their right, etc., in land in the parishes of Boughton and Langley. Two seals.

1526 [21].—2 January 17 Henry VIII. William Hunte and Robert Hunte, sons and heirs of Guye Hunte late of Boughton Monchesye, quitclaim to Henry Hunte their brother all their right, etc., in land situated in the parish of Boughton called *Jeletts Croft*, *Morecroft*, and *Huntone Croft*, and other lands in the parishes of Stapelherst and Gowthurst. Witnesses: Bartholemew Meryham, Thomas Younge. Seal.

1529 [7].—Westminster, 15 days after the feast of St. Michael, 21 Henry VIII. Final concord made before Robert Brudenell, Anthony Fitzherbert, Thomas Englefeld, and William Shelley, between Henry Hunte, Robert Hunte, and Edward Norton, gentlemen, plaintiffs, and Thomas Kyng, defendant, concerning land, etc., at Boughton Monchensy. The said Thomas recognizes the right of the said Robert and Edward and receives 40 marks for the admission.

1532 [48].—29 October 24 Henry VIII. Robert Bettenham of Boxley, Smith, sells to Thomas Yong of Boughton Monchensy for thirty five shillings the rest of two daywerks of quarry of stone in Boughten.

1532 [49].—Bond of the same to the same.

1532 [41].—6 November 24 Henry VIII. John Joce of Boughton Monchelsey sells to Nicholas Rych and Thomas Hunt all his house, gardens, lands, including the quarry lands in the parishes of Boughton, Maydestan, and Huntynghdon (Hunton). Seal.

1533 [37].—20 September 25 Henry VIII. Robert Maunceell of Horton Kirkby, yeoman, sells to John Joce of Boughton Monchese, mason, for 20 marks, all his lands in Boughton, which were sometime the property of Stephen and John Meryham of the same, masons, which the said Robert purchased of Edward Lypitt or Joan his wife, sometime the wife of Stephen Meryham. Seal.

1534 [42].—27 January 25 Henry VIII. Grant by way of sale by Thomas Hunt of Boughton Monchelsey to Thomas Frankelyn of Chart of certain lands in the parishes of Boughton and Maydestan and Huntynghon, lately purchased of John Joyce.

1534 [43].—15 February 25 Henry VIII. Thomas Frankelyn of Chart next Sutton quitclaims to Nicholas Rych and Thomas Hunt all his right in certain lands, etc., in the parishes of Boughton Monchelsey, Maydestan, and Huntynghon.

1534 [44].—10 February 25 Henry VIII. Demise by Thomas Frankeleyn of Chart next Bocton to Nicholas Rych and Thomas Hunt of all his lands in the parishes of Bocton, Maydestan, and Huntynghon, which he holds of the said Nicholas and Thomas.

1534 [9].—4 February 25 Henry VIII. John Joyce of Boughton Monchelsey quitclaims to Thomas Frankelyn all his right, etc., in his houses, gardens, and lands in the parishes of Boughton, Maydestan, and Huntynghon (Hunton) in the county of Kent, which formerly belonged to Stephen Meryham. Witnesses: Marten Wistell (?), William Meryham, Richard Yong, John Hunt. Seal.

1535 [13].—26 February 13 Henry VIII. Quitclaim by Edmund Lentall of Bocton Monchelsey, husbandman, to Thomas Somer of Shoreham, yeoman, Edward Reve of the same, yeoman, Peter Levenode of Horton, yeoman, of his rights in land in the parishes of Horton, Merden, Hunton, and Maydestan. Seal.

1536 [53].—25 September 28 Henry VIII. The award of Thomas Burbage, Richard Young, Henry Cheseaman, and William Emyett, between William Crompe of Otham, mason, and Alice Hunt of Boughton Monchelsea, widow, touching their respective rights in certain quarries in the parish of Boughton. Four seals.

1548 [50].—1 September 2 Edward VI. Grant by way of sale of Nicholas Rych of Chart next Sutton, yeoman, to Guy Hunt of Boughton Monchelsey, of a piece of land in Boughton. Witnesses: Thomas Frankeley, Richard Ganyatt, Thomas Yong, Thomas Sandell.

1548 [47].—8 September 2 Edward VI. Nicholas Rych of Chart next Sutton, yeoman, for three pounds sterling quitclaims to Guy Hunte of Boughton Monchelsey all his right, etc., in his lands in Boughton.

1573 [14].—Will (office copy) of Alice Hunte of Boughton Monchelsea, widow. "To five poor folks five groats, that is, Mother Marten, Mother Kempe, Mother Jenken, Kinge and Droules, widows; to Alice Hunte my mayd x^s; to every of my son Guye Hunte's children xii^d; to Guye and Soloman Younge xii^d; to Thomas Skones children xii^d, Edward excepted, which Thomas Stone oweth me xxx^s, whereof I give to Alice Hunte x^s, to Edward his son x^s, and the other x^s I give to the said Thomas Skone; to Bartholemew Younge's children xii^d, and to himself xii^d; to Guye Hunte my sone xx^s, in party of payment for the farme of his lands; to Guye Hunte my son my maser bound with silver, my great brasse pott, my great caudren, the bedd in the parlour with a bolster, the great chest in the loft, the table, forme and cubboard in the hall, and all the bedsteddels in the house where I now dweli; to Nicholas Hunte x^s and ii of my silver spones; to Joane my daughter ii silver spones; to Agnes my daughter ii silver spones, the bed that I lye on, the blankett with hym, the best diaper tabell cloth, the second brasse pott; to my daughter Jane my great two eared panne; to Alyce Hunte my third brasse pott, the second caudren, a kettle, the round whyte panne, a skellett, two platters, two pewter dishes, two sawsers, a chafing dishe, a bell candelstiek; to Susan Hunte a payer of sheets, a pillow, a platter, a pewter

dishe, a sawser, and a panne; to Grace Skone a sheete, to Joane a pewter dyshe, to Marye a candlestick, to Alice a sawser, to Joan Fisher a sheete, to Anne the little brasse potte, to Alice xii^d and a candlestick, to Alice Younge xii^d. Witnesses: Nicholas Hunte, Alice Hunte, Guye Hunte. Proved 14 Dec. 1573.

1585 [40].—26 June 27 Elizabeth. Bond of John Collard of Canterbury, brewer, to Richard Joye of Maydestan, yeoman, in £140 to fulfil certain covenants. Witnesses: George Haselam, Stephen Astyn, Ralph Astyn, Nicholas Lede (?). Signed. Seal.

1641 [46].—17 August 17 Charles I. Indenture between Thomas Sharpe of the county of Kent, mercer, of the one part, and James Besbech of Goudhurst, clothier, on the other part. Thomas Sharpe conveys to James Besbech (whose daughter he had married) ten acres of land in the parish of Sandhurst, in the occupation of John Sheather alias Stace, in trust for the joint use of the said Thomas and Elizabeth during their lives and to the longest liver of them. Seal.

THE REPARATION OF ROCHESTER CASTLE.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.L.S., F.S.A.

Soon after taking up my residence in Rochester I became acquainted with the absolute need of prompt action being taken to arrest the progress of the decay of its magnificent Norman Castle. I communicated my views to Mr. Franklin Homan, who went over the keep with me and realized at once that my opinion of its condition was founded upon facts. At his suggestion I wrote a letter to the Corporation upon the subject, which resulted in my being asked to draw up a report as to what I considered it was necessary to do in order to preserve the fabric from further decay. This having been done, a committee was appointed to consider the report. Subsequently it was estimated that what was therein set forth would cost about a thousand pounds, and the Corporation thereupon arranged that this sum should be spent at the rate of about one hundred pounds per annum, and I was asked to superintend the operations.

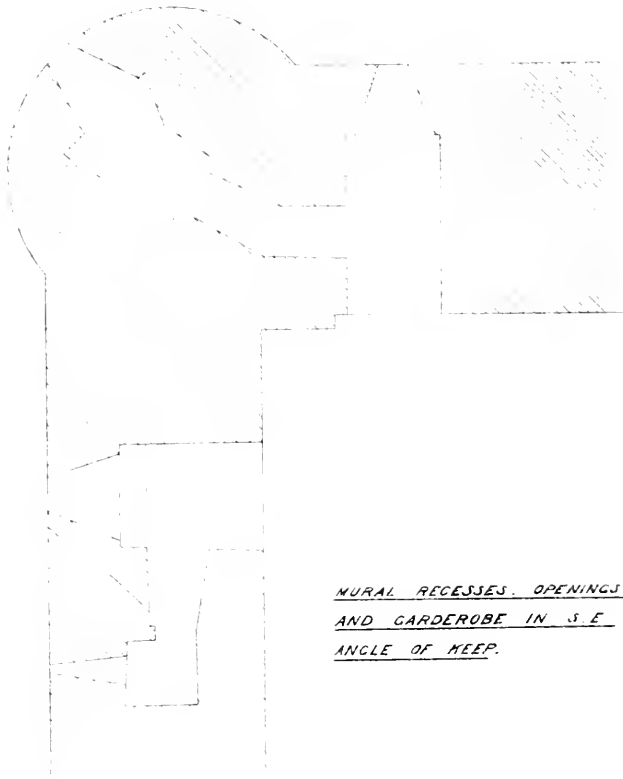
I had originally intended to record the story of the repairs to the Castle after the entire work had been accomplished, but as that will not be the case for at least four years hence, I deemed it wiser to issue this Part, which treats of our labours to the end of 1904.

The first work of any importance taken in hand in the year 1896 was the general reparation of the mural gallery on the northern and western sides of the keep. The piers carrying the arches throughout (especially on the western side) had been reduced by decay and wanton destruction to about half their original size, rendering all very unsafe. These piers were carried up square to the springing of the arches, but we did not deem it necessary to renew the voussoirs of the latter, leaving that for posterity to do should further mischief arise. Most of the windows in the outer face of the keep, from sheer neglect and indifference on the part

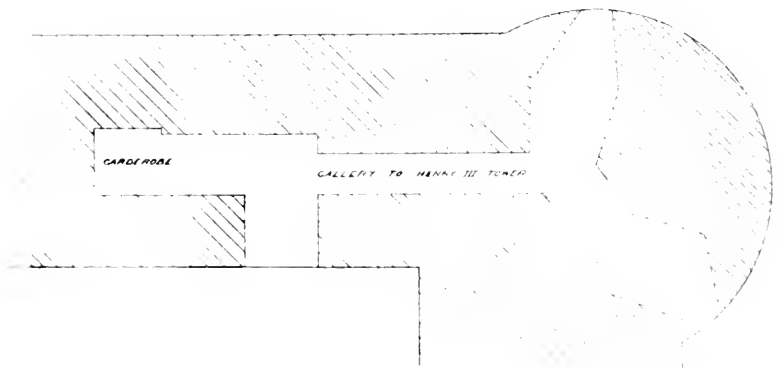
of those who possessed the Castle before it was acquired by the Corporation, have lost their moulded heads and supporting columns ; but those still remaining were thoroughly strengthened and their missing portions renewed, so that they will probably resist the action of the elements for centuries to come if a careful watch be kept over them.

In the year 1897 the important work of repairing the turrets at the angles of the keep was commenced. When their roofs were demolished many years ago, the wall-plates were torn out as well as the rafters, leaving a wide and deep gap, which weathered deeper as time went on, until the support to the battlements was reduced to six or eight inches. These cavities we filled in with masonry flush with the inner face, hence the battlements for the first time for about two centuries rest on a solid foundation. The latter were found to be in such an advanced state of decay that the stones for three or four courses deep were lying loose, the mortar having been almost entirely removed by centuries of whirling winds and other destructive agencies. Before work could be commenced these stones were lifted out of their bed by the hands of the workmen, no tools being needed. The battlements were most carefully dealt with, all crumbling Caen coigus being replaced by new ones of Kentish rag, after which the interior of each merlon was by degrees built up until it became a compact whole, every portion being bonded together, which, in my opinion, is preferable to pouring in concrete. All the merlons were slightly rounded off at the top so that rain could not lodge upon them in future. It is interesting to relate that when the keep was built (A.D. 1126—39) provision was made for a vast number of pigeon-holes in the turrets above the level of the parapet. These penetrated the walls about eighteen inches, and as many of them were immediately beneath the battlements their stability was affected. I caused them to be filled up ; many others we blocked to about four inches of their openings, simply to shew them. These holes for pigeons was a wise arrangement of the Norman builder, as in time of siege when food was scarce the garrison could fall back upon the birds, which in those days probably numbered thousands. As the sequel will shew, it may easily be understood what havoc these birds can do in the course of centuries, and yet they are still retained.

After the turrets had been completed, their junction with the flanking walls on the interior face of the keep was proceeded with ; this was a much-needed work, as all four angles had fallen away to



MURAL RECESSES, OPENINGS
AND CLOSET IN S.E.
ANGLE OF KEEP.



such an extent that at least four cart-loads of stone were used in making good each angle. Subsequently the summits of the four walls engaged our attention. These were covered with tons of accumulated earth and grass, on the removal of which a garden hose fixed to a water-pipe below was brought to bear upon the rugged masonry, thus washing out every particle of earth prior to the work of reparation. The roof line on the southern side was so weathered away that the crowns of two of the arches beneath had collapsed in consequence of the soakage of rain. Instead of restoring them we threw relieving arches over them, leaving the old work as it was to tell its own tale. Where the great fissure was between the Norman work and that of Henry III. we were obliged to remove the arch, as it was rent in twain, and rebuild it entirely, thus enabling us to fill up the fissure and bond the two sides together right back over the vault of the gallery, which had dropped at this part a couple of inches. In order to prevent the rain soaking into the walls in future, we carried up the face of all four walls to one level, thoroughly grouting them at the top with a slight fall inwards. As the northern wall had over the roof-line two rows of pigeon-holes, one row above the other, we had to re-front them so that the wall could be carried up straight above. The bonding of all this masonry with that previously done at the inner angles of the turrets, as already described, made a compact whole, no portion of which is likely to give way for centuries, especially as the mortar used is far superior to that of Norman date.

The beautiful fireplaces were re-pointed and the decayed hearths made sound, also the joist holes of the floors beneath them.

When referring to the rise in the eastern gallery Clark says: "It rises at the south-west angle to accommodate itself to the staircase, and in the centre of the east front to clear the vaults of the garderobes below, and possibly to meet the thrust of the arch in the cross wall."*

The presence of our scaffolding enabled us to enter every opening in the eastern wall of the keep and to prove that no garderobe shafts exist in it. We herewith give a plan of the garderobe beneath the gallery in question, the roof of which does not rise above the level of the gallery floor; the plan also shews the relation of the chamber to that existing in the turret erected by Henry III. There is no shaft connected with this garderobe, nor to that which is

* *Military Mediæval Architecture*, vol. ii., p. 414

adjacent to the apartment used by the governor; there is a wide stone shoot, however, in each which discharged outwards, between the keep and the curtain wall. The only garderobe shafts are those which have been broken into at their bases in the southern and western walls, and the miniature one in the upper dungeon. Taking these facts into consideration, therefore, we are disposed to think that the before-mentioned abrupt rise in the steps in the eastern gallery is due to the wall beneath them having been made solid, to take the thrust of the arcade across the centre of the hall, as Clark implies. When dealing with the summit of these walls we discovered opposite the brattice holes, which exist at the base of the battlements where the timbers relating to them had been embedded across the walls of the keep. Upon these timbers the brattice beams were placed and made fast; these latter extended outwards sufficiently far to admit of a platform being fixed upon them, similar to a scaffold. This was for fighting purposes and from which sundry missiles could be dropped upon the heads of the besiegers. Clark refers to the brattice holes, but he makes no allusion to the approaches to them. These exist in the centre of the battlements on all sides, except the southern, which was destroyed during some repair in modern times, as well as the southern jamb of that on the eastern side. These openings are now blocked, but the jambs still remain, shewing that they were nearly three feet in width.

The little chamber in the north-eastern angle of the first floor, which communicated with the tower of the principal entrance, and where the sentry in charge of it was lodged, was in a bad state of repair, having been used as a roosting place by pigeons for centuries. The walls were so riddled by them that it was possible in some places to get one's arm in between the courses up to the elbow. Instead of merely filling in these gaps with mortar only, we rammed in slices of stone with it, so as to give these destructive birds little chance of doing damage in that obscure hiding place in future. The chamber is very neat, having a vaulted roof and a fireplace. The doorway which led into the tower is now blocked, as may be seen from the outside.

Before we treat of the work done to the fore-building it will be useful to call attention to what Clark has written concerning the chapel or kitchen in that part of the keep. In vol. i., p. 131 of his work on *Medieval Military Architecture* he says: "At Rochester the chapel seems to have been in the fore-building, *high up, beneath the kitchen*"; and at p. 133, "There is a kitchen in the fore-building



Window Discovered in Rochester Castle,

1859

at Rochester, *high up*." He states further, at p. 134, "The kitchen when it was in a distinct chamber was *at the level of the Hall*, or even above it." In vol. ii., p. 418, in describing the same apartment as the *chapel*, he says, "There are two east windows and a large stone drain, which has led to the notion that this room was the kitchen, and no doubt it would have made a very good one." He does not refer to his statement in the first volume, as to the kitchen having been in the fore-building, hence these conflicting accounts tend to shew that he was in doubt about the matter. As the sequel will shew, the surmise that the Norman chapel was in the south-eastern portion of the upper chamber of the keep is probably correct. Under these circumstances we have ventured to call the chamber in the fore-building the kitchen, in the account which follows.

In the year 1899 the reparation of the fore-building was taken in hand and completed. The battlements were found to be in a very ruinous state and a source of danger to the safety of the public, due chiefly to the faulty way in which they had been repaired at some distant period. In every direction vegetation had taken possession of the joints of the masonry; this was traced to its source and carefully eradicated before the new work was bonded into the original masonry.

The eastern end of the great hearth of the kitchen had become literally honeycombed by weather and the ceaseless worrying by pigeons, so much so that its two windows would soon have collapsed. The jambs and voussoirs of the recesses in which the windows were placed had disappeared; the former were made good up to the springing of the arches to give strength to all, but to avoid *restoration* new voussoirs were not introduced. The semi-dome of the smoke shaft of the hearth had long since given way, but what remained of it was grouted and fixed to arrest further decay. The great arch of the hearth had lost several feet of its centre; this was replaced in order to save the remaining voussoirs from dropping out.

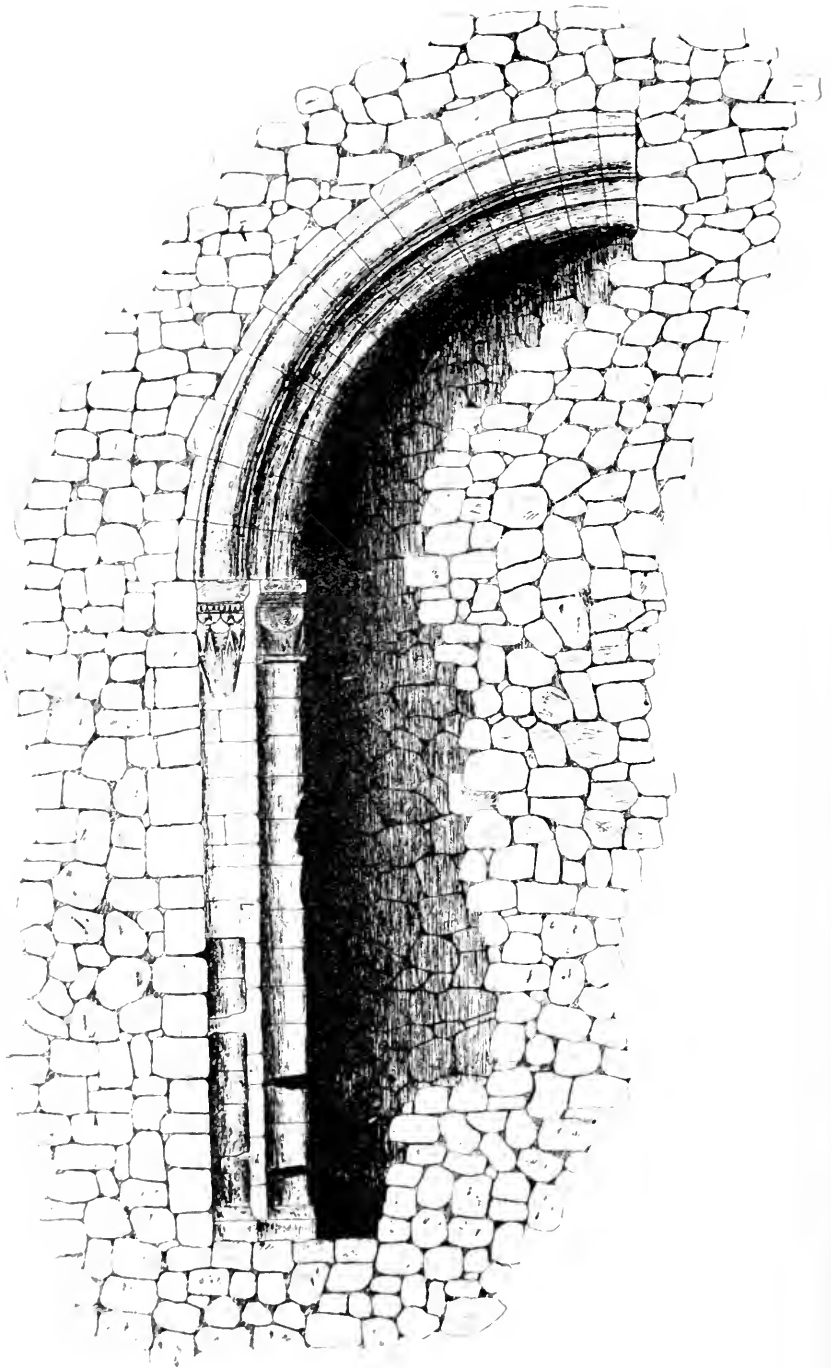
During the repairs to the roof-line of the kitchen an interesting two-light window was discovered in the south wall, *i.e.*, the north wall of the keep. This was blocked up and plastered over on the gallery side of the keep. The whole has now been opened out as shewn in the annexed Plate. Through this window anyone passing along the north gallery could see what was going on upon the roof of the fore-building, and communicate with those defending the stronghold

in the hour of need. Subsequently the roof was raised about six feet, and it was then that the window was closed and plastered over, thus obliterating all traces of its existence on the gallery side. Both roof-lines were carefully preserved during our operations, but the upper line not wholly so, as on the north side it had become so furrowed out by the elements and other causes that it was deemed necessary to fill in the cavity to give support to the battlements.

The so-called "vestibule" beneath the kitchen needed but little repair, what remained of the windows being rendered safe and the bases of their recesses made good.

In the upper dungeon one of its two air-shafts, which had been blocked, was opened, also the shaft leading from the garderobe to the dungeon beneath. This shaft must have been filled up when the late G. T. Clark was writing upon the Keep, as he describes that which we have discovered to be a garderobe as "a recess, perhaps a doorway, perhaps a cupboard, has been opened in the east wall, and fitted with a Tudor door-case" (vol. ii. p. 417). The shaft is 8 feet in depth, 1 foot 5 inches wide, and 1 foot 8 inches from front to rear. The recess, as its arch plainly shews, was originally a narrow Norman one, widened in later times. The face of the base of the shaft, where it entered the lower dungeon, was bricked up; when the bricks were removed the rubbish which had been used to fill up the shaft suddenly rattled out upon the astonished workman.

The operations for the years 1900-1 consisted of the general reparation of the southern interior half of the keep down to the floor level of the hall: also the gallery on that side, and the central divisional wall. The gallery beneath the walk was first dealt with, the roof of which was cracked in all directions, especially where the great fissure occurs at the junction of the original Norman work and the repairs to the south-east angle in the thirteenth century. A large amount of the damage everywhere present in this gallery was due, as in all accessible parts of the keep, to wanton destruction of arches and jambs for the sake of the square stones and vousoirs. These supports having been removed, it was absolutely necessary for the stability of the fabric to replace them. This was done with Kentish rag, a stone we have used throughout the building for coigns, jambs, and arches, so that it may descend to posterity as a distinctive mark of the repairs of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The slight restoration of this portion of the gallery brings out more clearly the fact that Henry III.'s masonry



ARCH OF NORMAN RECESS IN EASTERN WALL OF UPPER
CHAMBER IN SOUTHERN HALF OF THE CASTLE KEEP
ROCHESTER.

was thicker than the original Norman, as shewn in Clark's Plan (vol. ii., p. 412).

When repairing the eastern wall of the upper floor of the keep the presence of the scaffolding enabled a close examination to be made of the half of a large arch turned with Caen stone, which has always been visible there. On detecting the carved capital of one of the columns supporting what remained of the arch, additional interest was aroused, and permission was readily given for a complete research to be made, resulting in the discovery of the columns intact from bases to caps.

When the south-eastern turret of the keep was undermined in the great siege of King John's reign, the turret fell, together with a portion of the flanking walls on either side, carrying with it the corresponding half-arch to that which now remains. When Henry III. rebuilt the angle the arch was not considered, and what remained of it, as well as the recess to which it related, was filled in. I caused a portion of this filling-in to be removed (as shewn in the Illustration) sufficiently to shew the columns, and then re-faced the thirteenth-century work. The question now arises—to what did this bold arch relate? Clark, as we have already said, refers to it as belonging to the Chapel. If this be so, the altar stood in a recess of which this was the frontal arch. If the Norman chapel was in the south-eastern angle of the keep, there is nothing now remaining to shew where it was after the repairs by Henry III. The central wall dividing the keep was next taken in hand; the upper portion, which time and weather had reduced by several feet, was cleared of earth and plants and strongly grouted in such a way that rain could not in future remain upon the top. As we descended with our work to the magnificent arches beneath, we found the largest arch in a most unsafe condition, the key-stone having dropped an inch, and all the voussoirs in the lower order of the western half of it had cracked. The three central voussoirs of the arch were taken out and re-set, and all cracks and fissures most carefully stopped; the rest of the arches were in a fairly good state and only required stopping.

Beneath the great columns of the arcade, where the joist holes of the floor existed, we found that the pigeons had made a home in them for centuries and wrought much havoc. All these orifices were filled in with masonry to within about three inches of the outlet, thus giving greater support to the columns, and at the same time shewing where the joists had been inserted. During our work

upon this central wall we saw abundant evidence that the building had suffered from the ravages of fire: down the wall on both sides, drips of molten lead (from the roof) appeared everywhere, and there was a thick layer of that metal upon the capitals of the columns; this, of course, ran down from the roof and gutters during a conflagration. Other evidence of fire is also shewn by the redness of the Caen stone at various places in the keep.

In writing upon the two garderobes in the southern and western walls of the keep, Clark says: "The openings into them are not original, and probably the shafts were sunk a few feet below the floor, and ended either in cesspools or a drain" (vol. ii., p. 410). As the present openings on the ground floor were made probably by treasure-seekers in the hope of finding something of interest or value at the base of the shafts, it was an easy matter to test the correctness of the above suggestion. They terminate about a foot below the surface in a flat bottom, coated with fine hard mortar. As there was neither drain nor cesspool there must have been some arrangement for emptying them from the interior of the keep, through the front walls where they have been destroyed—perhaps a wooden shutter, moveable when necessary. Neither of the shafts had any external opening. On digging down in front of the shafts in the earth forming the present floor of the keep, a remarkable discovery was made. Further and more extended excavation in the south-west angle of the keep shewed the undisturbed face of the wall continuing below ground to a depth of six feet, when a set-off of 18 inches projection was reached; below this the face was followed a few feet deeper. It now became clear that we were digging into a chamber of the keep which had been filled up in quite recent times. On the news being immediately communicated to the Corporation, accompanied by a request to be allowed to continue the research, I was kindly permitted to open two large pits on either side of the central wall of the keep, one in the centre of the southern half, the other in the north-western angle of the northern half. On both sides the stone floor of the chamber was reached at 14 feet, composed of blocks of Kentish rag grouted with strong mortar. On the south side, the floor ended about in line with the western edge of the pilaster of the central wall: beyond it came the natural gravel, some of which was removed, enabling us to ascertain that the floor was 15 inches in thickness and rested on gravel. On the north side, in the angle above stated, the results were more important. The west wall of the keep had a clean face to 14 feet,

at which level was a set-off of 2 feet projection, and just below, the floor. The north wall, with face also perfect, had a set-off at 6 feet of 10 inches projection, very sharp and level; then the wall for the remaining eight feet had a thickly parged face to the floor and set-off. It must be noted that the set-off at 6 feet corresponds in level with that found on the south wall of the keep, as already mentioned, but its projection is 8 inches less.

Following upon these researches, several trenches were dug along the walls all round the interior of the keep, for the purpose of ascertaining at what level the wooden floor existed which formed the roof of this newly discovered apartment, but no joist holes were found. It was clearly demonstrated by these excavations that the newel stairs in the north-eastern turret commenced within about a foot of where the first step is now, thus corresponding with the ascertained level of the two arches which pierce the central wall of the keep. As matters stand at present it would be rash to conjecture anything; all we can do is to wait patiently, in the hope that the Corporation may at some future time order the entire basement to be cleared out, which might throw light upon the purpose of this part of the fabric. Clark says (p. 410): "The basement is at the average level of the ground outside, and there is no underground chamber." But he apparently made no excavations. Following up these discoveries a trial trench was made across the lower dungeon with similar results. The authorities therefore ordered it to be cleared out. The chamber did not appear to have had a floor, as we excavated below the foundations of its walls without finding any trace of it. The depth of this horrible prison was 17 feet 9 inches from the vaulted roof to the base of the walls. The entrance to it from the keep is by a flight of stone steps; but as the lowest step is 10 feet from the bottom, there was probably a wooden ladder used, so that when the unfortunate prisoner was sent below, the ladder was withdrawn, thus preventing any possible chance of escape. A wooden bridge has now been thrown across the dungeon so that visitors may inspect it advantageously. On the eastern side of the dungeon we found the remains of a cross wall, 4 feet 7 inches from the outer one, its length having been originally 9 feet 2 inches, and height 2 feet 4 inches; upon the top of it had been a beam of timber, as the holes existed where it entered the wall at each end. As the garderobe shaft from the dungeon above, already described, emptied itself into this walled-off space, it was evidently the cesspit used for both dungeons, which added to the horrors of the miserable

existence of those who were incarcerated in the lower dungeon. The only ventilation of the latter was through a hole $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in the north wall immediately under the roof, which is still intact. This vent gradually slants upwards, and opens to the air about 6 feet above the modern entrance to the dungeon.

There are two questions naturally arising from all that we have written concerning the filling-up of the lowest chamber of keep and dungeon, namely, Why, and at what period was it done?

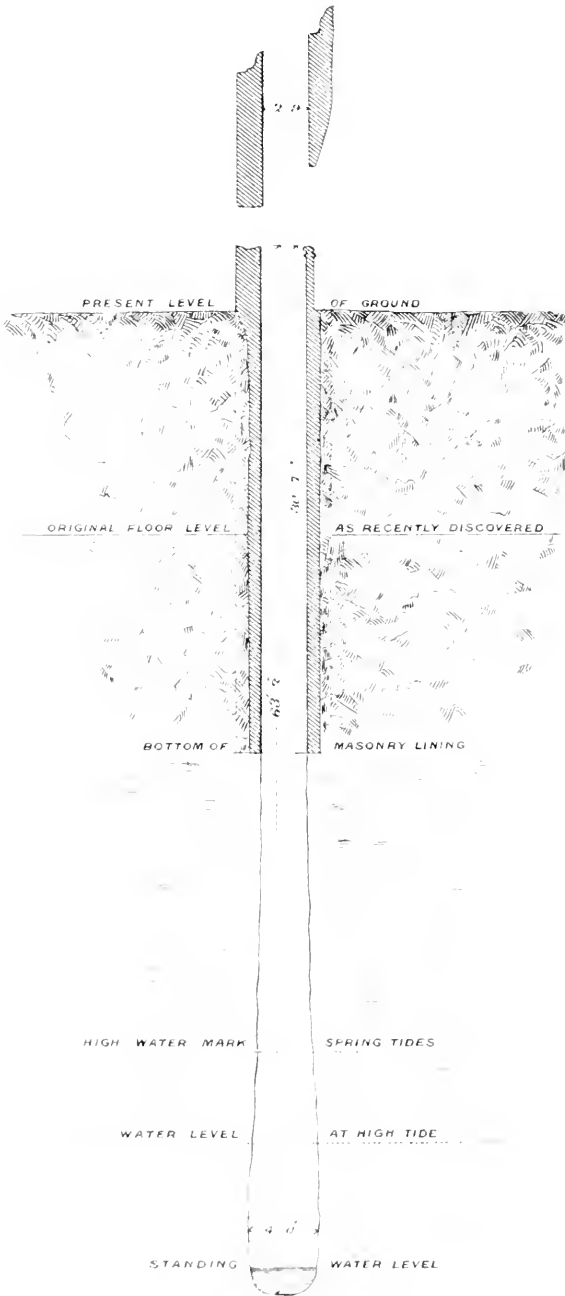
In Fisher's *History of Rochester*, which was published in 1772, occurs the following foot-note at p. 30: "A gentleman informs me that he well remembers the floor timbers of the castle being taken down and sold to one Gimmet, who bought them for the purpose of building a brewhouse on the common." When this was done the basement of the keep presented a dangerous pitfall to those who entered it at the main gate by the drawbridge, in such a state it could not possibly remain for any length of time; we may, therefore, venture to assume that it was filled up for safety of ingress. When this was done, in all probability the two entrances now on a level with the ground outside were cut through the solid walls, the one into the dungeon, the other beneath the drawbridge, as the fragments of pottery, tobacco pipes, scraps of crockery ware, etc., met with during the removal of the earth belonged to the Georgian era, which agrees sufficiently with the date of Fisher's book. During the year 1900 we cleared out the well, of which a section is given in the accompanying Plate. It was disappointing that nothing of interest was found in it, which shewed that it had, in all probability, been emptied at some earlier period.

In the year 1902 the work of making level the floor of the mural gallery of the keep, which has so long been a nuisance to the public, was completed throughout. From the eastern gallery we swept away the unsightly wooden platform existing there. On its removal it was found that the masonry beneath it, including the steps, had been torn away at some period. This we made good, thus bringing it up to its original level at the base of the window inserted in the time of Henry III. in the eastern wall of the keep. As the rise of the missing steps was shewn upon the side walls, we were enabled to replace them in exact position; an extra step, however, was added to make the ascent at this point less abrupt. On filling in the floor of the gallery beyond, into the southern gallery, we saw the traces of another step which had been removed. This was restored, thus rendering this dangerous and dilapidated

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

SECTION THROUGH WELL

1900



walk safe and in perfect condition. During the repairs all the single clumsy wooden rails that had been inserted across the archways opening into the keep from the gallery have been replaced by iron bars, in pairs, which are less obtrusive to the eye, and more efficacious as safeguards to the public.

In the year 1903, as the curtain wall facing the river had become very insecure, we abandoned the keep for the time being and did everything that was possible, in the most careful manner, to save this ancient stretch of masonry from further decay. After the scaffolding was erected we were brought face to face with the ravages which centuries of weathering and the work of birds had wrought upon the wall. It was riddled with holes in every direction, reaching far into the core. In some places the birds had pecked away the mortar to such an extent that, aided by the wind, passages had been made between the face and core.

The section of the wall first dealt with was that opposite the pier. In the upper part of this is a blocked two-light window of the time of Henry III. Having been turned with fire-stone the jambs and arches had almost dissolved away, and in order to preserve its outline on the exterior face it was found necessary to case it with rag-stone to uphold the masonry above, which was liable to fall at any moment. On the interior face we left the fire-stone still exposed to view, as it had not become so worn away and could be easily repaired at any future time. The arch over the recess in which these windows occur was completely gone, and had to be renewed to carry the work above.

The broken edge of the wall facing north, which shews in such an interesting and instructive manner the Roman, Norman, and thirteenth-century periods in juxtaposition, had to be cased for some distance down, as the core of the Norman or central portion, being largely composed of chalk, would have weathered away and caused further damage. The lower part was left untouched. Beneath the above-mentioned windows we restored a line of joist holes which were fast decaying past recognition, thus preserving the floor-line of some building which has disappeared from this spot. On the other side of this wall, facing the river, we were enabled, for the first time, to examine carefully the core of the Roman wall which underlies the Norman masonry erected by Gundulf. The core is 8 feet in height, and at its base is the projecting ledge of the underpinning wall that was erected many years ago to prevent the chalk cliff from further decay, and at the same time to form an

additional support to the great weight of walling above. Upon this ledge a thick layer of weeds and plants had grown; on removing it for the purpose of re-grouting we were rewarded by finding that two or three courses of the Roman facing-stones remained at places undisturbed, and had been incorporated into the modern work below. When the latter was done the joints of the Roman courses were re-pointed, hence it was not possible to detect them from the esplanade beneath.

This fortunate discovery enabled us to ascertain by means of a plumb-line that the wall, including its face, had lost only 2 feet 7 inches of its thickness since its erection, which testifies to the solidity of the masonry and the marvellous excellence of the mortar.

On continuing our work from the southern end of the Roman core a fine length of Gundulf's wall claimed our attention. This portion was in fairly good condition, owing chiefly to the protection afforded by the trees which have grown up upon the chalk cliff that projects several feet along its line. Nothing was done to it beyond filling up the great holes made by pigeons. Where the wall begins to curve towards the south-west angle we opened out some very interesting remains of the thirteenth-century alterations on the interior face, which had long been overgrown and entirely obscured by ivy. After the total destruction of that destructive plant, three mural recesses were exposed, while a fourth was found to be filled in with masonry, on the removal of which we disclosed an opening cut through the wall and splayed in such a way that a watch might be kept upon the bridge on the Strood side of the river. The two centre recesses also possessed openings, and the fourth or southernmost a two-light opening, all of which had been blocked up. On clearing them out we were able to repair the splays, jambs, and arches, and insert an iron stanchion into each opening in order to prevent children getting through them. As the southernmost double opening was too far decayed to repair, we left it as it was.

The thirteenth century builders, after piercing the Norman wall for these openings, built a wall in front of it recessed as above described. When repairing the top of the wall we were able to shew the Norman work, which is a little higher than that of Henry III. in front of it. From the bases of the recesses to the ground all this section of the wall was in a most unsafe state, the stones having been pulled out even to the core of the Norman wall. So great

was the destruction that twenty-five loads of stone were used in making it good. Upon the sides of each recess we could plainly see where the original base had been; we therefore built up to that level. The removal of the ivy not only disclosed all the above interesting details, but it revealed the indications of a cross wall having at one time existed in the centre of the four recesses. Unfortunately it could not be shewn as we would have wished, so we laid the stones of the new work in an irregular manner over the line of the old for a width of 8 feet, which represents that of the latter. This may have been the wall referred to by Clark, at p. 108, as dividing the "Norman castle into a north and south ward," and which passed just north of the fore-building of the keep. I caused an excavation to be made in the broad footpath in front of the wall, but found no trace of a foundation. I also probed for it beyond, in two or three places, and struck masonry far beneath the surface, but this counts for nothing.

Before clearing up I embraced the opportunity of removing some of the turf of the bank which is at the foot of the wall we have been describing, when, as was anticipated, it was found to cover the Roman wall of the city; in fact, the bank represents its curve at this corner. We also discovered that the stones forming the boundary of the footpath at the base of the grass bank had been laid in mortar and bonded into the Roman core, so that the turn of the path, for a certain distance, actually defines the curve of the ancient wall. This is further proof of the accuracy of the boundary line of Roman Rochester we have already placed on record.

The great work recorded in the foregoing pages was accomplished during the Mayoralties of Alderman Sir W. Webb Hayward, Councillor Franklin G. Homan, Alderman W. J. McLellan, Councillors L. A. Goldie, P. J. Neate, C. Tuff, and F. F. Smith, all of whom, together with every member of the Council, gave the work their fullest support and sympathy, which encouraged me throughout to boldly face so difficult and onerous a task. It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge my great indebtedness to them, as well as to the Town Clerk (Mr. Apsley Kennette) for his invaluable assistance and advice. To Mr. W. Banks, F.S.I., the City Surveyor, I am especially grateful. His professional skill surmounted all structural difficulties, while I am alone responsible for the manner in which the work was carried out. The total cost of the repairs up to the end of 1904 was £788 16s. 7d., and

as a set-off to this expenditure the payments by visitors to the Castle from 1896 to 1904 inclusive was £1,093.

In conclusion, it will be a satisfaction to me to state that the repairs which I have been privileged to superintend at Rochester Castle for its present custodians have been conducted with a due regard for the true principles of reparation rather than restoration, with the view of handing down to posterity the noble Castle, not only structurally sound, but with its more prominent and picturesque features rendered safe and secure for centuries.

As an appendix to this report I give copies of two interesting letters relating to the preliminary enquiries that were made in 1780 with a view to the purchase of the Castle by the Government for the purposes of barracks, which were kindly transcribed for me by Captain G. W. Griffith, R.E. :—

LETTER I.

Chatham, 23 *March*, 1780.

DEAR SIR,

The result of my enquiries concerning Rochester Castle is not yet quite so satisfactory as I could wish. I have learned that the Castle, with the land, etc., appertaining, is now the property of Mr. Child, the banker, in London; of *whom* he purchased it or *what* he gave for it I cannot at present find out, and perhaps it may be difficult to obtain a knowledge of the amount of the purchase-money. I have heard that it was a trifling sum. Part of the land has been let upon a building lease, and houses in and about the town have been built thereon, which, however, do not interfere with, and can be of no use to, any of the purposes for which the Castle may be wanted; the rest of the land is chiefly in gardens and rented upon lease by Mr. Penn, an ironmonger in Rochester, and by him let again to different persons; there is a house also contiguous to the Castle which I understand is let by him to the town carter. I am told that the whole of Mr. Penn's lease is nearly expired, but the exact term remaining I cannot say. The quantity of garden-ground, etc., contiguous to the Castle may amount to three or four acres; perhaps the whole would not be wanted. A piece immediately adjoining the Castle and now in Lucerne might be sufficient, but in this respect (not knowing exactly to what uses it may be desired to be converted) I speak only at random, but at the same time with a view to give you every information in my

power. If my enquiries could have been more open (which I am sensible of the propriety of your cautioning me against) I could, perhaps, have acquired some other particulars. It is, however, very certain that the Castle itself is of very little use or no real value to the proprietor. An attempt was made some years ago to pull it down and convert the stone to other uses, but the goodness of the cement baffled their efforts, at least rendered them so tedious and expensive that they soon abandoned the project. What further information I can collect in the course of my enquiries I shall immediately acquaint you with, and am with much esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

GOTHER MANN.

TO LIEUT.-COL. DEBBIEG.

LETTER 2.

20 *May*, 1780.

MY LORD AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN,

In obedience to your Honour's commands directing me to enquire and report upon what terms Mr. Child, the proprietor of Rochester Castle, is willing to part with it to your honours to be converted into barracks, I have conferred with Mr. Palmer, Mr. Child's solicitor (by whose advice I perceive he will be very much governed) on the subject, who informs me that Mr. Child is not in the actual occupation of any part of the premises, unless it be the scite of the castle, of which, on account of the ruinous state it is in, no use at all is at present made, the residue of the premises being let out to 21 different persons for long terms of years, at small yearly rents amounting in the whole to about £10 per annum, whose interests must be purchased (which Mr. Palmer conceives it will be difficult to do) before the board can obtain possession.

That there are other rents, appurtenant and payable to the owner of this Castle, commonly called Castle Guard Rents, issuing out of divers other estates in several counties in England, amounting together to about £20 per annum.

That Mr. Child does not mean, nor indeed can he with propriety, part with the Castle, unless the person who purchases it also purchases those Castle Guard Rents, as those rents are payable to the owner of the Castle.

