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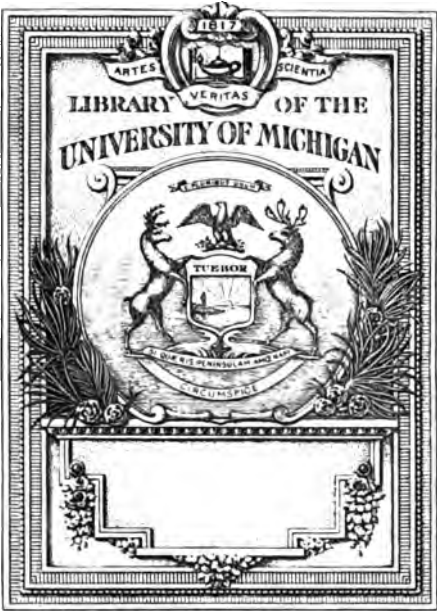
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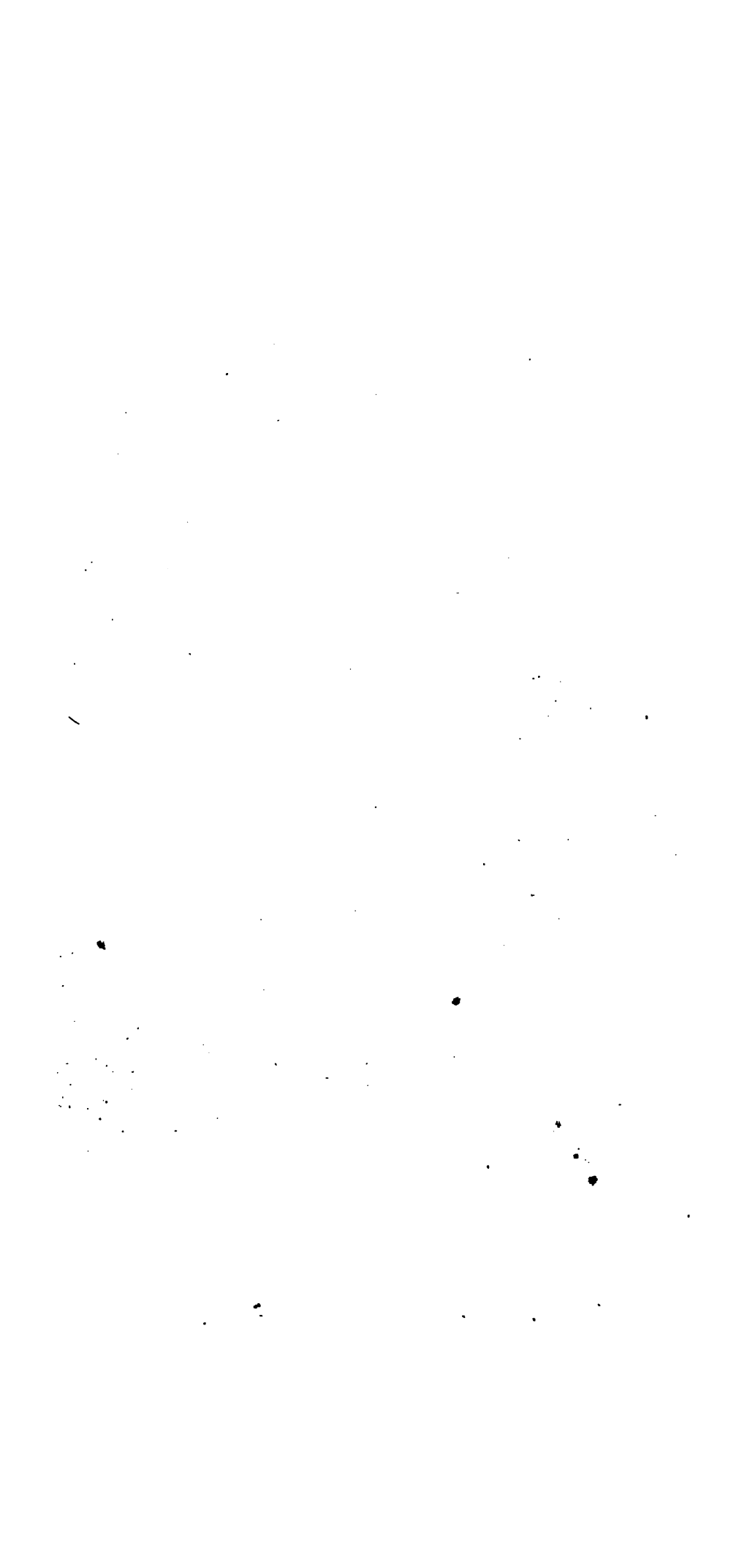


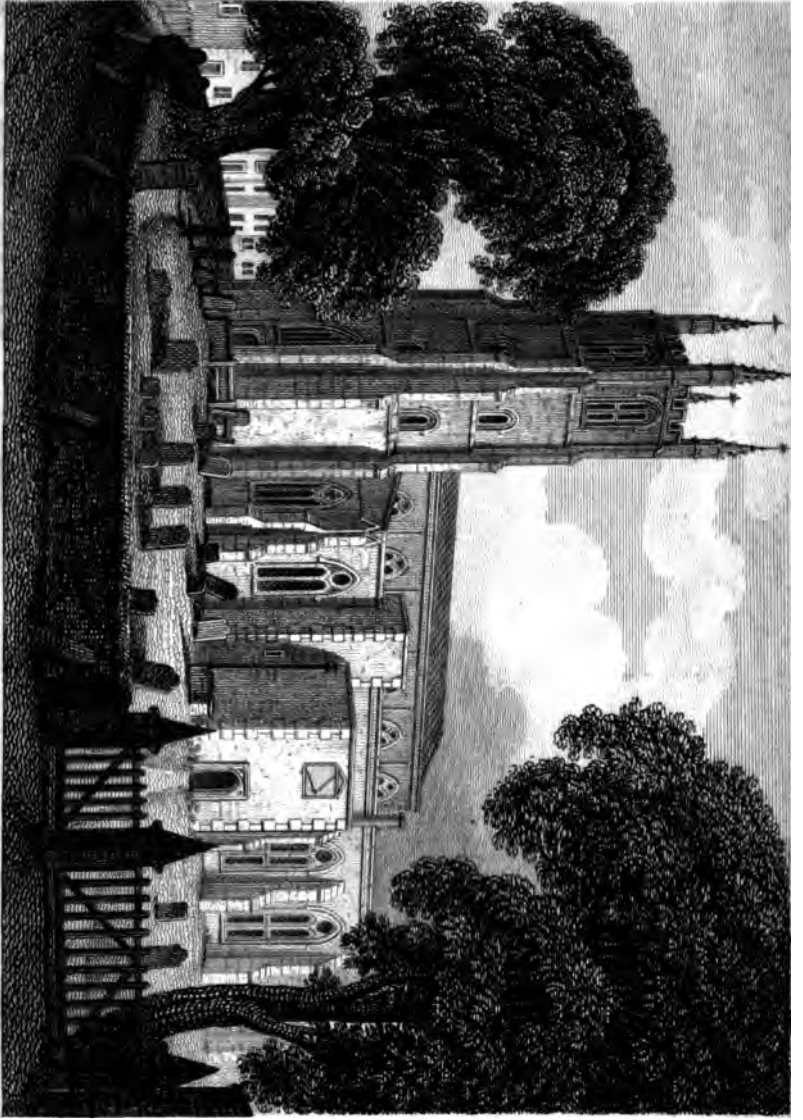


792









C. F. Brewer del.

South West View of Troyden Church.