Mr. Child has no plan whatsoever of the premises, but if your honours, after being acquainted with the difficulties which will attend carrying an agreement thereof into execution and obtaining possession, chuse to treat for a purchase, Mr. Palmer proposes that a plan be taken thereof, which seems absolutely necessary, as part was heretofore sold by Mr. Child's father, other part is claimed by Mr. Brooke, Recorder of Rochester (as Mr. Palmer informs me), and as soon as the plan is taken, and the ground and buildings the property of Mr. Child is ascertained, Mr. Palmer proposes to make your honours an offer; he wishes the plan to be taken by an engineer or overseer of your honours' appointment, whom he will direct. Mr. Child's agent to attend on the spot at Rochester to give the best information he is able of the extent of Mr. Child's property, and when that is done both parties may form a proper judgment of the value, which at present (as the contents are not known) it seems impracticable to do.

I am, my Lord and Hon^{ble} Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

LOUGH CARLETON.

To Hon^{ble} Board of Ordnance.

For permission to publish these letters I am indebted to Major-General Sir Reginald C. Hart, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Commanding the Thames and Medway Defences, also to Colonel G. R. R. Savage, C.R.E., for his kindly assistance in connection therewith.

When enclosing the above to me, Captain Griffith writes as follows:—

HEAD-QUARTERS, THAMES DISTRICT,
BROMPTON BARRACKS.

Chatham, 7 *November*, 1903.

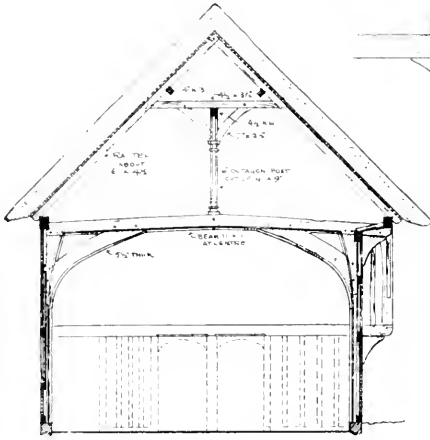
MY DEAR MR. PAYNE,

I have looked up the old letter books, and am sending you copies of the two letters I referred to yesterday. I can trace nothing later, from which I infer the matter was dropped, though a survey I fancy was made, but no copy exists in this office.

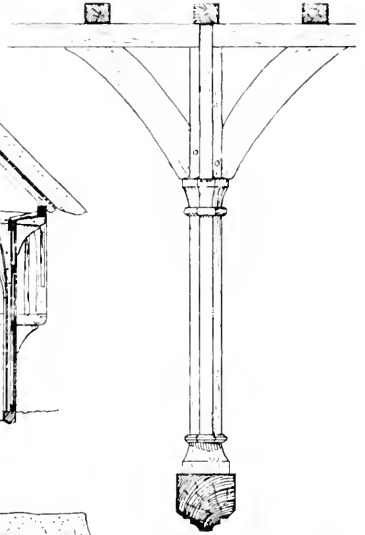
Yours sincerely,

(Signed) G. W. GRIFFITH.

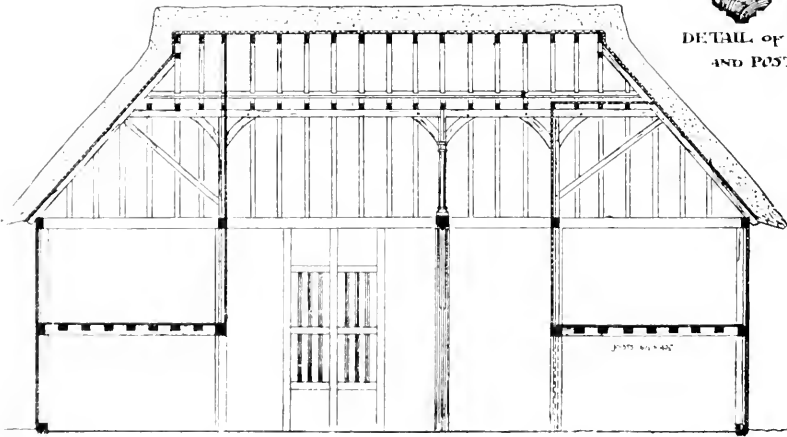
HOUSE • AT • SHORNE •
 NEAR GRAVESEND • KENT •



SECTION ACROSS HALL.



DETAIL OF ROOF BEAM
 AND POST IN HALL.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



ANCIENT TIMBER-FRAMED HOUSE AT SHORNE NEXT GRAVESEND.

BY GEORGE M. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

MR. ROBERT WEIR SCHULTZ of 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C., architect, in reporting to me upon this structure, which he professionally examined, says :—

This house is a typical specimen of the mediæval yeoman's house of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century. A yearly decreasing number of examples of such houses are to be found in the counties of Kent and Sussex, but all more or less altered and cut about, as this has been.

In spite of the numerous alterations and changes which have been effected in this structure from time to time, enough of the old timber-framing, etc., still exists to enable us to form a very accurate idea of the original form and arrangement. Most of this had been covered over by modern plastering or hidden away above later ceilings, etc., and it is due to your care and to the judicious removal of later surface coverings that I have been enabled to prepare the accompanying drawings, which shew the house as it was originally constructed. These drawings are not in any sense complete, as I have only shewn thereon what I have been enabled to verify from existing evidence, but enough has been laid bare to enable me to reconstruct the main lines of the house, and of its sub-divisions, although it has been impossible to fill in every point of detail. I have purposely avoided shewing on these Plans any of the later alterations, as they are of no value for our purpose, and would only have tended to confuse.

This building differs considerably from the two houses of similar date which have already been recorded by you in *Archæologia Cantiana*, viz., "The Old Rectory at Northfleet" (1892) and "Fillingborough Farmhouse, East Chalk" (1894), but it seems to me to represent more nearly the *typical* Kentish yeoman's house than either of those buildings. Several examples of houses, almost identical in every respect with this one, still exist in various parts

of Kent and Sussex—as for example at Sole Street, Pattenden, Hollingbourne, Horsmonden, Cranbrook, Goudhurst, Tenderden, in Kent; and at Robertsbridge, Northiam, Chiddingly, Alfriston, in Sussex.

In plan the building was originally a parallelogram about $45\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. It was subdivided into three parts. In the centre was the hall or houseplace extending the full width and height of the building, and at either end were rooms or offices with chambers over.

The timbers composing the floors of the upper chambers project over the lower framing about 2 feet towards the front only; the framing of the upper part rests on the ends of these timbers, the face of the upper storeys thus standing out in front of the lower, while the timbering of the hall face runs right up without projection. The eaves of the roof are continued right across the front, on the line of the projecting upper face, thus forming that curious and interesting soffit, with its curved braces supporting the eaves plate, which is so characteristic of the early Kent and Sussex cottages, and is all the more interesting in that it is developed directly from the practical structural scheme of the building.

The original roof, with its hipped ends and its beams, posts, rafters, etc., is still intact. These are still black with the smoke and soot of the sixteenth-century wood fires on the floor of the hall, and the old soot-begrimed plaster of the side partitions of the hall is also still in existence above the more modern ceiling of the first floor room, which has been fitted, later, into the upper portion of the original hall. "*Full sooty was hire bour and eek hir halle.*"*

I am of opinion that the sides and divisions of the building were entirely constructed of oak framing, the sole-plates resting on cross plankings of oak, or on strong piles, or stakes driven into the ground to support the framing, that there were no brick footings of any kind, that the spaces between the timbers were filled in with wattle and daub, that the lower floors were of earth, and that the roof was covered with thatch.

It seems quite clear to me that these buildings were erected with materials of the most inexpensive kind, and those most easily procurable, such as oak from the surrounding woods, earth and sand, and straw or reeds.

In this building the slopes of the ends of the roof differ from those of the sides. This would not have been of any consequence

* Chaucer, *The Nonne Preestes Tale*.

in a roof covered with thatch, but would be found somewhat awkward in adjusting the hips of a tiled or slated roof. Many of these cottages are still thatched, as for example the old Clergy House at Alfriston, a house near Horsmonden, the Well House near Northiam, etc.

Distinct traces remain of the original windows; the openings in the hall were filled in with oak bars, set angle-wise, in two tiers, as at Northfleet Rectory. Traces of similar windows can also be seen at the Well House, near Northiam, Sussex. The sill of the front window is high up, being between 6 and 7 feet from the floor, while the back one is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The back window was the longer one of the two. The windows to the lower side chambers were filled in with similar bars. The upper windows had broader openings with mullions between. All these windows may have been protected by inner-hinged or otherwise moveable shutters of wood, and the upper windows may perhaps have had inner frames filled with oiled linen, or skin, or the like, which would let through a certain amount of light, and at the same time keep out the weather.

In your clearance you have brought to light the original entrance door into the hall. This is at the extreme right-hand side. There may probably have been a similar door opposite. The arrangement of the hall is curious, as the main upright timbers and the great cross beam do not come in the centre of the length, but divide the length into two unequal spaces, a narrower one next the door of one-third of the whole length, and a wider one of two-thirds. The windows come centrally in the wider space both at back and front, whereas the door is not in the centre of the narrower space, but at the right-hand side. It is unlikely that, in the hall of a small house like this, there was a screen right across under the main beam, as we so frequently find in larger halls. It is more probable that there was a small screen forming an inner porch, known as the "Speer," immediately inside the door and parallel with the front wall. The fire was no doubt an open one on the floor in the centre of the hall.

There were two rooms on the ground floor to the right of the hall, and these were entered by two doorways in the centre of the partition (see section through Hall): one would be the buttery or larder, and the other may have been a cellar or store, or perhaps a stable or barn. Access to the chamber over was no doubt obtained by means of a rough ladder made out of balks of timber. Several of

these still exist in church towers, etc., as at Hever. This ladder may have been placed against the cross-beam at the point marked (A) on Plan. The lower rooms are about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and the old beams or joists over same, which still exist, measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

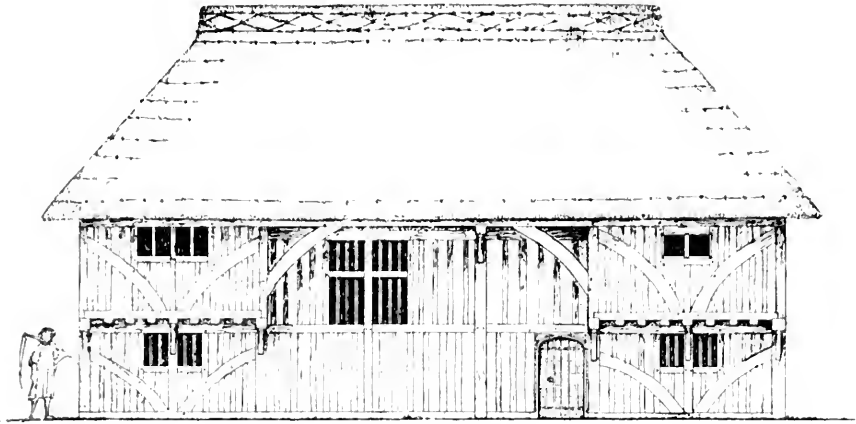
Over the ceiling of this upper chamber there still exists a platform known as the "Balk" or "Scaffold," on which the bacon was no doubt placed. This platform does not exist in the corresponding position over the opposite chamber. It is just possible that there may have been an outlet for the smoke at this end of the roof.

The construction of the roof is very curious. The great beam, which is strongly braced to the main upright posts by curved braces, has, standing on it, an octagonal post of early form (a similar one is shewn in an illustration of a thirteenth-century (?) roof at Charney, in Turner's *Domestic Architecture*). Braces from the top of this post help to support one of the cross ties of the roof, and also a beam 6 inches deep by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, which runs the lengthwise of the building, and is again braced from the partitions at each end of the Hall. On this beam rest the cross ties of the roof, which in turn are pinned to the rafters. A very considerable portion of the weight of the roof is thus taken off the timber-framing of the walls, and is carried on the main beams and uprights instead. The rafters are further tied together and steadied by two pieces of timber of light section, viz., 4 inches by 3 inches, which run along the whole length of the roof and are notched to each rafter. At first sight these look like ordinary purlins, but they exercise none of the duties of a purlin, and are not supported in any way from the main beams.

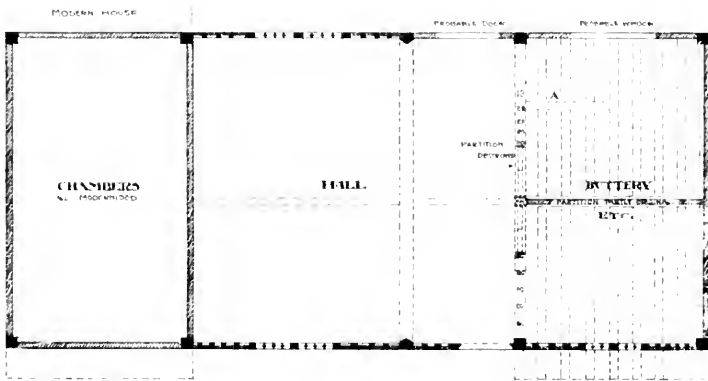
The portion of the building to the left of the hall, where would be the bower or women's chamber, with the "Solar" over it, has been so thoroughly modernized that it is impossible to discover whether there were one or two rooms on the two floors, also where the door or doors were into them. There is a disused steep wheel staircase to the present first-floor rooms, but this, while fairly old, must be later than the original arrangement.

The drawing of the "Front Elevation" which accompanies this report may be looked upon as fairly accurately representing the original appearance of the house. A good deal of the old timbering still exists. It will be observed that, in addition to the main curved braces supporting the eaves plate, there is a smaller brace projecting from the main upright post of the hall, and supporting

HOUSE AT SHORSE,
NEAR GRAVESEND, KENT.



FRONT ELEVATION



GROUND PLAN



the end of the main cross beam, which in its turn helps to support the eaves plate. This main post, beam, and brace is of course not in the centre of the recessed space. An exactly similar arrangement can be observed in several of the other houses of the same period at the places noted above.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that the upper rooms project over the lower ones towards the front only in this house. In some of the other examples they project over at the ends as well. There is an example of this in the same village in a house also belonging to you, and known as "The Old Vicarage." In the ceiling of the room inside, there is a diagonal beam into which the ordinary joists of the front and end are tenoned, and the end of this beam is strutted externally on the angle from a strong angle post.

The detail of the wood-work throughout the house is simple and straightforward; there is no ornamentation, the entrance doorway has a curved head and bevelled spandrels, the external braces are simply curved, the inner braces and uprights are splayed on the angles, and the main beam of the hall is cut in two orders, one a plain splay and the other a flat curve. The main post of the roof is the most architectonic feature of the whole building, and represents the persistency of the early form of the thirteenth century down into the fifteenth century, as is not uncommon in the more primitive village and country work.

By your labours in connection with this house you have made it possible to record accurately yet another example of the smaller Kentish house, and it is sincerely to be desired that other owners of similar historical if somewhat primitive buildings will follow in the same path, and enable archaeologists to obtain accurate records before they are further modernized or disappear.

In presenting to the readers of this Journal the accompanying Illustrations of the example of ancient domestic architecture at Smith Street in Shorne, near Gravesend, with my architect's careful survey, I should have greatly desired to have connected the structure with some of its local antecedents, pointing to its erection, ownership, or occupation, but I regretfully admit that I have none to offer, nor do I know of any circumstances out of which any reliable account could be evolved as to its specific use or origin.

There is, however, immediately contiguous, an ancient flint-built chapel of small dimensions, long since converted into secular uses, having amongst other purposes served as a malt-house (with its steeping vats dug into the floor of the nave), and ultimately, when I acquired it, a portion was appropriated as a stable and cow-house.

In the course of my investigation, we discovered that the chapel was one of the chantries which had fallen a victim to the well-known Act of Parliament 1 Edward VI., and under the operations of the Royal Commissioners appointed to search for concealed lands, it was sold, and the proceeds swept (with other fragments of ecclesiastical spoil) into the coffers of Queen Elizabeth.

In the course of this enquiry the dedication of the chapel was found to be to St. Katherine, a circumstance which had been previously unknown. No record of the institution or induction of any clerk in respect of the chapel has rewarded our researches, and indeed the slender written evidence of the existence of a chapel at all is derived from the circumstance that in a Shorne deed of Confirmation by Walter, Bishop of Rochester, one of the five attesting witnesses is "Nicholas, the Chaplain of Shorne." Since then Mr. Leland L. Duncan kindly drew my attention to the Will of Thomas Davy of "Shorn Streete," dated A.D. 1516, in which occurs the bequest: "To the reparacion of Seynt Kateren Chapell half a quarter of Barley"; and as there is no record of an altar or chantry of St. Katharine at the Parish Church, the legacy is confirmatory of our researches.

It is now necessary for my purpose to make a digression, for the purpose of exhibiting how the tithes of the parish were held during the period under consideration.

Bishop Walter of Rochester, who came to that See in the twelfth year of King Stephen, confirmed by the above Charter to the Monastery of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, the Churches of Shorne and Cobham, which the Monks held from the gift of King Henry I., in pure and perpetual alms; and the Bishop willed that they should possess these churches well, freely, and peaceably to their own use, together with the lands and all the tithes and other things belonging to them. And as he had granted to the Monks a parsonage in the above churches, he granted licence that the Vicars serving yearly in them (who should answer to the Bishop and his officials for the cure of souls) should, with their consent, perform their fealty and due obedience to the Monks. This appropriation was confirmed to

Bermondsey by Archbishop Thomas Becket, and by the Prior and Community of St. Andrew's, Rochester, in the years 1246 and 1270 respectively.

From this it is clear that the tithes of the parish, generally speaking, appertained to the Bermondsey Prior and Community. It also appears that the Parson, to whom the care of souls was delivered, was not a mere removable Vicar or simple representative of that religious house, but that relations were formally created between him and the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Episcopal officials in all that related to the care of souls; and further, in searching the Registry of the Archdeacon of Rochester, I found that under date 27 January 1470, William Peper, the then Shorne incumbent, described himself as the "*perpetual* Vicar of the Parish Church of Shorne."

Leaving for the moment the ownerships of the tithes generally, and also of the vicarial tithes, I would next draw attention to the circumstance that the Prior and Community of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, Rochester, had already become possessed, through the gift of Smallman, of Shorne, of a portion of tithes arising in the manors of Roundal and Thong within the parish, a donation which Bishop Gilbert confirmed in the reign of King Henry II. "to the Church of Rochester and the Monks of God serving there."

With reference to this portion of tithes, it would seem from the Commonwealth Survey of A.D. 1649 that there was then a barn and barnyard called "Moumken" or "Monks" barn lying at Thong, in connection with the portions of tithe of corn and grain arising in the parishes of Shorne and elsewhere. Now, under the same Commonwealth Survey, we find there was also existing a tithe barn and yard at Shorne containing two roods. The Rectory of Shorne remained with the Bermondsey Priory down to the dissolution of the latter in the 29th year of the reign of King Henry VIII., when it was surrendered into the King's hands; all which was confirmed to the King, his heirs, and successors, by the general words of the Act of the 31st year of his reign.

The Church of Shorne accordingly continued to be held by the Crown till the 36th year of King Henry VIII., when that King by instrument under his Privy Seal, of 23 June of that year, conveyed the Rectory appropriate and the Advowson of the Vicarage to the new Dean and Chapter of Rochester, in exchange for their Manor of Southfleet.

The last mentioned barn, having ceased to belong to the Priory of Bermondsey, and now becoming of little use since the conversion of tithes in kind into money rentcharges, was pulled down within the last few years, with the assent of the Dean and Chapter, the owners of the Living—indeed, during the incumbency of the present justly respected Vicar. Now, this title barn was in immediate contiguity to St. Katherine's Chapel, and also to the ancient house which forms the subject of this Paper. The three buildings, indeed, form the three points of an irregular triangle.

The suggestion which I advance, with diffidence, is that the Community of Bermondsey, having for the collection and safe-guarding of their grain and other tithes, occasion to be represented in Shorne, by their bailiffs, labourers, and dependents for the reception, storage, and conversion of their property, and occasionally by clerical members of their own Community, provided the house for residential and storage purposes for their own people, and for their own property. At the adjoining Chapel of St. Katherine's (if it were their's) they would be able to render independently, and receive, when in residence, those daily offices of religion which were in accordance with the requirements of their rule.

I feel that the suggestion is not one which stands on any basis of proof, but I advance it as being the only suggestion that has occurred to me in the matter of the use and appropriation of my old timber-framed house.

May I, in conclusion, suggest that a negative argument in favour of the theory is afforded; in that it would, I conceive, account for the absence of any record of the institution or induction of a Chaplain serving at St. Katharine's Chapel.

NOTES ON BETHERSDEN.

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

THE sale to Mr. Greenwood of the estate lately known as Oakhurst, in Bethersden, suggests the propriety of putting on record some particulars of the descent of the property, which may be of interest in the future, and can be depended on as the result of an examination of the title-deeds I was allowed to make forty years ago.

In the notice of the sale which appeared in the *Kentish Express* of 11 June 1904, the property in question was described as "a residential and sporting estate of 443 acres, consisting of 256 pasture, 108 arable, and 79 woodland; together with the excellent country residence, having an abundant supply of water, and standing in well-kept grounds of over two acres, timbered with handsome oak and other trees, and commanding pleasant views of the surrounding country; also seven cottages, well-arranged buildings, and stabling for 11 horses."

The estate is made up of various small properties brought together at different times. The bulk of it was called Brissenden Farm, as the Green and Bridge close at hand are known as Brissenden Green and Brissenden Bridge. Whether it belonged at an early period to the Brissendens, whose name occurs in the Parochial Registers in 1556, and who were owners or occupiers of land in Bethersden, I cannot say, but they were certainly connected with it at the end of the next century, for in 1699 Elizabeth Reatt of Ashford carried it in marriage to Daniel Brissenden, the owner of Street End, Willesborough. She and her husband died without issue, having bequeathed this property to Daniel Brissenden's sister, Mrs. Adcock, whose daughter or granddaughter, Elizabeth Adcock, married the Rev. George Hearne of Canterbury. About 1770 Mr. and Mrs. Hearne conveyed this farm to Mr. Sharpe. Mr. William Sharpe by his will in 1804 left it, with considerable other property, to his nephews, the Messrs. Avery. Under a deed of partition executed between the brothers, Brissenden Farm fell to the share of Mr. Thomas Avery, on whose death in embarrassed circumstances about 1830 it was sold, subject to some heavy mort-

gages, to Nicolas Roundell Toke, Esq., of Godinton, from whom it came to his only child, Ellen Maria, wife of her cousin, the Rev. Henry Bourchier Wrey of Tawstock, Devon. Mr. and Mrs. Wrey in 1859 joined in a sale of this portion of their estates to Mr. W. H. Mold of Alderwasley in Derbyshire.

About 20 acres between the Ashford and Woodechurch Roads, known as "Maylam's Corner," were conveyed, together with "Hoad's," in 1691, to Maylam, in which family they remained for several generations till, descending in the female line to Rowley, they were sold in 1786 to Mr. Samuel Belcher of Frid in this parish, and, becoming the property of Mr. Sharpe, passed in the same manner as Brissenden Farm to Mr. Mold.

Gable, or Caple Hooke's as it is written in the older deeds, at the foot of the hill leading to Great Chart, was bequeathed by Thomas Usher, a substantial yeoman who lived at Vitter's Oak in this parish, to his son Jacob, who, dying in 1717, left it "share and share alike" between his daughters, Mrs. Back and Mrs. Turner. The whole descended to Mr. Usher Back of Westwell, by whose sons, early in the last century, it was sold to the Messrs. Avery, and so came eventually to Mr. Mold.

Idenden's, or Iekenden's, on the north side of the Ashford Road, originally formed part of the Old Surrenden Estate, but was sold off by Mr. Wood.

Mr. Mold enlarged the house on Brissenden Farm and greatly improved the property, to which he made some additions, and gave it the name of "Oakhurst." He died 28 February 1904.

Adjoining Oakhurst, at the extremity of the parish towards Woodechurch, is a small farm, now called "Vine Hall," probably the abode, certainly the property, of a family named Vinoll who lived in Bethersden in 1570. From Robert Vinoll it came by purchase to John Sharpe of New Inn, Middlesex, gent., a member of the family so long connected with this and the neighbouring parishes of Westwell and Great Chart. By will dated 12 November 1607, he left to his second son, William Sharpe, "the possession and reversion of his house and land purchased of Nicholas Stither in Bethersden; four pieces of land bought of William Hukin, house and land lately purchased of Robert Vinoll; and that called Stogard's land, with land called Christenterne, containing by estimation fourteen acres, and one piece of land and woodland called Marthfield, the gift of his father John Sharpe; an annuity of 20s. issuing out of two parcels of land called Great Wadden and Little Wadden in Beth-

ersden," with the reversion of a house and land at Hinxhill bought of Robert Stede, after the death of his wife Johane, to whom he gave, *inter alia*, "all that his Bedstedle and Bedd and all furniture thereunto belonging, in the chamber where she lyeth, with three pair of Sheets and three pair of Blanketts."

In 1643 James Sharpe, gent., of Nash in Westwell, in view of a marriage between himself and Jane Randolph, daughter of William Randolph, gent., of Biddenden, deceased, covenanted to settle as a jointure "one messuage, one kitchen, one barn, two orchards, one close, and nine pieces of land, containing 33 acres in Bethersden, bounding N. to the King's Street and E. to the land of the heirs of Robert Piers. Also 8 pieces of pasture and wood, called Stalk's meadows and Gallants, containing 22 acres in Bethersden and Woodchurch, bounding W. to the lands of the said James Sharpe. Also 4 pieces containing 24 acres in Bethersden, bounding E. to lands now or late of Isaac Brissenden, S. Engham Farm, N. and W. the King's Street. Also 5 pieces pasture and wood containing 30 acres, called Stogate in Woodchurch, bounding S. King's high way, E. land of David Dervit, N. and W. land of the said James Sharpe. Also 4 pieces of pasture and wood containing 17 acres, called Combarne Land and Combarne field in Bethersden, bounding E. and W. the lands of the said James Sharpe, N. lands of Laurence Brissenden. Also 6 pieces of land and 2 of wood called Christenterne, containing 14 acres in Woodchurch, bounding a lane called Elfess. Also 3 pieces of Marshland containing 16 acres, called Smitherland in Snave. Also 2 messuages, 1 barn, 1 close, 2 orchards, 2 gardens, and 4 pieces of land and meadow containing 7 acres in Bethersden, bounding E. N. S. King's Street, and W. and N. to the lands of the Rectory and Manor of Bethersden. Also 1 piece of land containing 2½ acres in Bethersden, bounding S. N. E. land of heirs of Thomas Piers and the land of heirs of Sir William Lovelace, and W. to the common of pasture there called Lowood, late in tenure of Richard Bull and Miles Norrington." *

The same James Sharpe in 1680 devised to his son Stephen a house in Bethersden Street, with lands thereto belonging, and lands in Woodchurch. Stephen Sharpe, 23 April 1713, gave his moiety of Nash and other property in Westwell, Bethersden, Woodchurch, and elsewhere, not previously bestowed, to his brother William.

* Mr. R. Hovenden informs me he has seen another "settlement" of the same date, etc., containing the same names, but differing from this in the description of the lands.

Much of the Bethersden and Woodchurch property came eventually, as we have seen, to the brothers Avery, and at length by purchase to Mr. Mold, but Vinoll's passed by foreclosure of mortgage to the late Mr. Schreiber of Henhurst in Woodchurch, who, at his death 1 May 1863, left it to his widow for life, with remainder to his nephew.

The Sharpes were seated at Nin-house in Great Chart in the time of Henry VI. In Chart Church there was "in the middle aisle next the west end, a stone with the figures in brass of a man with his 5 wives, 3 on one side and 2 on the other, for William Sharpe and his 5 wives. He died 29 Sept. 1499. In the cross aisle on a white stone a memorial for William Sharpe the elder, who died 1583." John Sharpe was Churchwarden of Westwell 1556. His son John Sharpe "of Westwell" in 1588 gave £50 to the Kent Aid for repelling the Armada. There is an inscription in Westwell Church to his memory: "Hic jacet corpus Johis Sharpe de Nash gen. ætatis 60 añorũ fil. Johis Sharpe de eadem defunct q obiit xii die Novembris anno Dñi 1607." Several members of the family are interred in the Church, but the vault, which is beneath a chantry on the north side, was closed after the burial of Mr. Barling Sharpe, whose only surviving brother, Mr. William Sharpe of Baker's Cross, sold his estate of Nash to Lord Hothfield and died, the last of his race, 23 June 1891, aged 82.

To these "Notes" I add a few particulars supplementary to the account in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., of "Bethersden: its Church and Monumental Inscriptions":—

On the wall of the North, or Frid, Chapel of the Church, an ancient brass has been placed to the memory of "Lidia, wife of Edward Chut of Bethersden, esquire," who died in 1631. She was the daughter of Thomas Gibbon of Bethersden, a descendant of the Gibbons of Hole in Rolvenden, and was buried in the vault under the chapel, the brass being placed on the floor. Sometime before 1857 the brass was removed to Hole. It has now been restored to the church whence it came.

The wall between the churchyard and the high road was built in the incumbency of the Rev. A. F. Smith, and not in that of the Rev. W. Clementson, as I stated by mistake.

The whole Tower, from the belfry floor to the summit, having fallen into a dilapidated condition, was thoroughly repaired in 1896, when the third bell, which had been broken, was re-cast by Mears and Stainbank.

The fourth bell is one of the twenty-eight oldest bells in the Kingdom. It bears the inscription: “✚ In multis annis resonet Campana Johannis,” and probably came from the London foundry of Peter de Weston, who carried on business from 1328 to 1348. Its size is 38½ inches. In the time of Edward VI. there were five great bells in the steeple, and a Sanctus bell.

VICARS.

The name of William Clerke should be inserted in the list of Vicars between Thomas Leche 1433 and William Thomas 1446.

Of John Copley it may be added that he belonged to a Roman Catholic family, and was ordained a priest abroad, but joined the English Church in 1611, and published his reasons for so doing. His father was second cousin once removed to Queen Elizabeth, through the marriage of Anne Copley with Sir Geoffrey Boleyn. The Vicar was married three times. The first wife Rebecca Moone was buried at Pluckley 10 March 1622, as was the second, Alyce, 31 August 1638. The third, Martha, lies with him at Ashford.

The following inscription was formerly in Pluckley Church: “In Obitum Religiossime Matrone Rebeccæ uxoris Johannis Copley Rectoris Hujus Ecclesiæ Pluckley Nobili Mahunorum, alias Moonorum in Pago Cornovallensi Familia Oriundæ, Corpus Huic Sepulehro, Animam Legavit Deo, Decima Die Mensis Martii Ann. Peractæ Salutis 1622.

Here lies embalmd with teares within this tombe
 All that was sublunarie of the moone.
 While this inferior orbe enioyd her shine,
 No Cynthia shewed a radiance more divine.
 Her change being come, heere her externe shell,
 Her essence farr beyond the moone doth dwell.
 Learne mortalls heavenly path with her to tread,
 Yoo shall immortal shine with her being dead.

. levit nepos mæstissimus.

R. O. FFenn” [?].

Richard Rands is described as “a man of good parts and sound principles, but full of vaine, bragging discourse.” He was Chaplain to Henry, 2nd Earl of Peterborough, and with him was joint author of “Halstead’s Genealogies,” a rare folio of family records, published in 1685, of which only some 24 copies were printed. He became Rector of Turvey, Beds, where, on a slab, is an inscription

to his memory : "Hic jaacent reliquiae Ricardi Rands, hujus Ecclesiae Rectoris qui S^{vo} Die Februarij e vitâ Discessit, Anno Domini 1699 aetatis suae 63." He belonged to the family seated at Radwell, Beds.

Jonathan Whiston, "son of Mr. Jonathan Whiston, late of Northampton," graduated 1660. He left his wife, *inter alia*, "a piece of gold money as a curiosity, and all his plate, furniture, implements, etc., on condition that she pay £20 per ann. towards the maintenance of their 4 daughters," of whom Anne, the second, married Nathaniel Hulse of Canterbury, died 21 April 1749, and was buried at St. Andrew's in that city. Into the possession of her descendant, Mr. A. E. Roberts of West Norwood, passed from her (as he believes) the original of the beautiful pedigree of the Hulse Family, of which Hasted made the copy now in the British Museum. Licence was granted 2 May 1698 for the marriage at Hinxhill of Thomas Booth, widower, of Ashford, and Aphra Whistone, widow, of Bethersden.

Henry Hughes was a Minor Canon of Canterbury. His son and successor, Simon Hughes, was baptized in the Cathedral 23 January 1676.

Henry Kent, son of Henry Kent, gent., of Potterne, Wilts, matriculated 1737, aged 18.

William Clementson died at Tunbridge Wells, 1896, aged 75.

ENDOWMENT OF THE LOVELACE CHANTRY. [Liber Eccles. 1535.]

"The certificat of S^r Morys Griffith chauntre prest there.

First a mansion house worthe yerly	vj	viiij
It ^m xl acres of land called Marle, worthe yerly	xxxviiij	iiij
It ^m xxij acres of land worthe yerly	xxv	
It ^m xx acres of land worthe yerly	xxx	
It ^m vj acres of land called Burghefeld, worthe yerly	vj	viiij
It ^m vj acres of land called Oldland, worthe yerly	xiiij	
It ^m xvj acres of land called Boreherst, worthe yerly	xiiij	
It ^m viij acres of land called Welynden, worthe yerly	viij	
It ^m certen lands lying at Romney in the marshe called Brokeland, worthe yerly	vj	
	S ^{ña} vij	vij viij
Whereof deduct for rents resolute yerly	xvijs	
So resteth de claro	vj x viij	
X ^{ma} inde	xiiij-ob' q ^l .	

“In the Parochial Accounts the following very unusual entry appears:—

1552. Item a *base* peare of organes.

“The use of the word ‘base’ is unique, and it is not clear to what peculiarity it might have referred, if indeed to any at all.”—*Archæological Journal*, 1888, p. 156.

9 May 1658, there was collected in Bethersden Church, “for the reliefe of the distressed Protestants, the sum of twenty-eight shillings and three pence,” as was testified by Andrew Symson, Minister, and John Dyne and John Waterman, Churchwardens.

The “Protestants” in question were “churches driven out of Poland, and 20 families driven out of the confines of Bohemia.”

Among the Dering MSS. were the following documents:—

1357. Jo de Malemayes confirms land in Bethersden to Roger de Haulo and Joan his wife.

1361. John de Surrynden of Pluckley confirms land in Bethersden to Sir Wm. de Redlyngg, Rector of Pluckley, and others.

1391. John Surrynden of Pluckley confirms lands and tenements to Bocherfuller and others.

1391. John Surrynden, John Haute, and Christina de Haute, conditions of feoffments of lands to John Bocherfuller and others.

1397. John Bocherfuller and others of Pluckley to John Surrynden of Pluckley, lease for life of lands in Bethersden.

1595. Accounts of the “Administrators” of Laurence Cronchman.

13 Richard 2, 1389. The King granted to William Elys of Canterbury, among other property lately belonging to the attainted Robert Belknap, “un. pastur. vocat. Berbobyndenne in Beatrichdenne et Woodchurch.”

2 Henry 5, 1414. Bertram de Wylmyngton had in “Beteresden lxxx aer’ pastur’ et e aer’ bosc’ vocat’ Grete Lamberden, unum mes’ vocat’ Inner Court, unum mes’ vocat’ Outer Court, clxxvj aer’ pastur’ et xxiiij aer’ bosci.”

Lamberden Wood is still called by the name it bore 500 years ago.

I end my "Notes" with two extracts, one from an old poster in which the last "Squire Witherden" figures:—

"CRICKET EXTRAORDINARY.

On Friday, 13 August 1813, a Single Match of Cricket was played upon the Goodwin Sands, between Mr. Thomas Elgar of Ramsgate and four gentlemen of that town, and Mr. George Witherden of Bethersden and four gentlemen of the Isle of Thanet, after which the health of His Majesty King George the Third was drank with three times three."

The Witherden party scored 22, their opponents 21.

The other from a letter, dated 15 July 1858, addressed to me by the late W. W. T. Baldwin, Esq., of Stede Hill, Harrietsham, owner of Lovelace and Frid Farms:—

"I remember when there was no hard road to approach the Village, and I accompanied my good Father in his Carriage as far as the bottom of Sir Edward Dering's park at Ford Mill, where we were met by the Tenant of Frid Farm in his dung cart, with a board nailed across as a temporary seat for the Squire and his son. We arrived in due course, and in summer, when days were long, found time to return without disaster, but it was a long day's operation."



"ISABEL, COUNTESS OF ATHOL."

(From Dart's *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury*.)

NOTE

ON THE SO-CALLED

TOMB OF THE COUNTESS OF ATHOL

IN THE

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CANTERBURY.

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

IN St. Gabriel's chapel in the crypt of the cathedral church of Canterbury, and under the easternmost of the two arches between the chapel and the crypt ambulatory, is a tomb surmounted by an effigy, which has from time immemorial been known as that of Isabel, Countess of Athol, who died in 1292.

The tomb has been sadly injured, and now consists of a stone step, on which stands the rubble core of the tomb itself, with the freestone effigy of a lady on top. When John Dart published his *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury* in 1726, the tomb seems to have been complete, and his engraving of it shews that the sides were decorated with traceried panels containing shields of arms. From a few remaining fragments it is evident that the sides and ends of the tomb were wrought in alabaster.

A short time ago, arising out of a suggestion that the tomb should be restored by the present representatives of the Countess of Athol, I was led to examine it. A very superficial survey shewed that instead of commemorating a lady who died in 1292, the tomb was at least a century and a half later, and it was quite impossible to connect the heraldry displayed in Dart's engraving with any Countess of Athol at all.

The engraving in question represents the north side of the tomb, which apparently then stood against a blocking

wall to the south, and shews three shields within the traceried panels. Of these the two end shields bore the same arms, *three cinquefoils*, and the middle one *a trivet*.*

So many families bore or bear three cinquefoils for their arms that in the absence of information as to the tinctures it was useless to try and trace them, but a trivet is a very rare charge borne allusively by several branches of the Tryvet family.

The effigy of the lady so closely resembles that of Philippa, Duchess of York (ob. 1431), in the chapel of St. Nicholas in Westminster abbey church, and the two tombs were so obviously originally of the same character and from the same workshop, as to suggest a search for a lady bearing the name of Tryvet who could have been buried at Canterbury about the same time, and for whom a tomb could have been made by the same carvers.

The result of the search was most encouraging. In Archbishop Chichele's Register† at Lambeth is the will, dated 28th July 1421, of one Elizabeth Tryvet. She says nothing about herself, but desires

corpus meum fore sepeliendum in ecclesia Christi Cantuariensis si in Comitatu Kancie me obire contigerit;

and her first bequest is :

Item lego eidem ecclesie unum vestimentum de rubeo velveto cum tunica et dalmatica et capa de eodem albis et aliis apparatis ad eadem.

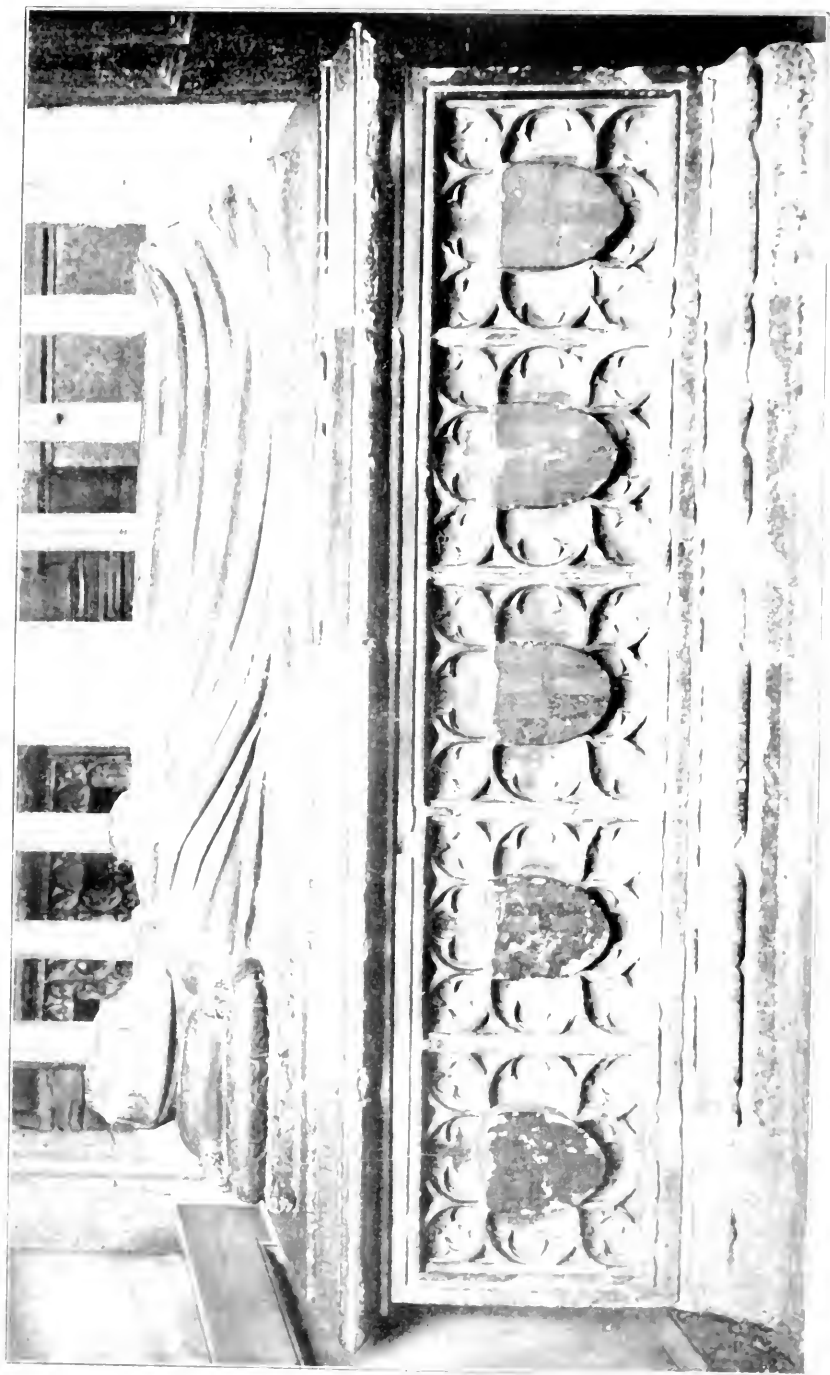
On the verso is the following, which tells us a little more :

Hee est voluntas et legacio Elizabet que
fuit uxor Thome Tryvet militis

In primis voluit et legavit Priori ecclesie Christi Cantuar. unum lectum de viridi cerico cum curtenis et cum apparatu altaris. Item unum vestimentum de velvet videlicet pro presbitero diacono et subdiacono cum una capa de eadem secta. Item unum calicem unum osculatorium argenteum deauratum et duas fiolas de argento una cum aliis rebus usque ad summam centum marcarum (= £66 13s. 4d.).

* Some writers, who knew not what a trivet was, have mistaken this charge for the three conjoined legs in the arms of the Isle of Man.

† Vol. i. f. 442.



TOMB OF PHILIPPA, DUCHESS OF YORK OB. 1431, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHURCH



EFFIGY OF LADY TRYVET OB. 1433 IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CANTERBURY.

Other legacies follow, which do not concern us now. The will was proved 17th December 1433.

Who Elizabeth Tryvet was is somewhat uncertain, beyond the fact that she was the wife of Sir Thomas Tryvet, a knight who owned property in Somerset, Kent, and other counties, and was appointed in or about 1386 the King's Admiral in the South and West; he died in 1388. According to Beltz "the Lady de Trivet" was one of the ladies who were decorated with robes of the Order of the Garter in 1390, notwithstanding that her husband was not a knight of the Order;* and she was again provided with robes of the Order in 1399.† She must therefore have been in high favour at Court during the reign of Richard II. Beltz also states that she "was daughter and heir of sir Philip Timbury, and been first married to Thomas Swinbourne, esq."‡ Who Sir Philip Timbury was I have not yet made out, but the Rev. F. W. Weaver informs me that there was a family of Tymbury resident in Somerset, who seem to have been yeomen or small gentry. Mr. Weaver also points out that Thomas Swynborne, knight, and Elizabeth Tryvet his wife presented to the living of Otterhampton,§ Somerset, in 1406, and the latter again presented to it in 1431, when she is called *relictâ Thome Trevet militis*. Swynborne was therefore her second husband, and not the first, as stated by Beltz.

Sir Thomas Swynborne probably belonged to the Northumbrian and Durham family of that name, who bore: *Per fess gules and silver, three cinquefoils, the one of the other*; and these are no doubt the arms formerly on the Canterbury tomb.

Elizabeth Tryvet survived her second husband until 1433, when she died seized of lands in Somerset and Kent, including

* G. F. Beltz, *Memorials of the Order of the Garter* (London, 1841), 252.

† *Ibid.* 255.

‡ *Ibid.* 252, note 2.

§ The manor of Otterhampton, with the advowson of the church, was one of the properties of Sir Thomas Tryvet (Inq. p.m. 12 Richard II. No. 52), which passed to his wife Elizabeth on his death, and of which she was possessed at the date of her own death (Inq. p.m. 12 Henry VI. No. 35). She was then described as "Elizabetha que fuit uxor Thome Tryvet militis defuncti."

in the latter county the manors of Bocton Alulph and Stouting, with the advowsons of both the churches.

Seeing how liberal a benefactor Lady Tryvet was to the Prior and Convent of Canterbury, there is no difficulty in supposing that she found the honourable burial in the cathedral church which she desired, and the heraldic evidence, as well as the date of the effigy, are, I think, conclusive that her tomb is that under notice.

The effigy is that of an elderly lady in an underdress with tightly buttoned sleeves, which shew at the wrists; a long girded gown which covers the feet, with the sleeves turned up at the wrists like cuffs; and an ample mantle. The head is covered by (1) the barbe or chin band of plaited linen, which also covers the throat, (2) a linen hood closely fitting the face, (3) a cap or veil with finely crimped border, and (4) a second veil or hood, also with a narrow crimped or pleated edging, which hangs over the shoulders. The head rests upon two pillows, the upper of which is set athwart the lower, supported originally by two sitting angels, now sadly mutilated; beneath the feet is a dog. The hands are broken away.

The effigy was originally painted: the gown black, the mantle black with a lining that may have been a dark green, and the second veil white. Of the two pillows, the upper was red and the lower blue. The angels were clothed in black, and the dog was also black.

I have to thank the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., F.S.A., for his information as to the genealogical history of Lady Tryvet, and Mr. W. D. Caröe, M.A., F.S.A., for inducing me to set on foot this enquiry, which has, I trust, settled the identity of the tomb.



TOMB AND EFFIGY OF LADY TRYVET IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CANTERBURY.

VISITATIONS OF THE ARCHDEACON OF
CANTERBURY.*

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

SEASALTER.

[NOTE.—The nave of the old Church of St. Alphege, Seasalter, was pulled down in 1845, and the chancel was left standing for funeral services. The new Church was built in High Street, Whitstable, on the extreme end of Seasalter parish.]

1560. Simon Swarton, for keeping of the bible. They have no curate. The chancel windows and church windows are in decay.

Vol. 1560—84.

1561. That Mr Wootton of Herne keepeth our bible from us, and the money thereof also.

That their Bells are stolen away, and were conveyed to Mr Lynches house at Sandwich.

They neither have bible nor paraphrase. Their Register is not kept, nor hath not been kept this two years, for lack of a curate.

Their chancel windows are in great decay. (Fol. 12.)

Vol. 1561-2.

1569. That the chancel is out of repairs, in the default of Christ Church, Canterbury.

They have no vicar there these eighteen years, the Parson [or Rector] is Christ Church.

They have had no sermons this three years but one.

That Thomas Leavett is a sower of discord in the parish, between neighbour and neighbour, man and wife, not paying the clerk's wages or conformable to no good order.

Vol. 1569.

Visitation of Archbishop Parker, 1569.—Rectory. Impropiator, Christ Church, Canterbury. Vicarage, vacant because in ruin and too great taxation. Curate, none.

Houses in the parish	26
Communicants	78 (Fol. 59.)

* Continued from Vol. XXVI., p. 50.

1574. Our chancel is unrepaired. We have had but two sermons this two years. (Fol. 55.) Vol. 1574—76.

1577. They lack a cover of silver for their Communion Cup. (Fol. 9.)

That the parish did ccess John Bassett at two pence a quarter, and think him well able to pay three pence a quarter, and he will pay nothing to the [parish] clerk for his wages. (Fol. 13.)

Robert Sawyer is cessed at three pence a quarter, and he will pay but two pence, and we think him able to pay three pence to the clerk for his wages.

Thomas Aldy also was cessed at two pence a quarter, for the clerk's wages; he will pay nothing, and he is a married man, and hath dwelt this five or six years from his wife. (Fol. 14.)

Vol. 1577—85.

1585. Upon Wednesdays and Fridays the service hath not been said.

The vicarage-house hath been let come to decay, and not sufficiently repaired by M^r Gardiner, who was vicar of the same, now deceased. (Fol. 22.)

The parsonage is let go to reparations.

We have a fair bible, but not the same which is called the Bishop's bible. (Fol. 23.)

1590. We have not had our quarter sermons; we have had but one this twelvemonth.

Our vicarage-house is greatly in decay. (Fol. 55.)

1591. William Bridge, the churchwarden, for that he negligently cometh to Church.

On the 20th January, when Bridge appeared in Court, he stated: That he being sometime in her Majesty's service and on the sea, whereby he is not at his Parish Church: but when he is at home, he useth to come thither diligently. (Fol. 106.) Vol. 1584—95.

1602. Christopher Browne of Seasalter, baptised his child at Whitstable the twentieth of February, notwithstanding he was admonished by M^r Huffam [Vicar. 1596—1611] that it might not be done without danger of law. M^r Cocke of Whitstable baptised this child. (Fol. 12.)

1608. Richard Pearson, for his misbehaviour and opprobrious railing kind of speeches, uttered at divers times to divers of the

parishioners of Seasalter, and especially for that he on Monday last in Easter week, in the Church of Seasalter, after Divine Service, to the offence of his neighbours, reviled one Bartholomew Morris, being churchwarden, and others also, calling him rogue. (Fol. 100.)
Vol. 1601—6.

That the glass is broken in some places of our chancel, but it shall shortly be repaired again, and all other things about our Church and chancel is sufficiently kept and maintained. (Fol. 25.)
Vol. 1606—10.

1614. Thomas Clinton of Seasalter, for that he went to plough on St. Matthias Day last, being holyday, in the time of Divine Service, and all other most part of the said day, as the common fame is in our parish. (Fol. 137.)

William Long, for suffering his cattle, horse beasts, or other cattle, and one of his servants to work and labour in the fields of the said parish upon St. Matthias day last past in the time of Divine Service, and all or the most part of the said day, as the common fame is in our parish. (Fol. 138.)

Thomas Beale of Seasalter, for causing a child or infant of his to be baptised in the Parish Church of Whitstable, contemning or neglecting his own Parish Church of Seasalter.

On the fourth day of April he appeared in Court and confessed: That he, the said Thomas Beale, had a child christened in the Parish Church of Whitstable, but that was upon this occasion, viz., for that the same Sunday the minister of Seasalter did say service at Whitstable, and he dwelleth nearer Whitstable Church than he doth to Seasalter, and not in contempt or neglect of his own Parish Church, as is detected.* (Fol. 138.)

Nicholas Porte and his wife, for seating of himself and his wife in the uppermost seat of the Church without consent of the churchwardens or leave of the Ordinary.

On the twentieth day of January 1615 Porte appeared in the Court and said: That he and his wife have seated themselves in a seat belonging to the house where he now dwelleth, and that he and his wife some twelve years ago or thereabout, when as

* Edward Goniston, Vicar 1611—1661, also of Whitstable 1611—1637. He died in 1661. On 7 August 1636 information was apparently sent privately to Archbishop Laud of the scandalous lives of thirteen clergymen benefited in or near Canterbury, the most common offence being tavern-haunting and drunkenness, and on the list is Rev. Gonistone, Vicar of Seasalter and Curate of Whitstable.—Cal. of State Papers, 1636-7, p. 89.

he dwelt in the same parish of Seasalter, and in the same house where he now dwelleth, did sit in the seat detected without constraint. (Fol. 146.)

1616. Christopher Tilman of Selling, for refusing to pay his cess for the repairing of the Parish Church of Seasalter, the cess being made in March last, £3 13s. (Fol. 225.)

Robert Bowlder of the parish of Whitstable, for not paying his cess, which he is cessed towards the repairing of the Church of Seasalter, for such lands as he doth occupy in our said parish, the cess being two shillings. (Fol. 227.)

Andrew Pettit of Graveney, for denying to pay his cess towards the reparation of the Parish Church of Seasalter, he being cessed at twenty shillings. (Fol. 241.)

I, Richard Penson, churchwarden of the parish of Seasalter, do present John Pullman of the parish of Swalecliff for denying to pay his cess towards the reparation of the Parish Church of Seasalter, he being lawfully cessed for such lands as he occupieth in the said parish of Seasalter at the sum of twelve shillings of good English money, and the cess wherein he is so cessed beareth date and was made the twenty-third day last past 1616. (Fol. 242.)

Also Mr Christopher Tilman of Selling, for denying to pay his cess towards the reparation of the Church, £4 18s. 8d. (Fol. 242.)

Robert Sayer of St. John's in Thanet for the like, twenty shillings.

When Sayer, on the twenty-third day of September, appeared in Court, he alleged: That he hath not nor had not in his occupation at the time of the cess making above half an acre of land and an house situated in the parish of Seasalter, for which house and land he hath already paid of late towards the repairing of Seasalter Church the sum of twenty shillings upon a former cess. (Fol. 243.)

John Deare, for the like of Whitstable, £3 4s.

Thomas Hlenden of Whitstable, for denying to pay his cess and giving ill speeches to the Court, his cess being 4s. On the twenty-third of September, when Hlenden appeared in Court, he affirmed: That he hath satisfied and paid to Penson, churchwarden of Seasalter, the cess detected. (Fol. 244.)

Thomas Crathorne, victualer, for suffering William the son of John Menvil and other his consorts to play at cards in the time of Divine Service upon Sunday, then found by the sidesman Nathan Flecher.

On the second day of December Crathorne stated : That William the son of John Menvil did play at cards as is detected, but saith that it was against his will, and that he was himself at Church at the time. (Fol. 252.)

Alice the wife of Thomas Crathorne, for a common sweaver and a brawling scowld, and withal will be drunk exceedingly. (Fol. 253.)

Edward Fedge, for a quarreling drunkard both at home and abroad. (Fol. 245.)

We, the churchwardens and sidesmen whose names are hereunder subscribed, do present Thomas Ower of the parish of Seasalter :—

1. For not coming to Church duly upon sabbath days.

2. For disturbing the churchwarden in the business belonging to his office, and in causing of troubles in setting the whole parish together by the ears.

3. For not standing up at the time of the Creed, and when the Gospel is read, according to the canons in that case provided.

4. Because he did use unreverent speeches to the churchwarden, etc.

Vol. 1610—17, Part 1.

1617. We, the churchwardens of the parish of Seasalter, do present Stephen Sayer, late of our parish, and now of the parish of Hearne, for refusing to pay the sum of twenty-three shillings for a cess made the fourth day of March last, for certain lands lying in our parish of Seasalter three shillings, and his ability, being an indweller at the time of the making of his cess, twenty shillings. (This amount he paid in Court to the Churchwardens.) (Fol. 17.)

Vol. 1616—18.

1619. Our chancel is much decayed in the pavement thereof, which is broken up, and the clerk's seat broken. One John Milksted of our parish farmeth the parsonage. (Fol. 59.)

1620. Thomas Breade of the parish, for profaning the sabbath by making of hay, in shaking the straw about, and pouting the same, a little after evening prayer, upon one sabbath day only, when he was both at morning and evening prayer.

William Menvill of the parish, for going to sea upon the sabbath days in the time of Divine Service with passengers. (Fol. 99.)

1622. Anthony Haddes, victualer, of our parish of Seasalter, for calling of Thomas Crathorne, one of the churchwardens of the same parish, "prating, lying old knave," or the like foul terms in

effect, which words the said Hadde did utter to, and of him the said churchwarden, upon a Sunday in the afternoon, after evening prayer, happening since the Feast of St. John the Baptist last past in the Church of Seasalter aforesaid, and upon this occasion and no other he used these words with others, for that the churchwardens had caused one of the sidesmen of the same parish to go unto the house of the said Haddes to see what company he had in his house in the time of Divine Service. (Fol. 156.)

Vol. 1610—17, Part II.

1689. John Mildnell of the parish, for not tileing the chancel.

On the fifteenth day of May he appeared and alleged that he is at present tenant to the Tithes of Seasalter, and that Mr Elliott, who is the immediate tenant to the Church of Canterbury, of whom the same is held in lease, hath ordered him to repair the chancel presented, and he will take care to repair the same by Michaelmas next. (Fol. 153.)

Vol. 1675—89.

SWALECLIFFE.

1560. They present that the servant of Thomas Lowne hath sixteen pence in money belonging to the Church, which they cannot have.

Vol. 1560—84.

1561. They lack the Homilies and Psalter. That the youth of this parish do come seldom to the Church.

Vol. 1561-2.

1565. Our Church is in great decay, and like to come to utter ruin unless some speedy remedy may be had therein, for the parish is so poor that they are not able to repair the same, unless they may have some help of the land within the parish, whereof we would pay two pence the acre, which would amount to the sum of £8; and we think our Church and the keeping of the churchyard will stand us more.

Vol. 1565.

1567. We present that the Church is not glazed, by means whereof the doves and other fowls defile their Church, and the parish is not able to mend the same, without it may please you that the rest of the cess that was made may be levied, which we cannot get unless we have your aid. The churchyard is not enclosed, and hogs dig up the graves there, which is not comely or meet.

Vol. 1566-7.

1569. That the place where the altar stood is not paved, and we lack a cloth to lay uppermost on the table.

The churchyard is not enclosed.

That our Parson hath one other benefice, called Luddenham, beside Faversham, and that as he saith is letten out to farm.

That one Alexander Consant received a cow which belonged to the Church, and hath not made an account to the parish for her.

Vol. 1569.

Archbishop Parker's Visitation, 1569.—Rectory. Patron, The Lord of Somerset. Rector, George Bassett, who is married and lives there; he has also the Rectory of Luddenham, in the Deanery of Ospringe; he is hospitable according to his means; does not preach, has no licence to preach, and is not a graduate.

Houses in the parish	10
Communicants	29 (Fol. 59.)

1578. We lack a cover to our Communion Cup and a surplice, and our Church is not repaired. (Fol. 5.)

1579. Our Church is not repaired, nor the churchyard fenced. (Fol. 55.)

1581. We lack a cover to our Communion Cup. Our churchyard is now well enclosed. (Fol. 104.) Vol. 1577—85.

1596. Mr Corke, Rector of Swaylecliff [1587—1610] and Curate of Whitstable.

1. That when excommunications sent out of this Court come into his hands he keepeth them and doth not announce them accordingly.

2. That he suffereth excommunicated persons to come and resort in his Parish Church in time of Divine Service, so knowing them so to stand excommunicate.

3. That he useth to alter the penance both for the time and manner of such as have been enjoined their penance in his parish by order of this Court, and namely of one Simons.

4. That he keepeth in his hand certain briefs and the money by them collected, and will return neither money nor briefs as he ought so to do.

5. That he useth to marry divers persons [in] times prohibited without licence from the Ordinary. When he appeared in Court

he said: That he kept in his hand certain list of excommunications sent out against one Fuller and warnings for not being examined, being witnesses sworn in this Court at this person's suit against one John Sant, and warned them not, because the said suit being agreed before the said case were come to his hand he thought it needless to demand them, and hath suffered the said parties to come to Church to Divine Service, they yet standing so excommunicate.

Thirdly, that whereas the said Simons was enjoined penance to be performed in time of Divine Service in a sheet, he suffered him to do it before service began without any sheet at all, contrary to the schedule which came into his hands in that behalf. And as to the 4 and 5, that since Christmas last he married one Kemp and his wife at Swaylecliffe, being parishioners. (Fol. 31.)

Vol. 1584—95, Part II.

1606. That our churchwarden of the last year hath not as yet given up his account, neither do we know when he will. (Fol. 28.)

Vol. 1606—10.

1607. Our chancel is in decay in the tiles, glass, with the pavement thereof, in default of M^r Corke our parson. (Fol. 76.)

1608. William Corke, clerk, our parson, for that he doth not at any time instruct the youth and ignorant persons of our parish in the Ten Commandments and articles of the belief, and in the Lord's Prayer, or instruct them in the Catechism.

The said M^r Corke, our parson, for that the chancel wanteth tiling and glazing, and the chancel door is broken. (Fol. 162.)

1616. The fence of our churchyard is somewhat decayed, which we purpose to repair as soon as we conveniently may.

Vol. 1610—17.

1639. Alexander Oliver, for that he refuseth to pay his cess for ability, being cessed at 7s. 4d. towards the reparation of the Church.

On the twenty-sixth of June he appeared in Court and confessed that he is much over cessed in the cess without any just cause at all, only upon the resolute determination of John Ewell, the now churchwarden, that so he should be cessed let him defend it as he could. (Fol. 7.)

Vol. 1639—81.

1662. . . . Fox, wife of Henry Fox of the said parish, for practising midwifery without licence. (Fol. 184.) Vol. 1639—66.

1679. . . . Cuckow, rector of the parish, for not repairing of his parsonage and barn.

On the 7th day of November the Rector appeared in Court and said: That as to the barn and that part of the barn presented, namely the thatching and timber work, he doth say it is in good repair, but the doors of the said barn and the timber thereof are altogether decayed, which he is willing and will repair by the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, which time is allotted to him by the Surrogate of this Court, and to certify of the said repair the next Court day after the time limited for the repair of the barn. (Fol. 23.) Vol. 1675—89.

1706. Robert Flatman of the Nunnery of St. Sepulchre, near Canterbury, presented from Swaylecliff for the non payment of two cesses, 20s.

Stephen Brown of Canterbury, also for non-payment of one church cess, 7s. (Fol. 76.) Vol. 1678—1735.

WESTBERE.

1560. The parsonage is in decay, John Coppin and John Child having the sequestration. Vol. 1560—84.

1569. That when the parson is absent the parish clerk readeth the service.

That the Parson is not resident upon his benefice.

That Matthew Tanner and one Thomas, servant unto Mr Giles, have not received the Communion at Easter last past nor since then.

That the parson there hath two benefices, one in Essex, and the other Westbere, and that he keepeth no hospitality.

William Symon, Robert Kenne, Nicholas Lovett, and Matthew Tanner, for that they dwell so far from their own Church come now to the Parish Church of Westbere. And for that William Symon and his household have not received the Communion in the year according to the ministrations.

That Robert Holte is a sorcerer as it is thought, and that he hath been suspected in times past of the same thing. Vol. 1569.

Archbishop Parker's Visitation, 1569.—Rectory. Patron, The Queen. Rector, Magister Edward Barker, B.D., who is married, and resides there; has one benefice; is hospitable; he preaches, and has a licence to preach.

Houses in the parish	. . .	21
Communicants	. . .	80

1577. We lack a cover of silver to our Communion Cup; we have a cover but not of silver.*

Edmund Allen hath not been at Church above twice these seven weeks, and the churchwardens have demanded the cause thereof, and he answereth them that he will answer it himself. (Fol. 3.)

1578. Our parsonage, barn, and other the out-houses are not repaired. Our parson is not resident, neither doth he give anything to the poor. We have had but one sermon this three quarters of a year. (Fol. 55.) Vol. 1577—85.

1600. That our Church porch wanteth sufficient reparations (Fol. 249.)

Also we present our Minister for that neither he nor any other for him hath preached in our Church by the space of one whole year. (Fol. 250.) Vol. 1584—95, Part II.

1602. Our Church steeple wanteth reparation by reason that the timber within the steeple is loose and ready to decay. (Fol. 6.)

Gilbert Hopkin refuses to pay a cess for the reparation of the steeple, the sum of nine shillings. (Fol. 22.)

1603. Gilbert Hopkin of our parish, for that he refuseth to pay a cess which is made for the reparation of our Church and the steeple, he being cessed at 4s. 6d. (Fol. 62.)

1604. John Johnson and Thomas Adams, dwelling not far from Rushbourne and in Westbere parish as the common fame and opinion is, for that by the space of these seven months last past have not frequented the Church of Westbere, neither have they received the Holy Communion in the said Church these seven months last past. (Fol. 100.) Vol. 1601—6.

* The present paten cover is inscribed 1578. (See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., p. 377.)

WHITSTABLE.

1560. They have no Curate. Those whose names follow do not come to Church: Richard Lemas, John Wraye, Humphrey Selherst, John Spererooffe. Vol. 1560—84.

1561. They have neither parson nor vicar. Vol. 1561-2.

1562. That the parsonage is in decay, the fault thereof is in the Bishop of Canterbury. Vol. 1562-3.

1569. That there are divers that have not communicated according to the laws appointed, whose names shall be certified in writing with as much speed as may be possible.

That our Curate hath a benefice which is a mile or so, called Swalecliffe, and is resident upon the same, and he saith he came by it lawfully.

That William Holoway doth refuse to pay anything to the poor man's box, and is found able by the parish. Vol. 1569.

Archbishop Parker's Visitation, 1569.—Rectory. Impropriator, The Abp. of Canterbury. Curate, George Bassett, Rector of Swaylecliff.

Houses in the parish	95
Communicants	288 (Fol. 59.)

1578. Our chancel is not sufficiently repaired for lack of glazing. Also our parson hath not preached nor caused to be preached any sermons this year.

It was stated in Court: There had been five sermons or thereabouts within these twelve months preached in the Parish Church of Whitstable by M^r George Bassett and M^r Albert Bassett his son, by my lord's appointment, they being public preachers lawfully licensed.

John Wilkins be slothful in coming to the Church, and because he is a poor man we cannot take the fine of twelve pence. (Fol. 30.)

1579. Andrew Smith and William Smith, for that they have not had our chancel paved and decently amended where the ground was broken to bury John Smith and his wife, their uncle and aunt, and they being administrators to his goods. (Fol. 74.)

1582. They have no silk cushion for the pulpit. (Fol. 98.)

1584. John Smethe the younger, for felling a great oak growing upon the Church land and selling the same from the ground, whereas now we stand in lack of the same to repair our Church.

William Collis, harrowing on Sunday and in the time of Divine Service. Vol. 1577—85.

1586. Thomas Lewes, butcher, for keeping open his shop on the holy days in the time of Divine Service, and keeping open his shop on the Sundays, and for unreverent behaving himself to the Minister. (Fol. 33.)

1591. We, the churchwardens and sidesmen of Norton, present John Halfnothe of Whitstable, late churchwarden of our parish [Norton], for that he plucked down when he was warden our font made of stone and lead, very comely and handsome, and instead thereof hath placed a far worse made of a piece of wood or timber of joiner's work, and also a bason in it, which also our Minister misliketh.

On the 7th day of July when Halfnothe appeared in Court he stated: That he, being churchwarden of Norton, did take down a font made of stone and lead standing in the Church there, which he did for that the said font was broke in the bottom, both in the lead and stone work, and stood very unfitly and unseemly in the Church there, not being used for the administrations of the sacrament of baptism by the space of twenty years together, and instead thereof he set up a new one in the Church with the consent of the parishioners much better and more convenient than the other, being of wainscot and covered decently, but he saith that the water therein is held in a bason. (Fol. 91.)

1592. John Sawer and William Mason, for brawling and chiding in the churchyard one Sunday, and for fighting one other Sunday. (Fol. 125.)

1594. We present that the chest wherein the stock of the Church and poor with the evidences and writings of account lieth hath but one lock, which is in the keeping of our churchwarden, whereby sometimes the said evidences and bill of accounts are beaselled [embezzled] away.

There is a great want of a comely pew and desk for our Minister to read the chapters and Divine Service, to stand in some heighth that the people may the better hear.

That there was a cope of red branched damask sold by John Harker when he was last churchwarden, and he hath not brought in his account of the said cope since 1587, and he detaineth a piece of evidence which was delivered him by the clerk the same year aforesaid. (Fol. 149.)

We present that the whole frame which our bells hangeth in is greatly decayed, and also divers pews in our Church are out of repair. The pew for our Minister that was presented the last year is not yet made and begun. (Fol. 157.)

John Harker, the younger, for withholding some portion of the poor's money since he was collector for the poor the last year. (Fol. 157.)

1595. We present our Minister for not saying service in due time and sometimes not at all.

2. Also Wednesdays and Fridays we have no prayers as we ought.

3. Our Minister doth not catechise our children and servants as he ought to do. (Fol. 176.)

1596. We have not the first and second tomes of Homilies. (Fol. 176.)

Vol. 1584—95.

1597. John Newstreet, that he hath taken upon himself to prove by his oath that one Simons of Whitstable had done his penance according as he was enjoined, whereas the said Simons never did his penance in such manner, and thereby he took a false oath in this Court before the Judge of this Court for the time being. Newstreet confessed that he took such an oath, and did think that he took a true oath because he saw the said Simon do a penance before service in Whitstable Church, which done he saw M^r Corke the Minister there write upon the schedule that the said Simons had performed his penance according to the said schedule, which was enjoined him by order of this Court aforesaid, not proving the contents of the said schedule or monition, but taking it to be true because the said M^r Corke had so written as aforesaid, but now he confesseth that he was greatly over sure therein. (Fol. 32.)

Thomas Forminger for not paying his cess, which he was cessed at for the poor.

Henry Qusted for the like. (Fol. 82.)

1599. For those that neglect their coming to Church according to the Statute, we present Mary Gantlett wife of Thomas Gantlett.

She explained: That she had not been dwelling within the parish of Whitstable by the space of this last year last past, and is now dwelling in Ratcliffe near London. (Fol. 203.)

We present John Wilkins for going about the street in woman's apparel, being the parish clerk at that time.

His explanation to the Court was: That at a marriage in a merriment he did disguise himself in his wife's apparel to make some mirth to the company. (Fol. 20.)

1600. We present that our churchyard is neither so cleanly kept and maintained as it ought, but the Church porch be annoyed with sheddowing of kine and sheep and such like.

It was explained in Court: That Mr Turner's cattle, both kine and sheep (he being parson there), do much annoy and foul the churchyard with their dung, and that the churchyard dikes be not kept as they ought, which dikes are to be kept and scoured by the parishioners of the parish. (Fol. 217.)

1601. We do present William Cole, for that he doth deny to pay to the collection according as it is appointed by the parishioners, and also for that he did misuse the churchwarden and also the rest of the parishioners upon Sunday being the fourth of January. (Fol. 258.)

Vol. 1584—95, Part II.

1603. Clement Long on Sunday the third of April in time of public prayer for the King,* he did sit with his hat on his head, and being by Mr Corke admonished thereof did laugh at him and behave himself very unseemly. (Fol. 61.)

1606. One Richard Bodill in his heat called our Minister scandalous fellow, but we cannot say he is a railer, that is to say in our understanding, or that he useth to rail at any of his neighbours. (Fol. 170.)

1607. Martin Stockes of Whitstable hath stopped up an usual way leading to Seasalter Church. (Fol. 95.)

1608. We want a chest for the alms of the poor. Our Minister doth not catechise the youth. (Fol. 116.)

* James I. succeeded to the throne 24th March 1602-3.

1609. Richard Waight of the parish of Whitstable, butcher, for opening his shop window and selling out flesh on the Sabbath Days, obstinately refusing to come to Church, being thereunto presented by the churchwardens. (Fol. 194.) Vol. 1608-9.

1611. John Whighton, for extraordinary swearing and blaspheming, for ribaldry in undoing of his hose, being very unseemly in the alehouse.

The said John Whighton, for haunting ale-houses in the time of service and sermon time, and being admonished to come unto the Church by the churchwardens and sidesmen he refused, saying he would not follow a company of dog-whippers,* and so would not come at all. (Fol. 18.)

1611. Ann the wife of Robert Wren, for not coming to the Church to give God thanks after her deliverance of child. (Fol. 38.)

1613. That by reason of the smallness of our parish we have prayers read in our Church upon Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent time only as by this is required.

Mr Gooneston is our Curate, who doth not catechise as by this article is required. (Fol. 99.)

1614. John Deere of the parish of Whitstable, for that he annoying very much the Church way or way to the Church of Seasalter, and being admonished thereof by the churchwarden there, Richard Pawson, the said Deere gave the churchwarden very foul words as the common fame is in our said parish, and as the said churchwarden himself by these presents on his [oath affirmed. (Fol. 137.)

John Whiter of the parish of Whitstable, for the burial of his wife in Seasalter, and not paying the clerk his due.

John Hather, for not paying of the clerk's wages. (Fol. 139.)

That Thomas Fox, the elder, upon the twenty-seventh day of the month of June last past, being in a drink distempered, did in the Church of Whitstable aforesaid in the service time interrupt the preacher by rude repetition after him, and by his most profane swearing of

* Dog-whipper, an official formerly employed to whip dogs out of a church or chapel, locally retained as an appellation of a sexton or beadle. (*Eng. Dict.*, Edited by Dr. Murray.)

most horrible and fearful oaths to the great profanation of God's holy name and evil example and offence unto others.

On the 19th day of September when Thomas Fox appeared in Court, he said: That he being a sleep in service time and being suddenly awakened by one who sat near to him, said as he now remembers he used a participle in the sermon time. (Fol. 157.)

1617. Ralph Manton, parish clerk, for foddering his kine in the churchyard and for pasturing them there, whereby the graves are rooted down with their feet and the Church dykes rooted down, and we do present him for laying the dung or sullage that comes from his house in the churchyard. (Fol. 273.) Vol. 1610—17.

1620. George Davis, for practising the office of a midwife without licence. (Fol. 165.) Vol. 1619—21.

1626. We present that Raphael Manton, our parish clerk, doth upon every other Sunday read Divine Service in our said Parish Church, and doth commonly bury our dead, the censuring whereof we leave to the Court.

On the 14th day of February when he appeared in Court, he confessed: That he hath upon every other Sunday read some prayers and the first and second lessons, and hath ordinarily buried the dead in the said parish of Whitstable. He was ordered not to read prayers or bury the dead. (Fol. 279.)

Vol. 1610—17, Part II.

1637. . . . Smith of Whitstable, widow, for using the office of a midwife without licence and admission. (Fol. 137.)

1638. We present Sir John Row, Knight, of the parish of Boughton under the Blean, for that he refuseth to pay his cess for the reparation of our Church, being 3s. 4d. Vol. 1636—39.

1640. Our Church and chancel with all things belonging to them both within and without are or shall be suddenly well and sufficiently repaired. (Fol. 38.) Vol. 1639—81.

1668. George Marlow, for that he hath rent the tithes belonging to the Parsonage of Whitstable for these three years ending at Our Lady Day last past, and that there wants some small matter of glazing about the windows.

On the 6th day of May he appeared and promised to do this in a month's time. (Fol. 152.)

1672. George Marlow, for not repairing the chancel.

On the 17th day of July he alleged: That he hath left the said Parsonage ever since last Michaelmas, neither hath he anything to do with receiving the tithes only as he is desired to secure them, there being now a suit betwixt the heirs of his late landlord Sir John Willoughby and another person, who shall have right to the said parsonage tithes of Whitstable, and that the impropriation of the said Parsonage doth belong to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and therefore he humbly conceiveth that he ought not by law to be constrained to repair the aforesaid chancel. (Fol. 173.)

Vol. 1639—81.

1678. James Brett, for not repairing the chancel. (Fol. 18.)

1685. Thomas Woolrich [Vicar 1668—95], for not catechising the children of the parish. (Fol. 100.)

Vol. 1675—89.

FAVERSHAM HOUSEHOLD INVENTORY,
1609.

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

THE following inventory of the household goods of Elisabeth Aiscoughe* of Faversham, widow, in the year 1609, when she became the third wife of Esaie Spracklinge of the same town, is in Vol. 50 of the Acta Curia of the Archdeacon of Canterbury (now in the Cathedral Library) with reference to the proof of her Will.

By Deed Poll, dated 10th June 1609, the said Elizabeth sold her goods and chattels to Edward Master of Ospringe, gentleman, and Thomas Mendfield, one of the Jurats of Faversham, as friends in trust for the said Esaie Spracklinge and herself, who intended marrying. The Trustees, by indenture of same date, agreed to make them over after the death of either Esaie or Elisabeth to the survivor. This they did on the 4th April 1610 to Esaie Spracklinge, his wife having died in the previous February.

There is no information at present as to the first husband of Elisabeth Aiscoughe, but in 1609 at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Canterbury a presentment was made at Faversham: "Thomas Askew, for that he practiseth surgery without license." The Canterbury Marriage Licences† record that in 1601 Wm. Keeler of Luddenham married Elisabeth Askue of Faversham. In 1604 Thos. Askew of Faversham, sailor, married Agnes Peerce of Whitstable; he was a widower in 1620, when he married Ann Annott.

Esaie (or Esay or Esau) Spracklinge appears to have been one of the Spracklinge family‡ of St. Lawrence in Thanet, in which

* This is one of the forms of the name Askew.

† First Series, 13, 31, 242.

‡ Arms: *Sable, a saltire ermine between four leopard faces or.* For the Spracklinge Family see *Hist. of St. Lawrence in Thanet* (1895), by Dr. C. Cotton.

Church he was married 22nd December 1576* to his first wife Millicent Crayford† of the Great Mongeham family.

Esaie Spracklinge appears to have settled at Faversham, being possibly a merchant adventurer, and there his first wife died 9th April 1597, being buried in the Church, and the gravestone is now near the chancel-gates:—

“Here lieth buried the Body of | Millesent, the late wife of Esay | Spracklinge, gent., and the yongest [*sic*] | daughter of Edwarde Crayforde | of Mongeham Magna within the County | of Kent, Esquire, the which Edward died | in February 1558 and the said Milli | sent died the 9th day of April | 1597, being of the age of 39 | years 11 weeks and 2 days | and had by the said Esay 7 sons and | three daughters.”

The Faversham Parish Registers do not help us as to the names of the children, as they do not antedate 1620. But in 1606 a Richard Cooper of Strathfieldsaye in Hants, yeoman, had licence to marry Millicent Spracklinge of Sandwich. In 1611 Thos. Ramsay of Faversham, gent., had licence to marry Mary Spracklinge of the same parish.‡

The *Canterbury Marriage Licences*, printed by Mr. J. M. Cowper (1st Series, 389), shew three licences were granted to Esaie Spracklinge:—

27 April 1598. Esau Spracklinge of Faversham, gent., and Jane Besbiche of the same parish, widow. At Faversham.

9 June 1609. Esau Sprackling of Faversham and Elisabeth Aiscoughe of same, widow. At Faversham. John Humble of Canterbury, gent., bonds.

26 January 1613-14. Esaia Spracklinge of Faversham, jurat, and Margaret Partridge of Chartham, widow. At Preston next Faversham. John Humble of Canterbury, gent., bonds.

Esaie was a Jurat of the town 1599 to 1618, mayor in 1600 and part of 1613 (in succession to Thomas Mendfield), also in 1614. Although at one part of his life a wealthy man, he died very poor, and because of his poverty was allowed by the Corporation of Faversham in July 1619 the yearly payment of £4, which in the following March was increased to £12 a year.§

* The *St. Lawrence Register*, 1560—1653, printed by Rev. C. H. Wilkie in 1902. The name is written Millicene Crayford.

† Crayford Arms: *Or, a chevron sable, three falcons' heads erased argent.*

‡ *Canterbury Marriage Licences*, First Series, 106, 342.

§ This information has been kindly supplied to me by Mr. F. F. Giraud of Faversham.

AN INVENTORY OF ALL SUCH GOODS AND CHATELS AS ARE MEANT
TO BE CONVEYED BY THIS PRESENT WRITING [DATED 10 JUNE
1609], WHEREUNTO THIS SCHEDULE IS ANNEXED:—

One great silver salt with a cover.
One little silver salt with a cover.
Two silver bowls.
One silver taster* with a cover.
One gilt pepper box.
One casting bottle of stone,† covered with silver.
Two gilt spoons.
Six silver spoons with gilt heads.
Six silver spoons without heads.
One beaker‡ of silver.
Two chardgers [large plates or flat dishes].
One poider [?].

Pewter :

Two basons with ewers.
Three other basons.
Thirty platters.
Forty pewter dishes and fruit dishes.
One dozen and half of saucers.
One dozen of porringers.
Four dozen of plate trenchers.
Eight pye plates.
Eight candlesticks.
One collender.
Five chamber pots.
Ten pewter pots.
One yewer [*sic*] for wine.
One saltecellar.
Fifteen bisket [*sic*] moulds of tin.
Six baking plates of tin.

Brass :

Six brass pans.
Four brass pots.

* A small cup to taste liquor; a dram cup.

† For sprinkling perfumed waters; a vinaigrette. (*Hist. Eng. Dict.*)

‡ A drinking vessel with a wide mouth; open cup; goblet.

Four stupnetts.*
 Two brass kettles.
 One chafingdish.†
 Two brass mortars and pestles.
 Two brasen skonces.‡
 Three latten skonces.
 Four brasen ladles.
 Three brasen pot lids.
 One perfuming pan of brass.

Linen :

Forty pair of sheets.
 Three long table cloths of diaper.
 Three square table cloths of diaper.
 Twenty other table cloths.
 Six side-board cloths.
 Twelve cupboard cloths.
 Four drinking cloths.
 Two long towels of diaper.
 Forty other towels.
 Twenty dozen of napkins.
 Six napkins of damask.
 Six diaper napkins.
 Thirty pillow beeres.§
 One tapestry coverlet.
 Two green rugs.
 Six pair of blankets.
 Fifteen curtains of green saye.
 Five curtains of red say with valence and testers.
 One long carpet of green broad-cloth.
 Four green carpets|| of broad cloth.
 Ten needlework cushions.
 One coverlet of Dornax.¶

* A stewpan or skillet. (*Dict. Kent Dialect.*)

† To hold burning charcoal or other fuel for heating; anything placed thereon; a portable grate. (*Hist. Eng. Dict.*)

‡ A candlestick, also a lantern. (*Hist. Eng. Dict.*)

§ Pillow cases. (*Dict. Kent Dialect.*)

|| Carpets were then used for covering tables, benches, or beds, not the floor.

¶ Cloth made at Doornik in Flanders; or, in French, Tournai. (*Hist. Eng. Dict.*)

Four curtains of Dornax.

A field bedstede* with curtains and cover of red saye, edged with white and red fringe ; one green embroidered chair ; one chair done with Dornax ; two cushion stooles.

Two feather beds.

Three rugs and one bolster.

Twelve pillows.

Hangings of Dornax.

Twenty joined stools.

Two court cupboards.†

A canopy bed with a feather bed and two bolsters.

One coverlet of Dornax and a canopy.

Five trunks.

One press.

Three window cushions.

A desk.

One trundle-bed‡ and a blanket, rug, and bolster.

A wainscot chest.

Eleven pillows.

One chair.

Two tables, a press.

A wainscot chair.§

A bunting hutch.||

A kneeding trough.

Two milk tankards.

Old armour.

In the Hall :

A drawing table and carpet of Dornax.

One little table and a carpet of Dornax.

Five crickitts.¶

Two forms and a bench.

A court-cupboard and carpet of Dornax.

A still and a skonce.

* The wooden framework of a bed, which supports the bed itself. (*Dict. Kent Dialect.*)

† A sideboard or cabinet used formerly to display the family plate, silver flagons, cups, beakers, etc. (*Ibid.*)

‡ A truckle-bed, which in the daytime was stowed away under the chief bed in the room. (*Ibid.*)

§ A chair with a panelled box-like seat. (Foord and Wagnell's *Dict.*)

|| The bin in which meal was sifted or bolted. (*Dict. Kent Dialect.*)

¶ Low wooden stools. (*Hist. English Dict.*)

Four blue curtains.
Painted hangings.

In the Parlour :

One chair trimmed with Dornax.
One wainscot chair.
One wicker chair.
One court 'board.
Four boxes.
Five pictures.
One pair of great cobirons.*
One pair of creepers.†
One pair of tongs.
A fire shovel.
Hangings of Dornax.
A carpet and a cupboard cloth.
Curtains and curtain rods for two windows.

The Chamber over the Hall :

One wyned [*sic*] bedstede with one feather bed.
A green rug and curtains.
One trundle-bed with a feather bed and coverlet.
A press.
A chest of drawers.
Two trunks.
A great painted chest.
A wainscot chest.
A foulding table.
A corslett.‡
Two wicker chairs, four boxes.
Hangings of Dornax and curtains to the windows.
Cobirons.
Creepers.
Tongs and fire shovel.
One court-cupboard and cloth of Dornax.

* The irons standing on the hearth, for keeping the brands and burning coals in their place; also the irons by which the spit is supported. (*Dict. Kent Dialect.*)

† A small iron dog placed on the hearth between the and-irons. (*Hist. English Dict.*)

‡ A portion of armour for the body. (*Ibid.*)

Her Will was verbally given on her death-bed :—

“ Elisabeth, wife of Esaye Spracklinge, on the 10 February 1609-10, being the Saturday next before she died, she, the said Elisabeth, being of good and perfect memory, in the words following or the like in effect, namely, of her own accord, then being sick, said : All the goods that I have when I die, I will and mean my husband shall have. I can well afford them to him if they were more than they are ; he is a good gentleman and useth me well and kindly. And as for my nieces and other kinsfolk they have all well to live of themselves, and have no need of anything I have. The witnesses present at the uttering and declaring of this Will nuncupative are Rebecca Philpott, Mary Brook, Joan Peerce.” [They all three witness by their mark.]

Probate 27 Feb. 1609-10. (Consistory Court, Vol. 57, fol. 134.)

A LIST OF THE RECTORS OF RIPPLE.

COMPILED BY REV. H. L. BEARDMORE, M.A.,

RECTOR OF RIPPLE,

From the Registers at Lambeth Palace and other sources, with Notes.

Names of Rectors.	Date of Institution.	Patrons.
1. JOHN DE STANEYWEYE.	? circa 29 Sep. 1294.	
A John de Staneyweye, Parson of Rippill, is mentioned in the Close Rolls, 22 Edw. I. (1294), but there is doubt whether he was Rector of Ripple in Kent or in Worcestershire.		
2. RICHARD COLHYN.	4 Mar. 1313-14.	John Colhyn.
3. WILLIAM DURANT.	15 May 1323.	John Colhyn of Sellynge.
4. ROBERT DE MEBOURNE.	3 July 1349.	William de Clynton, Earl of Huntington.
(From Sede Vacante Register, Canterbury, Register G, f. 119.)		
5. RICHARD DE LOKKE- LEYE.	1 Jan. 1350-51.	William de Clynton, Earl of Huntington.
(Reg. Islip, f. 255 ^b .)		
6. JOHN DE PAKYNTON.	25 April 1357.	Sir John Clynton.
On the death of the last.		
7. JOHN DE GROVEHULL.		
8. RICHARD DE CALDRE- FORD.	23 Dec. 1361.	Sir John Clynton.
On the resignation of John de Grovehull.		
9. JOHN WHITLOK.	1366.	
(Sede Vacante, Register G, f. 151 ^a (Canterbury): "John Whitlok, Rector <i>institutus ob defectu Rectoris absentantis illicite</i> .")		