J. Moran sculp.

THE  
**HISTORY & ANTIQUITIES**  
OF  
**CROYDON,**  
WITH A VARIETY OF  
OTHER INTERESTING MATTER;  
TO WHICH IS ADDED  
*A SKETCH OF THE LIFE*  
OF  
The Most Reverend Father in God  
**JOHN WHITGIFT,**  
*LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY;*  
AND AN  
**APPENDIX.**

BY THE Rev. D. W. GARROW,  
*Rector of East Barnet, Herts. and one of the Chaplains in Ordinary  
to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.*

Indictum neque enim fas est tacitumque relinqui--Hunc, qui tot populis  
pervolat ora, locum.

CLAUD. in Apono.

CROYDON:

PRINTED FOR W. ANNAN, HIGH-STREET: AND SOLD BY GEO. COWIE & CO.  
31 POULTRY, LONDON.

1818.

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## PREFACE.



**I**T has been suggested that a short History of Croydon might be acceptable to the Public—and, indeed, when it is considered to what a degree of notoriety this Town has attained, what it was, and what it is, it may be reasonably hoped that an account of it may be interesting.

**CROYDON**, in respect to its antiquity, is a subject worthy of record—as it has been the seat in which many venerable Primates have sought retirement from the fatigue attendant upon their temporal engagements, and in which they have also pursued their pious and learned labours, it is entitled to more than a casual notice. Its charitable Institutions, of dates remote from our times, command our respect for the past, and excite our best feelings as to the present. In this respect, a History of Croydon it is [thought, may be gratifying to the Inhabitants of its vicinity; and in addition to this, the amenity of the surrounding Landscape appears to recommend it to the particular attention of the Traveller.

Since Topography has of late become so much an object of amusement, of interest, and of research, the Author has

employed very considerable pains in preparing the following sheets; with regard to the plan of the work, the Author's great care has been, in relating every thing which he conceived relevant to make it entertaining without being prolix. For this purpose, he has selected from Dr. DUCAREL'S Account of the Town, Church, and Archbishopal Palace of Croydon, the substance of all that he thought useful or amusing: and here, perhaps, it may be expected that he should offer some apology for presenting to public view a History of Croydon, while the work of the learned Ducarel is still extant. The Author begs humbly to state, in the first place, that though Dr. Ducarel's "Account" is still in print, it is very rarely to be found; Secondly, that notwithstanding its great merit for learning and research, it is not a work of a nature likely to satisfy the purpose for which the present undertaking is designed---the stile of Dr. Ducarel, good and expressive, is not, perhaps, what the notions of modern taste would require; much of his matter also, deep and recondite, would probably weary the traveller, and afford but a scanty gratification to the Reader in his Closet, when perhaps far absent from the scene to which the Book relates. Besides Ducarel's work, no History of Croydon has ever been published.

For useful and interesting information, the Author has diligently consulted the most eminent Historical Writers, he has compared them one with another, and has drawn from them such matter as he thought most likely to answer the purpose of instruction or amusement.

PREFACE.

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The Author begs leave to take this public opportunity of offering his profound acknowledgments to the several Gentlemen of Croydon from whom he has received very important assistance in the progress of the work.

In order to gratify the mere English Reader, whatever pieces of Latin have occurred, whether in Verse or Prose, have been, with some exceptions, translated. The numerous Epitaphs in the Church and Church-yard, have been carefully transcribed, and of the Latin ones, the Author has given the best versions he was able to produce; with respect to some of them, he hopes that allowance will be made, when the obscurity of their originals, and the difference in the genius of the two Languages shall be duly considered.

To become acquainted with all that principally relates to any considerable place through which he may pass, must appear to the intelligent Traveller not only desirable, but incumbent upon him. Such information will enliven his intercourse with his companion upon his Journey, and will plentifully supply him with interesting reflections when alone---to know the History of aged Structures, of ancient Institutions, of local Customs and Appointments---to trace the scenes where Piety and Learning have rejoiced to dwell, where genius has flourished, where upon all, perhaps, the evening of mortality has closed---to learn every thing respecting a place, frequented by venerable sages, accustomed by precept and example, to instruct and delight the world---to know what can be known of those shades which have seen a **WHITGIFT**



and a SHELDON consecrated in the tomb---is to render the journey at once pleasing and profitable, is to make the departure from the enjoyments of home reasonable, is to prove that the object of the excursion is not a mere transition from one place to another, but that it is, what it ought to be, the acquisition of improvement, combined with blameless recreation.

If the perusal of the present work shall be followed by these effects, the Author's gratification will be sincere; or if it should only occupy an hour which might have been less innocently employed, the attention he has bestowed upon it will not have been ill directed. While he offers these pages to the Public, he implores its indulgence; conscious of some imperfections, he cannot but apprehend how many more may be discovered---He presumes, however, to hope, that if his Book is to be considered worthy of Criticism, the judges will demean themselves in such a manner as to render him both able and willing to improve it.

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THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
CROYDON.

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CHAP. I.

*General Account of the Town and Parish of  
Croydon.*

**T**HE town of Croydon is pleasantly situated in the county of Surrey, about ten miles South of the metropolis; it is large and handsome, upon the great turnpike-road leading from London (through East Grinstead and Lewes, or through Reigate, Crawley, and Cuckfield) to Brighton. Here are also roads conducting the traveller eastward into Kent; one of which extends through Westerham and Sevenoaks, to Tunbridge and other places; the other,

passing through Beckenham, Bromley, and Bexley, joins the high road to the coast at Dartford.

Croydon is in the midst of a country rich in the natural beauties for which Surrey is remarkable; and it will be readily admitted by those who are acquainted with the scenery, that Addington Hills on the East, the village of Beddington on the West, and Banstead Downs on the South-west, afford it a neighbourhood at once delightful and salubrious.

The town consists chiefly of one well-built street, near a mile in length, called the High-street, which was formerly nothing more than a bridle-way over the fields; but leading over higher ground, and in a more direct course than through the old Town, by usage it became the principal road, and was at length built upon. Here are situated the Court-house, the two Markets, with excellent shops and inns—the shops plentifully supplied with the various articles necessary in the different branches of trade, administer materially to the convenience and comfort of the numerous families in the town and its vicinity. At the principal Inns travellers experience the most assiduous attention and best accommodation, both during the time of their continuance, and

also respecting their further progress on the road.

The old Town, formerly written *Aulton*, is chiefly one narrow street near a mile long, thinly inhabited, and extending from the church to Haling, reaches along the bottom of Duppa's Hill. With regard to its shape, the town has been anciently compared to a triangle, of which the two streets meeting at Haling may be said to form the sides, and the lower Church-street the base. Here stand the Palace, Church, and Vicarage; the area contained the gardens, orchards, fish-ponds, and meadows belonging to the palace. Into this spacious plain, along, and from under the elevation of the town on that side of the valley, issue numerous fine springs of water, which, by a conflux of their pellucid streams near the palace, form the source of the river Wandle, famous for its abundance of excellent trout, and for the great number of mills and manufacturing works, the mechanism of which it impels by the force of its waters; most of these works are so near its different springs, that the river is seldom known to be frozen even in the severest winter, and consequently the operations of the trades, respectively exercised, suffer but little obstruction from the rigour of the season.—This river is mentioned by Pope in his description

of the "Sea-born brothers" of the Thames\* ; and with regard to the situation of Croydon, it is related by Camden that the "Vandal is augmented by a small river from the East, which arises at Croydon, formerly Craydiden, lying under the hills."