10. JOHN BRIDD. 28 April 1372. Sir John Clynton.
On the resignation of John Whitlok.

11. JOHN MORTON *alias* MORTEM.

Archbishop Courtenay's Register has "Mortem." In the Lincoln Diocesan Register and in Patent Roll, 6 Rich. II., pt. i., m. 11 (where the exchange with his successor is entered), the name is Morton.

12. MAURICE BOTREAUX. 13 Nov. 1383. Sir John Clynton.
On the resignation of John Morton.

M. Botreaux exchanged with John Morton from the Rectory of Wyng, Rutland, Diocese of Lincoln (Line. Dioc. Reg. and Patent Rolls). In the Sede Vacante Register at Canterbury there is written, under date 28 Sept. 1396, "Commissio ad substitutendum capellanum ad celebrandum in ecclesia de Ryple ob defectum Rectoris domini Mauricij ab ea sine causa rationabili absentantis, etc." It appears that Botreaux had been absent for upwards of five years.

13. HENRY WYT. circa 1419.

This Rector is incidentally mentioned under date 10 April 1419 in Reg. Chichele, i., f. 115^a.

14. WILLIAM TONMAN. 24 April 1429. Feoffees of Sir William de Clynton and Say.
(Reg. Chichele, i., f. 175^a.)

15. WILLIAM PERCIER.

16. NICHOLAS CONNOLL. 26 June 1455. John, Lord of Clynton and Say.
On the death of Wm. Percier.

17. THOMAS SCOTT *alias* 1460.
ROTHERAM.

(Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Hennessey.)

Born at Rotheram in 1425; Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; Rector of St. Vedast in the City of London; Prebendary of Netheravon in Sarum; Provost of Beverley and Wingham; Chaplain to Edward IV.; Bishop of Rochester and then of Lincoln; finally Archbishop of York 1480 until his death 1500.

He built Schools Gate at Cambridge and library at end of that building. He completed Lincoln College, Oxford (begun by Bishop

Fleming), and he added five fellowships. He founded a school at Rotheram, built the great kitchen at Whitehall and several offices at Southwell. At Bishopthorpe he built the hall, housekeeper's room, bakehouse, kitchen, drawing room, dining room, study, and other rooms above. He died of the plague at Cawood, Yorks, 29 May 1500; buried in York Minster in tomb built by himself, which still exists. He left a chalice to Ripple Church under his will, also one to Wingham, Kent, where he had been Provost. He left several vestments to Luton Church, Beds, where his mother and brother are buried.

The *History of Luton Church*, by the late Rev. H. Cobbe (published by Bell and Sons, 1899), tells of Scott's gifts to that Church, pp. 195, 284. On p. 350 it is mentioned that in all probability his mother's tomb is in the Wenlock Chapel of Luton Church St. Mary; the estate of Someriss in Luton having passed from the family of Wenlock to that of Rotheram in 1471.

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|---|----------------|--|
| 18. JOHN DRAKE. | 20 April 1478. | John, Lord of Clynton and Say. |
| 19. THOMAS PHILLIP <i>alias</i> CAUTION. | 1 Dec. 1490. | The Guardian of John de Clynton. |
| Name, etc., from Register M, D 13, and C, f. 147 ^a . | | |
| 20. WILLIAM COUPER. | 21 Oct. 1494. | John, Lord of Clynton and Say. |
| On the resignation of Thomas Phillip. Register M, D 13, and C, f. 157 ^a . | | |
| 21. JOHN DENBYE. | circa 1530. | |
| John Denbye is incidentally mentioned in 1530 as one of the witnesses to the will of Henry Hudspeth, Vicar of Tilmanstone. (<i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> , Vol. XX., p. 109.) | | |
| 22. WILLIAM MANN. | 13 May 1556. | Edward Clynton, Lord of Clynton and Say. |
| On death of John Delamar <i>alias</i> Denbye. | | |
| 23. CHRISTOPHER BURTON. | 16 Aug. 1568. | George Durborne, <i>pro hac vice</i> , by concession of Sir Thomas Kemp. |
| On death of Wm. Mann. Also Curate of Walmer; buried at Ripple. | | |
| 24. CHRISTOPHER DOWS-INGE, M.A. | 26 April 1598. | William Crayford of Mongham Magna. |
| On death of Ch. Burton. Also Curate of Walmer; buried in Ripple Church. | | |

25. JOHN FRANCIS, M.A. 23 Sep. 1616. Anne Crayford,
On death of Ch. Dowsinge. widow of Edward
Crayford, late of
Mongham Magna,
Esq.

In 1628 two cottages were built as a parish poorhouse on land given by John Gookin of Ripple Court. They were built by subscription. (Ripple Church Register.)

On 31 May 1888 the cottage standing next them was burnt down. On the following day the parish cottages caught fire from the smouldering ruins and were destroyed. They were not insured, and have never been rebuilt. The land on which they stood is used as a garden for parishioners, two being chosen each year to occupy it.

Whilst Francis was Rector three documents were signed by the parishioners, the originals of which, with the signatures, are in the Church Register. The first of these, dated 5 May 1641, is "A Protestation made by the Honourable House of Commons . . . for the upholding and maintaining of the true Protestant religion according to the doctrine of the Church of England." This was signed by twenty-six parishioners on 15 Aug. 1641. The second is the "Solemn League & Covenant," which was sworn to by both Houses of Parliament in Sept. 1643. It was signed by thirty people of Ripple on 28 Feb. 1643-4. The third is "The vow & Covenant appoynted by ye Lords and Commons . . . June 27, 1643." This was signed in this parish on 23 July 1643 by twenty-six persons.

26. ANTHONY BROOMSTONE. 24 April 1645. Anne Crayford.
On resignation of John Francis.
Also Curate of Walmer; buried at Ripple.

In the Bishop's Certificates the name is given as Bramstone, but in the Church Register of his burial, 7 Jan. 1647, it is Broomstone.

27. WILLIAM STANLEY. 24 Oct. 1648.
On the death of the last.

He was nominated, and probably not instituted, 24 Oct. 1648 (see Shaw's *History of the Church*, vol. ii., p. 361). He was also Curate of Walmer. On his tombstone in the nave of the Church the name is spelt Standly, but in the registers he signs as Stanley,

and the name stands so in the registers at Lambeth. He died 16 Dec. 1680, aged 68. His widow Elizabeth died in 1700 at the age of 75. Their tombstones were erected by a kinsman Stephen Stanley. A Stephen Stanley, yeoman, was buried at Ripple 10 Oct. 1731. The Parish Registers contain no entries of baptisms between 1655 and 1681, no marriages between 1654 and 1683, no burials between 1654 and 1680. There is a note, "The registers neglected for 26 years in the time of W. Stanley, Rector."

28. HENRY YORKE, M.A. 4 April 1681. Nordash Rand, Esq.
On the death of Wm. Stanley.

A kinsman of the first Earl of Hardwicke. In 1703 Elizabeth Yorke, the Rector's wife, left under her will a "Patina" to Ripple Church. In 1835, the Rector (Mandale) having applied to the Earl of Hardwicke for a new chalice, the latter gave £17, with which one was purchased, and also an oak green-lined box for the Communion plate. The Earl made it a condition of this gift that the ancient patina, which has the donor's name upon it, should be deposited in his Lordship's Parish Church at Wimpole, Cambs. In 1835 John Baker Sladen of Ripple Court gave a silver paten, and the old paten was presented to him. (Ripple Church Register.) Henry Yorke was buried at Ripple.

29. EDWARD LLOYD, B.A. 19 Dec. 1712. John Paramore, gent.*
On the death of H. Yorke.

Lloyd was Curate of Mongham till 1717, Rector of Betteshanger from 1716, and became Curate of Walmer in 1724. He was buried in Ripple Church.

"Edward Lloyd, A.B. of Xtehureh Coll., Oxford, in 1703, was inducted into the Rectory of Ripple December 20th, 1712.

"E. Lloyd, A.M., Rector of this Parish and Curate of Mongham, was inducted into the Rectory of Betteshanger July 17th, 1716, and on Midsummer 1717 left his curacy to serve upon his two small Rectories in his own person.

"E. Lloyd, A.M., Rector of Ripple and Betteshanger, was admitted into the Curacy of Walmer by Archbishop Wake at Croydon, Sept. 5, 1724." (Ripple Church Register.)

Lloyd made a memorandum in the Register as follows: "I found the Parsonage House and out-houses in a very dilapidated condition, for which I had little or nothing allowed me, having had to deal

* Nordash Rand, who married Ursula, widow of Wm. Crayford, sold the advowson to J. Paramore in trust for the Rev. Edward Lloyd.

with an obstinate executor, well versed in the knavish part of the law, and very resolute to insist upon it."

In the Register is written (level with the above and on the opposite page). "Phil. Yorke, attorney of Dover, father to the present Lord Chancellor. 1737." This entry is in Lloyd's handwriting. The Lord Chancellor then was Philip, Lord Hardwicke. It seems very probable, therefore, that Philip Yorke of Dover was the "obstinate executor." Philip Yorke died in 1721, his son becoming Lord Chancellor in 1736.

In 1732 Lloyd rebuilt the Rectory at his own cost. The following entry is found in the Parish Registers:—

"The Parsonage House of Ripple was rebuilt from the very foundation in the year of our Lord 1732, at the sole expense of Edward Lloyd, Rector, by Joseph Iggulden of Deal, Carpenter, and John Nookes of Sholden Bank, Mason, who separately contracted to finish the shell thereof, with glazing, doors hung and priming, for the sum of One hundred and forty two pounds Ten shillings, besides the use of all materials of the old Building which were fitting to be used. The whole expense may be computed at £150.

"1732. Memorand.—That on July 30, 1717, I signed to an indenture made between me and Capt. Robert Bowler for an exchange of a piece of Land, in length 110 ft., in Breadth 15, on these conditions only, viz., that of pleasuring a gentleman with a commodious avenue to his House, when the exchange was no detriment to me, and that of obtaining a wall in the room of a fence, which had hitherto been expensive to me. I hope no successor will ever complain of this exchange, for I cannot apprehend that it can ever be prejudicial to any. At the time of the Exchange I esteemed it so small a favour that I declare before God I neither had nor asked for any gratification on this account. Witness my hand: Edward Lloyd." (Ripple Church Register.)

Captain Robert Bowler was buried in a vault in the chancel of Ripple Church by the leave of Lloyd, who was Rector and Patron, 24 June 1734.

Ed. Lloyd is invariably styled B.A. in Lambeth Registers, even at the institution of his successor. But in Ripple and Great Mongeham Registers he is described as M.A. from 1716.

30. JOHN APSLEY.	16 Sep. 1741.	Rev. Hugh Lloyd,
On death of Ed. Lloyd.		Rector of Llangy-
Buried at Ripple.		hall, co. Denbigh.

31. JOHN WILLIAMS. 1761. Lucy Jones, by her two guardians (co. of Flint).
On death of Apsley. Ellen Bennet, co. Denbigh.
Lucy „ „

The benefice was vacant for a short time after the death of Apsley, in Oct. 1760, owing to a dispute regarding the patronage between John Williams and William Rogers (Proceedings of Grant of Institution at Doctors' Commons, Tuesday, 21 April 1761, Rev. Wm. Rogers against Rev. John Williams, Grene Proctor for Rogers and Stevens for Williams.—Lambeth Reg., Seckor, f. 313). In 1761 a Dispensation was passed for John Williams to hold Rectory of Ripple with the Vicarage of Benenden (Hasted's *Kent*).

32. WILLIAM ROGERS. 1 May 1763. (1) Lucy Jones,* co. of Flint, by her two guardians, Tho. Pennant of that co., Esq., and Bell Lloyd of Pontruffydd, Esq.
On resignation of J. Williams. (2) Ellen Bennet, co. Denbigh, spinster.
Buried at Ripple. (3) Tho. Huddleston of Liverpool, iron-monger, and Lucy his wife.

33. HENRY LLOYD, B.A. 30 Dec. 1767. (1) Lucy Jones of Celyn, co. of Flint, spinster.
On death of W. Rogers. (2) Tho. Mesham of Enloe, co. of Flint, and Ellen his wife.
(3) Tho. Huddleston and Lucy his wife.

34. JOHN KENRICK, M.A. 14 Nov. 1769. (1) Charles Fyshe Palmer of Kenlyn, co. Flint, Esq., and Lucy his wife.
On resignation of H. Lloyd. (2) and (3) As for 33.
Also Rector of Betteshanger from 1776.
Buried in Ripple Church.

* Lucy Jones, Ellen Bennet, and Lucy Huddleston were heirs-at-law to Edward Lloyd, and consequently the three patrons.

35. CHARLES PHILPOT, M.A. 5 Oct. 1793. (1) C. F. Palmer of
 On death of J. Kenrick. Luckley, co. of
 Buried in Ripple Church. Berks, Esq., and
 Lucy his wife.
 (2) Ellen Barrett of
 Denbigh, widow.
 (3) T. Huddlestone of
 Liverpool and
 Lucy his wife.

Dispensation to Charles Philpot of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Chaplain to Robert, Earl of Harborough, already possessed of the Rectory of Ripple, co. Kent, valued at £5 19s. 4½d., yearly value £200 being, to be collated to the Rectory of St. Margaret-at-Cliffe in the same county, valued at £6 10s., yearly value £100, not more than four miles apart, to hold the said benefices 26 May 1813. (Lambeth Reg., Act Book. 1813—1826.)

There is a tradition that Philpot was the Rector who planted the excellent apple trees on Ripple Rectory lawn near the Church.

36. ROBERT MESHAM, M.A. 29 May 1823. (1) Tho. Huddlestone of
 On death of Charles Philpot. May Hall, near
 Buried in the Church. Liverpool, Esq.
 (2) Ch. Fyssh Palmer
 of Bedford, Esq.

Mesham was also Vicar of Bromham-cum-Oakley, Beds.

37. BLAIN MANDALE. 27 Nov. 1827. C. F. Palmer of East
 On death of R. Mesham. Court in parish of
 Oakingham, Berks.

New Communion plate was given to the Church in 1835 (see note on No. 28). In 1847 a vestry was built on the south side of the Church, the door to it being just below the west gallery. In 1861 the Church was rebuilt, and a vestry was then placed on the north side of the chancel. There is a small brass to Mr. Mandale's memory in the chancel, and a lych-gate was erected to his memory by his only daughter Jane Mandale in 1888.

In 1828 Mr. Mandale built a vault in chancel adjoining south wall. His infant son was buried here 1829, his wife 1866, and the Rector himself 16 Oct. 1870.

John Baker Sladen of Ripple Court died 31 Oct. 1860. He left to the Church £200 in Consols, for supplying bread to the poor during January and February each year on Sunday afternoons.

38. GEORGE CRAWFORD 19 July 1870. J. A. Johnson, Esq.*
CAFFIN, M.A.

On the death of B. Mandale.

In 1871 Mr. Caffin built the bay-window in the room in the Rectory, now known as the morning room (then the drawing room), at a cost of £16. In 1878 encaustic tiles were laid in the sanctuary and the altar was raised.

Mr. Caffin resigned in 1878 to take his father's living of Brimpton, Berks. There he died (8 Feb. 1895) and was buried.

39. HENRY NORRIS BER- 25 Mar. 1879. Sir Robt. Sinclair,
NARD, M.A., LL.B. Bart., of Steven-
son, N.B.
On the resignation of Caffin.

In 1881 Mr. Bernard considerably enlarged Ripple Rectory, to a great extent at his own cost. The governors of Queen Anne's Bounty advanced £700, but the total cost was about £1700, including an addition to the west of the morning room, formerly the drawing room, and the room above.

In 1888 the parish cottages were burnt down (see note on No. 25). In January 1888 a hot-water heating apparatus was put in the Church (taking the place of an ordinary stove), at a cost of about £12 12s. On 21 Aug. 1896 the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson) officially visited the Church, the first record of such a visit by an Archbishop. In 1896 Mr. Bernard obtained an endowment of £2000 for the living of Ripple, he himself very liberally subscribing to meet grants from the Archbishop, the Diocesan Society, and Queen Anne's Bounty. H. N. Bernard resigned the living in April 1897.

40. HENRY LESLIE BEARD- 25 June 1897. Col. Arthur Mesham,
MORE, M.A. B.A. Oxon, D.L.,
On resignation of the above. J.P., of Pontruf-
fydd, co. of Flint.

In 1897 an organ was purchased for Church. On 15 June 1899 an addition of a quarter of an acre to churchyard was consecrated by the Bishop of Dover, the land having been given by the late Mr. Chas. Churchill of Weybridge. In 1900 arch was cut into vestry from chancel, and oak stalls were placed in chancel. The choir boys wore cassocks and surplices, gifts of Mrs. Beardmore.

* The presentation for this turn was purchased on behalf of G. C. Caffin from the patron, Rev. A. B. Mesham.

for first time on Christmas Day, 1900. The first recorded confirmation in Ripple Church was held by the Bishop of Dover 17 May 1901. List of Rectors set up in the Church October 1904.

THE PATRONAGE OF RIPPLE, FROM EDWARD LLOYD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Nordash Rand, who married Ursula, widow of William Crayford, sold the advowson to John Paramore, in trust for the Rev. Edward Lloyd, who died without issue in April 1741. The advowson passed to Margaret and Barbara Lloyd, daughters of David Lloyd of Glanywern Llandyrnog, co. Denbigh.

(a) Margaret Lloyd married Arthur Bennet of Glanywern Bennet Llandyrnog. She died in 1742, leaving one son, who apparently died early, and two daughters Ellen or Eleanor and Lucy. Ellen or Eleanor Bennet married Thomas Mesham of Enloe Hall, near Hawarden, co. Flint, 1761. She married secondly Dr. Onslow Barrett. Lucy Bennet married Thomas Huddleston of Liverpool in 1761.

(b) Barbara Lloyd married Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Hafodrwyd, co. Carnarvon. She married secondly, in 1732, Rev. Thomas Jones (no issue), the Vicar of Llanasa, co. Flint. By this second marriage there was a daughter Lucy, who was born in 1746. Lucy Jones married in 1768 Charles Fyssh Palmer, Esq., of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery. A son, Charles Fyssh Palmer, was born in 1769, and he married Madeline, widow of Sir Robert Sinclair, Bart., and second daughter of Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon.

Thus the advowson of Ripple was brought into the families of Fyssh Palmer, Huddleston, and Mesham.

Sir Robert Sinclair, Bart., obtained the alternate presentation through the marriage of C. F. Palmer with the widow of Sir Robert Sinclair, Bart. The Huddleston family became merged with the Mesham family, and jointly held the advowson.

A.D. 1905. The present patrons, with alternate presentation, are:—

(i) Colonel Mesham, B.A. Oxon., D.L., J.P., of Pontruffydd, co. of Flint. He is the son of the late Rev. A. B. Mesham, Rector of Wootton, Kent, who was alternate patron; he is grandson of Rev. Rob. Mesham, who was Rector of Ripple 1823 to 1827.

This Rector married at Ripple (25 July 1825) Lucy, daughter of William Stacy Coast, Esq., of Ripple House, his second wife. He died in July 1827, and his widow afterwards lived at the Shrubbery, Walmer; she died at Ramsgate in December 1865 at the age of 85. Colonel Mesham's great-grandfather was the above Thomas Mesham of Enloe Hall, who married Ellen Bennet.

(ii) The Hon. Mrs. Pelham Sinclair of St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, is the other patron. She is the daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Gordon Sinclair, 5th Baronet.

21 July 1628. Memorand. y^t y^e house y^t Henery Durband now dwelleth in, scituate and standing vpon y^e lord's waste adiojning to Mr. William Warren his land, called y^e Myll feeld, on y^e south, & to the King's high way north, was builded at y^e cost and Charges of y^e whole Parish for y^e behalf of the Parish, to place any pore in it whom they shall thinke fit, And this was done by y^e consent of y^e lord of ye man'our of Ripple Court then being, who was Mr. Thomas Gookin, vpon condition y^t y^e parish should pay vnto him and his heyres foure pence by y^e yeare if it be required of them, so y^t y^e house doth belong to y^e Parish and not to any particulare person.

This house was builded in y^e yeare 1621, Valentyne Standly being then Overseer for y^e pore, and defraying in y^e parishes behalf y^e charges layd out about y^e same.

In witnesse of y^e truth of this, we whose are herevnder written doe subscribe our names :

JOHN GOOKIN.

John Francis, Rector.

John Elgare + his marke.

Valentyne Standly + his marke.

Henery Elgare + his mark.

The particulars about building that house:—

To Richard Mackney was giuen for carriage of the house straw and clay ij^s.

To John Elgare for carrying of wood and clay iiij^s vj^d.

To Valentyne Standly for carriage of bricke & stone & Thatch iiij^s viij^d.

Mr. Warren gave in clay, Tymber, & Money iiij^s vj^d.

Thomas Gookin, Gentl. gave in tymber, thatch, Latts, and money xxvij^s vj^d.

John Elgare in Tymber ij^s.

Valentine Standly in Tymber ij^s x^d.

Thomas Hollaway in Tymber & Carriage ij^s vj^d.

Henery Durband in Tymber, straw, & Thatch ix^s, ffor which he received of y^e Overseer ix^s.

To y^e Carpenter xvj^s.

To John Button for thatching v^s vj^d.

To John Elgare for woode which he bought for riddling & thatching rods iij^s iij^d.

To Thomas Hollaway for his Boy 2 dayes to serve y^e mason at xij^d y^e day ij^s.

To y^e Smyth for yron worke viij^s vij^d.

To y^e Mason xiiij^s.

Sum'a tl. v^{li} viij^s xj^d.

VALENTYNE STANDLY, Overseer + his marke.

Die Mercurij quinto Maij 1641.

A protestation made by the honorable house of Com'ons assembled in parliament for y^e vpholding and mayntayning of y^e true protestant Relligion according to the doctrine of y^e Church of England. The words of y^e protestation are as followeth :

I, A. B., doe in the presence of allmighty God promise, vow, and protest to mayntayne and defend, as far as lawfully I may, wth my life, power, and estate the true reformed protestant Relligion expressed in y^e doctrine of the Church of England, agaynst all popery and Popish innovations wthin this Realme, contrary to y^e same doctrine And according to y^e duty of my Allegiance, his maiestyes Royall person, honor, and estate : As also y^e power and priviledges of parliaments, the lawfull Rights and libertyes of the subiect, and every person that maketh this protestation in whatsoever he shall doe in the lawfull pursuance of the same.

And to my power, and as far as lawfully I may, I will oppose and by all good wayes and meanes endeavor to bring to Condigne punishment all such as shall cyther by force, practise, Counsells, plotts, conspiracyes, or otherwise doe any thing to y^e contrary of anything in this present protestation conteyned.

And further that I shall in all iust and honorable wayes endeavor to preserve the vnion and peace betweene the 3 kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and neither for hope, feare, nor other respect shall relinquish this promise, vow, and protestation.

Whereas some doubts have been rayſed by ſeverall perſons out of this houſe concerning the meaning of theſe wordes conteyned in the proteſtation lately made by the members of this houſe (viz.) The true reformed proteſtant Relligion, expreſſed in y^e doctrine of y^e Church of England, agaynſt all popery and popiſh in'ovations contrary to y^e ſame doctrine, This houſe doth declare that by thoſe wordes was and is meant onely y^e publiq' doctrine profeſſed in the ſayd Church ſo far as it is oppoſite to popery and popiſh in'ovations. And that the ſayd wordes are not to be extended to the mayntayning of any forme of Worſhip, Diſcipline, or Government, nor of any Rites or ceremonies of y^e ſayd Church of England.

August 15th, 1641.

We whoſe names are vnder written have willingly made the proteſtation above written, and doe wiſſeſſe it with the ſubſcription of o'r names :—

John ffrancis, Rector.	Thomas ffrancis.
John Gookin.	Edward ffrancis.
John Stanley.	Richard Crayfford.
ffinch Wilkes.	Joshua Jacob.
John Taylor.	Matthew Rave.
Edward Cocks.	Steuen Stanley.
Edward Caſtell.	Richard Mackney.
William Buruill.	Daniell Longe.
Thomas Mackney.	John Philpot
John Mackney.	Steuen Harloe.
Edward Stapeles.	Pall Sim'ones.
Edward Browning.	William Morris.
John Caſtell.	Nicholas Cornelius.

The vow and covenant appoynted by y^e Lords and Commons to be taken thorowout the whole kingdome, June 27, 1643, touching y^e Plot agaynſt London and other y^e like Plots.

I, A. B., in humility and reverence of y^e Divine Maiesty declare my herety sorrow for myne owne ſins and the ſins of this nation, which have deſerved y^e calamities and iudgments y^e now lie vpon it, And my true intention is by God's grace to endeavour the amendment of myne owne wayes. And that I do abhorre and deteſt y^e wicked deſign lately diſcovered. And that I never gave nor will give my aſſent to the execution thereof, but will, according to my power and vocation, oppoſe and reſiſt the ſame and all other of the

like nature. And in case any other designe shall hereafter come to my knowledge, I will make such tymeely discovery as I shall conceiue may best conduce to the preventing thereof. And whereas I doe in my conscience believe that the forces rayseed by y^e two houses of parliament are rayseed and continued for their iust defence, and for y^e defence of y^e true protestant Relligion and libertyes of the subiect agaynst y^e forces rayseed by the king, I doe here in the presence of almighty God Declare, Vow, and covenant that I will, according to my power and vocation, assist the forces rayseed and continued by both houses of parliament agaynst the forces rayseed by y^e king wthout their consent: And will likewise assist all other persons that shall take this oath in what they shall doe in pursuance thereof; And will not directly nor indirectly adhere vnto nor shall willingly assist the forces rayseed by the King wthout the consent of both houses of parliament; and this vow and covenant I make in the presence of almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, wth a true intention to performe the same, as I shall answer at y^e great day, when the secrets of all hearts shalbe disclosed.

We whose names are vnder written have willingly taken the vow and covenant above written, and doe witnesse it with y^e subscription of o'r names, July 23, 1643 :—

John Francis, Rect.	John Rennolls.
Joha Stanley.	Matthew Ray, Junior.
finch Wilkes.	Thomas Francis.
Matthew Ray, senior.	Edward Francis.
Edward Cocks.	Edward Castell.
Willi'm Burnill.	The mark of Richard + Mackney.
The marke of Daniell + Long.	The mark of Mathew + Balducke.
Francis Mackny.	The mark of William + Noure.
The marke of William + Kenett.	The mark of Thomas + Mackney.
The marke of Anthony + Holman.	Edward Gardiner.
Richard Smyth.	John Kenneit.
The mark of + Robbert Kenett.	The mark of crespother + Perkins.
Walther Wilkes.	The mark of Thomas + Amis.

1643, february 25th.

A solemn league and covenant for Reformation and defence of Religion, the honour and happynesse of y^e king, and y^e peace and safety of y^e 3 kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland,

taken by y^e parishioners of Ripple y^e day and year above written.

We noble men, Barons, Knyghts, gentlemen, Citisens, Burgesses, Ministers of y^e Gospell, and com'ons of all sorts in the kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by y^e providence of God living vnder one King and being of one reformed relligion, having before o'r eyes y^e glory of God and y^e advancement (of) y^e kingdom of o'r Lord and saviour Jesus Christ, y^e honour and happynesse of y^e king's maiesty and his posterity, and y^e true publike liberty, safety, and peace of y^e Kingdomes, wherin everyone's private condition is concluded, and calling to mynde the treacherous and bloody plotts, conspiracies, attempts, and practises of y^e enemyes of God agaynst y^e true Relligion and profession thereof in all places, especially in these 3 kingdomes, ever since y^e reformation of Relligion, and how much their rage, power, and presumption are of late and at this tyme increased and exercised, wherof y^e deplorable estate of the Church and kingdome of Ireland, the distressed estate of y^e Church and kingdome of England, and the dangerous estate of y^e Church and kingdome of Scotland are present and publicke testymonyes.

We have now at last (after other meanes of supplication, remonstrance, protestations, and sufferings) for y^e preservation of o'rselves and our Relligion from vtter ruine and destruction, according to the com'endable practise of these kingdomes in former tymes and y^e example of God's people in other nations, after mature delliberation, resolved and determined to enter into a mutuall and solemne league and covenant, wherin we all subscribe and every one of us for himself wth our hand lifted vp to y^e most high God doe sweare—

I. That we shall syncerely, really, and constantly, thorow the grace of God, endeavour in our severall places and callings y^e preservation of y^e reformed Relligion in y^e Church of Scotland, in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, agaynst our com'on enemyes, y^e Reformation of Relligion in y^e Kingdomes of England and Ireland, in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, according to y^e word of God and y^e example of y^e best reformed Churches, and shall endeavor to bring y^e Churches of God in the 3 Kingdomes to the nearest coniunction and vniformity in Relligion, Confession of fayth, fforme of Church government, Directory for worship and catechiseing, that we and o'r posterity after vs may as Brethren live in ffayth and Love, and y^e Lord may delight to dwell in the midst of vs.

II. That we shall in like manner without respect of persons indeavour the extirpation of popery, prelacy, that is, church government by arch bishops, bishops, there chancellours and commissaries, deanes, deanes and chapters, archdeacons, and all other ecclesiasticall officers depending on that hirarchy, superstition, heresie, schisme, prophanenesse, and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound doctrine and the power of godlinesse, lest we partake in other men's sins, and thereby be in danger to receiue of their plagues, and that the lord may be one and his name one in the three kingdoms.

III. We shall with the same sincerity, reallity, and constancy in our seuerall uocations endeauor with our estates and liues mutually to preserue the rights and priuiledges of the parliaments and the liberties of the kingdomes, and to preserue and defend the king's maiesties person and authority in the preservation and defence of the true religion and liberties of the kingdomes, that the world may beare witnesse with our consciences of our loyaltie, and that we haue no thoughts or intentions to diminish his maiestie's iust power and greatnesse.

IV. We shall also with all faithfulness endeauor the discouery of all such as haue been or shall be incendiaries, malignants, or euill instruments by hindering the reformation of religion deuiding the king from his people, or one of the kingdomes from another, or making any faction or parties amongst the people contrary to this league and couenant, that they may be brought to publicke triall and receiue condigne punishment, as the degree of there offences shall require or deserue, or the supream iudicatories of both kingdomes respectiuey or others hauing power from them for that effect shall iudge conuenient.

V. And whereas the happinesse of a blessed peace between these kingdomes denyed in former times to our progenitors is by the good prouidence of god granted unto us, and hath been lately concluded and settled by both parliaments, we shall each one of us according to our place and interest indeuour that they may remaine conioyned in a firme peace and union to all posterity, and that iustice may be done upon the wilfull opposers thereof in manner expressed in the precedent articles.

VI. We shall also, according to our places and callings, in this common cause of religion, liberty, and peace of the kingdome, assist and defend all those that enter into this league and couenant in the maintaining and persuing thereof, and shall not suffer ourselues

directly or indirectly by whatsoever combination, perswasion, or terrour to be diuided and withdrawn from this blessed union and coninnetion, whether to make defection to the contrary part or to giue ourselues to a detestable indifferency or neutrality in this cause, which so much concerneth the glory of god, the good of the kingdomes, and the honour of the king, but shall all the dayes of our liues zealously and constantly continue therein agaynst all opposition, and promote the same according to our power against all lets and impediments whatsoever, and what we are not able ourselues to suppress or ouereome we shall reuall and make knowne that it may be timely preuented or remoued, all which we shall do as in the sight of god.

VII. And because these kingdomes are guilty of many sins and prouocations against god and his son Jesus Christ, as is manifest by our present distresses and dangers, the fruits thereof; we professe and declare before god and the world our unfayned desire to be humbled for our own sins and the sins of these kingdomes, especially that we haue not as we ought ualued the Inestimable benefit of the gospell, that we haue not laboured for the purity and power thereof, and that we haue not endeaoured to receiue christ in our hearts nor to walke worthy of him in our liues, which are the causes of other sins and transgressions so much abounding amongst us; and our true and unfained purpose, desire, and endeaouour for our selues and all others under our power and charge both in publike and in private in all duties we owe to god and man to amend our liues, and each one to go before another in the example of a reall reformation: that the lord may turn away his wrath and heauy indignation, and establish these churches and kingdomes in truth and peace, and this couenant we make in the presence of almighty god the searcher of all hearts, with a true intention to performe the same as we shall answer at that great day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed: most humbly beseeching the lord to strengthen us by his holy spirit for this end, and to blesse our desires and proceedings with such successe as may be deliuerance and safety to his people and encouragement to other christian churches groaning under or in danger of the yoke of antiechristian tyranny: to ioyne in the same or like association and couenant to the glory of god, the enlargement of the kingdome of Jesus Christ, and the peace and tranquility of christian kingdomes and commonwealths.

We whose names are under written haue willingly taken the

league and covenant aboue written, and doe wittesse it with the subscription of our names February the 28. 1648:—

John Francis, Rector.	Tho. Sheafe
John Gookin	The marke of Anthony + Holman.
" " "	The marke of Robert + Kennet.
Tho. Gookin	The marke of Edmund + Chidwick.
John Francis.	The marke of Christopher + Perkins.
Richard Cheeyny.	The marke of Jhon + Kennet.
The marke of	Edward Casstels.
Richard + Mackney.	Edward Coke.
John Stanley.	Edward Francis.
Ensh Wilkes	Francis Makny.
Matthew Ray.	The marke of Richard + Brise.
Richard Smith	Walther Wilkes.
Nicholas Hollingburn.	The marke of Thomas + Makny.
" Marsh [?]	The marke of Samuell + Penn.
The marke of	Richard Sheafe.
Sdrach + Mackney.	



G. M. Livett, Photo.

BROOKLAND FONT :

A PORTION OF THE SIDE REPRESENTING SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

THE LEADEN FONT AT BROOKLAND.

BY THE REV. G. M. LIVETT, F.S.A.

THE *Archæological Journal* for March, 1900, contains an exhaustive Paper on "Leaden Fonts," written by Alfred C. Fryer, Ph.D., M.A., and illustrated by a beautiful series of reproductions of the author's photographs. Dr. Fryer tells us there are twenty-seven leaden fonts in England, many of them of Norman date. Three of these are in Kent. The oldest of the three is "a very remarkable leaden font" at Brookland Church in Romney Marsh. The next in age is a leaden bowl "which was dug up a few years ago from out of a mass of brickwork," and is now in the Church at Wichling, near Sittingbourne. Dr. Fryer has little doubt it was constructed at the end of the Early English or the beginning of the Decorated period. It has a diameter of 20 inches and is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. "Its ornamentation consists of a geometrical pattern (10 inches high by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide) which is repeated ten times." I have not seen this font.

The third of the Kentish trio is not now in use, but is preserved in the Church of Eythorne, near Dover. It is in a battered condition and measures 21 inches by 10 inches. It shews eleven rectangular panels, of which four contain the date, 1624, and the remaining seven have each "a naked figure of a man holding what appears to be a torch in his left hand"—"perhaps intended to represent Adam." The figures seem to have been all cast in the same mould.

The Brookland font alone of all the English leaden fonts shews a representation of the signs of the Zodiac and of the labours of the months of the year. It has a leaden, tub-shaped, flat-bottomed bowl, on a plain circular Caen-stone base, with square plinth, slightly chamfered. The tooling of the Caen-stone suggests a late twelfth-century or a thirteenth-century date; but the details of the ornamentation of the bowl point distinctly to a Norman date, before rather than after the middle of the twelfth century. It is not unlikely that the moulds, carved in wood, were kept for many years,

and that in course of time several fonts were made from them. If such was the case the execution and erection of the Brookland font may have been later in date than the design suggests.

The height of the bowl is 16 inches, and it measures about 72 inches in circumference. It was cast in ten sheets, soldered together, 14 inches in height, and varying in width, most of them being about $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. The diameter inside is about 21 inches, expanding just at the top to 22 inches. Round the bottom, outside, there is a plain chamfer, from the top of which the circular bowl rises. Round the top there is a flat projecting lip, about 1 inch wide, to which the sheets are soldered. Immediately under the projecting lip a row of shark's teeth runs round the bowl, points upwards;* then come two rings of cable-moulding, turned in opposite directions; then another ring of shark's teeth, points downwards. Underneath these mouldings the bowl shews two tiers of arcading, with depressed circular arches: the upper tier contains the signs of the Zodiac, while the lower tier, of rather greater height, contains the labours of the months. The appropriate titles are impressed on the heads of the arches. Two months are represented on each of the ten sheets, making twenty months in all, the eight months from March to October being repeated from the same moulds.

Line-drawings of six sheets, shewing the twelve months, may be seen in the *Archæological Journal* of the year 1849, in illustration of an excellent description of the font from the pen of Mr. Alexander Nesbitt. Another description, illustrated by line-drawings, will be found in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. IV., written by Mr. H. L. Smith. Canon Scott Robertson summarized these accounts in Vol. XIII. But line-drawings made before photography came to the assistance of illustrators are proverbially inaccurate, and the descriptions referred to seem to contain several mistakes of transcription in the titles of the signs and labours.

The best brief description is that of Dr. Fryer, who wisely gets out of the difficulty of deciphering the titles by calling the months by their English names instead of transcribing the original Norman-French titles. Dr. Fryer gives three photographic illustrations which, if necessarily small, are remarkably clear; and the present writer is content to ask the Editor to insert one on a rather larger scale: it represents the months of September and October.

* This moulding seems to have escaped the notice of previous writers.

The bowl is doubtless of twelfth-century date, and I do not think the use of Norman-French titles necessarily indicates a continental origin as Mr. H. L. Smith has suggested. The treatment of the symbols of the months is said to be essentially Saxon or English in character, and the fact that a leaden font, very much like that of Brookland, exists at St. Evrouet de Montford, in the department of Orne, is by no means a proof that the Brookland font was designed out of England.

Representations of the month-labours must have been very common in our country in mediæval times. Examples, more or less perfect, exist in illuminated MSS. of pre-Conquest date, one of which is reproduced in Traill's *Social England*, vol. i. ;* in the Runic Calendars and Staffordshire Clogg Almanacks; in a wooden frieze at St. Alban's Abbey; in *miserere* stalls at Worcester and Malvern; and on a Norman stone font at Burnham Deepdale, Norfolk.

Representations of the months by the signs of the Zodiac appear to have been equally common, and oftentimes the signs and the labours were associated. This appears to have been the case in the pavement of the Trinity Chapel in Canterbury Cathedral, where some of the signs and labours, as well as representations of virtues and vices, may still be traced.†

The subject was fully discussed in a Paper by Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., entitled "Mediæval Representations of the Months and Seasons," and published in vol. xlv. of *Archæologia* (1873).

With regard to the signs of the Zodiac on the Brookland font, the treatment calls for no remark, and it will be sufficient to give the titles in full, beginning with March: Capricornus (by error for Aries), Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagutarius (*sic*), Capricornus, Aquarius, Pices (*sic*).

The fact that March is the first of the eight months represented in duplicate would seem to imply that the artist commenced the series with that month. This is unusual, but Giotto's paintings of the months in the great hall at Padua afford a parallel instance, the series commencing with the month conventionally regarded as that of the vernal equinox.‡ The sculptured signs on a capital of the Ducal Palace at Venice seem to begin with the same month.§

* From Cotton MSS., Julian, A., vi., tenth or eleventh century.

† See Shaw's *Specimens of Tile Pavements*, 1858; and Murray's *Cathedrals, Canterbury*, plate viii.

‡ See *Archæologia*, vol. xlv., pp. 172, 176.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 162.

Yet another instance occurs in the west porch of Cremona Cathedral.

While the signs of the Zodiac are sufficiently explained by their titles, which are easily read, the titles of the months, on the other hand, are in some cases difficult to decipher, and the representations of the labours are open to some difference of opinion with regard to their interpretation. I venture, therefore, to give a complete list, with a few preliminary remarks embodying the result of my own examination.

Previous writers have followed one another in reading the word *Christ* into the title of the month of January, as being the *Christ-month*. Mr. H. L. Smith remarks: "The title of the month (January) is superseded by the important festival which introduces it," and Mr. Fowler compares the Anglo-Saxon names of the month, *Yule-month* and *Holy-month*. The letters are difficult if not impossible to decipher; the distinctly French form of the remaining titles leads me to suggest JANVIER.

In the title of February the last two letters seem to me without doubt to be ER, so I read FEVRIER instead of *Februari*.

There are too many letters in Mr. Smith's *Marchi*, which I think should be read as MARS; and MAI and JVIN should certainly be so read instead of *May* and *Juni*. Of course the V in the titles of June, July, and August stands for U.

In the title of July there appear to be seven letters, and it seems to me to be much more like JVILLET than *Julius*.

The title of August has only five letters. I have little doubt that it ought to be read AVOVT. This spelling reveals an interesting stage in the history of the word as it contracted from the Latin *Augustus* to the modern French *Août*.

In the titles of September, November, and December N takes the place of *m* in the second syllable of each. In December, which Mr. Smith transcribes as *Decembre*, it is clear that S takes the place of *c*, and it may be further noted that the initial D is turned round, and appears as Q. The use of N instead of M has a parallel in the titles of the month-symbols in the Mosaic pavement of the choir of Aosta Cathedral, said to be a work of the latter half of the twelfth century. In the title of September the *p* is omitted.

The most interesting of all the titles is that of October, transcribed by previous writers without comment as *Octobre*. I prefer to transcribe it VITOVVRE, in which the first and fifth letters may be regarded as representing U, and the sixth as V. Of the first

three letters (VIT) I have no doubt, and they may, perhaps, with some likelihood be regarded as representing a form of the name of the month which the font alone has preserved to us. That the French *huit*, without its aspirate, may in some dialect or provincialism have replaced the first syllable of the word as used in polite speech is by no means impossible, as I imagine. In the second syllable (OVVRE) I am not quite certain about the double V. It is not very distinct, but it seems impossible to read B in the place of either one or both of these letters. The difficulty remains unsolved, unless we may imagine that the artist spelt the word as he was wont to pronounce it under the influence of a provincial dialect—*uitouvre*.

The list of names certainly seems to betray illiteracy, but as transcribed by Mr. Smith it is “neither chalk nor cheese,” neither consistently Latin nor consistently Norman-French. It is hard to imagine even an illiterate Saxon of the twelfth century writing *Marchi* and *Avril* in close proximity, or putting *Juni* next to *Julius*, following these essays of Latinity with the modern *August* and French *Septembre*. The list which I have ventured to substitute below hangs well together, presenting names which, I am told, are all possible in twelfth-century Norman-French. The sculptured stone-font of Burnham Deepdale, of which the Rector has kindly sent me a photograph, presents some parallels sufficiently remarkable to be worth noting.

JANVIER. Two-faced Janus, seated at a table, with Saxon drinking-horn and goblet in either hand outstretched, drinking the old year out and the new year in. The table represents the Yuletide or Christmas feast. (Burnham Deepdale has this same subject treated more simply.)

FEVRIER. A man seated and warming himself at a fire out of doors. (B. D. the same.)

MARS. A man pruning a vine. (B. D. has digging for March and pruning for April.)

AVRIL. A bareheaded figure in a long robe, holding in each hand a sprouting branch. The Rev. Henry Crowe, “the worthy and sagacious rector of Burnham” in 1799, describes the *May* labour of the Deepdale font in the following terms: “A female figure with long hair, having a banner in her hand. Before her a tree in full foliage, an emblem of the month.” And he adds, “May it not allude to the perambulation?” Mr. Pegge quotes the description and approves the conjecture. Mr. Smith and Canon

Scott Robertson offer no explanation. Comparison with many examples in other series confirms the conjecture that the symbol of April at Brookland corresponds with that of May at Burnham Deepdale, and has reference to the Processions at Rogation-tide, the *Gang-days* falling occasionally in April, though more often in May.*

MAI (called by Aleuin "the pleasure month"). A knight on a palfrey with a hawk on his left fist.

JVIN. A man mowing with a long-bladed scythe. (B. D. has weeding for June, the Saxon *weed-month*, and mowing for July.)

JVILLET. A man working with a rake, appropriate to the Saxon *hay-month*.

AVOVT. A man reaping with a sickle. (B. D. has a man binding up a sheaf of corn.)

SETENBRE. A man threshing corn with a flail. (B. D. the same.)

VITOVVRE. Wine-pressing. A man standing in a hooped vat and holding up a bunch of grapes. Appropriate to the Saxon *wine-month*. (B. D. has barrelling wine.)

NOVENBRE. A swineherd holding aloft a hooked stick (no doubt beating oaks) and a pig feeding (on the fallen acorns). Specially appropriate in the county of *dens* or hog-pastures. (B. D. has pig-sticking.)

DESENBRE. A man with uplifted axe killing a pig, no doubt for Christmas cheer. (B. D. has a table spread for the feast.)

One additional feature of the bowl calls for brief notice. In three places the lines of moulding near the top of the bowl are rudely cut away to receive a small sheet separately cast and soldered on to the bowl. This was evidently an afterthought, and it may possibly indicate an addition of later date. These three small sheets all present the same design, now much defaced. Each one appears to be divided into two compartments by a horizontal line. Under the line there are two small triangular-headed (?) arches, and each of these contains a figure in a cramped attitude, similar in treatment to mediæval representations of the Resurrection.

* See *Rock's Church of our Fathers* (1903 edition), vol. iii., p. 182.

Above the line there are three erect figures, the middle one larger than the others, and shewing its right foot in front of the horizontal dividing line. The dexter figure appears to have its hands folded in adoration. It has been suggested that the design is intended to represent the Resurrection, the central figure being the Christ. Such a representation, with evident reference to the Pauline doctrine, "buried with Him in baptism, whereby ye are risen with Him to newness of life," would certainly be appropriate to a font.

CHURCH PLATE IN KENT, No. III.*

THE following article deals with the Church Plate of the Cathedral and the twenty-three parishes in the Rural Deanery of Canterbury. The sacred vessels, now in the custody of the Dean and Chapter, are, with possibly two exceptions, all of post-Reformation date, and before describing the somewhat meagre list of Church Plate now preserved in the Treasury, it will be interesting to take a cursory glance at the Mediæval Inventories detailing the wealth and splendour of the possessions of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church. By the labours of Dr. Wickham Legg and Mr. St. John Hope these Inventories have recently been transcribed and printed,† and a careful study of their contents will well repay the student of the usages of the Mediæval Church.

For the purposes of the present article, however, we must confine our examination to a short summary of those portions of the Inventories which deal with the Altar Plate. The earliest extant list appears to be one now preserved amongst the Cottonian MSS. in the Library of the British Museum [Galba, E. iv], and is dated 2 February 1315-16, in the days of Prior Henry of Eastry, to whom we are indebted for the beautiful stone work screen of the Cathedral Choir.

In this Inventory six gold chalices and patens (*Calices et patene auree*) are enumerated, of which the first was a great one with gems in the knop given by King Henry III. Another was the gift of Philip, King of France. Three others were

* Continued from *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXVI., p. 266.

† *Inventories of Christ Church, Canterbury*. Transcribed and printed by J. Wickham Legg, F.S.A., and W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. (Westminster: Constable and Co. 1902.)

specially used at High Mass in the Quire, at the Morrow Mass, and at the Altar at the head of St. Thomas's shrine. The sixth chalice and paten were formerly Archbishop Winchelsey's. Their united value was 60 marks, a sum (says Mr. St. John Hope) equal to at least £1000 at the present day.

The list of silver chalices and patens (*Calices et patene argenteæ*) enumerates seven in the vestry, twenty-seven at various altars, and twenty in different manors, some being gilt and others being plain. In addition to these there were four pixes (*Cuppe ad Corpus Domini*), of which three were of gold, and six masers mounted in silver. The latter, Mr. Hope surmises, served for wine and water, given to the Communicants after houselling.

Sixty years later Edward the Black Prince, in addition to other valuable bequests, left to the High Altar of the Cathedral Church, wherein he was buried, a chalice of gold with his arms on the foot and the paten thereto, two cruets of gold, an image of the Holy Trinity "to put upon the said Altar," and his best cross of silver-gilt enamelled. In addition to the above the Prince bequeathed to the Altar of Our Lady of the Undercroft two great twisted silver candlesticks, two basins with his arms, a great gilt and enamelled chalice with the arms of Warrene, and two cruets wrought in the form of angels. During the Priorate of Thomas Chillenden (1390—1411) John of Buckingham, a monk of Christ Church (sometime Bishop of Lincoln), gave to the Church a large chalice of silver gilt engraved with his arms. Inventories of the goods pertaining to the Chapels of the Martyrdom, Archbishop Warham's Chantry, St. Michael the Archangel, made in the opening years of the sixteenth century, mention, as belonging to the Chapel of the Martyrdom, two silver gilt chalices and patens, of which one chalice was engraved on the foot with the figure of Christ sitting in the sepulchre. It weighed $15\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. The other "cum nodo amellato cum litteris insculpto. **I**hesus et crucifixo cum Maria et Johanne insculpt' in pede." The paten was enamelled with a representation of the martyrdom of St. Thomas, and weighed, with the Chalice, $21\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.; both

were the gift of Richard Copton, S.T.P., Subprior, in the year 1500. In an inventory of the goods pertaining to Archbishop Warham's Chantry, made in 1507 soon after its dedication, there is no mention of any chalice or paten, but in the great Inventory of 1540 a gilt chalice, weighing $15\frac{1}{4}$ ozs., is set down among the goods of the Chantry. In the year 1511 St. Michael's Chapel possessed one gilt chalice inscribed, "**Calicem accipiam,**" with the Crucifix enamelled on its foot, and a paten inscribed, "**Gloria tibi Domine qui natus est de Virginitate cum patre**" (for patre), weighing, with the chalice, 23 ozs.

In the Great Inventory made in 1540, soon after the surrender of the Monastery into the King's hands, and now preserved in the Cathedral library, the following vessels are enumerated:—

"Four chalices with four paxes, gilt, for side altars."

"One grete chalice gilt wth the Trynitie, with patent Crucifixe. Mary and John in the fote enameled, xliij oz."

"One Chalice gilt wth the Images of Seint Peter and Paul graven in the patent, and divers other imagees graven on the fote, xxiiij di."

"One small chalice wth the Trinitie enamelled on the ffote, with J^hus also graven in the ffote poz. xxiiij oz."

"ii Candlestickes white with yron in them poz. evi oz."

The Elizabethan Inventories shew a diminution of goods at almost every point; of the earliest, probably made at the time of Archbishop Parker's Metropolitanical Visitation in 1563, there are several versions. In that called by Dr. Wickham Legg "A" we have the following entries:—

"v Chalices wth their patents whereof one principall and the other smaller of sylver and gilt." "ii Cruets of sylver and gilt without covers."

The text called "D" begins—

"In primis one Communion Cupp wth a cover of sylver and gilt made of two Chalices." "iii Chalices wth their patentees whereof one principal & the other smaller of sylver and gylte." "Two sylver Bassoons lately belonging to Canterbury Colledg . . . in Mr. Deane's Custody."

This Inventory mentions separately the ornaments given by Cardinal Pole ; these included—

“ Firste a payr of Candlesticks of sylver & gilt waying cccxvij ounz. defased.”

“ A greete crosse of sylver and gilte waying cxliij ounz. 1 quarter defased.”

“ One senser wth a shipp & a spone of sylver parcell gylt waying cvi ounz. defased.”

On the *verso* are the following entries :—

“ A standing cup wth a couer of sylver gilt.”

“ A salte wth a couer pasell ” [gilt].

“ A loinge blacke standing nute [nut] with a couer all gilt.”

“ A lesser standing nut garnishe[d] wyth sylver all gylt.”

“ A Maser garnysbed with silver and gilte wythoute a couer.”

“ xvij silver spones in the Custody of M^r Deane.”

“ ij standing pott[s] made of ij Chalyses and other the Church plate.”

Between the above year and 1584, the date of the next Inventory, more plate was sold to pay the inferior ministers of the Church. On the appointment of Dr. Richard Rogers to the Deanery a fresh list was made, and the following are the only entries relating to the sacred vessels :—

“ Imprimis two lyvery potts of silver double gilte.”

“ Item two bazens of silv^r parcell gylt.”

“ Item one Communion Cuppe wth cov^r of silv^r Double gilt.”

In 1634, probably on the occasion of Archbishop Laud's Metropolitanical Visitation, another Inventory of Church goods was drawn up. In this list the following entries relate to the Communion plate :—

“ Item i plate for ye Communion table.”

“ Two Flaggons double guilt one weighing 46 ounces, and the other 45 ounces and a half.”

“ Two cupps double guilt wth covers, the one weighing 25 ounces and three quarters. The other weighing 23 ounces and one quarter.”

“ Two silver basons parsell guilt, y^e one weighing 20 ounces one quarter, the other 19 ounces 3 quarters ”

The two last are still preserved in the “Treasury,” and may perhaps be identified with the two “Sylver Bassoons” from Canterbury College (see p. 264).

“Two great Candlesticks & a great silver bason all guilt not yet weighed.”

These candlesticks are doubtless those still set upon the high altar, and may possibly be the pair presented by Cardinal Pole, and mentioned in the Inventory of 1563 as “defased.” The alms-dish is also still in use.

In a later hand the following additions have been made :

“A silver chalice double guilt & two plates of silver double guilt and a case to put them in.”

This is probably the chalice given by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, in 1636, described on next page.

During the Great Rebellion much of the plate enumerated in the above Inventory was destroyed, and at the Restoration the Dean and Chapter laid out £132 in the purchase of plate “for the Communion table,” and the greater part of the older plate now in use dates from that period. The list of 1662 makes mention of the following vessels :—

“Two great silver Flaggons double guilt.”

“Three silver Chalices guilt, two of them with their covers.”

“Two small silver Plates.”

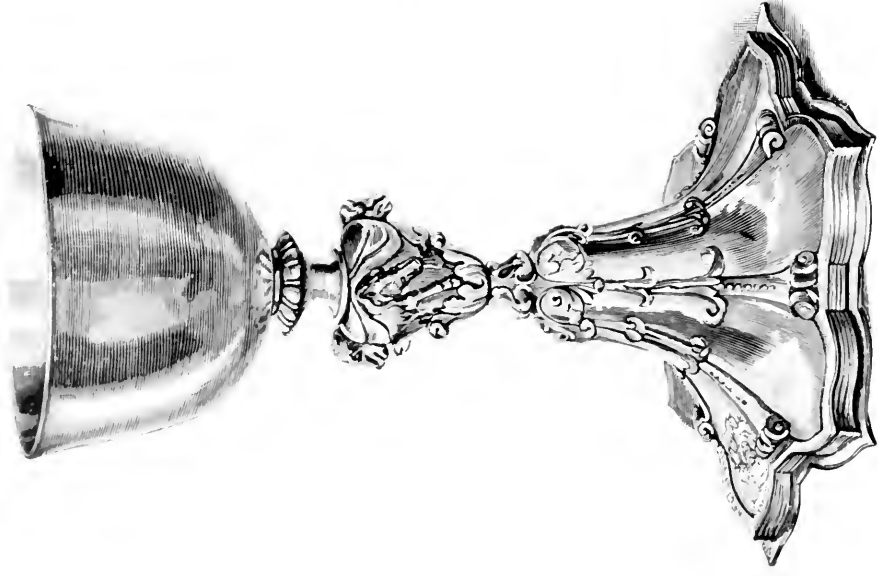
“Two small silver Basons.”

No candlesticks are mentioned, perhaps because they had not yet been brought out of hiding, but in the list of 1689 they reappear as “two great silver candlestickes with a case.”

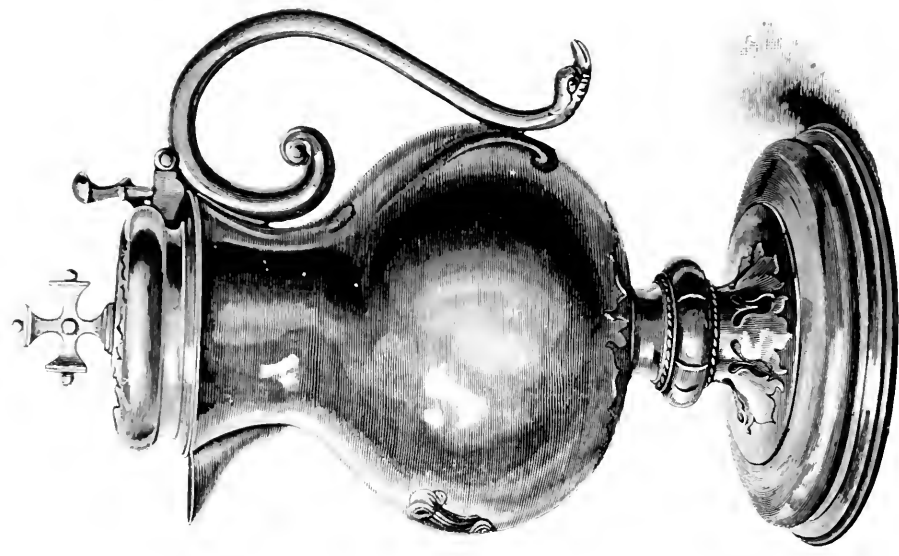
The Act Books of the Chapter inform us that in 1708 the two chalices were regilt and mended, and that in 1756 the following severe reparation was undertaken :—

“It is Agreed & Decreed that the Chalices now in use at the Alter shall have new feet putt to them, and that they with the Flaggons & the large Bason shall be new guilt, and that the two old Patens (now become useless) shall be sold together with the feet which shall be cut off from the two chalisses, and the money they shall produce shall be applyed towards defraying these alterations.”

In Mediæval times the Church plate was kept in the vestry. The ancient apartment called the “Treasury” is now used as the Canon’s vestry, and the plate is kept there in a fire-proof safe.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. NO. 1.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. NOS. 13 AND 14.

By the courtesy of the Sacrist, the Rev. G. H. Gray, M.A., I was allowed to make a careful examination of the sacred vessels, with the result that I have been enabled to add several particulars not included in the description published in our Seventeenth Volume.

The Church plate of the various parishes of the Deanery calls for no special comment.

Elizabethan cups have survived at Fordwich (the earliest), Holy Cross, and St. Alphege, the last, however, acquired at a much later date.

Two chalices, that of St. Peter and St. Mary Magdalene, are perhaps remarkable as having been made during the Commonwealth period, but the most interesting piece is doubtless the embossed Jacobean dish, the gift of Alderman Wetenhall to St. Andrew's Church in 1615, of which we give an illustration.

To the Incumbents of the various parishes my best thanks are due for much courteous assistance.

CANTERBURY, THE CATHEDRAL.

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 9 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 7 inches; depth of bowl, 3 inches; weight, 9 ozs.

No Hall or maker's marks.

The bowl is hemispherical in form, with a slight lip, and the arms of Christ Church are engraved on the side, surrounded by a shell-like border of mantling. The stem, at its junction with the bowl, has an ornamental collar of Elizabethan character. The knop, which is in the shape of an inverted cone, occupies the greater part of the short stem, and bears in relief the heads and forelegs of a lion, a horse, and a dog. The tall foot swells out from the knop into a base, shewing six ogeed angles or projecting points. From the apex of the foot to the base descend six handsome foliated mouldings. In one of the six ogeed compartments of the foot there is an engraved group of three animals: a lion sits between a dog on the sinister side, and a horse on the dexter, the horse having in its mouth a slip of oak with an acorn; the dog and the horse are standing. Beneath the group is engraved this motto: "CONCORDIA * CUM * CANDORE."

Beneath the foot is engraved: "VOTIVVM · HUNC · CALICEM · DEO · OPT · MAX · HUMILLIME · OBTVLIT · ALTARIQUE · HVIVS · ECCLESIE · CATHEDRALIS · SACRANDVM · RELIQVIT · THOMAS · HOWARDVS · SERENISS · MAG · BRIT · REGIS · AD CÆSAREM · LEGATUS · HAC · TRANSIENS · 7 APRILIS 1636."

The donor of this handsome cup was Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and afterwards Earl of Norfolk also. He was born in 1585, being the son and heir of Philip, Earl of Arundel, and a grandson to Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in 1572. He married Lady Alethea Talbot, daughter and ultimately sole heir of Gilbert, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, and the animals upon the cup are drawn from the "supporters" of the arms of Thomas Howard and his wife. The occasion of this gift was his worshipping in the Cathedral on the eve of his embarkation as Ambassador from King Charles I. to the Emperor Ferdinand II. From the Inventories of the eighteenth century we learn that this cup was at that period used for the Communion of the Sick.

2. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 10 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 5 inches; depth of bowl, $4\frac{1}{5}$ inches; weight, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

No marks.

On the bowl, which is straight-sided and squarish in outline, are engraved the arms of Christ Church within stiff feather-like mantling. The stem has a small knob formed by a triple moulding. The foot is slightly convex.

3. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* A duplicate of the last, but weighing 9 ozs.

Both these cups probably date from the Restoration, but new feet were put to them in 1756.

4 and 5. The *two Paten-covers* to the above cups are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They weigh 7 ozs. each.

On the foot, surrounded by feather mantling, are the arms of Christ Church.

6. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth of bowl, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1854. Maker's mark, J.A., in a two-lobed escutcheon.

The bowl is deep, of oval form, and below the mouth is a belt of small arcading. The sacred monogram *i.j.c.* appears within a

circle, and around are four trefoiled arches with cusped tabernacle-work in each. Beneath the bowl is an elaborate collar with sixteen points to its rim, eight of them being trefoiled. The stem is octagonal, and has a knop with slight straight pilasters, alternating with hollow mouldings surmounted by a cable moulding. The foot is octagonal, its outline shewing eight convex lobes, and eight small projecting angles alternately. Upon the eight faces of the slope of the foot are engraved these words (in Gothic lettering): "Ex Dono | Sophiæ Small | Viduæ ob. 1857 | In usum Ecclesiæ | Christi Cantuar | Dicavit B. H. | Canonicus Senior | Die Pasch."

Mrs. Sophia Small, a former resident in Canterbury, presented this cup to the Cathedral through the late Venerable Benjamin Harrison, Archdeacon of Maidstone 1845—1888.

7. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; depth of bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 15 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1886. Maker's mark, G.F. (George Fox).

Inscribed under the foot: "D.D., R. Payne Smith Decanus anno regni Dnæ. Victoriæ quinquagesimo 1887."

8. *A Chalice of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last.

These cups, which are quasi-Elizabethan in form, have belts of hyphens on the bowl, knop, and foot, and the arms of Christ Church are engraved on their bowls.

The Very Rev. Robert Payne Smith, D.D., was Dean of Canterbury from 1871 to 1895. He had previously been Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. Dr. Payne Smith was an eminent Oriental scholar, and a member of the Committee for the revision of the Old Testament.

9. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches; diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1756. Maker's mark, W.G., for William Grundy of Goff Square.

The edge has a gadroon pattern, and on the under side of the foot is the sacred monogram, etc., *en soleil*. In the centre of the field are the arms of Christ Church in an oval, surrounded by mantling. On the reverse is the following inscription: "The Gift of Philip Weston in Berkshire, Esq." The donor, by his will made in 1727, bequeathed 40 marks, or £26 3s. 4d., to the Dean and Chapter for the purchase of Communion vessels. He also left money for the purchase of a flagon for Lynsted Church.

10. *A Paten of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last.

11. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, 12 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1887. Maker's mark, G.F.

The arms of Christ Church are engraved on the central foot. In the centre of the field is a triple row of hyphens within a circle.

12. *A Paten of Silver.*

A duplicate of the above.

Nos. 11 and 12 were both given by Dean Payne Smith in 1887.

13. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 14 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of bulb 7 inches, of foot $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, $62\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. troy.

London Hall Marks of the year 1664. Maker's mark, on a plain shield a mullet above an escallop between pellets and annulets.

Mr. Cripps records this mark as occurring on a pair of *repoussé* candlesticks in the Imperial Treasury at Moscow, dated 1664. It also occurs on Communion Flagons, dated 1624, at St. Mary, Hornsey.

Jug shaped, with spout and flattish lid surmounted by a cross *pommétée*. The bowl is globular, and stands upon a short stem, divided by a round knob between a cable moulding, between which are dependent leaves in *appliqué* work. Similar ornamentation is applied to the lid. The lower part of the curved handle terminates in a serpent's head. On the bowl are the arms of Christ Church within stiff mantling. The foot unscrews from the body.

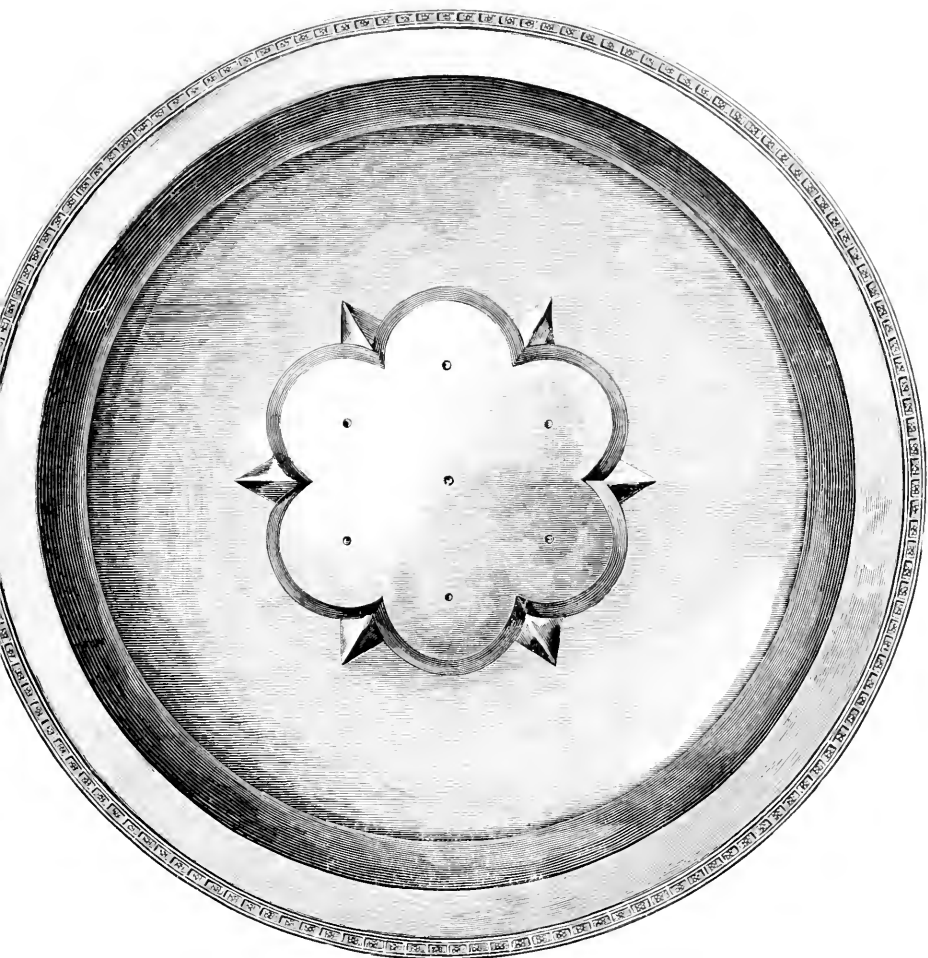
14. *A Flagon of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last, weighing $60\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. troy.

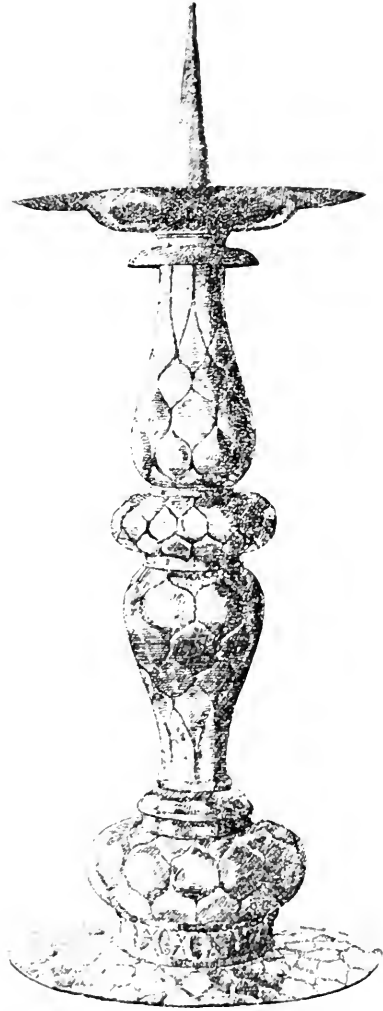
15. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, 11 inches; weight, 22 ozs.

No marks. Punctured on the under side $20\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

The centre is bossed up to form a convex sexfoil, with a point between each pair of its curves. The rim has a small but elaborate moulding, shewn in our engraving.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. NOS. 15 AND 16.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. NO. 18.

16. *An Alms-dish of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last, but punctured on the under side
19¾ ozs.

The late Canon Scott Robertson described these Alms-dishes as Elizabethan or Jacobean. It seems not unlikely, however, that they may be identified with the "Two silver Bassons lately belonging to Canterbury College (Oxford)," mentioned in the Inventory of 1562.

17. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 18½ inches; weight, 52 ozs.

No Hall Marks.

The maker's mark was thought by the late Canon Scott Robertson to represent "a man's head and bust," but this is very doubtful. A mark similar to the above is noted by Mr. Wilfrid Cripps as used by a goldsmith who, *circa* 1660, made vessels that are at the Chapels of Kensington Palace, St. James's Palace, and Eton College. It seems not improbable that this dish may be identified as the "great silver bason" set down in the Inventory of 1634.

A small egg-and-tongue moulding surrounds the outer edge, and in the centre is the sacred monogram, etc., *en soleil*.

18. *Two Candlesticks of Silver, gilt.* Height, 17½ inches, exclusive of the pricket, which is 5¼ inches long.

No marks.

These candlesticks have their surfaces entirely covered with a peculiar diaper, similar in outline to the skin of a pine-apple, but perfectly smooth. This pattern occurs on the Ciboria or Pixes at Rochester Cathedral. They have lost their original bases, and from this fact it seems probable that they are the candlesticks mentioned in the Inventory of 1562 as "defased, given by the late L. Cardinall Poole." Candlesticks are mentioned in the Inventory of 1634, but not in that made at the time of the Restoration, probably because they had not yet been brought out of their hiding place. In 1689 we have the following entry: "Two great silver candlesticks with their cases." When the rest of the Church Plate was regilt in 1756 the candlesticks were not included, perhaps because they were no longer used.

19. *A Strainer Spoon of Silver.* Length, 7 inches; length of bowl 1½ inches; width, 1 inch.

No marks.

The strainer first appears in the Inventory of 1745, and is probably not much earlier than that date. The bowl is perforated, and the handle thin and long.

20. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $14\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1898. Maker's mark, C.K., in an oblong stamp. Stamped Krall.

Inscribed on the under side of the foot: "D.D.D. Georgius Rawlinson Canonicus e gravi morbo recreatus Nativ. Dom. MDCCXCVIII + Hunc Calicem Cathedrali suæ." The arms of Christ Church are stamped under the foot.

This is a handsome Chalice, with a plain elliptical bowl, on a round stem, with large embossed knop, pierced with small quatrefoils, and jewelled with six amethysts and the same number of small pearls. The foot is circular, and is divided into six compartments, containing in relief representations of (1) a Dove; (2) an Angel displaying the instruments of the Passion upon a shield; (3) the upper part of a Crucifix between the Sun and Moon; (4) as No. 2; (5) a Pelican feeding her young; (6) the Agnus Dei. The whole elaborately jewelled.

The Rev. George Rawlinson, M.A., sometime Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, was Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford from 1861 to 1889. In 1872 he was appointed a Canon of Canterbury, and from 1888 until his death in 1903 was Rector of All Hallows, Lombard Street, in the City of London. Canon Rawlinson was the author of a well-known translation of the works of Herodotus, of a *History of the Five Great Monarchies of the Eastern World*, and of many other books relating to kindred subjects.

21, 22, 23, and 24. *Four Collecting-plates of Base Metal.* Diameter, 11 inches. Stamped on the under side "Registered Dec^r 6th, 1875."

These are partially closed in at the top, and are inscribed respectively (Gothic lettering): (1) "Freely ye have received, freely give;" (2) "Open thine hand wide;" (3) "God loveth a cheerful giver;" (4) "The love of Christ constraineth us."

The Dean and Chapter also possess a pocket Communion service for clinical purposes of silver, gilt and chased, with London Hall Marks of the year 1842. Makers' mark, ^{G.R.}_{G.S.} (Rawlins & Sumner).

CANTERBURY, ALL SAINTS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth of bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 17 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1698 (new sterling). Maker's mark, An., for William Andrews.

Inscribed in script round the bowl, "*Ex dono H. Bralesford, Rector Parochiæ Omnium Sanctorum Anno 1700.*"

The bowl is almost cylindrical, with slight lip and flat base; the thick hollow stem has a very small knob.

The Rev. Humphry Bralesford was instituted to the united benefices of All Saints and St. Mildred in 1684, and resigned both livings in 1708. All Saints is now held with the Rectory of St. Alphege, but the Church has been closed for Divine Service for several years.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of button $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 7 ozs.

The marks are the same as on No. 1.

Has a vertical edge with a narrow rim, ornamented by thread moulding; the same is used on the foot.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs.

The marks are the same as on No. 1.

On the under side, "All Saints, Cant., 1700."

4. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 30 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1774. Maker's mark, I.I. (John Innocent probably).

Inscribed on the under side, "All Saints, Cant^y, 1775. Given by the Rev^d S. Fremoult, a native of the Parish."

The Rev. Samuel Fremoult was Rector of Wootton, near Barham, from January 1739-40 until his death in September 1779. He was also Curate of Barham, to which parish he gave in 1753 "One large Chalice of silver, with a glory engraven upon it, for the use of the Communion; weight, 25 oz. 1^d" (Barham Parish Register). This cup is no longer to be found at Barham. Many of the Fremoult family were buried at St. Mildred's, Canterbury.

CANTERBURY, ST. ALPHEGE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs.

No marks.

Inscribed on the bowl, "St Alphege In Canterbury June the First * 1714 *."

This is apparently an Elizabethan cup. The bowl is shaped like an inverted truncated cone, with a slight lip. Two bands of conventional foliage between interlacing fillets surround it. The stem is divided by a small annular knob, whence it swells out on either side, and is united to the bowl and foot by a small reed moulding. The foot is slightly convex.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 10 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1706. Maker's mark, S.L., with a coronet above the letters and a mullet beneath, (?) Gabriel Sleath.

Inscribed on the under side, "St Alphege in Canterbury 1709."

A plain circular vessel on a central trumpet-shaped foot. The edge of the Paten and its foot is ornamented with a gadroon moulding.

3. *An Alms-dish of Silver.** Diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 9 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1734. Makers' mark, T. & (?) S.; above the letters a crowned rose.

Inscribed on the under side, "St Alphege in Canterbury." In the centre of the field, surrounded by mantling, are the following arms: "Gules, three seeded roses argent, a chief vair." Crest: "A lion's head erased." These are the arms of Taylor of Bifrons. The donor was probably the Rev. Herbert Taylor, M.A., who was Rector of St. Alphege from 1 August 1726 to 1753, when he resigned on his collation to the Vicarages of Bridge with Patricbourne.

4 and 5. *Two Flagons of Base Metal.* Height, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Inscribed under the foot, "St Alphege in Canterbury."

* There were formerly two Alms-dishes. In the Vestry-book, under the year 1861, we read: "One of the Silver Alms-dishes was stolen from the Church about a year ago & has not since been found or replaced.—E. G." [Edward Gilder, Vicar of St. Dunstan's and Rural Dean].



ST. ANDREW'S, CANTERBURY, NO. 5.

CANTERBURY, ST. ANDREW.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1790. Makers' mark, P.B. over A.B., in a square stamp, for Peter and Ann Bateman.

The egg-shaped bowl is supported by a plain stem swelling out into a trumpet-shaped foot, on which is inscribed, "+ St Andrew the Apostle, Canterbury, 1791."

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 1 inch; diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, 4 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1871. Maker's mark, E.G. over B., in a three-lobed stamp.

Inscribed upon the first depression, "+ St Andrew the Apostle + Canterbury, Christmas 1871 +."

3. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter 4 inches, of button $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 3 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1770. Maker's mark, T.W., in an oblong stamp.

4. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 9 inches; weight, 11 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1791. Makers' mark, P.B. over A.B., in a square stamp, for Peter and Ann Bateman.

Inscribed round the first depression, "+ St Andrew the Apostle + Canterbury, 1791 +."

5. *An Alms-dish of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, $9\frac{3}{16}$ inches; weight, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

No plate marks.

Inscribed upon the under side, between a very small shield of arms (bearing apparently three pheons on a bend) and a slipped rose, "Charles Wetenhall sometye Maior of the City of Canterbury, borne in Cheshire, gave this to the parish of St Andrew, for ever, who dyed 1615. John Gosby and Thomas White, Ch.-wardens."

This is a wine-taster, and a beautiful specimen of seventeenth-century *repoussé* work. In the centre of the field is a broad bowl with a plant in it, surrounded by a circular wreath of oak-leaves with acorns. Around this is an arcade of sixteen round-headed arches, filled alternately with pairs of acorns and covered two-handled cups.

The following are extracts from the accounts of the Churchwardens of the parish:—

“1562. Received of M^r Henry Aldeye Alderman for the overpluse of the great Chalice iiij^{li} iijs.

“Received more for the Lytell Chalice wayinge viii oz. and i qr. at v^s the oz. xj^s iijs.

“1595. Paide for x plate Candellstikes & iij woode Candellstiks xx^d.

“1616. Item payd for gildinge the peece of Plate that M^r Wetenhall gave to the parish 1^{li} 4^s 0^d.

“Item for a bagge to put in the Plate M^r Wetenhall gave 0 0 4^d.

“1620. Rec. of the gouldsmith for 2j ounces 3 qrs. of silver at 5^s 2^d 5^{li} 12^s 4^d.”

In an Inventory, dated 1684. of Church goods in some of the City Churches in Canterbury, now preserved amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library [126. 97]. are the following entries relating to the Church Plate then existing at St. Andrews:—

“One Communion Cup double gilt with a cover. Walter Southwell, John Lade, Churchwardens, at the bottom of it.”

“A Silver patten wrought work double gilt with upon it Charles Wetenhall Maior of the City of Canterbury borne in Cheshire gave this to the parish of St Andrew for ever who died 1615. John Gosby & Thomas White Ch.-wardens.”

“Three large pewter flagons.

“Three pewter plates to put them upon.”

Charles Wetenhall was Mayor of Canterbury in 1598.

6 and 7. *Two Flagons of Sheffield Plated Ware.* Height, 12 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The lids, which are bossed up in the centre, are ornamented with a gadroon moulding round their edge.

8 and 9. *Two Pewter Plates.* Diameter, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The marks are a crowned rose and . . . tha fly.

Inscribed in script on the under side, “*Edward Jacob, William Peele, Churchwardens, 1708.*”

ST. DUNSTAN'S.

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{2}{3}$ inches; weight, 10 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1774. Maker's mark, *JF.* (?) *D.* (Frederic Deveer?).

Inscribed: “Given to the Parish of St Dunstan's, Kent, By | Eliz: Allen, 1775.”

A plain bell-shaped bowl with lip; the stem has a small oval knop.

2. *A Chalice of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last. Both are stamped under the foot ^{T.}
S.D.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 2 inches; diameter, $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1639.

Maker's mark. The Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., p. 389) says, "T.C. in a shaped shield, with an object perhaps a fish over the letters," but this is by no means clear, the mark being nearly obliterated.

The convex side is engraved with four conventional sprays of Elizabethan foliage. Mr. Scott Robertson thought this portion formed part of an earlier paten-cover, and that the broad rim was welded round it in 1641 [*sic*].

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 15 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1720 (new sterling).
Maker's mark obliterated.

Inscribed on the under side, "*The Gift of Elizabeth Scranton, Spinster, to St Dunstan Church in Canterbury.*"

A triple moulding surrounds the rim, and on the first depression are the following arms: Within a lozenge and surrounded by mantling, two bars, in chief three beasts' heads.

5. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 6 inches; weight, 3 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1869. Maker's mark, B.P.W.

Inscribed on the flat rim, "St Dunstan's, Canterbury, Christmas 1869." A cross patonce within interlacing circles is in the centre of the field.

6. *A Paten of Base Metal.* Diameter, $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

7. *A Flagon of Base Metal.* Height, 10 inches.

8. *A Flagon of Pewter.* Height, 13 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Marks: imitation silver-plate marks, X crowned, A.C.

A tall straight-sided tankard with hinged lid, with finial, bold R-shaped handle, and splayed-out foot.

CANTERBURY, ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, 15 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1753. Makers' mark,
T.
R. & G., for Richard Gurney and T. Cooke.
C.

Inscribed: "St George, Canterbury | Jo. Head, D.D., Rector. James Harnett, Robert Le Geyt, Churchwardens, 1753."

A plain bell-shaped cup, with stem divided by a small round knob between fillets.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of button 2 inches; weight, 7 ozs.

Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

The Venerable John Head, D.D., fourth son of Sir Francis Head, Bart., was Rector of St. George the Martyr and St. Mary Magdalen in Canterbury from 1730 to 1760. In the latter year he was collated to the Rectory of Ickham, and from 1748 to 1769 was Archdeacon of Canterbury. He married Miss Jane Geekie, and died in Dec. 1769, and was buried in the chancel of Ickham Church.

Robert Le Geyt, fifth son of Philip Le Geyt, was a native of Jersey. His first wife, a daughter of John Belvoir of Montgomeryshire, died 1766, and was buried at St. George's. By his second wife Ann Chandler he had three sons, of whom the eldest, Philip, became successively Vicar of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, Chislet, Ringwould, and Marden.

3. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 13 inches; weight, 34 ozs. Date letter obliterated.

The maker's mark is very clear, viz., T.C., with a dolphin above and fleur-de-lis below the letters. This mark occurs on two patens of the Church of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, London, made in 1679.

This is an interesting piece of seventeenth-century silversmiths' work. The greater part of the surface is hammered, so that it has the appearance of frosted silver. On the flat rim are four cartouches left plain, bearing severally the following texts: "Give to the poor and thou shalt have treasure in heaven," "If thou hast much give plenteously," etc., "Let him that is taught in the Word," etc., "If there be first a willing mind," etc. Also the following arms and inscription: "Three bars dancetté. And checky, on a fesse three leopards' heads erased. D.D.D. Eliz. Lovejoy, A.D. 1691." In the centre of the field in an oval within rays is the legend, "God loveth a cheerful giver."

Elizabeth Lovejoy, widow of the Rev. George Lovejoy, M.A., sometime Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and Head Master of the King's School, Canterbury, from 1665 to 1684, died in 1694, and was buried in the Church of St. Peter in the Isle of Thanet. By her will (printed in Lewis's *History of Thanet*, vol. p. 93, No. xlvii) she left numerous bequests to the Church of St. Peter, Thanet, and was a liberal benefactress to the hospitals of Canterbury, to the Grammar School and Hospital of Islington, and to the Grammar School of Wycomb in the County of Buckingham. During her lifetime she gave to the Church and parish of St. Peter, Thanet, two silver flagons.

4 and 5. *Two Flagons of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot 7 inches; weight, 48 ozs.

Marks as on No. 3.

Tankards with domed lids and splayed-out feet.

Engraved on the front with the sacred monogram, etc., *en soleil*, and the words, "This Communion Plate was bought for the use of St George the Martyr in Canterbury by the voluntary Contributions of the Minister and some of the principal Parishioners.

Jo. Head, D.D., Rector.

James Harnett }
Robert Le Geyt } Churchwardens."
1753.

In an Inventory, dated 1684, now preserved amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, we find the following entries:—

"One silver Communion Cup with a cover weighing 28 ounces, with upon it St George of Canterbury, dated April the 4th, 1618.

"One silver patten bearing the same date with the same inscription.

"Two pewter flaggons."

CANTERBURY, ST. GREGORY.*

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1881. Maker's mark, T.P., in an oval stamp.

Inscribed underneath the foot, "St Gregory the Great, Canterbury | To the Glory of God, 1882." The plain elliptical bowl is supported on a hexagonal stem with plain knob. The foot is sex-foil.

* Built in 1848, as a memorial to Archbishop Howley.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 7 inches; weight, 6 ozs.
London Hall Marks of the year 1874. Makers' mark,
J.
E.B.W.
S.

Inscribed on the under side, "To the Glory of God, S. Gregory's,
Canterbury, 1891." The central depression is gilt.

3. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{5}{16}$ inches; diameter of
mouth $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, 13 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1850. Makers' mark,
E.J.
B. in a four-lobed stamp.
S.W.

The sacred monogram, etc., is engraved on the bulb-shaped
bowl, which is gilt inside. The stem is of baluster form.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 8 inches; weight, 11 ozs.
The marks are the same as on No. 3.

Inscribed: "St Gregory the Great, 1852." The sacred monogram,
etc., is in the centre of the field.

5. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 10 inches; weight,
17 ozs.

Marks and inscription as on the last.

6. *An Alms-dish of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last, but having the London Hall
Mark of the year 1848.

7. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1851. Makers' mark and
inscription as on No. 3.

A ewer-shaped vessel with narrow neck, handle, cover, and
spout. The sacred monogram, etc., is engraved on the foot.

CANTERBURY, HOLY CROSS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter 4 inches,
of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 14 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1585. Maker's mark,
G.E., in monogram.

This is a good typical Elizabethan cup. Round the deep straight-
sided bowl is a band of conventional foliage between fillets, with
pendants at the interlacing points. An egg-and-tongue moulding
unites the bowl to the short stem, which is divided by a plain round

knop, and swells out in both directions. The foot is convex, and has a thread moulding succeeded at its outer edge by the egg and tongue.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 4 ozs.

The marks are the same as on the cup.

On the button, between slips of foliage, is the date "1587." The convex side is ornamented by a band of foliage similar to that on the cup.

3. *An Alms-dish or Credence Paten of Silver.* Height, 3 inches; diameter 12 inches, of foot $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 27 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1769. Maker's mark obliterated.

Inscribed on the under side, "Holy Cross, Westgate, Cant^y, given by the Rev^d M^r Sam^l Fremoult, 1775."* The sacred monogram, cross, etc., *en soleil*, are engraved in the centre.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 7 inches; weight, 11 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1887. Makers' mark, J.W. over E.C.

Inscribed: "Holy Cross Church, Canterbury, Philip Wood Loosemore, M.A., Vicar.

John Callow }
J. M. Cowper } Churchwardens 1887."

The sacred monogram, etc., *en soleil*, is in the centre of the field.

5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 12 inches; diameter of mouth 2 inches, of foot 5 inches; weight, $26\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1883.

Inscribed: "To the | Glory of God | and in | Loving Memory of Joseph Harris Cowper | Born at Davington 1867, died at Clyro August 1880. Given to the Holy Cross Church, Canterbury, By the Father and mother of the child 1883. Qui alienaverit anathema sit."

A ewer-shaped vessel with hinged lid surmounted by a double cross. Round the bulb is a band with three circles bearing respectively the *Agnus Dei*, a cross patonce, and the sacred monogram.