To the parish belong the several hamlets of Haling, Croham, Coombe, Shirley, Addiscombe, Woodside, Norwood, Thornton-Heath, Waddon, and Broad Green ; all of which, with the Common, include a circumference of thirty-six miles. The parish of Croydon is bounded on the East by those of Beckenham and Wickham in Kent ; on the West by Bed-

---

\* First the fau'd authors of his ancient name,  
 The winding Isis and the fruitful Tame,  
 The Kennet swift, for silver eels renown'd ;  
 The Loddon slow, with verdant alders crown'd ;  
 Cole, whose dark streams his flow'ry islands lave ;  
 And chalky Wey that rolls a milky wave ;  
 The blue transparent VANDALIS appears ;  
 The Gulphy Lee his sedgy tresses rears ;  
 And sullen Mole that hides his diving flood  
 And silver Darent stain'd with Danish blood.

*Windsor Forest.*

Upon the banks of the Wandle, in the course of eight miles to Wandsworth, where it falls into the Thames, is carried on a more extensive commerce than perhaps is known in the same compass, on any stream in the kingdom.

dington and Mitcham ; on the North by Lambeth and Streatham ; on the South by Addington, Sauderstead, and Coulsdon. It is very populous\* ; for according to the census taken in the year 1801, there were within its limits, 1074 Houses, with 5743 inhabitants, and according to another census taken in 1811, there were 1474 houses, with 7891 inhabitants. Since that period, to the present time, there has been a further increase of houses to about 1540, in which is included the Workhouse, which contains 160 people—therefore, taking the whole together in the proportion of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to each house, which, taking the Workhouse and Barracks at

---

\* From a survey taken about the year 1783, it appeared that there were between seven and eight hundred houses in the town ; and the computation was something more than five inhabitants to each house. Upon this subject we have the following information from Dr. Ducarel, author of the Account of the Town, Church, and Archiepiscopal Palace of Croydon. From the year 1730 to 1750, the burials amounted to 2750, the baptisms to 2335. From 1760 to 1780, the burials were 2579, baptisms, 2544. In the year 1781, there were 154 christenings, and 109 burials. In 1782, christenings 172, burials, 116. The average number in each year of these periods is as follows ; in the first, 139 burials and a half, 116 christenings and three quarters ; in the second, 129 burials, and 127 christenings. In the year 1792, according to Mr. Lysons, the number of houses amounted to 800, and, upon an average of six inhabitants to each house, the whole population was computed at 4800.



the same ratio, will make the number of inhabitants 10,010, we may consider the present population of Croydon, as amounting to nearly 10,000 souls.

With this large number of occupants, the parish, for the more easy collection of rates and taxes, has been divided in the collector's books under the following descriptions :

*East side of High-street.*

Which begins at the George corner, takes all the East side of the street, includes the Mint Walk, Spotted Dog Yard, Bailey's Yard, Teg's Court, Coombe Lane, Boswell Court, and Haling; and contains about 180 houses :

*West side of High-street,*

Takes all the West side from Crown hill to Haling, including the Anchor, back lane, Green Dragon, and Scarbrook\*; comprising about 170 houses :

---

\* So named from the fine spring of water at the bottom of the hill. *Scar*, in Saxon, signifies a steep or craggy hill, and *broe*, a running water: this name is coeval with that of the town. The spring issues from under the hill where Mr. Chatfield's house is situated, and is never known to be dry.

*The Three Tuns,*

Takes the place of that name, the Butcher-Row, Spring Walk, with Benson's, and Dog and Bull Yards ; comprising about 90 houses :

	HOUSES.
The Middle-street with Huson's court, &c. contains about . . . . .	65
Pitlake, the lower part of the town so called, with the Barracks, the Road, and Railway . . . . .	60
Lower and upper Church-street, with the Palace, a Court and Hand-croft Alley	112
The Old Town and Ridley's Rents . . . . .	110
Duppa's Hill and Little London . . . . .	30
Waddon and Waddon-lane . . . . .	35
North End, with Webb's and Stone Ma- son's yards . . . . .	85
Broad Green and Bencham-lane . . . . .	85
Thornton Heath . . . . .	65
Norwood, and Blind Corner . . . . .	160
The Common . . . . .	135
Wood-side, Addiscombe, and Shirley . . . . .	85
Coombe, Croham, and Selsdon . . . . .	30
Back-lane, Newgate, and George-street	50

Within the parish and manor of Croydon are seven Boroughs \*, viz. Bencham, Addis-

---

\* The Burgesses, or Tradesmen of towns, had, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the survey, their patrons, under whose protection they traded, and for

combe, Croham, Coombe, Selsdon, Woodside, and Shirley ; from each of which a Constable is annually appointed at the General Court for the manor of Croydon ; within which, at the time of the enclosure of Norwood and the Commons, claims were made and allowed for the undernamed places as manors :

*Croydon*, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

*Waddon*, by the same.

*Rectory*, Robert Harris, Esq.

*Norbury*, Richard Carew, Esq.

*Haling*, William Parker Hammond, Esq.

*Croham*, The Warden and poor Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity.

*Bencham*, }  
alias *White Horse*, } John Cator, Esq.

Having submitted to the reader this General account of Croydon and its neighbourhood, we shall now proceed to its history both ancient and modern.

which they paid an acknowledgment ; or else were in a more servile condition, as being *sub dominis Regis vel aliorum* entirely under the power of the King or other Lords.

*See Brady on Boroughs, p. 627.*

## CHAP. II.

*Antiquity of Croydon.*

**WE** must not attempt to discover the origin of Croydon ; History has not revealed it, and we must therefore be content with such portions of antiquity as she has imparted to us.

In our detail of ancient matter relative to Croydon, we shall in the first instance rely upon the authority of *Domesday Book*, the most indisputable record of Topography existing in the British Dominions\*. We extract then, for

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\* It may not be improper here to remark that at the time of the Roman invasion the people inhabiting the county of Surrey, in which Croydon is situated, and also the county of Sussex, were called *Regni*, and according to Ptolemy, *PHINOI*, Surrey, or *Suth-rey* as it was afterwards called by the Saxons, derives its name from *Sud*, in Saxon *South*, and *Rea*, *River*, on account of its lying on the south side of the River. After the Norman conquest the estates of the English were indiscriminately seized by William, and divided among those favourites and chieftains who had followed him to victory. The ferocious conqueror, however, constituted himself the chief proprietor of all the possessions so granted, and compelled every man to do homage to him for the Fee which he was permitted to

our present purpose, all that this venerable repository affords.

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hold. In order to obtain accurate information respecting the lands he had parcelled out among his warriors, he commenced in the year 1080 a survey of the whole kingdom, which nothing less than the labour of six years could complete. The commissioners whom he appointed for the execution of this work, took an account of the extent of each district, of the particular lands which the district contained, their respective proprietors, tenures, value; and of the different qualities of land, whether meadow, pasture, wood, or arable: all these different entries were established upon the verdicts of Juries. Thus whilst William procured an exact account of all the landed estates in the kingdom, he raised for posterity an inestimable monument of antiquity. Concerning this elaborate performance, Ingulphus, who was secretary to the conqueror, writes thus: King William for the taxing of his whole land, tooke this order in all England, there was not an hide of land but he knew the value thereof and the possessor also, neither meire nor place their was, but it was valued in the king's role, the reuts and profits, the possession and possessor, were made manifest & knowne into the king, according to the fidelitie of taxors, which being chosen out of every countrey taxed or seized their owne territories, or made their own rent role. This role is called the role of Winton, and of the Englishmen for the generalitie thereof, containing wholie all the tenements of ye whole land, it is named Domesday. Such a role and very like, did King Alfred once set forth, in which he taxed all the lande of Englands by Shires, Hundreds, and Tythings. And this role, as is before noted, was called the role of Winton, because it was laide in Winchester to be kept, which Cittie was the head of the West Saxon kingdome, com-

## TERRA ARCHIEPI CANTUAR,

*In Whaletone\* Hundred.*

In Demesne Archbishop Lanfranc holds Cro-

---

ming unto him by inheritance : at that time among all the particular kingdomes of England most noble and famous. In this role of Winchester, so most of all called, because it was made after the example of the other, were taxed, and set downe the Barldomes, Hundreds, Tythings, Woods, Parks, and all Farms, in every territory or precinct, how many carucates of lande, how many plough landes, and acres, what pastures and fennes, or marishes, what tenements and tenants were contained.