The donor, Mr. John Meadows Cowper, is well known to Kentish antiquaries and genealogists for his numerous transcriptions of Parish Registers. He is also the author of *Lives of the Deans of Canterbury*, *Our Parish Books and what they tell us*, *Memorial Inscriptions in Canterbury Cathedral*, and many other useful works.

* See under All Saints, p. 273.

CANTERBURY. ST. MARGARET.

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 18 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1708 (new sterling). Maker's mark, W.A., with a mitre above the letters in a four-lobed stamp.

The bowl is bell shaped, with a lip, and has a raised triple moulding round its centre, above which is engraved the cross, etc., *en soleil*, and beneath is the following inscription: "Hunc Calicem in sacre mensæ usum Deo & Sc^{te} Marg^{te} Cant^{is} Eccl^{ie} obtulit quorundam Generosorum pia Liberalitas impetrante Thomâ Johnson, A.M., ejusdem Eccl^{ie} Ministro, A.D. 1709." Underneath the foot, 16 = 5.

Thomas Johnson was Rector of St. Margaret's from 1713 to 1727; he was also a Minor Canon of the Cathedral and Vicar of Brookland.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver, gilt.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of button $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 7 ozs.

The marks are the same as on No. 1.

The rim is moulded, and the cross, etc., *en soleil*, is engraved in the centre of the field. Inscribed as No. 1, with the exception that "*Hanc patinam*" is substituted for "*Hunc Calicem*."

3 and 4. *Two Flagons of Silver.* Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot 7 inches; weight, 62 ozs.

The same marks as the last two.

The inscription is the same as on No. 1, with the exception of the words "*Hanc lagenam*" for "*Hunc Calicem*."

These are fine tankard-shaped vessels, with well-moulded domed lids surmounted by a conventional rose. Scratched beneath the foot are the following figures, 57 . 6.

5. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Height, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; diameter, 10 inches; weight, 19 ozs.

The same marks as on the above.

Inscribed as No. 2. The cross, etc., *en soleil*, is engraved in the centre of the field. On the underside, 17 = 15.

6. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1725. Maker's mark, R.B., in an oblong stamp with the upper corners cut off (? Richard Bayley).

Inscribed: "S^t Margaret's | Canterbury | 1726 | T. Johnson,
Minister | W. Carter, T. Demm, Churchwardens." Also the follow-
ing text, "S^t Matt. 5, ver. 16, Let your light so shine before men
that they may see your good works," etc. The cross, etc., *en soleil*,
is in the centre of the field.

7. *An Alms-dish of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last, but inscribed with the legend, "Pro-
verbs 19, ver. 17, He that hath pity on the poor Lendeth to the
Lord," etc.

Base metal handles have been added to the last two vessels,
probably in recent years.

8. *A Cruet of Base Metal.* Height, 11 inches.
Modern, church furnisher's type.

CANTERBURY, ST. MARTIN'S.

1. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Height, 1½ inches; diameter
6¾ inches, of foot 2½ inches; weight, 6½ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1685. Maker's mark,
T.K., with a leaf below the letters.

The paten has a moulded edge. The sacred monogram, etc.,
en soleil, is engraved in the centre of the field, surrounded by the
following inscription: "Deo: et: S^{ti} Martini Ecclesie dedicatum *."

2. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Height, 1¾ inches; diameter
8¾ inches, of foot 3¾ inches; weight, 13¼ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1772. Maker's mark,
T. over M., in an oval stamp.

Very flat, with a moulded edge. The sacred monogram, etc.,
en soleil, is engraved in the centre of the field.

3. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 8¼ inches; diameter
of mouth 5 inches, of foot 4¼ inches; weight, 15¾ ozs.

Birmingham Hall Marks of the year 1870. Maker's
mark, F.E.

The elliptical bowl is ornamented in its lower parts by wavy
appliqué work. The cylindrical stem is slightly jewelled. The foot
is sexfoil.

4. *A Flagon of Silver, gilt.* Height, 13 inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, $23\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

The marks are the same as on No. 3.

Flask shaped, with spout and cover, surmounted by a cross patonce.

The above vessels are kept in an ancient coffer covered with leather and strongly bound with ornamental wrought-iron work.

5. *An Alms-dish of Brass.*

This is an interesting dish of beaten brasswork. In the second depression is a seven-petalled rose, which occupies the greater part of the field, in the centre of which is a silver medal representing St. Martin dividing his cloak with the beggar. This dish is said to have been given to the Church about sixty years ago by the late Mr. Daniel Finch of the Cathedral Precincts and some time Auditor to the Dean and Chapter.

CANTERBURY, ST. MARY BREDIN.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; depth of bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1811. Maker's mark, R.G., in a rectangular stamp (Robert Garrard of Pantion Street).

Inscribed round the edge of the foot, "Saint Mary Bredin, Canterbury, purchased 1811." The bowl is wine-glass shaped, engraved with the sacred monogram, etc. *en soleil*. Round the foot is a bead moulding.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Marks and inscription as on the Chalice.

The Paten has a beaded edge; the sacred monogram, etc., is on the foot.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter 6 inches, of foot $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1885.

Inscribed as the last, but with the date "1886."

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter $4\frac{7}{16}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1876.

Inscribed: "Presented to St Mary Bredin's Church by the Rev^d G. B. Lee Warner, M.A., Vicar."

The Rev. G. B. Lee Warner, M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, third son of the Rev. Daniel Henry Lee Warner of Boxwell, Gloucestershire, was Vicar of St. Mary Bredin from 1851 until his death 7 Jan. 1880. During his incumbency the Church was rebuilt.

5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 13 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1777. Maker's mark, B.S., for Ben Stephen of Ludgate Hill.

Inscribed on the edge of the foot, "Saint Mary Bredin, Canterbury, purchased 1811."

This is a fine ewer-shaped vessel, gilt inside, on a raised foot. It has a removable cover, with round finial, and a hinged lid to the spout, on which is a beaded moulding.

6. *A Chalice of Silver.*

London Hall Marks of the year 1873.

Made to match No. 1. Gilt inside.

7. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Marks and inscription as on No. 1.

In the centre, which is much bossed up, is engraved the sacred monogram, etc., *en soleil*. The edge is beaded.

8. *An Alms-dish of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last, but not bossed up in the centre.

9. *An Alms-dish of Base Metal.* Diameter, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Beaded edge.

CANTERBURY, ST. MARY BREDMAN.*

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, 9 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1770. Maker's mark, T.W., in rectangular stamp (Thos. Wynne, entered 1754).

The bell-shaped bowl has a moulded lip, and bears the following inscription within a wreath of foliage: "St Mary Bredman | The Rev^d J. Duncombe | Rector.

V. Picard }
J. Walker } Churchwardens."

* The Church (which had been rebuilt in 1822) was pulled down a few years ago. The Plate is kept at the offices of the Capital and Counties Bank.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth 7 inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1822. Maker's mark, E.B., under certain other letters no longer legible.

Inscribed on the first depression, "Parish of St Mary Bredman, Canterbury."

The Rev. John Duncombe was born in the year 1730, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. In the year 1757 Archbishop Herring presented him to the livings of St. Andrew with St. Mary Bredman in Canterbury. In 1776 Archbishop Secker appointed him one of the Six Preachers, and in 1773 Archbishop Cornwallis gave him the Vicarage of Herne. He was also Master of the Hospitals of St. Nicholas, Harbledown, and of St. John in Canterbury, of both of which he published accounts in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*. In addition to these he wrote a *History of Herne and Reculver*, and edited *Gostling's Walk about Canterbury* and *Archbishop Herring's Letters*, and was the author of several poetical effusions, the chief of which is entitled *The Feminead*. He died in 1786, and his memorial tablet was formerly in the Church of St. Mary Bredman.

In the Inventory of 1684 [Tanner MSS., Bodleian, 126, 97], mention is made of the following Plate in this Church:—

"One small silver Communion Cup with a cover, marked at the top of the cover 1573."

"One pewter flaggon."

"One pewter plate."

CANTERBURY, ST. MARY MAGDALENE.*

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 12 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1650. Maker's mark, W.M., with some object between pellets below the letters, in a plain pointed shield.

It is not clear what the object is, but it is not a mullet as in the mark recorded by Mr. Cripps as occurring on a piece of plate belonging to Viscount Middleton dated 1658.

* The benefice is united with that of St. George the Martyr. The Church, with the exception of the tower, was pulled down in the year 1871. The Church Plate is kept at the offices of the Capital and Counties Bank.

The capacious bowl is straight-sided with a flattish base, and is ornamented by a single belt of conventional foliage between fillets interlacing three times in hour-glass curves. The stem is very short, and divided by a large flat knob. The letters $\overset{M. M.}{1654}$ are rudely engraved on the side of the bowl.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, 6 inches; weight, 8 ozs.

The marks are the same as those found on No. 1.

3. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 10 inches; weight, 23 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1763. Makers' mark, T.H. over R.M., in a four-lobed stamp.

This is a salver, with shaped edge, on three feet. The following inscription is engraved on field:—

“This waiter was given | for the use of the Inhabitants | of the Parish of Saint Mary Magdalene | attending the Holy Communion. In | Memory of William Gray, late Alderman | and Father of the City, deceased, who served | the office of Mayor in the year 1748 and 1760 | was a member of the Corporation 60 years | & a Parishioner 66 years. Died 20 of July 1784 | Aged 89, & whose remains together with Susanna | his wife & Martha (wife of Philip Castle) his Daughter are deposited in a | Grave at the entrance of | the Church.”

CANTERBURY, ST. MARY NORTHGATE.*

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1640. Maker's mark, I.L., in octagonal shield (indistinct).

Inscribed on the bowl, “*Northgate Parish in Canterbury | 1640.*”

The bowl is straight-sided, inclining inwards towards the flat base, and with a slight lip. There is practically no stem, as the hollow trumpet-shaped foot appears to swell out at once from a collar beneath the bowl.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, 1 inch; diameter $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of button $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

The marks are the same as on No. 1.

* The benefice is united to that of St. Gregory the Great, and the Church is no longer used for Divine Service.

3 and 4. *Two Flagons of Pewter.* Height, $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Inscribed on their sides, "1634 | Set. Marye Northgate | Thomas Gilbert & William Wootton | Churchwardens | December 13th."

These early specimens of pewter Flagons are heavy tankards with flat lids, having hat-shaped finials. The billets are pierced in the shape of hearts. The following marks are stamped on the handle: Within a cable framed oval the letters E.G., over a tall tankard and ewer with a mullet between the vessels.

5 and 6. *Two Flagons of Pewter.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Under the foot, "1792."

CANTERBURY, ST. MILDRED.

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1622. Maker's mark, $\begin{matrix} S \\ W \end{matrix}$ in a shaped stamp.

Inscribed inside the foot, "Anthony Honywood * Anno 1622 *." Also punctured round the upper part of the bowl, "Saynt Mildreds, Canterburye *."

The arms of Honywood, "Argent, a chevron between three hawks' heads erased azure," are engraved on the bowl.

This is a well-proportioned cup, with straight-sided bowl tapering downwards and a slight lip. The stem is divided by a plain oval knob. The foot is convex and of the usual type.

Anthony Honywood was a grandson of Robert Honywood of Charing, by his wife Mary Atwater. Hasted mentions a memorial to his widow Thomasine in the north chancel of St. Mildred's Church.

2. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of button $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

The same marks as on No. 1.

The only ornaments are three incised lines round the outer edge.

3. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 17 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1708 (new sterling).
St over **pr**, for John Martin Stocker and Edward Peacock.

Inscribed on the first depression, "*Obtulit hanc Patinam inserviret ut illi, unde Sacra accepit Cælestis Pignora Vitæ | Franciscus Head Bar^{ttus}, A.D. 1709, S^t Mildred's Church, Canterbury,*" and the arms of Head, "Argent, a chevron ermine between three unicorns' heads coupéd sable," with the arms of ULSTER in a canton. In the centre of the field is the sacred monogram, etc., *en soleil*.

The donor was a grandson of Sir Richard Head of Rochester, the first baronet; he married Margaret, daughter of James Smithsby, and was buried beneath an altar-tomb on the south side of the chancel of this Church in 1716.

4 and 5. *Two Flagons of Silver.* Height, 11 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 7 inches; weight, 45 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1763. Maker's mark, I. (indistinct) M., with a mullet between the letters, probably for Jacob Marshe.

Inscribed: "S^t Mildred's, Canterbury, 1765."

Straight-sided tankards on spreading feet, with domed lids, pierced billets, and spouts.

6. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1895.

The elliptical bowl is gilt inside; a cross flory within a circle is engraved on the foot.

7. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $4\frac{2}{3}$ inches; weight, 3 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1894.

8 and 9. *Two Glass Cruets with Stoppers.*

Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 are kept in an oaken case bearing the following inscription on a brass plate: "S^t Mildred's, Canterbury | Presented by the Communicants' Guild, October, 1896."

CANTERBURY, ST. PAUL.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 8 inches; diameter of mouth 5 inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, 17 ozs.

Birmingham Hall Marks of the year 1867. Maker's mark, E. & Co.

The hemispherical bowl is ornamented with wavy vertical bands. The stem is cylindrical, and has a knop set with four garnets. The foot is sixfoil.

2. *A Chalice of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last.

3. *Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1811. Makers' mark, P.B. over W. [? B.], for Peter and William Bateman.

This Paten has a single depression, in the centre of which is the sacred monogram, etc., *en soleil*, surrounded by the following inscription: "Deo et S^{ti} Ecclesie Pauli Cantuar: Humillime Dedicatum Anno Domini 1810."

4. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter 8 inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1825. Maker's mark, W.C., in a rectangular stamp, for William Chawner.

The sacred monogram, etc., *en soleil*, is in the centre of the field, surrounded by the following inscription: "Deo et S^{ti} Ecclesie Pauli Cantuar. Humillime Dedicatum. Dono Dedit John Buckton, Gen., Anno Domini 1825."

5. *A Flagon of Silver, gilt.* Height, 12 inches; weight, $21\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1880. Maker's mark, H.E. over W. (Willis).

Inscribed on the foot, "Vite Domino, et Datori | ad usum mensae mystice | et in memoriam B.M.P. sororis vitam ingressae, Anno Salutis | MDCCXCIII."

CANTERBURY, ST. PETER'S.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1659. Maker's mark, T.L., with three pellets vertically placed between the letters in an hexagonal stamp.

Inscribed in script on the bowl, " * *For the use of the Parish Church of St Peter the Apostle in Canterbury, 1681 * ?*" Beneath the inscription are the arms of Christ Church in an oval surrounded by mantling.

The bowl is squarish in outline, the straight sides tapering a little towards the base. The stem, of baluster form, is supported by a plain, slightly convex foot; underneath the latter is scratched $11^{oz} 00^{dwts} 00$.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1683. Maker's mark, T.C., with a dolphin above and a fleur-de-lis below the letters.

The arms of Christ Church are engraved in the centre of the field. This cover fits the cup.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 6 inches; weight, 4 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1883. Makers' mark, w.B.w.

Inscribed round the first depression in Gothic lettering is the following legend: " + *Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi da nobis tuam pacem +*"; and in script on the under side, " *For the use of the Parish Church of St Peter the Apostle in Canterbury, 1884, P. W. Loosemore, Rector, Rob^t Welby, Chas Higgins, Churchwardens.*" The second depression is sexfoil.

The Rev. Philip Wood Loosemore held the benefice from 1882 to 1901. He was also a Minor Canon of the Cathedral.

4. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 9 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 6 inches; weight, 22 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1903. Maker's mark, H.E. over W., in a three-lobed stamp.

A Chalice of late Mediaeval type. The shallow conical bowl is supported by an hexagonal stem with knop of pierced work. The foot is sexfoil, with the points of triangles between the lobes, which latter are ornamented with *repoussé* sprays of foliage.

The following inscription is engraved on the underside of the foot: "D.D. CLARA ADELAIS BROWN ORA PRO-UTRIUSQ ANIMA + A.M.D.G. ET IN PIAM MEM^{or} GEO. F. MACLEAR, S.T.P., SAC-PATRIS IN XTO DILECTISS IN PACE A.D. 1902."

Dr. George Frederic Maclear was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. From 1866 to 1880 he was Head Master of King's College School, London, and in the latter year he was appointed Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, which office he filled for the remaining twenty-two years of his life. During his Wardenship the Clerical Fellows of the College became responsible (under the Vicar) for the Services at St. Peter's Church, an arrangement which has been continued by his successor. In addition to many theological manuals Dr. Maclear was the author of a short history of St. Augustine's Abbey and College.

5. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

The marks are the same as on No. 4.

Quite plain except a small cross *pattée fitchée*.

6. *An Alms-dish of Base Metal.* Diameter, 9 inches.

The sacred monogram, etc., is engraved in the centre of the field.

7. *An Alms-dish of Base Metal, parcel gilt.* Diameter, 12 inches.

Round the first depression in Lombardic lettering is the following legend: "Honour the Lord with thy substance," and the symbols of the four Evangelists.

Nearly the whole of the second depression is occupied by a well-engraved representation of the Adoration of the Magi.

CANTERBURY, ST. STEPHEN'S.

1. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $5\frac{3}{16}$ inches, of foot $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 43 ozs.

No marks.

This is a huge cup. The bowl is the shape of an inverted truncated cone, with slightly concave sides. The stem is evenly balanced, with a round moulding on a fillet for a knob. The foot is of the usual convex form. On the bowl is the following inscrip-

tion: "Anno Domini 1610, Petrus Manwood Miles Balnei, D." surrounding the Manwood arms and crest, viz., "*Three piles, on a chief a demi-lion.*"

Sir Peter Manwood, eldest son of Sir Roger Manwood, was M.P. for Sandwich, and Sheriff of the county in 1602. The mansion-house of the Manwoods adjoined the churchyard. After the death of Sir Peter, which occurred in 1625, the house and estate was sold to Col. Thomas Colepeper, whose son alienated both to Edward Hales, by whom the house was pulled down in the year 1675.

2. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 11 ozs.

No marks.

The same inscription and arms as on No. 1.

3 and 4. *Two Chalices of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, 12 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1854. Makers' mark, E. B. & J. B. in a four-lobed stamp. (Barnards.)

The bulb-shaped bowl is gilt inside and supported by a baluster stem, all quite plain.

5. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 3 inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $22\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1899. Maker's mark, G.L., linked.

6. *A Flagon of Base Metal.*

Flask shaped, with a cross on the top of the lid. Not in use, and out of repair.

7. *An Alms-dish of Pewter.* Diameter, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Maker's mark, A.C., under a crown.

Hackinton

Stamped on the under side, a/s
St Stephen's.

The edge has a gadroon pattern, and the same ornament occurs on the foot.

BLEAN, SS. COSMUS AND DAMIAN.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{16}$ inches; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 5 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1720 (old sterling). Maker's mark, T.L., in a round stamp, with a cinquefoil between two pellets, both above and below the letters, for Timothy Ley of Fenchurch Street.

The bowl is bell-shaped, supported on a trumpet-shaped stem and foot; the latter has three convex mouldings.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of button $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 7 ozs.

The marks are the same as on No. 1.

Inscribed on the under side, "1720, Blean Parish."

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 12 inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 41 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1790. Makers' mark ^{P.B.}_{I.B.} in a square stamp, for Peter and Jonathan Bateman of Bunhill Row.

A straight-sided tankard with well splayed-out foot, dome-shaped lid with pierced billet.

4. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $9\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

The marks are the same as on No. 3.

A plain round dish, inscribed in script on the under side, "*Blean Parish.*"

FORDWICH, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1562. Maker's mark, a mullet.

This is a pretty little Elizabethan cup with a single band of strap work under the lip of the deep conical bowl. The cylindrical stem is divided by a plain knob, and swells out slightly both ways. The convex foot is ornamented with a triple band of hyphens.



FORDWICH. NO. 1.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Diameter, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

No marks.

The date "1577" is engraved on the button between palm branches. A band of conventional foliage, similar to that on the cup, runs round the convex side.

3. *A Flagon of Base Metal.*

Inscribed: "Presented to the parish of Fordwich by Edward Brailsford, M.A., Rector, May 10th, 1885."

4. *A Paten of Base Metal.*

Inscribed: "Presented to the Parish of Fordwich by the Rector, 1871, the Rev^d E. Brailsford, M.A."

5. *An Alms-dish of Base Metal.*

Inscribed: "Presented to the Parish of Fordwich by the Rector, the Rev. E. Brailsford, M.A., 1880."

6. *An Alms-dish of Base Metal.*

Inscribed: "Presented to the Parish of Fordwich by the Rector, 1874, the Rev. E. Brailsford, M.A."

The Rev. Edward Brailsford, M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was Rector of Fordwich from 1852 to 1893.

7. *An Alms-dish of Pewter.* Height, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; diameter, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No marks.

On three feet, with a raised edge.

8. *An Alms-dish of Pewter.* Height, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; diameter, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Marks, X crowned, over a label with the word "John" surmounting a shield, bearing "A lion rampant impaling three martlets (?)," under which are the words "London Superfine."

9. *A Flagon of Pewter.* Height, 12 inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot 6 inches.

The marks are indistinct, but are apparently the crowned X and imitation silver-plate marks.

A tankard with sides slightly sloping outwards towards the foot, R-shaped handle, and ogee-domed lid with billet and finial.

HARBLEDOWN, ST. MICHAEL.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{5}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

No marks, but inscribed on the upper side of the foot, "Tho: and An bul 1622."

Thomas Bull by his will, dated 1625, gave to the poor of the parish of St. Michael, Harbledown, £10.

The bowl, which is gilt inside, is surrounded by a double band of conventional foliage between interlacing fillets filled in with hatching, and has at its base a triple raised moulding. A band of foliage, similar to those on the bowl, ornaments the trumpet-shaped foot. The stem is divided by a plain round knob between fillets. Both foot and stem appear to be later additions.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver (?)*. Diameter $3\frac{2}{3}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

No marks.

Inscribed on the foot, "To the glory of God | Presented by Robert and Selina Money | in memory of | Harold and Audley | their sons."

The convex portion is engraved with a poor imitation of the band of foliage on the cup.

The donor was Major-General Robert Cotton Money of Hopebourne House, Harbledown.

3. *A Chalice of Base Metal.* Height, $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Bell-shaped.

4. *A Flagon of Base Metal.* Height, 11 inches.

5 and 6. *Two Plates of Base Metal.* Diameter, 9 inches.

7. *A Salver of Base Metal.* Diameter, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

On three feet.

HARDRES, LOWER.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{5}{16}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 15 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1823. Maker's mark, W.E., in a rectangular stamp.

Inscribed on the bowl, over the sacred monogram, etc., *en soleil*, "Donum Deo dicatum," and on the foot, "Hardres Parva."

Bulb-shaped bowl on baluster stem with gadroon collar. The foot has a similar ornament round its edge.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter 6 inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1822. Maker's mark, W.E.

Inscribed as No. 1, with the addition of "1824" under the foot.

The sacred monogram, etc., *en soleil*, is in the centre of the field, and the edge is ornamented with a gadroon moulding.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 40 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1824. Maker's mark, W.E.

Inscribed as No. 1.

An ewer-shaped vessel on a tall foot. The lower part of the bulb is fluted in convex compartments. The lid, which is without a billet, is treated in the same way, and has an acorn-shaped finial.

4. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 10 inches; weight, 9 ozs.

The same marks as on No. 2.

Gadroon-pattern edge. The sacred monogram, etc., *en soleil*, is engraved in the centre of the field.

The Church was rebuilt in 1831 from funds left by J. Tillard, Esq., of Street End House in this parish. Mr. Tillard was probably the donor of the above vessels.

MILTON, ST. NICHOLAS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 12 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1829. Makers' mark, E. E.

B. (Barnards and Co.).

J. W.

Bulb-shaped bowl, gilt inside, on a baluster stem.

Inscribed under the foot, "The gift of John Bell and Jane his wife." The sacred monogram *en soleil* is engraved on the bowl.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter 7 inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, $11\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1830. Same marks as No. 1.

Inscribed on the underside of the foot, "The Gift of John Bell and Jane his wife."

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 5 inches; weight, 5 ozs. Same marks as on the last.

Inscribed on the underside of the foot, "The gift of John Bell & Jane his wife."

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 10 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 17 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1777. Maker's mark, W.G. (probably William Garrod).

Inscribed on the underside of the foot, "The gift of Matthew Bell and Fanny his wife."

Gilt inside, with domed hinged lid. The sacred monogram, etc., *en soleil*, on the front of the body.

NACKINGTON, ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 6 ozs.

No Hall Marks. Maker's mark, a flower slipped (? rose).

Probably Jacobean (see date on cover). The bowl, which is shaped like an inverted truncated cone, is quite plain. The stem is evenly divided by an annular knop.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Diameter $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of button $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 1 oz.

No marks.

Engraved on the button, "1622."

3. *A Porringer of Silver, with a Cover.* Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{7}{16}$ inches; weight 13 ozs., with the Cover $18\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1677. Maker's mark, G.B.

The two-handled bowl is quite plain. At Bonnington a two-handled cup, made in 1757, still serves as the chalice.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 2 inches; diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1705. Maker's mark, P.R. (possibly B.), with a pellet over each letter.

Plain, with moulded edge.

STURRY, ST. NICHOLAS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 9 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1818. Maker's mark, I.R., in an oblong stamp. John Robins (probably).

The bowl is egg-shaped.

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 19 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1870. Makers' mark, J. H. & Co., in an oblong stamp.

Quasi-Mediæval type. The knop and sexfoiled foot are jewelled.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 6 inches; weight, $4\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

The marks are the same as on No. 2.

4. *A Chalice of Base Metal.*

A duplicate of No. 1.

5 and 6. *Two Pewter Selters*, on central feet. Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Stamped on the rim, T.W. and W.S.

THANINGTON, ST. NICHOLAS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 10 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1847. Maker's mark, J.J.K.

Of quasi-Mediæval shape. The sacred monogram, etc., is engraved on the sexfoil foot.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

The marks are the same as on No. 1.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 6 inches; weight, 4 ozs. Same marks as the last.

The sacred monogram, etc., within double triangles, surrounded by a circle within a sexfoil, is engraved in the centre of the field.

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 11 ozs. Same marks as the last.

Flask-shaped, with handle, lid, and spout. "Gloria in excelsis Deo Alleluia," round the bulb.

5. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 8 inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1854. Maker's mark, J.A. (Joseph Angell).

This is a massive salver on four feet, with sacred monogram, etc., in centre. It was given by the Rev. William Pearson, Vicar 1858—62.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A History of the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Malling, Kent. Compiled by the Rev. A. W. LAWSON, M.A., Vicar of West Malling, and Colonel G. W. STOCKLEY, R.E., Churchwarden; with contributions from the Rev. G. M. LIVETT, B.A., F.S.A., LELAND L. DUNCAN, Esq., F.S.A., and F. J. BENNETT, Esq., F.G.S. Illustrated with Photographs, Plans, and Etchings by Colonel STOCKLEY. (West Malling: Henry C. H. Oliver. 1904.)

WEST MALLING CHURCH has been subjected to many vicissitudes. It still retains its Norman tower and portions of its Norman chancel, but the Georgian nave after serving its purpose for one hundred and twenty-four years has been replaced by a far more beautiful building from the designs of Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite. This is no doubt a matter on which the Vicar and parishioners deserve congratulation, and few antiquaries would be slow to acknowledge that the work has been thoroughly well done. All this has been carefully put on record in the book before us, which will be of great service to future generations. We must, however, take exception to the way in which Mr. Lawson treats the sale of the celebrated Elizabethan flagon. Although opposed at the time by a representative of our Society, we are quite ready to admit that the result was so surprisingly successful, from a money-making point of view, that a certain amount of elation on the part of the vendors was natural and perhaps pardonable. We opposed the Faculty on the ground that a dangerous precedent would be created. Mr. Lawson therefore seeks to disarm criticism by heading his chapter "The Romance of a Jug." He will not even call it a flagon. It was "obviously made for quaffing of beer or sack or other wine," and he quotes with approval the grounds of Dr. Tristram's judgment, that "the Jug was clearly not designed for Holy Communion, and could not be used for that purpose. That it was not in use, and that when Church property was no longer of use he sometimes granted permission for its sale. Some antiquarians (*sic*) feared that an evil precedent would be set, and that the clergy

would be tempted to sell old and valuable plate. It was also urged by some that such relics of the past ought to be preserved in the Church and parish to which they belong. But as no Church property can legally be sold without a Faculty, Chancellors can always prevent acts of vandalism, and would certainly refuse to allow Church Plate in use to be sold." Now as to the Chancellor's first contention that the flagon was "clearly not designed for Holy Communion," we should reply that no Elizabethan Communion Plate was so designed; the "decent Communion Cups," which were at this period and a little earlier substituted for the "Massing Chalices," followed the form of cups used for secular purposes. That the vessel could not have been used for sacred purposes because of certain non-Christian ornamentation is quite opposed to fact. A chalice at Canterbury Cathedral, which dates from Laudian times (still we believe occasionally used), is decorated in a way far more obtrusively secular. Moreover, the distinction the Chancellor sought to draw between Church Plate in use and in disuse is practically valueless. All that an Incumbent, who might be desirous of selling a piece of Church Plate, would have to do would be to lock it up in his study for a year or two. Indeed we know of several instances where this has been done, notably in the case of some of the fine old hanapers which are deemed too cumbersome for present-day use, and which we have reason to fear will at no remote date come under the hammer with the approval of the Commissary-General.*

Mr. F. J. Bennett contributes a chapter on the old gravestones, in which he says "our Churchyard is especially rich." He then proceeds to excite our curiosity by remarking that "the reason for this . . . may have something to do with the Great Fire of London," etc., but after mystifying us in this way it is a little unkind of him to add, "but as the evidence is not quite complete and the story a long one, this cannot be gone into here." The examples of which Mr. Bennett gives illustrations call for no particular notice. The earliest tomb is a coffin slab of the thirteenth or fourteenth century bearing a cross pattée with floriated stem in low relief. "This," says Mr. Bennett, "I thought taken from the double battle-axe,

* On the very day this notice was written the following appeared in the *Morning Post* (May 4th, 1905): "A fine collection of Old English silver plate was sold at Christie's yesterday, and high prices were realized. A keen struggle took place between Mr. Crichton and Mr. J. S. Phillips for possession of a 'Norwich' *Chalice*. This rare article bears the London Hall Mark 1671, Maker's mark H.G., and is mentioned in Cripps' *Old English Plate*."

half military and half ecclesiastical, as shewn by the Early English stiff-stalked foliage of the lower half, might be the tomb of a Knight's Templar (*sic*), as this was both a military and an ecclesiastical order." The slab probably commemorated a former Vicar of the parish, and very likely was removed from the Church during the alterations made in the eighteenth century.*

The architectural portions of the book have been entrusted to the practised pen of Mr. Livett, who, in spite of considerable difficulties owing to the entire destruction of the mediæval nave, has succeeded in presenting a fairly convincing theory as to the development of the Church.

Dover Charters and other Documents in the possession of the Corporation of Dover. Transcribed and translated by the Rev. S. P. H. STATHAM, B.A. Svo., pp. 483. (London: Dent and Co. 1902.)

MR. STATHAM, whose *History of Dover* we noticed in our twenty-fifth Volume, has now added a valuable supplement to his former work by printing 135 Charters and Deeds from the Dover Muniment Chest, to which he has added in an Appendix others now preserved in the Library of the British Museum and in the Public Record Office.

The Records of Dover are less numerous than those of several other of the "Ports." A large number of them, including the very valuable Port Domesday Book, are said to have found their way into the Surrenden Library when Sir Edward Dering retired from the Lieutenancy of the Castle in 1636,† and were dispersed when the Surrenden Library was sold forty years ago. Hence the majority of the documents now printed by Mr. Statham have no great historical interest, and should be termed Ancient Deeds rather than Charters. A few, however, have a wider interest, amongst which we would place an early record of the Constitution and Proceedings of the Ancient Court of Shipway (No. XXVI.). This is of especial value as affording (as far as we know) the only record remaining of the Court's Mediæval practice.‡

The Court was held before Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, Con-

* The cross may be compared with that on Archbishop Langton's tomb in St. Michael's Chapel in Canterbury Cathedral.

† See Larking's *Domesday Book of Kent*, Appendix V.

‡ Professor Montagu Burrows says of "Shipway": "No records of its mediæval practice have survived" (*Historic Towns, Cinque Ports*, p. 185). Nor does it appear that the late Mr. Edward Knocker, the author of the *Grand Court of Shipway*, knew anything of this interesting fragment of its history.

stable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Five Ports, on Saturday, April 14th, in the 32nd year of King Edward III. (1358). Mandates had been addressed to the Mayor, Bailiff, and twelve good and lawful men from each of the Head Ports, with the exception of Hastings, from which Port only six were summoned. The Corporate Members were expected to send six, but all were in default in point of numbers with the exception of Faversham. Pevensey sent no representatives, their Head Port (Hastings) pleading that "they of Pevensey are not bound to come to Shipway except with the Port of Hastings." The Court, however, ruled that "the Barons of Pevensey were accustomed to come to the said Court in times past . . . just as the Port of Faversham, which is a Limb of Dover." The names of the various representatives are given in the Record, and the order is from West to East, Hastings heading the Roll and Fordwich ending it.

As a specimen of the cases of which the Court took cognizance we may quote the following: "John Girold of Dover was attached to answer to the Lord Warden for contempt in that he arrested a certain ship of Richard Archer of Dover in the town of Calais called the *Lancashire* for a certain contract made in the Port of Dover, against the Liberty of the Cinque Ports, and in contempt of the Warden, wherefore the said John is bound to the said Warden in £10. And this was proved by Nicholas Eppeloun, Mayor of Sandwich, Vincent Finch, Bailiff of Winchelsea, and by several others, that if it were so done by the said John that in such case he is bound to pay the Warden £10. And upon this he is asked if he has, or knows, anything to say on his own behalf wherefore he should not pay the said £10 to the Warden. Who appears and says that he arrested no ship at Calais as is alleged above, and this he is prepared to prove howsoever the Court shall decree, etc. Therefore a day is appointed to him at the Church of St. James of Dover on the Thursday next before the Feast of St. George the Martyr next ensuing, and it is ordered to the Mayor and Bailiff of Dover that they should cause to come on that day," etc.

On the said Feast (April 13th) John Girold appeared before the Lieutenant in the Church of St. James, and on the oath of the Jury of twelve it was found that he did arrest the said ship, "Nor was the said John able to deny it any longer; it was therefore decreed that the said John should pay for that deed to the Warden of the Cinque Ports £10."

Other documents of especial interest are those relating to the regulation of the passage across the Straits. No. XVII. is an instru-

ment in Norman French, dated 14 Sep., 6 Edw. II. (1312), which recites "that whereas debates, contests, riots have been stirred up in Dover to the great peril and loss of the whole Commonalty of the same town, by reason of which many . . . have been impoverished, and like to be ruined because they could not pass with their ships nor gain as the powerful and rich could. It is agreed and assented by all the Companions of the Company called 'fferschip' . . . that from the day of the making of this Document henceforward no passenger ship shall cross except by turn, that is to say each ship three fares, and after the three fares finished and completed that ship shall not cross with passengers until all the passenger ships that belong to the Company of the 'fferschip' shall have made three fares in like manner, provided that the said ships be certified fit and sufficient by the Wardens, who shall be elected and assigned for that purpose."

No. XXIII. relates to the same matter, and is a charter of King Edward III., dated 24 March 1343, in which the King confirms a Charter dated twenty years earlier by Edmund, Earl of Kent, Warden of the Cinque Ports, granting to the Burgesses a tax of two shillings for every "Passager" [ship] freighted with horses from Dover to Wytsand, and twelve pence for every "Passager" freighted with foot passengers.

Amongst the ancient deeds printed in the Appendix is one relating to a conveyance of land made in the Hundred Court of Dover. It is undated, but from the fact that William Huntingfield, the Constable, is one of the witnesses, Mr. Statham places it between 16 Sep. 1203 and 9 Sep. 1204. At the head of the witnesses is one Simon the Dean (*Decanus*). From the fact that he signed before such a celebrity as the Constable, Mr. Statham argues that Simon the Dean was the chief Civic Officer, the *Doyen*, "elected by the inhabitants of the Vill." We do not think, however, that there is any evidence that the title *Decanus* was given at this period to any except to an Ecclesiastical Officer. The Hundred Court, according to Bishop Stubbs, was attended by the lords of lands, the *Parish Priest*, the reeve, and four best men of each township. (*Const. Hist.*, vol. i., p. 103.)

Simon the Dean may possibly have been connected with one of the Churches in Dover, and a "Dean of Christianity," the mediæval representatives of our modern Rural Deans. Mr. Statham has supplied accurate translations of the various instruments, and

the book is printed in the clearest type on hand-made paper. We congratulate Mr. Statham on having made a very valuable contribution towards the elucidation of the history of one of the most ancient and interesting towns in the Kingdom.

GENERAL INDEX.

A

- Abell, John, 100, 101, 102, 105.
 Abellsland, Cobham, 130.
 Absolon, Geoffrey, 135.
 Acrise, 57.
 Adam, John, M.P. for Romney, 45, 47, 48, 49; Nicholas, Knight of the Shire for Kent, 45; Stephen, 47.
 Adams, Thomas, 222.
 Adcock, Mrs. Elizabeth, 201.
 Aiscoughe, Elizabeth, Inventory of household goods of, 230, 231, 236; Will of, 236.
 Akers, George, 133.
 Alan, John, Chaplain of Chantry in Cobham Church, 78; Master of Cobham College, 76.
 Aldeburgh, M.P. for, 60.
 Aldebury, Michael, 168.
 Aldensland, Cobham, 130.
 Alderwasley, Derbyshire, 202.
 Aldeye, Henry, 276.
 Aldhens Manor, 130.
 Aldy, Thomas, 214.
 Alexander, Robert, 105.
 Alfriston, Old Clergy House at, 194, 195.
 Algestow (High Halstow), 68.
Allchin, Mr. J. H., Note on Pre-historic Pottery in the Maidstone District, lxxvi—lxxviii.
 All Saints, Canterbury, Inventory of Church Plate of, 273.
 Allen, Charles, 30; Edmund, 222; Eliz., Donor of Church Plate, 276.
 Alleyn, Sir Christopher, M.P. for Romney, 52.
 Amherst, Charles Selby, 32; Elizabeth, 32.
 Amis, Thomas, 250.
 Ancell, Richardo, 96.
 Andrew, John, 134; Robert, 135.
 Andrewes, John, 100, 101, 121.
 Andrews, William (goldsmith), mark of, 273.
 Angell, Joseph (goldsmith), mark of, 300.
 Annott, Ann, 230.
 Aosta Cathedral, Titles of the months in, 258.
 Apsley, John, Rector of Ripple, 242, 243.
 Archer, Richard, of Dover, 304.
 Architectural Periods, Table of, by Henry Taylor, F.S.A., 7.
 Armagh, Dr. George Cromer, Archbishop of, 74.
 Armstrong, Barnabas, 96.
Arnold, George M., on Ancient Timber-framed House at Shorne next Gravesend, lix, 193.
Arnold, A. A., on Cobham College, 64; **on Cobham and its Manors**, 110; Church, lix.
 Arundel, M.P. for, 46; Thomas Howard, Earl of, 266, 268.
 Ashburnham, Earl, 60, 137; George, M.P. for Romney, 60.
 Askew, Thomas, 230.
 Askyns, 103, 104, 105.
 Astle, Thomas, Letters of Edward Hasted to, 136—166.
 Astyn, Ralph, 176; Stephen, 176.
Athol, Countess of, Note on the so-called tomb of, in Canterbury Cathedral, by W. H. St. John Hope, 209.
 Atkins, John, 87.
 Atkinson, Richard, M.P. for Romney, 59.
 Attemelle, Laurence, 169.
 Attewelle, John, 168.
 Attwode, Guy, 170; John, M.P. for Romney, 45.
 Atwater, Mary, 288.
 Austen, Sir Robert, M.P. for Romney, 57, 58; Rev. Benjamin, Donor of books to the Library, lv.
 Avery, Messrs., 201, 202, 204; Thomas, 201.

- Ayliffe, Sir Joseph, and Edward Hasted, 136, 139, 140, 143, 144, 115, 116, 147, 148, 150.
 Aysteres, Lady, 173.
 Ayton, John Fordyce of, 59.
- B
- Back, Mr. Usher, 202; Mrs., 202.
 Baguley Hall, Cheshire, 12.
 Baker, Mr. T. II., 72, 111, 112; John, Master of Cobham College, 76; Richard, M.P. for Romney, 51; Roger, 168; Sladen John, 241, 244.
 Baker's Cross, Mr. William Sharpe of, 204.
 Balduck, Matthew, 250.
 Baldwin, W. W. T., 208.
 Bamford, James, M.P. for Romney, 49.
 Bangor, John Cleveland, Bishop of, 48.
 Barbrooke, Robert, 135.
 Barham, 160; Church, gift of plate to, 273; Nicolas, 104, 105, 106; Sergeant, 104, 129; William, Sergeant-at-law, 101.
 Barker, Edward, Rector of Westbere, 222; John, Master of Cobham College, 116.
 Barkly, Sir Charles, M.P. for Heytesbury, 58.
 Barnard, Frederick, 152.
 Barrett, Ellen, 244; Paul, M.P. for Romney, Recorder of Canterbury, 55.
 Barrow, James, 51.
 Bassett, Albert, 223; George, Rector of Swalecliffe, 223; John, 211.
 Bateman, Ann, Peter (goldsmiths), mark of, 293; William, 290.
 Bathurst, Launcelot, Alderman, 56; Sir Benjamin, M.P. for Romney, 56.
 Battle Street, Cobham, 68.
 Bawle, Robert, M.P. for Romney, 52; Vincent, 52.
 Bawman's Hill, 106.
 Bayly, John, 70; Master of Cobham College, 76; Richard (goldsmith), mark of, 282.
 Beale, Thomas, 215.
Beardmore, Rev. H. L., List of the Rectors of Ripple by, 237—251.
 Beatrichsdenne (Bethersden), 207.
 Beauvoir, Rev. Osmund, 155.
 Becker, Edward, 80.
 Becket, Thomas, 139.
 Bedford, 244.
 Beer Alston, M.P. for, 56, 60.
 Beesthorpe Hall, William Miles of, 61.
 Belcher, Samuel, of Bethersden, 202.
 Belknap, Robert, 207.
 Bell, John, Jane, Matthew, and Fanny, Donors of Church Plate, 297, 298.
 Bell, Ancient, from Boxley, lxxv, lxxv.
 Belty, G. F., Memorials of the Order of the Garter, 211.
 Belvoir, John, 278.
 Benenden, 243.
 Bengebery, Manor of, 93.
 Bengeley (Bengebury), 68.
 Bennett, Mr. F. J., on Gravestones at West Malling, 302; Arthur, 246; Ellen, 243, 246, 247; Lucy, 243, 246, 247; Margaret, 246.
 Benson, Dr., Archbishop of Canterbury, 245.
 Bensted, Mr. Hubert, elected Member of Council, xlvi.
 Bere, James, Clerk, 116.
 Berkeley, Sir Charles, M.P. for Romney, 55; Sir Charles, Viscount FitzHardinge, M.P. for Heytesbury, 55.
 Bermondsey, Abbot of, 121; Monastery of St. Saviour's, 198, 199, 200; Prior and Convent of, 64, 73, 77, 132; Charter of Prior and Convent of, 99; Grant to Cobham College, 98.
 Bernard, Henry Norris, Rector of Ripple, 245.
 Berwick, M.P. for, 59.
 Besbech, James, 176.
 Besbiche, Jane, 231.
 Bethersden, 170; Account of its Church and Monumental Inscriptions, 204; **Notes on, by the Rev. A. J. Pearman, 201—208;** Rectory and Manor of, 203; Vicars of, 205; Whitfield Family in, 57.
 Bett, William, 128.
 Bettenham, Robert, 171; Thomas, 172.
 Betteshanger, 241, 243.
 Betts, Thomas, 114, 127, 128.
 Betynhem, Thomas, 173.
 Beverly, Provost of, 238.
 Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, Account of Cobham College in, 73.
 Biddenden, 203; Sepulchral Urns from, lxx.
 Bifrons, Taylor, Family of, 274.
Bilsington Priory, by C. H. Woodruff, F.S.A., xlvi—li; Foundation of, xlix; Seal of, xlix; Suppressed, xlix; Buildings, l.
 Birling, 67, 69, 94, 97, 106.