Respecting the name of this celebrated record, the following account is given in Stow's Chronicle: the Booke of Bermondsey saith, this Booke was laid up in the King's Treasury which was in the Church of Winchester, or Westminster, in a place called *Domus Dei*, or God's House, and so ye name of ye booke, therefore called *Domus Dei*; and since shortly, Domesday.

This survey, kept in the exchequer, and written in a legible hand, consists of two volumes, one in large folio, the other in quarto, and may be consulted upon paying a fee of 6s. 8d.; for a transcript a charge is made of 4d. a line.

Domesday has lately been published for the use of the House of Parliament, and the public Libraries, in a type cast for the purpose. Upon the survey some lines were written, in the quaint language of his time, by Robert, a Poet of Gloucester. We do not give them, (and indeed they are not worth the reader's attention) lest we should swell this note to an immoderate length. Concerning this Poet, Robert, some account may be found in Dugdale's Traveller.

\* This hundred of Croydon was antiently called the hundred

indene, which, in the time of King Edward the Confessor was rated at 80 Hides\* ; now for 16 Hides and one Virgate†. Of the arable land there is twenty Carrucates‡.

In Demesne there are 4 Carrucates and 68

---

of Wallington, which is now a small hamlet in the parish of Beddington, at a little distance from Carshalton towards the East. In Domesday it is always written Waleton. In some parts of Surrey the hundred is denominated from the same place that it was anciently, but the place having changed its name, the hundred goes by that new name.

*Salmon's Antiquities of Surrey.*

\* A hide of Land in the time of Edward the Confessor was 120 acres ; but land was not measured in England till about the year 1008, when the realm became tributary to the Danes, and for the more equal laying on of the tax the country was measured, and the money levied pr. Hide and all paid Dane-geld accordingly.

*Domesday.*

† A virgate was 40 acres, but was different in some places.

‡ A carrucate (derived from the latin word carruca, a little cart) was as much land as could be tilled with one plough and the beasts belonging thereto in one year, having meadow pasture and houses for householders and cattle belonging.

*Domesday.*

## Villeins\*, and 25 Borderst†, with 34 Carrucates.

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\* So called from the latin vilis, or as Lord Coke has it, from villa. The villeins here mentioned, were such as held lands in pure villenage; from which tenure all the Copyholds in Croydon are derived. These villeins belonging principally to Lords of manors, were either villeins regardant, that is annexed to the manor or land; or else they were in gross, or at large, that is annexed to the person of the Lord, and transferable by deed from one owner to another. They could not leave their Lord without his permission; but if they ran away, or were purloined from him, might be claimed and recovered by action, like beasts or other chattels. They held, indeed, small portions of land by way of sustaining themselves and families; but it was at the mere will of the Lord, who might dispossess them whenever he pleased, and it was upon villein seroices, that is, to carry out dung, to hedge and ditch the Lord's demees, and any other the meanest offices; and their seroices were not only base, but uncertain, both as to their time and quantity. A villein could acquire no property either in land or goods: but, if he purchased either, the Lord might enter upon them, oust the villein, and seize them to his own use, unless he contrived to dispose of them again before the Lord had seized them; for the Lord had then lost his opportunity.

*Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. ii. p. 93.*

† Borders were those of a less servile condition, they held small houses on the bords, or outsides of the manors; they paid with poultry, Eggs, and other provisions for the Lord's consumption, they performed vile services and domestic works, as grinding, threshing, drawing water, cutting wood, &c. &c. &c.

*Domesday.*



There is a Church and one Mill of 5 shillings, and 8 acres of Meadow ; the woods yield 200 Hogs. Of the arable land Restold holds 7 Hides, of the Archbishop Ralph one Hide, and they have from thence 71lb\*. and 8 shillings (de gable). The whole in the time of King Edward, and after was worth 121lb. now 271lb. to the Bishop ; to his men 101lb. and 10 shillings†.

We learn, then, from the above mentioned valuable record that the manor of Croydon belonged in the time of William the Conqueror to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury ; and we do not find that it was ever separated from that See, except in the 17th century after the death of Charles the first, as appears from documents in the Archives of Lambeth‡. The extent of the manor seems to have been nearly equal to

\* The pound here mentioned is as the weight of a pound of silver, consisting of 12 ounces.

*Domesday.*

† The shilling consisted of 12 pence, and was equal in weight to something more than three of our shillings, thus the pound here mentioned was worth 62 shillings of our money.

*Ibid.*

‡ *Chartæ Miscellanæ*, Vol. xiii. During the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, the revenues of the see were placed in the possession of Sir William Brereton, a Baronet.

what it is at present ; for according to the account given in Domesday, there were about 2880 acres of arable land, and 8 acres of Meadow ; the remainder consisting of woods, heaths, and wastes. The whole was rated to the Danegeld in the time of King Edward the Confessor at 9600 Acres ; and the survey when the common was enclosed in 1797, represented the manor as containing 9872 acres.

The meaning of the name *Croindene*, as given in Domesday, is a Valley for Sheep ; the etymology being *Crone*, Sheep, and *Dene*, a Valley. This derivation appears to be established by the situation of the Old Town, in the opening of a rich and beautiful vale, and as Camden observes, "lying under the hills." This vale skirting the bottom of Banstead Downs\*, extends some miles up the country, having the hills, formerly covered with woods,

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\* Banstead Downs were anciently famous for imparting a fine flavour to the mutton which had been fed upon them, and it is said that this excellence in the mutton was derived from the quantities of wild thyme and junipers growing there. These Downs are celebrated by the Poet Dyer, in his *Fleece*. They are also remarkable for their healthy situation ; for the London Physicians used to prescribe a residence in their neighbourhood as the Patient's last resource.

*See Dugdale & Camden.*

on the East side, the West being open to the Downs. Though the name of Croydon has been very differently and corruptly written, it has varied from its original much less than many others. The proper names of places as contained in Domesday, and other antient records, were so changed and disguised after the conquest, by the circumstance of the Normans introducing their own language and orthography, that in many instances, they are to be discovered but with difficulty; consequently we find the name of this place written Crondon, Croidon, Craydiden, and more lately Craydon, as it is called by the lower classes of people at this day.

There is, however, another not improbable etymology of the name, differing from the one we have cited from Domesday. It may be that Croydon has received its name from the quantity of chalk in its vicinity; for in Surrey no soil of this description is to be found nearer London than Croydon. According to this notion it would seem that the name Craydon, is compounded of the old norman or french word *Craye*, or *Craie*, Chalk, and the saxon word *Dun*, which means Hill; and thus the signification would be a town near chalk hill. In favour of this supposition may be mentioned the villages of Foot's Cray, St. Mary's Cray,

and Crayford, in Kent, and not far from Croydon; all which derive their name from the river Cray, which flows near them in a part of the Country abounding with Chalk.