- Bishop, Sir Thomas, Knt., Mayor of Maidstone, 156.
- Bishop Gilbert, 199.
- Bisse, Edward, M.P. for Heytesbury, 58; Stephen, M.P. for Romney, 58.
- Blean, Church Plate of, 292, 293.
- Bletchingly, M.P. for, 56.
- Bochier, William, Master of Cobham College, 75, 78, 135.
- Bocton, *see* Boughton.
- Bocton Aluph, Manor of, 212.
- Bodill, Richard, 227.
- Boggerste, *see* Boghurst.
- Boghurst, 104; John, 106.
- Bohehame Marsh, 93.
- Bonam, Edward, 96.
- Bonham, Dorothy, 30; Edward, 96 *note*.
- Books, Notices of, 301—306.
- Booth, Arthur W., 124; Thomas, 206.
- Borey (? Bowey), Christopher, 130.
- Botreaux, Maurice, Rector of Ripple, 238.
- Bottesham, Bishop William de, 116.
- Boughton Aluph, Anglo-Saxon Discoveries at, lxxv; Monchelsea, 167—175 *passim*.
- Boughton-under-Blean, 228.
- Boulogne, Siege of, 126.
- Bourchier, *see* Bochier.
- Bourman, John, 170.
- Bouverie, Elizabeth, 60.
- Bowes (Bowles) Lane, 107.
- Bowler, Robert, 216.
- Bowles, Captain Robert, 242.
- Bowreman, Stephen, 171.
- Bowsfield, Bartholomew, 117.
- Boxley, 167; Ancient Bell from, lxxiv, lxxv; Hales Place in, 57.
- Brailsford, Edward, Rector of Fordwich, Donor of Church Plate, 295.
- Bralesford, H., Rector of All Saints, Canterbury, Donor of Church Plate, 273.
- Bramstone, *see* Broomstone.
- Brandonhill, 128.
- Brasses in Cobham Church, Mr. Waller on, restored by Mr. F. C. Brooke, 74.
- Braybrooke, Joan, 71; Sir Reginald, 71.
- Breade, Thomas, 217.
- Brett, James, 229; Family, Mayors of Romney, 54; Thomas, 53, 54.
- Brette, Sir Thomas, 51.
- Brewer, John, M.P. for Romney, 56, 57.
- Brewers Gate, 132.
- Brice, William, 130.
- Bridd, John, Rector of Ripple, 238.
- Bridge, Dinah, 32; William, 214.
- Bridgett, Father, his defence of St. William of Perth, 97 *note*.
- Brimpton, Berks, 245.
- Brinton, Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, 61.
- Brise, Richard, 251.
- Brissenden, Bridge, 201; Daniel, 201; Laurence, 203.
- Brodd, John, 172.
- Brokhull, John, 91.
- Brome, 131.
- Bromham-cum-Oakley, 214.
- Brooke Family, Arms of, 88; Crest of, 81; Sir George, Lord Cobham, 80, 111; signature of, 72; grant to, 98; F. C., of Ufford, restores brasses in Cobham Church, 74; Mary, 236; Mr., Recorder of Rochester, 192; Sir Henry, Lord Cobham, 114; Sir William, Lord Cobham, 78, 80, 120; Thomas, 121.
- Brookland, 52; Church, xlvi, xlvi, 53; **Leaden font at, by Rev. G. M. Livett**, 255; Marsh, 206; Dodd Family in, 45.
- Broomstone, Anthony, Rector of Ripple, 240.
- Broucher (Brunkard), Henry, M.P. for Romney, 55; Lord, 55.
- Brounyngby, Robert, 168.
- Brown, Clara A., Donor of Church Plate, 292; Stephen, 221.
- Browne, Christopher, 214; John, 32; Richard, M.P. for Romney, 51; Curate of Cobham, 78; Thomas, 106.
- Browning, Edward, 249; Robert, of Gravesend, 95.
- Brudenell, Robert, 171.
- Brydde, Henry, 131.
- Bryuton, Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, 73, 116.
- Brytten, Sir John, Chaplain to Lord Cobham, 78.
- Buckingham, Bishop John, Donor of Church Plate to Canterbury Cathedral, 263; Marquis of, 137.
- Building Materials, Mr. Henry Taylor's remarks on, 22, 23.
- Bull, Ann, Donor of Church Plate, 293; Richard, 203; Thomas, Donor of Church Plate, 293.
- Bunting, John and Richard, Members for Romney, 51; Stephen, Mayor of Romney, 51.
- Burbage, Thomas, 175.
- Burdon, Thomas, 171.
- Burghley, Lord, 79.
- Burnham Deepdale, Font at, 257, 258.
- Burroughs, Elizabeth, 31.
- Burton, Christopher, Rector of Ripple, 239.

- Burvill, William, 249.
 Burwell, John, 96.
 Bute, Lord, 58.
 Button, John, 247.
 Byng, George, M.P. for Dover and Rochester, 53; letter of, 85, 86; William, M.P. for Romney, 53.
 Burrows, Prof. M., 303.
- C
- Cade, Jack, rebellion of, 122.
 Caddel, Family of, 104.
 Calfin, George Crawford, Rector of Ripple, 245.
 Calais, 159, 304.
 Caldreford, Richard de, Rector of Ripple, 237.
 Callow, John, 281.
 Came, John, 104.
 Canterbury, 121, 138, 144, 145, 153, 154, 155, 157, 158, 160, 221: Archbishop of, 66, 229; Archdeacon of, 66; Christ Church, 213; **Church Plate of**, 262—300; M.P. for, 46, 54; Recorder of, 55; Tumuli near, 144; **Visitations of the Archdeacon of**, by Arthur Hussey, 213; St. Augustine's Abbey. Grant for excavations at, xlvi; Gates of the City of, by Rev. B. Austen, lv.
 Canterbury Cathedral, 209; Archives of, 110; Church Plate of, 267—272; Medieval Inventories of Church Goods in, 262—266; Signs of the Zodiac in pavement of Trinity Chapel, 257.
 Canterbury College, Oxford, Plate from, 264.
 Carectar, Ralph, Alice his wife, 120.
 Carleton, Lough, 192.
 Carlow, M.P. for, 60.
 Carøe, Mr. W. D., 212.
 Carpenter, Geoffrey, 168.
 Carter, W., 283.
 Castell, Edward, 249, 250, 251; John, 249.
 Canton, *see* Couper.
 Cawood, Yorks, 239.
 Caym, Henry, 171.
 Cecil, MSS., 68, 71; Sir Robert, receiver of grant of lands of Cobham College, 111.
 Celyn, 243.
 Chadwick, James, M.P. for Romney, 56.
 Chalk, 67, 69, 82, 84; East, 193; Rectory of, 95; West, Manor of, 67, 95; Vicarage of, 69.
 Chamber, Edward, 114; William, 114, 128.
 Chance, William, 48.
 Chapels, Domestic. Orientation of, 5 *note*.
 Charborough Park, R. E. D. Grosvenor of, 60.
 Charing, Archiepiscopal Palace of, 157; Pett in, 51.
 Charles, William, of Gillingham, 94.
 Chart, Great, 202, 204; Church of, Memorial of William Sharpe in, 204.
 Charters, of Dover, by Rev. S. P. H. Statham, 303; Cinque Ports, 37, 43, 305.
 Chartham, Downs, Tumuli on, 144; Walter, 77.
 Chateney (Chitney) in Iwade, 94.
 Chatham, Paleolithic Flint from, lxxv.
 Chawner, William (goldsmith), mark of, 290.
 Cheecyny, Richard, 254.
 Chenew, John, M.P. for Romney, 49, 50.
 Cheseman, Henry, 175; John, M.P. for Romney, 51; 1st Mayor of, 52; Robert, 167; M.P. for Middlesex, 51; William, 168.
 Cheshire, M.P. for, 60.
 Cheynew, John, M.P. for Romney, 50; Mayor of Romney, 50.
 Chichester, John Clederow, Canon of, 48.
 Chiddingly, 194.
 Chidwick, Edmund, 254.
 Child, John, 221; Mr., 190, 191, 192.
 Childe, William, M.P. for Romney, 45, 46, 47.
 Chipp, John, 132, 134; Roger, 132; Walter, 131, 132.
 Christ Church, Oxford, 241.
 Chulldham, William, 66; Chaplain of Chantry in Cobham Church, 77; *see also* Shulldham.
 Chudleigh, Thomas, M.P. for Romney, 56.
 Churchill, Mr. Charles, 215.
 Church Plate in Kent, Rev. C. E. Woodruff on, 260—300.
 Chut, Edward, 201; Lydia, 204.
 Cinque Ports, 50; **Notes on an early Charter of**, by F. F. Giraud, 37—43; Charters relating to, 303—305; Court of Shipway, 305, 306; Domesday Book, 303; Company of the "iferschip," Dover, 305; Warden of, 305; Lord Cobham, Warden of,

- 81; Sir John Scott, Warden of, 52.
- Clark, G. T., 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 189.
- Cluderow, John, Canon of Chichester, Bishop of Bangor, 48.
- Clement, John, 87; Sir Richard, at Ightham Mote, 18; Arms of, 17.
- Clementson, Rev. W., Vicar of Bethersden, 204, 206.
- Clerk, Anastasia, 167; Joan, 171; John, 116, 168, 170, 171, 173; Nicholas, 168; Ralph, 173; Richard, 91, 172, 173; Robert, 173; Simon, M.P. for Romney, 46; William, Vicar of Bethersden, 205.
- Cliderowe (Clitherowe) family of Romney, William, M.P. for Romney, 47, 48; Richard, M.P. for Romney, 48, 49.
- Cliffe, 67, 68, 69, 82, 93, 95.
- Clinck, Henry, 131.
- Clinton, Thomas, 215.
- Clonmel, Thomas Scott, Earl of, 60.
- Close, East, 61.
- Clyderowe, *see* Cliderowe.
- Clynton, Sir Edward, 239; Sir John, Patron of Ripple, 237, 238, 239; William de, Earl of Huntingdon, 237, 238.
- Clytherowe, *see* Cliderowe.
- Coast, William Stacy, 247; Lucy, his daughter, 247.
- Cobham and its Manors, by A. A. Arnold, F.S.A., 110—135;** Account of values of the several estates of, 132; arms of, 69; estates, 71; Hall, Society's visit to, lii, 82, 91, 132; restoration of, 75; Park, 107; Parsonage, 72, 111; Rector of, 124; Street, 119, 121, 129, 130, 132; taxation of the parish of, 133; Vicarage and Church of, 72, 99; Vicars of, 72.
- Cobham Church, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 82, 88, 98, 99, 115, 116, 117, 198; restoration of, 75; Curates of, 78.
- Cobham College, by A. A. Arnold, F.S.A., 64—109;** Papal Bull relating to, 64, 65, 66; Inquisition, 67; inventory of goods of, 69; Dissolution of *temp.* Henry VIII., 70, 71; Thorpe's account of (1777), 73; Masters of, 75—78; The New College, 79; W. Lambarde's letter relating to, 79, 80, 133; regulations for pensioners, 81; seals, 83; extracts from the College books, 88—92; Deeds relating to lands of 4 Richard II., 93, 94; rental of lands, 94—98; grant by Abbot of Bermondsey to Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham, of the advowson of Cobham, 98, 99; licence from Prior and Convent of Bermondsey to the Master to build College and Church (1370), 99; terrier of lands (1572), 100—107; valuation of *temp.* Henry VIII., 108, 109; seal of, 83.
- Cobham, George, Lord, 71, 72, 98; seal of, 81, 99; tomb of, 71; Henry, Lord, 68; John, Lord, 93, 94; John de, 65; Lord, 78, 79, 80, 82, 102, 103, 105, 114, 117, 128, 133; Lady, 82; arms of, 81; Ralph de, 91; Reginald de, 93, 94, 120; Sir Edward, 95; Sir Henry de, 120; Sir John de, Founder of Cobham College, 64, 67, 71, 77, 120; Sir Reginald de, 67; Sir Thomas de, 94; Sir William Brooke, Lord, will of, 78, 81, 87, 94.
- Cobhambury, Manor in Cobham, 89, 110, 113, 115, 116; tradition of Chapel in, 117, 118, 119, 120; Prebend of, in Cobham Church, 66, 116, 117; Manor of, 73, 110, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120; rental of, 129, 131; list of Freeholders of, 130.
- Cock, Dr., loans to temporary Museum at Romney and gifts to Members by, xlvii.
- Coeke, Edward, 214, 249, 256.
- Cok, Symon, 128.
- Cokayne, Mr. G. E., elected Member of Council, xlvii.
- Coke, Edward, 254; William, 96.
- Coklestone, 93.
- Cole, William, 226.
- Colebrond, James, M.P. for Romney, 45; John, M.P. for Romney, 45; ward of, 45.
- Coley, John, 77.
- Colbyn, John, 237; Richard, Rector of Ripple, 237.
- Collard, John, 176.
- Collis, William, 224.
- Colman, Thomas, 77.
- Colpeper, John, William, 91; Sir Thomas, 298.
- Colpepir, John, 168; Peter, 169.
- Colson, John, 92.
- Colyer-Fergusson, T. C., F.S.A., of Ightham Mote, 19, 21, 111; **Pedigree of Selby of Ightham Mote, by, 30.**
- Colyn, Andrew, M.P. for Romney, 45, 47; M.P. for Yarmouth, Arundel, Horsham, 46; Stephen, Joan his wife, 173.

- Comport, W., 112 ; Mrs., 124, 125.
 Compton, John, 169 ; Simon, 131.
 Connell, Nicholas, Rector of Ripple, 238.
 Cooke, Mr. Richard, of Detling, 136, 137 ; T. (goldsmith), mark of, 278.
 Cooling, 67, 69, 93 ; Cobham estates in, 82.
 Cooper, Richard, 231.
 Copley, John, Rebecca, Alice, and Martha, 205.
 Coppin, John, 221.
 Copsy, William, 52.
 Coppyn family, M.'s, for Dunwich and Orford, George, 52.
 Copton, Richard, Subprior of Christchurch, Donor of Church Plate, 261.
 Coriser, Thomas, 135.
 Corke, William, Rector of Swalecliffe, 219, 220, 225, 227.
 Cornelius, Nicholas, 249.
 Corsham, Wilts, 137.
 Cotton, Dr. Charles, elected Member of Council, lviii.
 Cotton, Major-General, Donor of Church Plate, 293.
 Couling, *see* Cooling.
 Couper, William *alias* Cauton, Rector of Ripple, 239.
 Courtenay, Archbishop, 238.
 Couytre, Geoffrey, 167.
 Covenant, Solemn league and, signed at Ripple, 240.
 Cowling, 67.
 Cowlyng, *see* Cooling.
 Co(w)mbe, John, 170, 171, 172, 173 ; Richard, 171.
 Cowper, Mr. John Meadows, Donor of Church Plate, 281 ; Joseph Harris, 281.
 Coxheath, 173.
 Cozens, Mr., 90.
 "Cnobelto," Tavern of, in Romney, 47.
 Cranbrook, 194.
 Cranmer, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, exchanges lands at Bilsington with Anthony St. Leger, l.
 Crathorne, Thomas, 216, 217 ; Alice his wife, 217.
 Crayford, 48 ; Edward, 231, 240 ; Anne his wife, 240 ; Millicent, 231 ; Richard, 219 ; William, 239, 241 ; Ursula, 241, 246.
 Cremona Cathedral, sculptural signs of the months in, 258.
 Crepeheggs, Walter, 112.
 Crispes land, 131.
 Cromer, Rev. Dr. George, Master of Cobham College, 74 ; George, 76.
 Crompe, Robert, 168 ; William, 173, 175.
 Crouchman, Laurence, 207.
 Crowe, Rev. Henry, on Font at Burnham Deepdale, 258.
 Crower, John, 135.
 Crypt at Ightham Mote, 13.
 Cuckow, Rev., Rector of Swalecliffe, 221.
 Cumber, Rev., Minister of Cobham, 91.
 Cumbwell, Priory of Black Canons at, li.
 Cuxton, Cobham estates in, 82, 89, 106, 133.
 Cuxton House, 90.
 Cynge, Walter, 170.
- D
- Dabbs' Place, Cobham, 122, 124, 125.
 Dalton, Mr., 152, 153, 154, 155.
 Darnley, Earl of, lx, 75, 82, 103, 113, 115, 118, 119, 121 ; Harriet, Countess of, 75.
 Dartford, 68 ; Assembly Ball at, 147 ; house called "flower de luce" in, 96.
 Dashwood, Sir Francis, M.P. for Romney, 57, 58.
 Davies, Ann, 32.
 Davis, George, 228.
 Davy, Thomas, 198.
 Deare, John, 216.
 Debbieg, Lieut.-Col., 191.
Deeds, Ancient, presented by Charles Marchant, Calendar of, 167.
 Deere, John, 227.
 Delamar, *see* Denbye.
 Delce, Great Manor of, 97.
 Denbigh, 242—246.
 Denbye, John, Rector of Ripple, 239.
 Denge Marsh, Guardians of, 45.
 Dem. T., 283.
 Denton in Wingham, 51.
 Derbyshire, Sir Roger Greisley of Drakelowe Hall in, 61 ; South, M.P. for, 61.
 Dering, Cholmeley, M.P. for Romney, 60 ; Edward, M.P. for Romney, Selina and Deborah his wives, 58, 60, 140, 147, 150, 208, 303 ; Sir Cholmondely, 44.
 Dering MSS., 68, 71, 74, 75, 77.
 Derteforthe (Dartford), 69.
 Dervit, David, 203.
 Deverer, Frederick (goldsmith), mark of, 276.

Dewling, John, 89.
 Ditton, Thames, Surrey, Richard Sullivan of, 59.
 Dobbes, John, 134; Robert, 121; John, 132.
 Dod, Roger, M.P. for Romney, 15.
 Dodsley, James, bookseller, 149; Robert, 149.
 Domesday Book of the Cinque Ports, 303.
 Dorchester, Countess of, 55.
 Dorman, John, of Sutton at Hone, 144.
 Dorret, Thomas, 96.
 Dover, 159, 212; Bishop of, 245, 246; Castle, 46, 112; Lieutenant of, 80; Charters of, by Rev. S. P. H. Statham, 303; George Byng, M.P. for, 53; John Elys, M.P. for, 46; M.P.'s for, 47, 57, 58, 59; St. James's Church, 304.
 Dowman, John, 144.
 Drake, Miss, of Rochester, her bird's-eye view of Ightham Mote House, 1; John, Rector of Ripple, 239.
 Drakelowe Hall, Sir Roger Greisley of, 61.
 Drax, Edward, Sarah and Frances his daughters, 60.
 Ducarel, Dr., references to in Hasted letters, 136, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 156.
 Duckworth, Sir John Thomas, M.P. for Romney, 60.
 Dudle, Mr., 95.
 Duncan, Mr. Leland L., on West-Malling Wills, 301.
 Duncombe, Rev. John, Vicar of St. Mary Bredman, 285, 286.
 Dunkin, A. J., 100.
 Dunwich, Coppyn family, M.Ps. for, 53.
 Durant, William, Rector of Ripple, 237.
 Durband, Henry, 247, 248.
 Durborne, George, 239.
 Dyke, P. H., 111.
 Dyne, John, 207.

E

Eastry, Henry of, Prior of Christ Church, 262.
 Edenbridge, 84, 86.
 Edmonds, Henry, 130; James, 129.
 Edmondson, Mr., 140.
 Edmund, Earl of Kent, Charter of, to Cinque Ports, 305.
 Edward the Black Prince, Monument of, 143; Bequests of, to Canterbury Cathedral, 263.

Ely, Richard, 97.
 Elgar, Mr. H., appointed Clerk and Curator, xlv; Henry, 217; John, 217; Thomas, 208.
 Elham, 160.
 Eltham Palace, Gateway of, lii.
 Ely, William, 169.
 Elys, Edward, 18; Guy, M.P. for Romney, 50; John, M.P. for Dover, Sandwich, Canterbury, Yarmouth, 46; William, M.P. for Romney, 47, 207.
 Emyett, William, 175.
 Englefeld, Thomas, 171.
 Enloe Hall, 216.
 Eppeloun, Nicholas, Mayor of Sandwich, 304.
 Eppes, William, M.P. for Romney, 52.
 Erdley, John, 128.
 Esdone, John, 103.
 Eslingham, 69; Manor of, 128.
 Essington, John, M.P. for Romney, Aylesbury, 57.
 Estar, Thomas, 167.
 Etherst, John, 171.
 Eton College Chapel, marks on Plate in, 271.
 Evans, Mr. Sebastian, jun., appointed Hon. Secretary, xlvi.
 Evesdone, John, 103, 101.
 Ewell, John, 220.
 Exbury (Hants), William Mitford of, 60.
 Eyr, Thomas, 167; William, 167.
 Eythorne, Leaden font at, 255.

F

Falmouth, Sir Charles Berkeley, Earl of, 55.
 Fane, Thomas, 79; Sir George, 87.
 Farleigh, East, 94, 168.
 Faussett, Rev. Bryan of Heppington, 137, 138, 141.
 Faversham, 303; Charters of the Cinque Ports at, 37, 13.
Faversham Household Inventory, by A. Hussey, 230, 236.
 Fawkham, Extracts from the parish registers relating to the family of Selby, 36.
 Fedge, Edward, 217.
 Felbrigg, William Windham of, 59.
 Ferdinand II., Emperor, 268.
 Fergusson, T. C. Colyer-, *see* Colyer-Fergusson.
 Ferneberwe, Walter de, Vicar of Cobham, 76.
 Ferrautz, Thomas, 131.

- Ferrers, Earl, 57.
 Fetherstone, Francis, M.P. for Romney, 53.
 "Fferschip" (ferry ship) of Dover, 305.
 Filborough, East Chalk, 193.
 Finch, Daniel, Donor of Church Plate, 284; Vincent, Bailiff of Winchelsea, 304.
 Finn, Mr. Arthur, on the Monument and Brasses of New Romney Church, xvii; on the Records of Lydd, xviii.
 Fisher, Alice, 176; Anthony, 84, 86, 88.
 Fitz James, Bishop of Rochester, 116.
 Fitz-Hardinge, Viscount, Sir Charles Berkeley, 55.
 Fitzherbert, Anthony, 174.
 Flecher, Nathan, 216.
 Fletcher, Thomas, 129.
 Fog, Thomas, 91.
 Folstone, Benedict de, 116.
Fonts, Leaden, Rev. G. M. Livett on, 255—261.
 Fordwich, 303; St. Mary, Inventory of Church Plate, 295.
 Fordyce, John, M.P. for Romney, 59.
 Forminger, Thomas, 225.
 Fossett, *see* Faussett.
 Fowler, James, on Mediæval Representations of the Months and Seasons, 257.
 Fox, Henry, 221; Thomas, 227, 228.
 Franceys, John, M.P. for Romney, 45; Rector of Ripple, 240, 241, 249, 250, 254; Edward, 249, 250, 254; Thomas, 249, 250.
 Francklyn, John, 133.
 Franke, Nathaniel, 90.
 Frankeley, Thomas, 175.
 Frankeleyn, John, 168; Thomas, 171.
 Fransham, Nicholas, Curate of Cobham, 78.
 Fremoult, Rev. S., Donor of Church Plate, 273, 281.
 Freyngham, John de, 91.
 Frindsbury, 69, 114, 115; lands in, 128; Church, Fresco of St. William of Perth in, 97.
 Fringesbury, *see* Frindsbury.
 Froman, John, Joan, 173.
 Fransham, Richard, Curate of Cobham, 96 *note*.
 Fryer, Dr. A. C., on Leaden Fonts, 255.
 Fryke, Robert, 169.
 Fuller, John, M.P. for Sussex, 58;
 Rose, M.P. for Romney, Maidstone, Rye, 58.
 Furnese, Henry, Sir Robert, M.Ps. for Romney, 57, 58; Sir Roger, Selina his daughter, 58.

G

- Gable or Cuple Hooke, Bethersden, 202.
 Galley Hill, Swanscombe, Discovery of Roman Kiln at, lxxiii.
 Gantlett, Thomas, 226; Mary, 226.
 Ganyatt, Richard, 175.
 Gardiner, John, M.P. for Romney, 47.
 Garrard, Robert (goldsmith), mark of, 284.
 Garrod, William (goldsmith), mark of, 297.
 Gartus, Sir Peter, Curate of Cobham, 78.
 Geekie, Jane, 278.
 Geffe, Robert, 45; M.P. for Romney, 47.
 Gerdeler, Richard, 103.
 Germin, Nicholas, 96.
 Gernyn, John, 131; Richard, 132.
 Gerold, Laurence, 168.
 Gervis, Sir George William Tapps, 61.
 Gibbon, Thomas, Lydia his daughter, 204.
 Gibson, John, M.P. for Thirsk, 51.
 Gifford, Mary, 31.
 Gilbert, Thomas, 288.
 Giles, Mr., 221.
 Gilder, Rev. Edward, Vicar of St. Dunstan, Canterbury, 274.
 Gilford (Guldeford), Sir John, M.P. for Romney, 51.
 Gilforth, Lady, 97.
 Gillingham, 67.
 Giotto, Painting by, of the months, 257.
Giraud, F. F., Notes on an early Cinque Ports Charter, 37, 43.
 Girdler, Elizabeth, 129; John, 96; Richard, 129.
 Girold, John, of Dover, 304.
 Giskins Farm, Cobham, 112.
 Gladwyn, John, Master of Cobham College, 75, 77.
 Godfrey, Edward, Mayor of Romney, 51; Lambard, M.P. for Romney, Kn. of the Shire for Kent, 55; Margaret, 55; Mr., 157; Richard, M.P. for Romney, 53, 54; Sir Edmund Berry, 51; Thomas, M.P. for Romney, Winchelsea, 53, 51.
 Godington, 202.
 Godmersham, Thomas, Knight of, 58.

- Godwin, Earl, 110.
 Goldhawes, South, 128.
 Golding Street, Cobham, 102, 130.
 Golly, Robert, 131.
 Goldoekke, Richard, of Higham, 95.
 Goldsmith, Hugh, M.P. for Romney and Canterbury, 45.
 Goldyngestrecte, Cobham, 131.
 Goniston, Edward, Vicar of Seasalter and Whitstable, 215.
 Gookin, John, 240, 247, 249, 251; Thomas, 254.
 Goodlok, Geoffrey, M.P. for Romney, 49.
 Goodwin Sands, 208.
 Gooneston, Rev., Curate of Whitstable, 227.
 Gordon, Alexander, 4th Duke of, 246; Madeline, 246.
 Gondhurst, 194.
 Goulston, Richard, M.P. for Hertford, 56; Sir William, M.P. for Romney, 56.
 Goulstone, Edward, M.P. for Romney, 56.
 Gouldstreet, Cobham, 129.
 Gowthurst (Gondhurst), 173.
 Grain, Isle of, 68.
 Gravesend, 82, 111, 128; General Meeting at, lviii—lxi; manor of, 112, 126.
 Graveney, 216.
 Gray, William, Donor of Church Plate, 287.
 Green, manor of, 67.
 Greenwich, East, College of, 81.
 Greenwood, Mr., of Oakhurst, 201.
 Greisley, Sir Roger, M.P. for Romney, 61.
 Grenewod, Thomas, 128.
 Grey, Lord, 94.
 Griffith, Captain G. W., 190, 192; Sir Morys, 206.
 Grimsby, Thomas Brett, M.P. for, 51.
 Grosvenor, Richard, Erle Drax, M.P. for Romney, Sarah Frances his wife, 60.
 Grovehull, John de, Rector of Ripple, 237.
 Grundy, William (goldsmith), mark of, 269.
 Guggild, Roger, 167.
 Gundulf, Bishop, 187, 188.
 Gunning, Mr., 124, 125, 126.
 Gurney, Richard (goldsmith), mark of, 278.
 Gwode, Simon, M.P. for Romney, 46.
 Gybson, Richard, M.P. for Romney, 50, 51.
 Gyles, Jerman, 131.
 Gyrdeler, Richard, 134.
- H
- Hadden, Mr., 100, 105.
 Haddes, Anthony, 217, 248.
 Hardres, Lower, Inventory of Church Plate, 291.
 Halden, William de, 93.
 Hale, John, 133, 134.
 Hales, Edward, 298; Sir John, President of Cobham College, 90.
 Halfnothe, John, 224.
 Halghesto (Halstow), 93.
 Hall, John Atte, 46.
 Halling, Cobham estates in, 82.
 Halls, Old, of Lancashire and Cheshire, by Henry Taylor, 5 *note*, 12; Early Plan of, 10, 11.
 Halstead's Genealogies, 205.
 Halstow, 69.
 Hampton, William, 171, 172.
 Hansell Hill, 128.
 Ha'pence Lane, Cobham, 107, 132.
 Harbledown, St. Michael, Church Plate, 293.
 Harborough, Robert, Earl of, 211.
 Harden Hall, Cheshire, ladies' bower at, 11.
 Harding, Elizabeth, 129; James, 129; Robert, 130; Walter, 168.
 Hardwicke, Earl of, 241, 242.
 Harker, John, 225.
 Harloe, Stephen, 249.
 Harnett, James, 278.
 Harper, Sir Edward, 111; Sir George, 111; Sir John, 112; John, 101.
 Harris, Ann, 131.
 Harrison, Archdeacon B., Donor of Church Plate, 269.
 Harry, Richard, 48; Stephen, M.P. for Romney, 48, 49.
 Harsted, *see* Hasted.
 Hart, Major-General Sir Reginald, 192; Sir Percival, Frances his daughter, 53.
 Harte, William, 128.
 Harweston in Hoo, 67.
 Haselam, George, 176.
 Hasted, Arms of, 139; Autobiographical Memoirs, 136; dedication of his history to King George III., rough draft of, 151—154; Edward, President of Cobham College, 92; **Edward, Letters of, to Thomas Astle**, 136—166; Laurence, of Somning, Berks, 139; Moses, 139.
 Hastings, 303; M.P. for, 46, 53, 54, 57; Scott family, M.P.s. for, 52; Warren, 59.
 Hather, John, 227; Thomas, 168.
 Hawk, Henry, 120.
 Haulo, Roger de, Joan his wife, 207.

- Haut, Edward, of Ightham Mote, 17.
 Hawarden, 246.
 Hawke, Christopher, Curate of Cobham, 78.
 Haydon (Hoden Fee). Manor of, 110, 113, 115, 122; Street, 115.
 Hayes, Henry, 96; Mr., 124, 125, 126; diary of, 72; of Cobham, family of, 96; Richard, 130; Robert, 131; William, 130.
 Hayward, Alderman Sir W. Webb, 189.
 Head, John, Archdeacon of Canterbury, 278; Margaret, 289; Sir Francis, Donor of Church Plate, 289; Sir Richard, 289.
 Hearne, Rev. George, 201.
 Heath, John, 131.
 Hebbourne, Anne, 129.
 Henhurst Court, Cobham, 101, 111, 112, 126, 204; Gotcelinus de, 111; High House at, 111; Manor of, 110, 115, 122; Lord Morry's Bill of Complaint concerning lauds in, 126.
 Henniker, John, M.P. for Romney, Sudbury, Dover, 59.
 Hennis, Boatson, 90.
 Henry IV., King of England, Coronation of, 47.
 Heppington, Roman Camp at, 137—139.
 Herbert, John, M.P. for Romney, 51.
 Heriotsmarsh in Shorne, 95.
 Herman, John, 96, 170.
 Hernden, John, 173.
 Herne, 213.
 Herper, John, 126.
 Hertford, M.P. for, 56.
 Hetnam, Thomas, 173.
 Hever, 196.
 Heys, John, 131; Robert, 131.
 Heyst, John, 130.
 Heytesbury, M.P. for, 55, 58.
 Heyward, Henry, 135.
 Higgins, Charles, 291.
 Higham, 69; Cobham estates in, 82.
 Hillary, John, 172.
 Hinton, Admiral, 61.
 Hinxhill, 203, 206.
 Hobson, William, Master of Cobham College, 75, 78.
 Hoden Fee in Cobham Manor, 113; rental of, 127.
 Hogton Tower, Preston, position of domestic chapel at, 5 *note*.
 Hole in Rolvenden, 201.
 Hollaway, Thomas, 247.
 Hollingbourne, 194; Nicholas, 254.
 Holman, Anthony, 250, 254.
 Holmes, Mr., 124, 125, 126.
 Holoway, William, 223.
 Holstrete, John, 170.
 Holsworth, Mr., 124—126.
 Holt (Hott), John, Master of Cobham College, 75, 121; Richard, 107; Robert, 104, 132, 135, 221.
 Holton, George, M.P. for Romney, 51.
 Holy Cross, Canterbury, inventory of Church Plate, 280, 281.
 Holynbroke, family of, in Romney, ward of, 45; William, M.P. for Romney, 45, 46.
 Homan, Mr. Franklin, 177, 189.
 Honeywood, Anthony, Donor of Church Plate, Robert, Thomasina, 288; Sir Robert, M.P. for Romney, 54; M.P.'s for Hastings, Hythe, Canterbury, 54.
 Hoo, Hundred de, 69; St. Mary at, 93; St. Werburgh, 69, 82; British gold coin from, lxvii.
 Hook, John, 169.
 Hope, Henry de, Vicar of Cobham, 76; **W. H. St. John, Note on the so-called tomb of Countess of Athol, by**, 209—212; inventories of Christ Church, Canterbury, 262.
 Hopkin, Gilbert, 222.
 Horney, Peter, 121.
 Hornsby, Richard, 113.
 Horsey, William, D.D., 76, 116.
 Horsham, M.P. for, 46.
 Horsmonden, 194, 195.
 Horton Kirby, 68, 77, 95, 97, 99, 113.
 Hosyer, Thomas, 49.
 Hott, John, 89; Thomas, 104, 134; Sir John, 132.
 Houghton Tower, domestic chapel at, 5 *note*, 12.
 "Houmout," on Black Prince's tomb, 142, 143.
 Howard, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, Donor of Church Plate to Canterbury, 266, 268.
 Howell, Elizabeth, 31; Jane, 32.
 Hubble, Mr., 124—126.
 Huchon (Hochon), Edmund, M.P. for Romney, 46.
 Huddleston, Thomas, 243, 244, 246; Lucy, 243, 244, 246.
 Hudspeth, Henry, Vicar of Tilmanstone, 239.
 Huffam, Mr., 214.
 Huggin, John, 127.
 Hughes, Henry, Simon his son, Vicars of Bethersden, 206.
 Hukin, William, 202.
 Hulse, Nathaniel, Anne his wife, 206.
 Humberhill, 127.
 Humble, John, 231.
 Humberowe Hill, 114.
 Hundred Court of Dover, 305.

Hunt, Agnes, 175; Alice, of Bough-ton Monchelsea, will of, 175, 176; Guy, 170, 171, 172, 173, 175, 176; Henry, 169, 170, 173, 174; Joan, 175; John, 168, 169, 170, 171, 171; Nicholas, 175, 176; Richard, 168; Robert, 173, 174; Roger, 168, 169; Simon, 168, 169; Thomas, 85, 168, 174; William, 168, 169, 173.

Huntingfield, William, Constable of Dover Castle, 305.

Hunton, 174.

Huntyndon, *see* Hunton.

Hussey, Arthur, Faversham House-hold Inventory, by, 230; Visitations of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, by, 213.

Hutehen, Symond, 115.

Hylgerden, William, 170.

Hythe, M.P. for, 47, 54, 60; Scott family, M.P.'s for, 52.

I

Iekham Church, Monument in, 52.

Idelegh, John de, 93.

Iffin's Wood, 137.

Iffid, 69.

Iggulden, Joseph, 242.

Igtham, Mote House, by Henry Taylor, F.S.A., 1—30; Great Hall, 6—12; Early Chapel and Crypt, 12—14; Oriol Room, 14, 15; Tudor Chapel, 15; Gate House, 16—18; Withdrawing Room, 19; Billiard Room, 19, 20; Bedrooms, 21; Library, 20; Morning Room, 21; Kitchen, 21; Staircases, 21, 22; Building Materials, 22, 24; Quad-rangle, 24, 25; Fronts, 25—28; Bridges, 28, 29; Old Barn, 29; Table of Architectural Periods, 7; Extracts from Parish Registers relating to family of Selby, 33—36; Bowl and Polished Celt from Rose Wood in, lxxvii.

Ilenden, Thomas, 216.

Illisbridge, 49.

Impey, Sir Elijah, M.P. for Romney, 59.

Ingold, John, 134.

Ingram, Richard, Vicar of Romney, 53; Sir Arthur, M.P. for Romney, 53.

Innocent, John (goldsmith), mark of, 273.

Inventories, Mediaeval, of Church goods at Christ Church, Canter-bury, 262—266.

Inventory of Church Plate in Cathed-ral and Rural Deanery of Canter-bury, 273—300.

Isabel, Queen, Coronation of, 47.

Isolde, Salam, 173.

Isonde, Richard, Agnes his daughter, 169.

Ive, John, M.P. for Romney, 46, 47; William, M.P. for Sandwich, 46.

Ivychurch (Ivechurch), 46, 56; St. George's Church, xlviiii.

Iwade, 69, 93, 94.

J

Jackson, Richard, M.P. for Romney, 59.

Jacob, Edward, 276; Joshua, 249.

Jakeshaw, 121.

Jakyn, Simon, 167.

Jarmyne, Henry, 102, 103, 104, 107.

Javings, John, 121.

Jeake's "Charters of the Cinque Ports," 37 *note*.

Jeator, John, 103.

Jenkins, Canon, on Guldeford Family, 51.

Jermyn, Henry, 129; John, 129; William, 129.

Jeskins Court, Cobham, 111, 112, 122.

Jeskyns, *see* Jeskins.

Jetter, Henry, 130; John, 129; Tho-mas, 129; William, 129.

Joe, John, 174.

Johnson, J. A., 245; John, 222; Mr., 155, 156; Thomas, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Canterbury, 282, 283; William, 107.

Jones, Lucy, 243.

Joskyn, John, 122, 132; Richard, 122.

Joye, Richard, 176.

K

Keeler, William, 230.

Kelly, Margaret, 32.

Kemp, Mr., 220; Sir Thomas, 239.

Kenardington, 50.

Kenett, Robert, 250; William, 250.

Kenne, Robert, 221.

Kennett, John, 250, 254; Robert, 254.

Kenningstone, John, 106.

Kensington Palace Chapel, marks on plate in, 271.

Kenrick, John, Rector of Ripple, 213.

Kent, Henry, Vicar of Bethersden, 206; Robert Furness, Knight of the Shire for, 57; Sir Peter Man-wood, Sheriff of, 53; Thomas, 170.

Keyser, Thomas, Mary his daughter, 57.

- King, Mr., 158; Walter, 169—172.
 Knatchbull, Dr. Wadham, Catherine his daughter, 58; John, M.P. for Romney, 55; M.P. for Hythe, 54; Sir Norton, M.P. for Romney, 54, 55; Thomas, 54.
 Knight, Thomas, M.P. for Romney, 58; Catherine his wife, 58.
 Knocker, Mr. Edward, 303 *note*.
 Kyng, Laurence, 172, 173; Thomas, 174; William, 134.
- L
- Lake, Thomas, M.P. for Romney, Hastings, 53.
 Lambarde, Margaret, 55; Mr., 79, 83, 85; Richard, 50; William, 79, 84, 86, 92; letter of, 79, 80, 81; his account of St. William of Perth, 97 *note*.
 Lambert, Edward, 132.
 Lamberden, Great, 207.
 Lamparde, Robert, 96.
 Lancashire and Cheshire, Old Halls of, by Henry Taylor, 5 *note*.
 "Lancashire," ship named the, 304.
 Langdon, John, Bishop of Rochester, 77; West, Abbey of, xlix, 1.
 Langley, 173; John, 128.
 Lathbury, Isaac, 127.
 Laud, Archbishop, 215.
 Laurence, John, 179.
 Lawson, Rev. A. W., on West Malling Church, 301.
 Le Geyt, Robert, 278; Philip, 278.
 Leavett, Thomas, 213.
 Leche, Thomas, Vicar of Bethersden, 205.
 Ledale, Henry, 172.
 Lede, Nicholas, 176.
 Lee, Richard, 96, 97.
 Lee Warner, Rev. G. B., Vicar of St. Mary Bredin, Donor of Church Plate, 285; Daniel Henry, 285.
 Leeds, Priory of, li, 111, 168, 171.
 Legg, Dr. Wickham, Inventory of Christ Church, Canterbury, 262.
 Lemas, Richard, 223.
 Lenefoth, Robert, 170.
 Lentall, Edmund, 175.
 Lesness, Priory of Black Canons at, li.
 Lettere, Robert, 169.
 Letters of Edward Hasted to Thomas Astle, 136.
 Love-node, Peter, 175.
 Leveson, Sir John, 79, 80, 82; President of Cobham College, 84, 86, 87; letter of, 85; Christian his wife, 86; Sir Richard, 87.
 Levey, Peter, 134.
 Lewes, Henry, M.P. for Romney, 45; Thomas, 224.
 Leybourne, 93.
 Liming, Manor of, 160; Nunnery of, 160.
 Lincoln, Bishop of, 238.
 Lingfield (Surrey), College of, 64.
 Lister, Ralph, 66.
 Littlebourne, Vicar of, 155.
Livett, Rev. G. M., on the Leaden Font at Brookland, 255; on St. Nicholas Church, New Romney, and All Saints, Lydd, xlvii; St. Augustine's, Brookland, St. Clement's, Old Romney, on leaden fountains, xlvi.iii.
 Lloyd, Barbara, 246; David, 246; Edward, Rector of Ripple, 241, 242, 246; Henry, Rector of Ripple, 243; Lewis, 246; Luey, 246; Margaret, 246.
 Lokkeleye, Richard de, Rector of Ripple, 237.
 London, John, 89.
 Long, Clement, 227; Daniel, 249, 250; John, 69; William, 215.
 Loosemore, Rev. P. W., Rector of St. Peter's, Canterbury, 291.
 Lopes, Manasseh, M.P. for Romney, 59.
 Lord, Thomas, 130.
 Lotteby, James, M.P. for Romney, 49.
 Lounceforde (Lunsford), John, M.P. for Romney, 47.
 Lovelace, Chantry in Bethersden, Endowment of, 206; Sir William, 203.
 Lovejoy, George, Elizabeth, Donor of Church Plate, 279.
 Lovett, Nicholas, 221.
 Lowe, Bishop of Rochester, 75, 77.
 Lowes, James, M.P. for Romney, 49.
 Lowne, Thomas, 218.
 Lowys, James, M.P. for Romney, 48, 49.
 Loyd, Rev. Hugh, 242.
 Luard, Major-General C. E., on Ightham Mote, 2, 14, 15, 16.
 Luddesdon, 67, 69, 94, 102, 103, 105, 132, 133.
 Ludelowe, Sir Thomas de, Knt., 93.
 Lukis, Mr., 68.
 Luncford, John, 47.
 Lunsford (Lonsford), Simon, M.P. for Romney, Mayor of Rye, 46.
 Luton Church, Beds, 239.
 Lydd, 46, 48; family, 47; Thomas Godfrey of, 53, 54, 55; Church of, 48.
 Lynsey, Mr., 102.

- Lynch, Mr., 213.
 Lyndraper, John, 169; Nicholas, 168.
 Lyndregge, Nicholas, 168.
 Lypnitt, Edward, Joan, 171.
 Lytylhare, Henry, John, and Nicholas,
 173; Richard, 170.
- M
- Mackney, John, 249; Richard, 247,
 249, 250, 254; Thomas, 249, 250,
 254; Francis, 250, 254; Sidrach,
 254.
 Maclear, Dr. G., of St. Augustine's
 College, Canterbury, 292.
 Maffey, Andrew, M.P. for Lewes, 48;
 John, M.P. for Romney, 48.
 Magna Charter, copy of, for Romney,
 46.
 Maidstone, 167—176 (*passim*): Mayor
 of, 156; M.P. for, 58.
 Malemayes, John de, 207.
 Malling, Abbess of, 97; West, History
 of Parish Church of, 301; Eliza-
 bethan Flagon, 301.
 Malvern Abbey, representations of
 month labours at, 257.
 Mandale, Blain, Rector of Ripple, 241,
 244, 245.
 Mann, Gother, letter of, concerning
 Rochester Castle, 191; William,
 Rector of Ripple, 239.
 Mansell, John, Provost of Beverley,
 founder of Bilsington Priory, xlviii.
 Mansfield, William, 114.
 Manton, Ralph, 228.
 Manwood, Sir Peter, M.P. for Romney,
 Saltash, 53; President of Cobham
 College, 84; Donor of Church Plate,
 293.
 Marshall, John, 132.
 Marchant, Charles, Ancient Deeds
 presented to the Society by, 167.
 Marler, Laurence, 170.
 Marlow, George, 228, 229.
 Marsh, Jacob (goldsmith), mark of,
 289.
 Marshall, John, 134.
 Martyn, W., 96.
 Mascal, Samson, 167.
 Mason, William, 131, 132, 224.
 Master, Edward, 230.
 May Hall, Liverpool, 244.
 Maydestan, *see* Maidstone.
 Maylam, John, Thomas, 168.
 Maylam's Corner, 202.
 Mayor, Mr. Joseph, 137.
 Mayster, William, 169.
 Mazers, Medieval use of in Churches,
 263.
 Mears and Stainbank (bell founders),
 201.
 Meares, William, 88.
 Mebourne, Robert de, Rector of Ripple,
 237.
 Melhale, Robert, 170.
 Melsham, John, 101, 106.
 Mendfield, Thomas, 230, 231.
 Menvil, John, William, 216, 217.
 Mepham, 93, 105, 123, 161.
 Mercott, John, 66.
 Merly (Dorset), John Willett of, 59.
 Merovingian Triens, lxxi.
 Merriam family of Boughton Mon-
 chelsea, Alexander, 173; Bartholomew,
 173; Charles Pierce, 167;
 Henry, 168, 173; Isaac, 170; John,
 169, 170, 171; Joan, 170, 171;
 Robert, 168, 169, 170; Stephen,
 170—171; William, 169, 170, 171.
 Mersham Hatch, Sir Norton Knatch-
 bull, Knight of, 54.
 Merton, Walter de, Bishop of Roches-
 ter, 115.
 Meryham, *see* Merriam.
 Meryhell in Boughton Monchelsey,
 169.
 Meryhome, Robert, *see* Merriam.
 Mesham, Col. Arthur, Patron of Rip-
 ple, 245, 246, 247; Rev. A. B., 215,
 246; Robert, Rector of Ripple, 244,
 246; Lucy his wife, 247; Thomas,
 243, 246, 247; Ellen, 243, 246, 247.
 Mewpeham, *see* Mepham.
 Micklethwaite, Mr. J. T., 302.
 Middleton, John, 130.
 Mildnell, John, 218.
 Miles, William, M.P. for Romney, 61.
 Milhale, Henry, 171, 172; Robert,
 Joan his wife, 172.
 Milksted, John, 217.
 Miller, John, 96; Rev. J. A., on
 St. George's, Ivychurch, xlviii.
 Milton next Canterbury, St. Nicholas,
 Inventory of Church Plate, 296;
 Vicar of, 155.
 Minge, John, M.P. for Romney, 52;
 Mayor of Romney, 53.
 Mitford, Sir John, 60; William, M.P.
 for Romney, 60.
 Mold, W. H., 202, 204.
 Money, Robert and Selina, Donors of
 Church Plate, 293.
 Mongeham, Great, 231, 239, 240, 242.
 Monke, Thomas, 115.
 Month labours, representations of, in
 mediæval art, 257.
 Moreland, Austin, Christopher, 127.
 Morris, Bartholomew, 215; William,
 249.
 Morrys, Sir Christopher, Elizabeth

his wife, 112, 126; Lady, Bill of Complaint concerning land in Henhurst by, 126.
 Mortem, *see* Morton.
 Mortimer, Richard, Earl of March, Constable of Dover Castle, 303.
 Morton, John, M.P. for Romney, 59; Rector of Ripple, 238.
 Morys, John, 134; Thomas, 134.
 Moojen, H. E., 103.
 Moore, Archbishop, 155.
 Mot, John, 167.
 Mount House, Cobham, 110, 113, 115.
 Moyle, John, 53.
 Moys, John, 66.
 Moys, John (*alias* Tenterden), last Prior of Bilsington, xlix.
 Mudde, Rev., Minister of Cobham, 88.
 Munne, Thomas, 107.
 Myles, Thomas, 167.

N

Nackington, St. Mary, Inventory of Church Plate of, 297.
 Nash, 203, 204.
 Neele, Robert, Vicar of Romney, 54; William, M.P. for Romney, 54.
 Nesbitt, Mr. A., on the leaden font at Brookland, 256.
 Netheravon, Wilts, Thomas Scott, Prebendary of, 238.
 Newport, M.P. for, 60.
 Newstreet, John, 225.
 Newton, William de, Chaplain of Chantry in Cobham Church, 77.
 Nicholas, Chaplain of Shorne, 198.
 Nicholls, Henry, 87.
 Nikke, Richard, 116.
 Nin-house (Great Chart), 204.
 Nookes, John, 242.
 Norbetone, Emma, 169.
 Norman leaden fonts, 255; French titles of the months on, 257.
 Norman, Sir John, 70.
 Norrington, Miles, 203.
 North Court in Cobham, 68, 100.
 Northall, John, 132.
 Northcot, *see* North Court.
 Northbourne, Lord, elected President of the Society, lvii.
 Northfleet, 69, 93; Old Rectory at, 193, 195.
 Northgate, Canterbury, Inventory of Plate in St. Mary's Church, 287.
 Northgate, *see* North Court.
 Northiam Well, House near, 191.
 Norton, 221; Edward, 174; John, 94; Robert, 168; Stephen, 170—173; Robert and William his sons, 170.

Northwode, Sir Roger de, Agnes his wife, 93.
 Noure, William, 250.
 Nunhelmston, Manor of, 160.
 Nursted, 68, 69, 100, 102.
 Nutstead, Manor of, 96.
 Nwene, John, M.P. for Romney, 45; Peter, M.P. for Romney, 48.

O

Oakhurst in Bethersden, 201, 202.
 Oakingham, 244.
 Offa, Coin of, lxxi.
 Oliver, Alexander, 220.
 Olyve, Thomas, 168.
 Onslow Barrett, Dr., 246.
 Orford, Coppyn family, M.Ps. for, 53.
 Oriel Room, or Solar, at Ightham Mote, 14.
 Orientation of Churches, 5 and *note*.
 Osborn, Mr., 80.
 Ospringe, 140, 146.
 Otteford, Manor of, 67.
 Otterhampton, Manor of, 211.
 Outelmestone, Manor of, 160.
 Overton, Clement, M.P. for Romney, 49.
 Ower, Thomas, 217.
 Oxenden, Sir Henry, 160; William, M.P. for Romney, 51.

P

Padua, Giotto's painting of the months at, 257.
 Padyan (Pattison), John, 51; Stephen, M.P. for Winchelsea, 51; Symon, M.P. for Romney, 51.
 Page, Edmund, 95; John, 169—172.
 Pakynton, John de, Rector of Ripple, 237.
 Palmer, Charles Fyssh, 243, 244, 246; Lucy, 243, 244, 246; Mr., 191, 192.
 Papillon, David, M.P. for Romney, 57, 58; Philip, 57.
 Paramore, John, 241, 246.
 Parker, on 17th century buildings in Oxford in *A. B. C. of Gothic Architecture*, 17; *Domestic Architecture*, illustrations of the doors of Ightham Mote in, 18; Archbishop, Visitation of, 213, 219, 221, 223; Richard, 129, 130; Robert, 129; Thomas, 96, 168.
 Partridge, Margaret, 231.
 Pate, William, 114.
 Pattenelle, Richard de, 168.
 Pawson, Richard, 227.

- Payne, George, on Reparation of Rochester Castle, by, 177; Researches and Discoveries in Kent, lxx—lxxii; resignation of the Hon. Secretaryship, xlii; John, 107; William, 119.**
 Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury, Donor of Church Plate, 269, 270.
 Peacock, Edward (goldsmith), mark of, 289.
Pearman, Rev. A. J., Notes on Bethersden, 201.
 Pearson, Richard, 214; William, Vicar of Thanington, Donor of Church Plate, 300.
 Peckham, East. Sir William Twisden, Bart., of, 56; Little, 67, 69, 93; Reginald, 31.
 Peerce, Agnes, 230; Joan, 236.
 Pegge, S., on Font at Burnham Deepdale, 258.
 Peion, William, 131—135.
 Pekham, James de, 94.
 Pembury, Extracts from Parish Registers of, relating to family of Selby, 36.
 Peniston, John, 127.
 Penn, Samuel, 254.
 Pennant, M.P. for Romney, 60.
 Penschurst (place), doors in Great Hall at, 6.
 Penson, Mr., 216; Richard, 216.
 Peper, William, Vicar of Shorne, 199.
 Percier, William, Rector of Ripple, 238.
 Peris, Margery, 170.
 Perkins, Christopher, 250, 254.
 Perring, John, M.P. for Hythe, 60.
 Perth, St. William of, 97 *note*.
 Peterborough, Henry, 2nd Earl of, 205.
 Pessake, Thomas, 128.
 Pette, William, 276.
 Pettit, Andrew, 216.
 Pevensey, 303.
 Philcocks, George, Hugh, 107.
 Philpot, Charles, Rector of Ripple, 244; Rebecca, 236.
 Picard, V., 285.
 Pickwick Marshes (near Cobham), 123.
 Piers, Robert, 203; Thomas, 203; William, M.P. for Romney, 49.
 Plomer, John, M.P. for Romney, 53.
 Plot, Dr., 140.
 Pluckley Church, inscription to Rebecca Moone in, 205.
 Pokelington, 144.
 Pole, Cardinal, Donor of Church Plate to Christ Church, 265.
 Poleyn, Henry, 168, 169; John, 169.
 Poore, John, 103.
 Porter, John, 131; William, 45.
 Portsmouth, Governor of, 55.
 Potayn, William, 172.
 Pothed, John, 95.
 Potterne (Wilts), 206.
 Pottery, Prehistoric, from the Maidstone District, lxxvi—lxxviii.
 Powell, Mr. C. W., J.P., elected Hon. Treasurer, xliii.
 Prebbill, Stephen, William, 171—173; Mrs., 124—126.
 Predham, Andrew, 129.
 Prentis, Walter. Roman Coin from the Collection of, lxxi.
 Preste, Walter, 134.
 Priest, John. Vicar of Cobham, 72.
 Proceedings, Abstract of, K. A. S., 1904-5, xli.
 Propecham, Richard, 169.
 Prynse, John, 169.
 Pullman, John, 216.
 Purs, John, 168.
 Purse, Thomas, 170.
 Pykeworth Marsh (Pickwick), 93, 95, 123.

R

- Radnor, Earl of, 60.
 Radwell, Beds, 206.
 Rail, Richard, Vicar of Cobham, 77.
 Rainey, Susanna, 31.
 Rainham (Kent), 93, 94; (Essex), 92.
 Ram, Robert le, 93.
 Ramsay, Thomas, 231.
 Ramsgate, 247.
 Rand, Nordash, Patron of Ripple, 241, 246; Ursula, 241, 246.
 Randall, Thomas, M.P. for Romney, 51.
 Randolfe, Mr., 87.
 Randolph, William, Jane, 203.
 Rauds, Richard, Vicar of Bethersden, 205.
 Rawlins and Sumner (goldsmiths), mark of, 272.
 Rawlinson, Canon George, Donor of Church Plate, 272.
 Ray, Matthew, 249, 250, 251.
 Reatt, Elizabeth, 201.
 Rectors of Ripple. List of, by Rev. H. L. Beardmore, M.A., 237.
 Rede, William, 172.
 Redesdale, William Mitford, Baron, 60.

Y

- Redlyngg, Sir William de, Rector of Pluckley, 207.
 Redyn, 132.
 Remyngton, Sir Robert, M.P. for Romney, 53.
 Renham, *see* Rainham.
 Rennolls, John, 250.
 Report, Annual, 1904, xlv.
 Reynold, Robert, 134.
 Reve, Edward, 175.
 Richardson, Walter, 115.
 Riley, Mr., 45.
 Ripple Church, 239—246; Chalice, 239; Court, 240, 241, 244, 247;
List of the Rectors of, by Rev. H. L. Beardmore, M.A., 237—254; Rectory, 242, 244, 245.
 Roalf, Robert, 168.
 Roberts, A. E., 206.
 Robertsbridge, 194.
 Robyn, John, 132.
 Rochester, 69, 84, 90, 98, 99, 101; William Whittlesea, Bishop of, 64, 65; Bishops of, 65, 66, 70, 73, 102, 104, 105, 106, 132, 238; Bridge, 52, 81, 97, 110, 114; Wardens of, 79, 82, 87; **Castle, Reparation of, by George Payne, 177, 192; Cathedral, 97, 116, 117; Dean and Chapter of, 121, 199; Discoveries at, by Mr. G. Payne, lxxi—lxx; King's College of, 128; M.P. for, 46; Scott Family, M.P.s. for, 52; St. William's Chapel and Hospital at, 97; Walter de Merton, Bishop of, 115, 198.**
 Rockingham, Earl of, 57.
 Rockwell, John, 90.
 Roger, John, M.P. for Romney, 47.
 Rogers, David, 95; Dr. Richard, Dean of Canterbury, 265; John, 102; William, Rector of Ripple, 243.
 Roggyer, Hugh, M.P. for Romney, 45.
 Rokyslee, Thomas, M.P. for Romney, Master of St. John's House, 47.
 Rolf, Robert, 170.
 Rolvenden, 66, 69, 201; Church, 65; Parsonage of, 68, 95.
 Romney, 48, 51, 52, 206; Bailiff of, 47, 49; **Barons of, in Parliament, by John Stokes, 44; Marsh, 50, 58, 67; Old, 46; Passion Play at, 51; Old Church of, xlvi—li; Annual Meeting at (1904), xlv—li; Temporary Museum at (1901), xlvii; Church of St. Nicholas, xlvii; Richard Ingram, Vicar of, 53; Robert Neele, Vicar of, 54; St. John's House in, 47; St. Nicholas Church, Parsonage, and Lepers' Hospital in, 45.**
 Rose Hill, 58.
 Rotheram *alias* Scott, Rector of Ripple, 239.
 Roundal Manor in Shorne, 199.
 Roundstreet, Cobham, 130.
 Routledge, Rev. Canon, Obituary Notice of, lxiii.
 Row, Sir John, Knt., 228.
 Rowe, Roger, 132.
 Rowgh, John, 135.
 Rowley, 202.
 Rowmarsh in Hoo, 94.
 Ruffe, William, 130.
 Rufford Hall (Lanes), Louvre at, 11; fireplace at, 11.
 Rugge, Thomas, 132.
 Rushbourne, 222.
 Russe, William, 96, 101, 104.
 Russell, Richard, 90.
 Rutland, Thomas, 130.
 Ryche, Nicholas, 174, 175.
 Rye, John Atwood, M.P. for, 45; Mayor of, 46.

S

- St. Alban's Abbey, representations of month labours at, 257.
 St. Alphege, Canterbury, Inventory of Church Plate, 274.
 St. Andrew's, Canterbury, Inventory of Church Plate, 275.
 St. Andrew's, Holborn, Extracts from Parish Registers of, relating to family of Selby, 36.
 St. Andrew's, Rochester, Prior and community of, 199.
 St. Asaph, Bishop of, 98.
 St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, K. A. S. grant for excavations at, xlv.
 St. Augustine's, Canterbury, W. Cobby, Annuitant of, 53; Canons of the Order of, xlvi—li.
 St. Bride's, Fleet Street, Extracts from Parish Registers of, relating to family of Selby, 36.
 SS. Cosmus and Damian, Blean, Inventory of Church Plate, 294.
 St. George the Martyr, Canterbury, Inventory of Church Plate, 278.
 St. Gregory, Canterbury, Inventory of Church Plate, 279, 280.
 St. James's Palace Chapel (London), marks on plate in, 271.
 St. John's House in Romney, 47.
 St. John's in Thanet, 216.

- St. Katherine's Chapel, Shorne, 198, 200.
- St. Laurence Church, Romney, 49, 51.
- St. Leger, Anthony of Ulcombe, lessee of the site of Bilsington Priory, xlix; John, M.P. for Romney, 49.
- St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, 211.
- St. Margaret's, Canterbury. Inventory of Church Plate, 283, 284.
- St. Margaret's, Rochester, lands in, 96, 97 *note*; St. William's Chapel in, 97 *note*.
- St. Martin's, Canterbury. Inventory of Church Plate, 283, 284.
- St. Martin's Church, Romney, 51.
- St. Mary-at-Hill (London), Extracts from Parish Registers of, relating to family of Selby, 35.
- St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury, Inventory of Church Plate, 284, 285.
- St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury, 55; Inventory of Church Plate, 285, 286.
- St. Mary, Fordwich, Inventory of Church Plate, 295.
- St. Mary Grace (London), Abbey of, 112.
- St. Mary's, Hoo, 69.
- St. Mary Magdalene, Canterbury, Inventory of Church Plate, 286, 287.
- St. Mary Magdalene, Cobham, 78.
- St. Mary, Nackington, Inventory of Church Plate of, 297.
- St. Mary, Northgate, Inventory of Church Plate of, 287.
- St. Mary's College, Cobham, 71.
- St. Michael, Chapel of, in Canterbury Cathedral, Church Plate, 263.
- St. Michael, Harbledown, Inventory of Church Plate, 293.
- St. Mildred's, Canterbury. Inventory of Church Plate of, 288, 289.
- St. Nicholas' Chapel in Westminster, 210.
- St. Nicholas' Church, Romney, 50—52; Presentations to, 55, 56; Repairs of, 57.
- St. Nicholas, Milton, next Canterbury, Inventory of Church Plate of, 297.
- St. Nicholas, Sturry, Inventory of Church Plate of, 299.
- St. Paul's, Canterbury, Inventory of Church Plate of, 290.
- St. Peter's, Canterbury, Inventory of Church Plate of, 291.
- St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, Prior and Convent of, 64, 73, 77, 99, 198.
- St. Stephen's, Canterbury, Inventory of Church Plate, 298.
- St. Vedast, London, Thomas Scott, Rector of, 238.
- St. Werburgh, Hoo, 67.
- St. William of Perth, Chapel of, in Rochester, 97 *note*.
- Salerne, John, M.P. for Romney, Hastings, Rye, Winchelsea, 16, 17.
- Salman, John, 169—172.
- Salmon, John, 89.
- Salmonsdeane, 128.
- Sandell, Thomas, 175.
- Sandwich, 51, 213; gates of, by Rev. B. Austen, Iv; M.P. for, 16, 53; Mayor of, 304.
- Sant, John, 229.
- Sarum, Old, Sir Thomas Brette, M.P. for, 51.
- Savage, Bishop Thomas, 116; Colonel, 192; Richard, 72.
- Sawer, John, 224.
- Sawyer, Robert, 211.
- Sayer, Robert, 216; Stephen, 217.
- Scaler's Hill, *see* Skarletttes.
- Scalers, *see* Skarletttes.
- Sehultz, Robert Weir, 193.
- Secales, Henry, 129; William, 129.
- Scott, Family, M.P.'s for Hythe, Hastings, Maidstone, Canterbury, Rochester, 52; Mr. J. Oldrid, F.S.A., on Brookland Church, xlviii; Ightham Mote, 2, 14, 15, 16; Reginald, M.P. for Romney, 52; Sir John, Warden of Cinque Ports, 52; Thomas, M.P. for Romney, 69; Rector of Ripple, 238; Provost of Wingham, 238.
- Scott Robertson, Canon W. A., on leaden font at Brookland, 256.
- Seranton, Elizabeth, Donor of Church Plate, 277.
- Seras (Serase), Robert, M.P. for Romney, 19, 59.
- Seratton, John, 103.
- Seaford, M.P. for, 59.
- Seasalter, 218; M.P. for, 59; Church of, 213, 215, 216, 226, 227; Communion Cup, 214; Presentments in the Archdeacon's Court, 213.
- Sedley, Sir Charles, M.P. for Romney, 55, 56.
- Sefrod, William, M.P. for Romney, 46.
- Selby, of Ightham Mote, Pedigree of, by T. C. Colyer-Ferguson, 30; arms of, 18, 19; Major-General C. E. Luard, on Ightham Mote, 2 (2), 17 (2), 19, 20, 28; Mr. Prideaux John, 32; Rev. Charles Bridge, 32; Sir Henry, 32; Sir John, 30; Sir William, 30; Ann, 31; Dorothy, 31, 32; Elizabeth, 31, 32; Francis, 31; George, 30, 31, 32; Henry, 30, 31; Jane, 31; John,**

- 30, 31, 32; Katherine, 31; Mary, 31; Ralph, 30, 31; Susanna, 31; Thomas, 31, 32; William, 30, 31.
- Selhurst, Humphrey, 223.
- Selling, 216, 237.
- Sellynger (St. Leger), John, M.P. for Romney, 49.
- Septwaunz (Septvans), William de, Sheriff of Kent, 91.
- Sevenoaks' Church, Extracts from Parish Registers relating to family of Selby, 36.
- Sharpe, James, 203; John, 202, 204; Mr. Barling, 204; Stephen, 203; Thomas, 176; William, 201—204.
- Shaw, Mr. Norman. Alterations at Ightham Mote by, 6.
- Sheafe, Richard, 254; Thomas, 254.
- Sheather, John, 176.
- Sheldwich Church, monument to Lord Sondes in, 57.
- Shelley, Sir John. Keeper of the Public Records in the Tower, 137; William, 174.
- Shepey, Bishop John de, 116.
- Sherlond Marsh, 95.
- Sherte, Brice, M.P. for Romney, 47.
- Shipway Court, Proceedings of, 303 and *note*.
- Shorne**, 67, 69, 82, 84, 85, 93; **Ancient Timber-framed House at, by George M. Arnold**, 193; Church, 198, 199; Heriotsmarsh in, 95; Manor of, 67; Old Vicarage at, 197; Rectory of, 199; Vicar of, 88.
- Shreiber, Mr., of Woodchurch, 204.
- Shrewsbury, Gilbert, Earl of, 268.
- Shuldham (Chuldham), William, 66; Master of Cobham College, 75.
- Shymyng, Thomas, 96, 97.
- Sinclair, Admiral Sir John Gordon, 247; Hon. Mrs. Pelham, 247; Sir Robert, Bart., 245, 246; Madeline, 246.
- Simon of Dover (*Devauns*), 305.
- Simons, Mr., 219, 220.
- Skarlettes in Cobham, 100, 101.
- Skeper, William, 133.
- Skoles, Ralph, 130.
- Skone, Edward, Thomas, 175; Grace, Joan, Mary, 176.
- Skymer, David, 85.
- Sleper, William, 131.
- Small, Sophia, Donor of Church Plate, 269.
- Smallman, Mr., 199.
- Smedley, George, 107, 130; William, 100.
- Smeeth, Scott's Hall in, 52.
- Smith, Andrew, 223; John, 59, 223, 224; Mr. H. L., on Leaden font at Brookland, 256, 257; Rev. A. F., Vicar of Bethersden, 204; Richard, 254; Street, Shorne, Ancient timbered house at, 197; William, 223.
- Smitherland in Snave, 293.
- Smithsby, James, 289.
- Smyth, Henry, 134; Joan, 172; John, 128; Richard, 250; Thomas, 134; M.P. for Romney, 49.
- Snedell, Nicholas, 127.
- Soar, Old Domestic Chapel at, 5 *note*.
- Sole, Henry, 170, 171; William, 170, 171; Street, Cobham, 102, 103, 104, 129, 130, 194.
- Somer, Thomas, 175.
- Somers, John, 127.
- Sondes, Lord, M.P. for Canterbury, 57.
- Soole, Henry, William, 170.
- Southerne, Hugh, of Rochester, 84.
- Southfleet, Manor of, 199.
- Southland, William, gent., of Hope near Romney, 52.
- Sowth, Richard, Prebendary of Cobham, 117.
- Speke Hall, Lane., Ladies' bower at, 11.
- Spererooffe, John, 223.
- Sperwe (Spurway), Thomas, M.P. for Romney, 48.
- Spicer, John, 167, 168.
- Spinola, Benedict, 80.
- Spracklinge, Esaie, 230—232; Mary (will of), Millicent, 231.
- Sprever, Richard, 121; Robert, 129, 131, 134; William, 121, 131, 132, 134.
- Sprevers, 122.
- Sprott, John, Chaplain of Chantry in Cobham Church, 78.
- Sprotte, *see* Sprottle.
- Sprottle, John, Master of Cobham College, 76.
- Spryver, Robert, 101, 104, 105, 107.
- Stace, Christopher, 88; Henry, 131, 132; John, 96, 134; Reginald, 131; Robert, 131; Walter, 101.
- Stacey, Richard, 104.
- Strahan, Andrew, M.P. for Romney, 69.
- Standley (Stanley), Valentine, 247, 248; William, 114.
- Staneyweye, John de, Rector of Ripple, 237.
- Stanhope, Earl, Obituary Notice of, lxi.
- Stanlake, Edward de, Vicar of Cobham, 77.

- Stanley, Elizabeth, 241; John, 249, 250, 251; Stephen, 241, 249; William, Rector of Ripple, 210.
- Stampete (Sheppey), Manor of, 93.
- Stanwigg, John de, Vicar of Cobham, 76.
- Staplehurst, 173.
- Staples, Edward, 249; James, of Henhurst, 112; John, 111; Mr., 124.
- Statham, Rev. S. P. II., on Dover Charters, 303.
- Stede Hill, 208.
- Stede, Robert, Joan his wife, 203.
- Sterborough, Lord Cobham of, 61.
- Stevens, Misses, 72, 75, 111, 112.
- Stevenson, N. B., 245.
- Stithier, Nicholas, 202.
- Stockes, Martin, 227.
- Stockley, Col. G. W., of West Malling, 301.
- Stodham, Richard, 168.
- Stoggard's land, Bethersden, 202.
- Stoke, 63.
- Stokepenny (*see* Stuppenny), 50.
- Stokes, John, Paper on Barons of New Romney in Parliament,** 44, 107; Rev., Vicar of Cobham, 72.
- Stone, Thomas, 175.
- Stone, near Dartford, Discovery of Romano-British interments at, lxxix, lxxx.
- Stonemarsch in Hoo, 94.
- Stothard, Richard, M.P. for Romney, 49.
- Stouting, Manor of, 212.
- Strode (Strood), 93, 128; Margaret, 32.
- Strood, 69, 82, 133.
- Stuppenny, Clement, 50; Richard, M.P. for Romney, 50, 51.
- Sturry, St. Nicholas, Inventory of Church Plate, 299.
- Sudbury, M.P. for, 59.
- Sullivan, Richard Joseph, M.P. for Romney, 59.
- Surrenden, 140, 146; Library at, 140, 303; Sir Edward Dering of, 58, 60, 61; John de, 207.
- Sussex, M.P. for, 58.
- Sutton, 140, 142, 144, 148, 150; Simon of, Richard his son, 116; Sir Robert Austen of, 57.
- Sutton Vallence, 111.
- Swalecliffe, 223; Church, 218, 219, 220; Communion Cup, 219; Presentments in the Archdeacon's Court, 218.
- Swann, William, 131, 132.
- Swanpole Marsh in Shorne, 93, 95.
- Swarton, Simon, 213.
- Swayne, Alicia, of Horton Kirby, 77; William, 85.
- Sweetes Crosse in Cobhambury Manor, 130.
- Swinbourne, Thomas, 211.
- Sydley, John, 102.
- Symon, William, 221.
- Synson, Andrew, Vicar of Bethersden, 207.

T

- Fallowe, George, M.P. for Guildford, 51; Sir William, M.P. for Romney, 51.
- Talbot, John, M.P. for Romney, 47; Lady Alethea, 268.
- Tambridge, Richard, 129.
- Tancock, Rev. Dr., Member of Council, xli.
- Tanner, Bishop, 76; Matthew, 221; William, 66; Master of Cobham College, 75, 77; Chaplain of Chantry in Cobham Church, 77.
- Tapps, George William, M.P. for Romney, 61.
- Tawstock, Devon, 202.
- Taylor, Henry, F.S.A., on Ightham Mote House,** 1—30.
- Teboldeshall, 170.
- Temple Church, Extracts from Parish Registers of, relating to family of Selby, 36.
- Templers Land, 131.
- Tennard, Stephen, 70.
- Tenterden, 57, 194; Taywell in, 53.
- Terry, William, 112.
- Thanet, St. John's Church in, 216; St. Peter's in, 52.
- Thanington, St. Nicholas, Inventory of Church Plate, 299.
- Thirsk, J. Gibson, M.P. for, 51.
- Thompson, Nicholas, 172.
- Thomas, Mr., 221; William, Vicar of Bethersden, 205.
- Thonge, 100, 101, 101; Manor in Shorne, 199.
- Thornham (Thurnham), 67, 68.
- Thorpe, Dr., President of Cobham College, 82, 92; on Cobham College, 74, 82; William, 128.
- Throwley, 139, 140.
- Thurbarne, James, M.P. for Romney, 53; John, M.P. for Sandwich, 53; Robert, M.P. for Romney, 52.
- Thurrock, 87; West, 87.
- Thurston, John, 66; Sir John, 77.
- Tiece, James, M.P. for Romney, 46—48; John, M.P. for Romney, 45.

Tilbury (Essex). Church of, appropriated to Cobham College of, 77; East. Rectory of, 95.
 Timbury, Sir Philip, 211.
 Tillard, J., Donor of Church Plate, 295.
 Tilman, Christopher, 216.
 Tilmanstone, 239.
 Toffel, Peter, 168; William, 167.
 Toffelde, *see* Tovil.
 Toke, Nicholas Roundell, Ellen Maria, 202.
 Tollyngtrowgh, 132.
 Tonman, William, Rector of Ripple, 238.
 Tovill, 167.
 Trefnant, 245.
 Trespyn, Laurence, 134.
 Trevor, Arthur, M.P. for Romney, 61.
 Trigge, Rev., Minister of Cobham, 90.
 Trindell Hill, 115.
 Tristram, Dr., on the West Malling Flagon, 301.
 Trottescliffe, 66.
 Trottesham, 130.
 Tryvet, Dame Elizabeth, tomb of, in Canterbury Cathedral, 210—212; Sir Thomas, 210, 211.
 Tudor (Tudor), John, M.P. for Romney, 50.
 Tufton, Lady Catherine, 57.
 Tunbridge, Priory of Black Canons at, li; Richard, 130.
 Tunbridge Wells, 206.
 Tunnoke, Richard, 131.
 Turnar, Richard, 169.
 Turner, Mr., 226; Mrs., 202.
 Turvey (Beds), Richard Rands, Rector of, 205.
 Twendle Hill, 127.
 Twisden, Sir Roger, 54, 56; Sir William, M.P. for Romney, 56.
 Twizdale, 127.
 Tyece, James, M.P. for Romney, 47; William, 46.
 Tylthe, John, 168, 170.

U

Ucombe, 49.
 Uford, F. C. Brooke of, 71.
 Underdown, Edward, Master of Cobham College, 76.
 Underworde, *see* Underdown.
 Upchurch, 69, 93, 91.
 Upchurch Marshes, Roman and Medieval Pottery from, lxx.
 Usher, Jacob, 202; Robert, Warden of Cobham College, 123.
 Ussher, Thomas, 122.

V

Varney (Verney), Sir Edmund, M.P. for Romney, 53.
 Venice, Sculptured signs of the months in the Ducal Palace at, 257.
 Vidgeon, John, 90.
 Vine Hall Farm, Bethersden, 202, 201.
 Vinell, Robert, 202.
Visitations of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, by Arthur Hussey, 213—229.
 Vyance (*or* Viance) farm, 120.
 Vyandes, Manor of, in Cobham, 110, 118, 119, 122; Robert, 120.
 Vyaund, Robert, 120.
 Vyaundys, *see* Vyandes.
 Vyneter, Robert, 167.

W

Wade, Robert, 95.
 Wadden, Great, Little, 202.
 Waight, Richard, 227.
 Wake, Archbishop, 241.
 Wakefeld, Richard, 135.
 Wakkeleyn, Roger, 131.
 Walden, Lady, 68.
 Waldershare, Robert Furnese of, 57.
 Walford, Elizabeth, 32.
 Walkeley, Henry, Roger, 134.
 Walkeley, Roger, 132.
 Walker, J., 285; Thomas, 134.
 Waller, Mr. J. G., 66; on brasses in Cobham Church, 74; on Restoration of Cobham Church, 75.
 Walmer, 239, 240, 241, 247.
 Walter, John, 133.
 Warburton, Somerset Herald, 140.
 Wareham, M.P. for, 60.
 Warham, Archbishop, Church Plate in Chantry of, 263.
 Warmestone, Thomas, of Romney, 49.
 Warner, William, 128.
 Warren, Mr. William, 247.
 Warwick, Philip, M.P. for Romney, 51.
 Waryn, John, 134.
 Waterman, John, 207.
 Watling Street, 100.
 Watson, Edward, M.P. for Romney, 57.
 Watton, William, 127; Thomas, 128.
 Wauchope, Robert, 74.
 Weaver, Rev. F. W., 211, 212.

- Webb, Thomas, M.P. for Romney, 51.
- Webbe, Roger, 170.
- Webster, Thomas, 70.
- Welby, Robert, 291.
- Wellard, John, 92.
- Wells, Thomas, 121; Lay Rector of Cobham, 75.
- Wenlock Chapel in Luton Church, 239.
- Wermyston (Warmestone), William, M.P. for Romney, 49.
- Werry *or* Berry, John, Vicar of Cobham, 76.
- Westbere, Church, 221, 222; Communion Cup, 222; Rectory, 221, 222; Presentments in the Archdeacon's Court, 221, 222.
- Westmoreland, Earl of, 58, 87; *see also* Dashwood.
- Weston, Elizabeth, 31; Peter de, 205; Philip, Donor of Church Plate, 270.
- Westwell, 202—204; Church, inscription to John Sharpe in, 204.
- Westwood in Lesnes, Priory of Black Canons at, li.
- Wetenhall, Charles, Donor of Church Plate, 275.
- Weybridge, 245.
- Weymouth, M.P. for, 59.
- Wexford, M.P. for, 61.
- Wharfe, William, 70.
- Whigley, James, 92.
- Whigton, John, 227.
- Whiston, Jonathan, Vicar of Bethersden, 206; Rev. Robert, of Rochester, 70; Aprha, 206.
- White, Zelous, 88.
- Whitehall, London, kitchen at, 239; Treasury, 148—150.
- Whiter, John, 227.
- Whitfield, Walter, M.P. for Romney, 57.
- Whitlok, John, Rector of Ripple, 237, 238.
- Whitstable, 214, 215, 216, 219; Church, 213, 215, 223—229; Parsonage, 223, 228, 229.
- Whittlebury House, Arthur Trevor of, 61.
- Whittlesea, William de, Bishop of Rochester, 64.
- Whytlok, Joan, 170.
- Wichling, Leaden Font at, 255.
- Wickham, 147.
- Wikham, John, 134.
- Wilcocks, Edward, M.P. for Romney, 52; Robert, M.P. for Romney, 53; William, M.P. for Romney, 52.
- Wilkes, Finch, 249, 250, 254; Walter, 250, 254.
- Wilkie, Rev. C. H., elected Member of Council, xlvi.
- Wilkins, John, 223, 226.
- Wilkyns, Henry, 131.
- Willesborough, 201.
- Willet, John, 95.
- William, Master of Cobham College, 75; Peter, 167.
- Williams, James, 106; John, Rector of Ripple, 213.
- Williamson, Sir Joseph, of Cobham Hall, 88, 91, 113; Arms of, 75.
- Willoughby, Sir John, 229.
- Wilmington, 52.
- Wimpole Church, 211.
- Winchelsea, Bailiff of, 301; M.Ps. for, 46, 53, 51, 57, 58; Archbishop, Chalice of, at Canterbury, 263.
- Wincett Hill, 121.
- Winchester, John, Deborah his daughter, 58.
- Windham, William, M.P. for Romney, 59.
- Windegate Hill, 127.
- Wingham, 239; Provost of, 238; Church, Chalice left to, 239.
- Witherden, George, 208.
- Wlword, Clerk, 120.
- Wlykhous, Henry, 112.
- Wodde, Laurence, 131.
- Wodeare, Edward, John, 96.
- Woldecar, Dionisia, 170; John, 168, 169.
- Wombwell, Thomas, 130.
- Womble, Samson, 131.
- Woodchurch, 202—201.
- Woodruff, Rev. C. E., Acting Hon. Secretary, xlii; on St. Mary's in the Marsh, xlvi; **on Church Plate of the Cathedral and Rural Deanery of Canterbury**, 260—300.
- Woodruff, Mr. C. H., on Bilsington Priory, xlvi—li; Obituary Notice of, lxii.
- Woolrich, Thomas, Vicar of Whitstable, 229.
- Wootton, Kent, 216; Mr., 213; William, 288.
- Worcester, William de Whittlesea, Bishop of, 64.
- Worcestershire, 237.
- Wouldham, 127.
- Wraye, John, 223.
- Wreght, Thomas, 131.
- Wren, Robert, Ann, 227.
- Wrey, Bonrehier, Rev. Henry, of Tawstock, Devon, 202.
- Wright, George, 102; John, 131; Nicholas, 131; Thomas, 111, 129.
- Wriothlesley, Thomas, 111.
- Wrotham, 85.

Wyande, Robert, 120.
 Wyllyams, Richard, M.P. for Romney, 52.
 Wylmyngton, Bertrande, 207.
 Wyng, Rutland, Rectory, 238.
 Wyt, Henry, Rector of Ripple, 238.
 Wynne, Thomas, 285.
 Wytсанд, 305.

Y

Yantlet (*see* Yenlade), 120.
 Yarmouth, Great, Bailiff of, 46.
 Yarmouth, Commissioner to, 53 ;
 M.P. for, 46.
 Yenlade (Yantlet) Creek, 120.
 Yeresley, John, 132, 134.
 Yon, John, M.P. for Romney, 17.
 Yonge, Gylberte, 101.

York, Henry, Rector of Ripple, Elizabeth, 241 ; Philip, 242 ; Minster, tomb of Thomas Scott at, 239.

Youens, Mr. E. C., Notes on Roman Kiln at Galley Hill, Swanscombe, lxxiii, lxxiv ; on Romano-British interments at Stone, lxxix, lxxx.

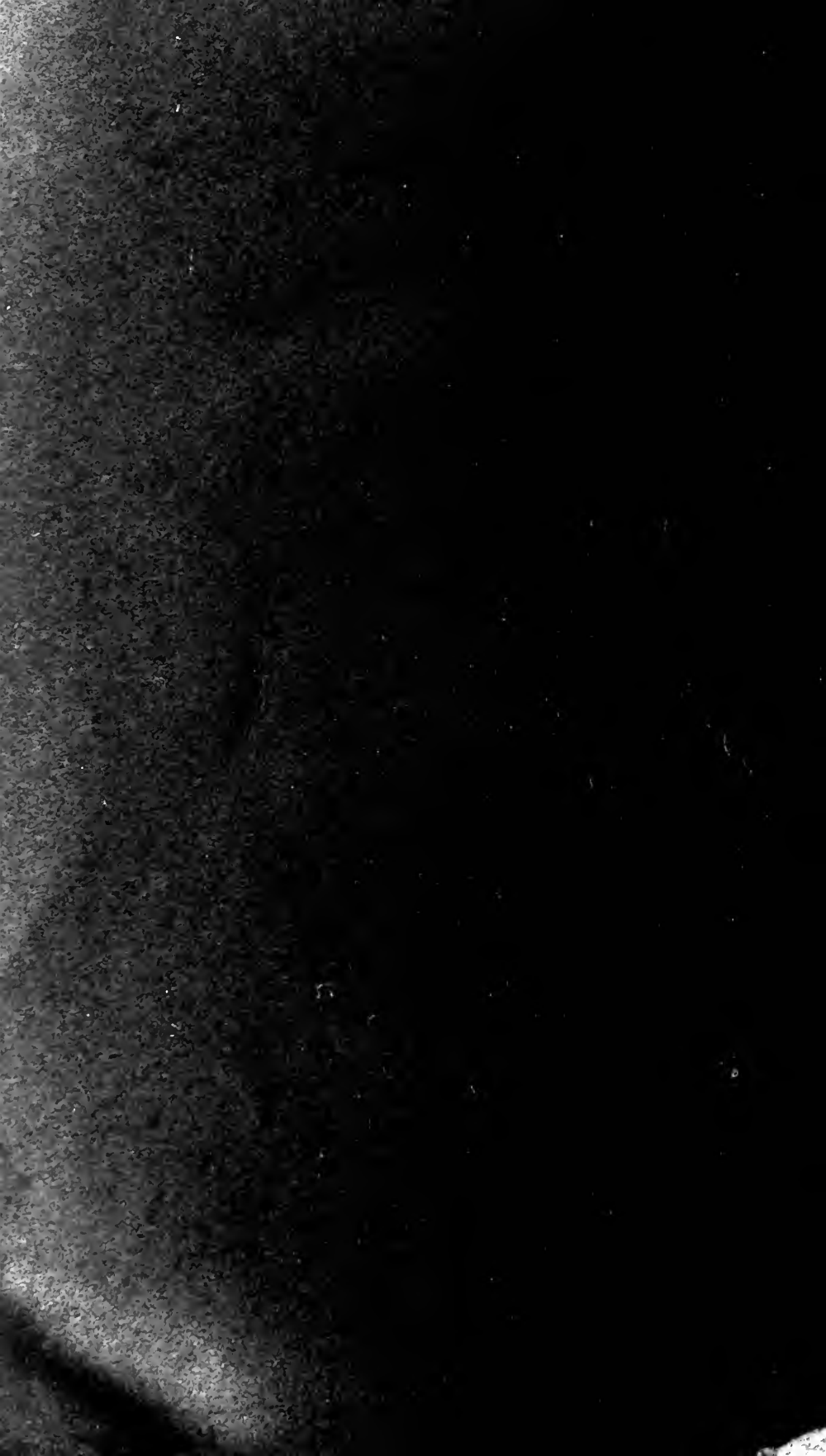
Young, Bartholomew, 175 ; Gilbert, 107, 120 ; Guy, 175 ; Richard, 174, 175 ; Solomon, 175 ; Thomas, 173, 175.

Ypres, Roof of Cloth Hall at, 9 *note*.

Z

Zodiac, signs of, on the Brookland Font, 257, 260.

Zole, Henry Atte, 170.



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