It is the opinion of some that the *Noviomagus* mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus\* was at, or near Croydon; upon this point, however, antiquaries have not agreed. According to Somner, Burton, and Bishop Stillingfleet, this Roman station was at Crayford, in Kent, in which county Bishop Gibson also considers it to have been placed: on the other hand, Camden, Talbot, Horley, and Gale, are of opinion that it was Woodcote\*, near Croy-

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\* Antoninus was an able geographical writer; in what age he lived is not known. Of his valuable performance above mentioned, there have been several editions; the most approved is by Gale, printed in London, quarto, in the year 1709.

† Concerning Woodcote and the *Noviomagus*, Camden gives the following account: "Two miles from hence (Wimbledon) to the South, upon the very top of the hill is a little wood, called at this day Woodcote, where are the plain remains of a small city, and several wells built of little pieces of flint; the neighbourhood talk much of its populousness, richness, and number of its Aldermen. This I take to be the city which Ptolemy calls *Noiomagus*; Antoninus *Noviomagus*; nor need I insist on any other arguments for it, besides that of distance: for 'tis ten miles from London, and eighteen from Vagniacœ, or Maidstone,

don ; and the learned Dr. Stukely, author of the *Itinerarium Curiosum*, who had supposed it to have been at Wellend or Crayford, was induced to change his opinion, being persuaded that Noviomagus was at, or near Croydon, where Talbot had placed it.

Croydon was rendered a place of importance as long ago as the year 1273, by the interest of Archbishop Kilwardby, who obtained for it the privilege of holding a market on Wednesdays ; and in 1276, the right of a fair during nine days, beginning on the vigil of St. Botolph, the Abbot, that is to say, on the 16th of May. In the eighth year (1314) of King Edward II. Archbishop Reynolds obtained a similar grant of a market to be held on Thursdays, and a fair on the vigil and morrow of St. Matthew's day. And again in the 18th of King Edward III. (1343) Archbishop Stratford obtained a grant of a market to be kept here on Saturdays, and

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as is hinted by an old Itinerary. Those, therefore, are very much out of the way, who have placed this Noviomagus either at Buckingham or Guildford. It was the chief City of the *Regni*, and known to Marinus Tyrius, a very ancient Geographer, whom Ptolemy takes upon him to censure, because he had put Noviomagus, in Britain in a more Northerly climate than London, and in the method of his itinerary, set it more to the South.

a fair on the feast of St. John the Baptist. The market is held at present on Saturdays only, and is well supplied with corn and all kinds of provisions.

Camden in his mention of Croydon, says of the Bourne (a saxon word which means a brook or torrent), "For the torrent that the vulgar affirm to rise here sometimes, and to presage dearth and pestilence, it seems hardly worth so much as the mentioning, though perhaps it may have something of truth in it."

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### CHAP. III.

#### *Antiquity of Croydon continued.*

**I**N Doctor Fuller's History of the Worthies of England, among the gentry of this County, returned by the commissioners in the year 1443, (the 12 of Hen. VI.) are mentioned the names of the following gentlemen of Croydon,

Roger Elinbrig,	<i>Arm.</i>
Thomas Hering,	<i>de Croydon.</i>
Robert Dogge,	<i>de Croydon.</i>
Jacob Janyn,	<i>de Croydon.</i>
Roger Longland,	<i>de Croydon.</i>

to these may be added Mr Robert Gurney, the celebrated Lord Mayor of London, whose merits are recorded in Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 625. He was born here on the 17th April, 1577.

By the same curious and interesting writer, it is related in his Church History of Britain, when he speaks of the black assizes at Oxford in 1577, and of the assizes at Hereford in the reigns of King James, and King Charles the 1st. that a similar accident happened at Croydon. "The like chanced," says he, "some four years since at Croydon, in Surrey, where a great depopulation happened at the assizes, of persons of quality; and the two judges, Baron Yates, and Baron Rigby, getting their banes there, died a few days after." Of these judges we have no very certain memorial; nor is there any historical information which can enable us to form a conclusion as to the year in which this fatal catastrophe occurred. Respecting the judges, Dr. Ducarel observes, "In Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*, amongst the readers of the Inner Temple, I meet with one Thomas Gates (who perhaps is this Baron Yates), reader there in Autumn, anno I. Charles I. In the same book I find one Hugh Rigby named among the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, whose arms were in a window of Lincoln's Inn Chapel." And the learned antiquary adds,

“ These, I suppose, were some of Oliver’s judges.”

We are informed by a modern writer that a Roman Road, called the Erming Street\*, came from Newhaven in Sussex, through Radmill, and Lewes, by Isfield, Shornbridge, East Grinstead, Croydon, and Streatham, and met the Watling Street, at Lambeth. The same writer tells us, that a branch of this road which passed through, or near Croydon, was lately visible on Broad Green, in its neighbourhood.

An antient description of Croydon in the time of Queen Elizabeth, says that the streets were deep hollow ways, and very dirty, the houses generally with wood steps into them, and darkened by large trees † growing before

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\* This was one of the four principal roads made by Agricola about 80 years after the birth of Christ; it extended the whole length of the country from Newhaven, into Scotland, near Berwick, where it ran through woods; it was paved with large stones set edgways, which remain in many places very firm. Kennet and Burton say it derived its name from the British word Armyinth, because it crosses mountains and pathless places.

*See Camden, Mag. Brit: Camb. and Hunts.*

† The Archbishop of Canterbury had a house at Croydon pleasantly situated, but that it was too much wood-bound, so



them—that the inhabitants in general were smiths and colliers.

Thomas Peend, in the fable of Hermaphroditus and Salmacis, written in 1565, says that Vulcan a “Croydon sanguine right did seeme.” In the tragedy of Locrine, occurs the well known distich,

“ The Colliers of Croydon,  
“ The Rustics of Roydon.”

And “ Grim the Collier of Croydon, or the Devil and his Dame, with the Devil and St. Dunstan\*,” is the title of a Comedy in 1662.

that he cut down all upon the front of the highway. Not long after, the Lord Chancellor Bacon riding by that way, asked his man; Whose fair house that was? the man told him it was my Lord of Canterbury's; It is not possible, for his building is environed with wood; It is true, Sir, it was so, but he hath lately cut it down; By my troth, answered Bacon, he hath done very judiciously, for before, methought it was a very obscure and dark place, but now he hath expounded and cleared it wonderfully well.

*See Harl. MSS. No. 90.*

\* The monkish story of Saint Dunstan taking the Devil by the nose, with a pair of hot tongs, may be seen in Fuller's Church History

The reader may perhaps be amused with the following extract from a poem written by Patrick Hannay, G<sup>ent</sup>. and printed in 1662, in which he gives a minute, though not favourable description of the town of Croydon. The great scarcity of the volume may be a sufficient apology for the introduction of so long a passage.

When curious nature did her cunning trie  
 In framing of this faire terrestriall round:  
 Her workmanship the more to beautife,  
 With chang'd varietie made it abound,  
 And oft did place a plot of fertile ground  
     Fraught with delights nie to a barren soile,  
     To make the best seeme better by a foile.

Thus first were made by Thames the motley meads,  
 Wearing the livery of the Summers Queene,  
 Whose flourie robe ore them she freely spreads,  
 With colours more then are in Iris seene,  
 And all the ground and hemme of grassie greene,  
     Whereon the silly sheepe doe feareless feede,  
     While on a banke the sheeheard tunes his reed.

Next shadie groues where Delia hunteth oft,  
 And light-foot Fairies tripping still do haunt:  
 Their mirthfull Muses raise sweet notes aloft,  
 And wanton birds their chaste loues cheerly chant,  
 There no delightfull pleasures ere doth want;  
     There Syluian with his Satyres doth remaine,  
     There Nymphs doe loue and are belea'd againe;

This place doth seeme an earthly paradise,  
 Whereon fit object euery sense may feed ;  
 And filld with dainties that doe thence arise,  
 Of superfluitie help others need ;  
 Yet no satietie that store doth breed.

For when the sense nigh surfets on delight  
 New objects the duld appetite doe whet.

This place I say doth border on a plaine,  
 Which Step-dame Nature seemes t' have made in scorne,  
 Where hungrie husbandmen haue toild in vaine,  
 And with the share the barren soile haue torne ;  
 Nor did they rest till rise of ruddie morne :

Yet when was come the haruest of their hopes,  
 They for their gaine doe gather grainlesse crops ;

It seemmes of staru'd Sterilitie the seat,  
 Where barren downes do it inuiron round ;  
 Whose parched tops in summer are not wet,  
 Aud only are with snow in winter crown'd,  
 Only with harrenesse they doe still abound ;  
 Or if on some of them we roughnesse finde,  
 It's towney heath, badge of the barren rinde.

In midst of these stands CROYDON cloath'd in blacke,  
 In a low bottome sinke of all these hills ;  
 And is receipt of all the durtie wracke,  
 Which from their tops still in abundance trils.  
 The vn-pau'd lanes with muddie mire it fills,  
 If one shower fall, or if that blessing stay,  
 You may well smell, but neuer see your way.

For neuer doth the flowre-perfumed aire,  
 Which steals choice sweets from other blessed fields,  
 With panting breast take any resting there,

Nor of that prey a portion to it yields  
 For those harsh hills his comming either shields,  
 Or else his breath infected with their kisses  
 Cannot enrich it with his fragrant blisses.

And those who there inhabit, suting well  
 With such a place, doe either nigro's seeme  
 Or harbingers for Pluto, prince of hell;  
 Or his fire-beaters one might rightly deeme,  
 There sight would make a soull of hell to dreame;  
 Besmear'd with sut, and breathing pitchie smoake,  
 Which, saue themselves, a liuing wight would choke.

These with the Demi-gods still disagreeing  
 (As vice with vertue euer is at iarre)  
 With all who in the pleasant woods haue being  
 Doe vndertake an euerlasting warre,  
 Cut downe their groues, and often doe them skarre,  
 And in a close-pent fire their arbours burne,  
 While as the Muses can doe nought but mourne.

The other Siluians with their sight affrighted,  
 Doe flee the place whereas these elues resort,  
 Shunning the pleasures which them erst delighted,  
 When they behold these groomes of Pluto's court  
 While they doe take their spoiles, and count it sport  
 To spoile these dainties that them so delighted,  
 And see them with their vgly shapes affrighted.

To all proude dames I wish no greater hell,  
 Whoe doe disdain of chastly profered loue,  
 Then to that place confin'd there euer dwel;  
 That place their pride's deare price might iustly proue:  
 For if (which God forbid) my deare should moue  
 Me not come nie her, for to passe my troth,  
 Place her but there, and I shall keepe mine oath.

*See Gent. Mag. Vol. lxxxii. p. 158.*

We deem it proper to insert here a remarkable story, which appears in Dr. Ducarel's appendix, concerning two women, inhabitants of Croydon, who in the year 1200 were arrested and imprisoned at Southfleet, in Kent, upon a charge of theft: it is introduced under the title,

PECULIAR CUSTOM AT SOUTHFLEET,

*Exercised on two women of Croydon in 1200, when Gilbert de Glanville was Bishop of Rochester, and Chief Justice of England.*

The Bishops of Rochester, says the Doctor, were possessed of the manor of Southfleet before the conquest. One of these prelates settled it on the priory of his cathedral, and it belonged to that religious house at the time of its dissolution. The Bishops of that See always claimed here, and, as not unusual in ancient times, the Court of Southfleet had a power of trying and executing felons. This jurisdiction extended not only to acts of felony done within the vill, but also over criminals apprehended there, though the fact had been committed in another country. An instance of the exercise of this claim in the year 1200, is mentioned by

T. Blount\*, in his ancient Tenures and Customs of Manors †. It was of two women who had stolen some clothes in Croindone, (supposed to be Croydon in Surrey) and the men of

\* Thomas Blount was born in Worcestershire, in the year 1619, and died in 1679. Besides the work here mentioned, he wrote *Boscobel*; or, the History of the King's escape after the Battle of Worcester.

† For the perusal of the curious, we transcribe the original record:—*Dux mulieres in villam de Sufflete in comitatu quæ furatæ fuerunt multos pannos in villa de Croindone, et secuti sunt eas homines ejusdem villæ de Croindone, quorum pannos furtive asportaverunt, usque in villam de Sufflete, et ibi captæ fuerunt et incarceratæ, et habuerunt judicium suum in curia de Sufflete, ad portandum calidum ferrum, quandum una fuit valua et altera damnata, unde submersa fuit in Bikepole (i. e. in stagno quod vocatur Bike). Et hoc totum contigit tempore Gilberti Domini Episcopi Roffensis, et in quolibet judicio fuerunt Coronarii Domini Regis. Et Paulus de Stanes fuit tunc Cackerellus de Hundredo de Acstan. Et per illud tempus Robertus de Heckham Monarchus fuit Custos Manerii de Suffleta et ad mulieres judicandas fuit Dominus Henricus de Cobham et alii plures discreti homines de Patria.*

*Emonumentis Raffensis Ecclesiæ sub anno 1200.*

This judgment to carry hot iron, to try the guilt or innocence of the accused, was, according to the Ordalian Law, not abolished here in England till the time of Henry III. Cackerellus Hundredi is thought by the learned Spelman, to signify the steward of the Hundred, from the French, *Cachereau*, i. e. *Chartularium Rot. Pat. 3 Hen. III. M. 5.*

that place having pursued them to Southfleet, they were seized, imprisoned, and tried by the Lord Henry de Cobham and many other discreet men of the country, who adjudged them to undergo the fine ordeal, or examination of the hot iron. By this foolish and impious test of innocence, one of them was exculpated, and the other condemned, and afterwards drowned in a pond called Bikepool. The two chief species of trial by ordeal were those of fire and water, the former being, in the opinion of some learned writers, confined to persons of high rank, and the latter only used for the common people. But if the case of the two female thieves at Southfleet be truly related, it is rather probable that this distinction was not strictly observed.



#### CHAP. IV.

##### *Manor, and Vicinity of Croydon.*

**T**HE manor of Croydon has belonged to the See of Canterbury from the earliest times to the present day, except for a short period during

the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell\*. The extent of it appears to have been in former times nearly equal to the space which it at present comprises, and it is represented by the survey taken in the year 1797, to consist of 9872 acres†.

In the survey taken by order of the Parliament, in 1644, the following customs of this Manor are recorded, and are still observed.

1. One Heriot, being the best beast of every Copyholder dying, seized of any messuage or tenement not lying within the four Crosses§, shall be paid for every such messuage or tene-

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\* See Note, page 14. † Ibid.

§ The exact situation in which the four crosses stood, cannot now be discovered; but the Copyhold Estates which lie within the square, originally formed by these four crosses, are well known, and they are exempt from the payment of Heriots, though they are, of course, subject to all other manorial claims.

We find the situation of the crosses to have been thus described in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The first is at Burchall's House, in an Elm tree; the second is at the Pound; the third is at the little Alms House corner; and the fourth is at Dodd's corner, in an Elm-tree against the Catharine-wheel corner.



ment—and if he have no quick cattle, then three shillings and sixpence for a dead Heriot.

2. On the death of every Copyholder for life, three shillings and sixpence for a dead Heriot, and no more.

3. If any person to whom a right of Copyhold shall descend, shall die before admittance, one quick Heriot is due for every messuage or tenement, and no more, and for want of a quick Heriot, three shillings and sixpence for a dead Heriot. (This is understood to mean for every distinct Copyhold).

4. If a surrender be made to any person being no copyholder before, then, he is to fine at the will of the Lord, and to pay three shillings and sixpence for a dead Heriot, and no relief.

5. If a surrender be made of a Copyhold to any Copyholder, there is due to the Lord three shillings and sixpence for a dead Hariot, and a relief, which is the extent of the rent (i. e. the quit rent) by the year due to the Lord, and no more.

6. Copyholds descend to the youngest son, and if no son, then to the youngest daughter, and so to the youngest in every degree.

7. All Copyholders who have any estate of inheritance, may strip and waste, but the tenant for life may do neither.

8. No Copyholder may let a lease of his Copyhold without licence of the Lord, for more than three years, and is to give to the Lord for every year that he is to have licence to let his Copyhold, sixpence, and no more.

At the Court Leet and Baron, which is held annually in Easter week, are appointed Constables, Headboroughs, Aleconners, Flesh-tasters, and other Officers.

Formerly the King's writs were executed and returned by the bailiff.

The quit rents are collected by the Reeves annually chosen by the homage jury, at the general Court Baron: there are eight Reeves-wick lands; (that is eight estates, the owners of which are liable to be chosen to serve the office of Reeve) the Reeves are generally chosen in rotation.

There are also eight Beadle-wick lands, the owners of which in their turn, serve the office of Beadle—they collect the fines and amerce-ments. To neither of the offices of Reeve or

Beadle is any pecuniary consideration allowed for the duties performed.

When the revenues of the Archbishop were seized at the time of Cromwell's usurpation, the annual va'ue of the manor, palace, and lands in Croydon, were computed at £274 19 9. The land being valued at ten shillings per acre, the Copices at from three to five shillings, the timber and underwood at £3456 1 4.—In the woods of Norwood such extreme waste was at this time committed, that there remained but 9200 oaken pollards, and 80 timber trees.

### *The Park Hill*

Is a very agreeable spot, about half a mile East of the town of Croydon, beautifully situated on an elevation, from which it commands extensive views of Windsor, Blackheath, and part of Middlesex. It has always belonged to the manor and See of Canterbury, except during a short interval, when Henry VIII. obliged Archbishop Cranmer to give it him in exchange for some other lands. But it reverted to the See by grant from Edward VI.

William Walworth, the famous Lord Mayor of London, who slew Wat Tyler, upon his in-

sulting Richard II. was keeper of this park, and probably resided here. In the reign of Charles I. and at the usurpation, Francis Leigh, gentleman, was the keeper, and had a patent for a lodge in the park ; was Reeve of the woods, had all the small spray, the docted and rotten trees, the bark of all trees felled, with grass for two cows in the park, and a fee of two pence per day.

This mansion has always been inhabited by respectable families, lately by Robert Boxall, Esq. who died here in 1807, and is at present in the possession of P. P. Barraud, Esq.

It was in contemplation that an Act of Parliament should be passed for the erection of a Palace here, for the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury ; but the purchase of the house at Addington rendered this proceeding unnecessary.

#### *Waddon Hamlet, and Manor.*

Waddon is a village about half a mile from Croydon Church. Its name is Saxon, and is supposed by Dr. Ducarel to be derived from Woden, the Idol formerly worshipped there. It was given in the year 1127 by Henry I. to the monks of Bermondsey, who in 1390 trans-

ferred it to Archbishop Courtney in exchange for the appropriation of the Church of Croydon; and ever since that time it has continued annexed to the See of Canterbury.

A Court Baron is held here annually in Easter week, when a Constable is appointed for the Hamlet. Before the manor House is a considerable spring of water sufficient to work the corn mill situated here, and to supply the large head of water mentioned by Ducarel; which mill is mentioned in Domesday. In this village reside R. D. Warrington, John Mills, and J. H. Cazenove, Esqrs.

### *Haling House\**

Is pleasantly situated at the South-end of the town, in the centre of a beautiful park covered with well-grown timber. In this park is that fine grove of exotics, and ever-greens, refer-

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\* Dr. Ducarel quoting from the *Regulæ Generales de nominibus locorum*, at the end of the Saxon Chronicle, gives the words *Inge in nominibus locorum designat pratam*; (*Igne* in the names of places means a meadow) *Sanctus*, (holy) in Saxon, continues the Doctor is *halig*, and from thence is derived the old English word All-hallows, for All Saints, and therefore it is not unlikely that *Halig* may mean the Holy

red to by the Poet, William Whitehead \*, in a poem entitled, Answer to an Epistle from a Grove in Derbyshire to a Grove in Surrey. This mansion has been inhabited by many celebrated characters. In the time of Edward III. it was in the possession of Thomas Warham, who died in 1478†. His son William Warham, succeeded to Haling House and Manor; was made Archbishop of Canterbury

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Meadow, especially as it is not very far from a place called Woddens (in the map of Surrey lately published by Bowen) which might induce a conjecture that here formerly was some Idol of Woden (whence our Wednesday) adored in that place by the old Pagan Saxons.

\* William Whitehead was the son of a Baker at Cambridge; discovering early marks of genius, he was sent to Clare Hall, where he was admitted as a Sizer, became afterwards a Scholar, and at length a Fellow. He left the University for the purpose of accompanying two young noblemen on their travels. He was appointed Registrar and Secretary of the Order of the Bath, and finally obtained the office of Poet Laureat. His works are; the Roman Father, and Crusa, tragedies; the School for Lovers, a comedy; a trip to Scotland a farce; Odes, and Songs, with some other pieces. He died in 1785, at the age of seventy.

† By a will, dated 1478, he directed that his body should be buried in the chantry of St. Nicholas, at Croydon, before the image of our Lady of piety. He bequeathed legacies for masses, &c. with distribution of torches to be used at his month's mind; this expression means longing desires, and is



## THE HISTORY OF CROYDON.

in 1504, and was at the same time appointed Lord High Chancellor to Henry VII. In both these exalted stations he is represented in history to have conducted himself with moderation and integrity. He died on the 16th of May, 1532. Haling was one of the estates which Archbishop Warham was compelled to exchange with Henry VIII. for other lands.

Queen Mary granted the Haling estate to Sir John Gage, who died in 1557. His third son Robert was its next inhabitant; he was succeeded by his second son John, father to Sir Henry Gage, who was killed in the year 1644, at the battle of Cullum Bridge, near Abingdon, in Berkshire.

After the Gages, Charles Earl of Nottingham, the celebrated Lord Admiral, possessed this estate, and died here in 1624. Sir Wm. Howard also, his brother, died here in 1600. It was afterwards sold to Christopher Gardener Esq. in whose family it remained till the year 1707, when it was purchased by Edward Stringer, Esq. He bequeathed it to his widow, who

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used by Shakespeare and Butler; (See Johnson's Dictionary). he also gave lead for the purpose of covering the North aisle of Croydon church.

married ——— Parker, Esq. ancestor of Parker Hammond, Esq. the present proprietor.

The house is at present much out of repair, and not inhabited ; it has lately been offered for sale, and should it be purchased by any gentleman of taste and property, is capable of being made as delightful a habitation as can be found within the same distance from the Metropolis.

Attached to the Haling estate, is a piece of land called the Waldens, consisting of about twelve acres ; it is a high ridge of gravel soil, rising in a very steep ascent, forming a perfect shelter to the street, and descending, in a declivity, as sudden, into a beautifully verdant valley about five acres in extent. It was formerly enclosed by a park fence, and stocked with conies. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was occupied by Sir Nicholas Carew, and used by him as a preserve for that species of game, to which purpose it was particularly adapted.

*Croham,*

The residence of Thomas Meager, Esq. is situated in a pleasant valley about a mile South East of the town. It is a manor belonging to



the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, and extends over the woods of Croham Hurst. Quit rents are payable to it, from several houses and lands in the town of Croydon.

In the year 1368, it was alienated by one Chereton, to Walter Whitehorse. In the reign of Henry IV. it was in the possession of the Crown. By the Court Rolls in the time of Henry VII. it appears to have been the property of Dame Ann Peche. In the succeeding reign it was held by Sir John Danet in right of his wife, daughter, and heiress of Thomas Elingbrig. It afterwards belonged to Sir Oliph Leigh, of whom it was purchased by Archbishop Whitgift as a part of the endowment of his Hospital, of which foundation it was lately held by Samuel Chollett, Esq. till the time of the present occupier.

#### *Coombe House,*

About a mile east of Croydon, on the skirts of the Addington hills, is the agreeable residence of Beeston Long, Esq. a director of the Bank of England. It is a capital mansion, and the estate is well covered with plantations of forest and other trees. It was sold by Mr. James Mathias in 1761, to James Bourdieu,

Esq. ; he died in 1807, and devised it to James Henry his son, a merchant in London, who sold it to the present worthy proprietor.

*Selsdon House*

Is the delightful seat of George Smith, Esq. brother to Lord Carrington, and member of Parliament for Wendover in Buckinghamshire. It is beautifully situated about two miles South of Croydon, commanding extensive views, and skirted with young and thriving plantations. This mansion was built by William Coles, Esq. about the year 1809 ; its present proprietor has added to it two capacious wings, with other buildings ; he has also enlarged the plantations, and in several respects considerably improved the estate.

About a quarter of a mile Eastward of the town is the

*House of John Brickwood, Esq.*

enclosed in a park tastefully planted with forest and other trees, and adorned by a beautiful sheet of water. To the respectable proprietor of this villa the inhabitants of Croydon may

consider themselves as highly indebted, for his constant endeavour to promote the improvement and interests of their town. This Gentleman was the Captain of a troop of volunteer cavalry raised at Croydon during the late war.

*Addscomb, Addiscombe, or Edgecomb.*

Is situated about a mile from the town, on the Shirley road. This noble mansion in the time of Hen. VIII. was in the possession of a family of the name of Heron\*. Thomas Heron died here in 1518.—William, his son, a very distinguished Justice of the Peace for the county of Surrey, died here in 1562; Nicholas Heron, Knight, brother to William, died here in 1562.

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\* The male issue of this family failed; in that of Sir Nicholas the representation was continued through the second daughter, who married Thomas Barham, of Barham Court, in the county of Kent; by whom she had an only child, Anne, who married Sir Oliver Botiler, of Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire, Knight; the issue of this marriage, was Sir Wm. Botiler, of Teston; who having raised a regiment for the King's service, at his own expense, was slain at Cropedy-Bridge, in Oxfordshire, June 29, 1644.

The family of the Botilers occasionally resided at Croydon till the usurpation.

It was afterwards in the possession of a gentleman named Tunstall, from a respectable family in the county of Durham, he was gentleman Usher and Esquire to Queen Anne, Consort of James I. Through an heiress of the Drapers this estate became by marriage the property of Charles Clark, Esq. of Oakley, one of whose descendants, Charles John, being at Paris at the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, there lost his life by the fall of a scaffold at a public show. Ann Mellicent Clark his sister, and heiress, married Emilius Henry Delme, Esq. who has taken the additional name of Radcliffe.

The late Earl of Liverpool had a lease of Addiscombe house for life, and made it his ordinary residence; upon his death it was sold to the Hon. the East India Company, by whom it has been improved by the addition of many commodious buildings, for the purpose of converting it into a military academy for Cadets.

On the East front of the house is the following inscription in Roman capitals:—

*Non faciam vitio culpave minorem\*.*

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\* I will not diminish the value of the estate by any vice or folly of mine.

At nearly the same distance from the town, and on the same road, are the houses of John Darby, and Alexander Adair, Esqrs. about half a mile further, is

*Shirley House,*

The seat of John Maberly, Esq. member of Parliament for Rye. It is situated on the skirts of the heath, and was built by John Claxton, Esq. in 1720. It was sold by his grandson John Claxton, Esq. to the present proprietor, who has turned the Wickham road more to the North of the house, enlarged the canal, planted a great part of the barren heath with forest trees which appear to be in a thriving state, and has made other considerable and ornamental improvements.

On the heath about a quarter of a mile further, is the residence of Admiral Lord Radstock.

*Ham, a Farm,*

Is situated on the borders of the parish adjoining Beckenham. In the second year of Philip and Mary, this place was granted by the Crown to Sir Anthony Brown, and Viscount

Montague, by the name of the manor of Estham, alias Escheam, *Juxta* Croydon. It is now the property of Lord Gwydir, to whom it descended from his Grandfather, Peter Burrell, Esq. of Beckenham, and is at present in the occupation of Mr. Turner.

*Woodside,*

So named from being situated near the side of the antient Woods, is a hamlet about a mile and a half North East of the town. It consists of one street, containing several farm and cottage houses, and is also a borough for which a Constable is annually chosen at the Court Leet for the manor of Croydon.

*Palmers, or Tylehurst.*

This estate has sometimes been described as a manor: by an Inquisition in 1595, it appears that Robert Forth died in possession of it. It was afterwards the property of the Newlands, then sold to the Bulkleys, and in the year 1769, to Mr. Samuel Cotes, whose widow at the time of the enclosure, claimed and obtained in virtue of the estate an allotment of land. This place which is pleasantly situated

on the South skirts of the Norwood hills, is at present held on lease, and occupied by Francis Meager, Esq.

*Whitehouse, Whitehorse, or Bencham.*

This ancient estate, which is a manor under that of the Archbishop, is at present in the occupation of Francis Meager, Esq. and is situated about a mile and a half North of the town, at the foot of the Norwood hills. It was formerly possessed by Peter Chaseport, who in the time of Henry III. obtained a grant of free warren, and in 1338 Richard Gravesend \* had the same privilege. One Cherbury possessed the estate in 1356, and in 1368 it passed into the hands of Walter Whitehorse, the King's shield-bearer, who had also charter

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\* Gravesend at his death held the manor of Croydon by service at 21*s.* per annum, and suit at court. The tenements consisted of a capital messuage, with 100 acres of arable land, worth 4*d.* and 100 acres worth 3*d.* per acre. There were 8 acres of wood, the pasture of which was worth 12*d.* the pannage 18*d.* and the underwood 4*d.* per acre. There were 8 acres of meadow worth 8*d.* twenty acres of pasture, worth 2*d.* per acre. Rents of assize from tenements, 70*s.* and at Christmas, 24 hens and 1 cock, worth, 2*s.* with 6 plough shares worth 4*s.* and perquisites of Court 3*s.* 4*d.*

of free warren. It was next the property of Arnold Holker and Edward Brudenell; and in 1566 it belonged to William Morton, Esq. whose grandson, Thomas\*, lived here, he died in 1678 and left five daughters his co-heiresses. The estate being thus divided into five shares, four of them were sold in 1712 to John Barrett, Esq. and the fifth was bought by his grandson in 1787, who sold the whole to John Cator, Esq. of Beckenham; he died in 1806, and devised the estate to his nephew, John Cator, Esq. the present owner.—No Courts are held for this manor.

*Norbury, or Northborough,*

Is a manor within that of Croydon, and extends over that part of Thornton Heath which is on the West side of the London road. There are several detached houses and lands near Croydon, which pay quit rents to it. In 1270 †

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\* See the inscription in Croydon Church on Elizabeth Price, wife of Herbert Price of Hereford, who married one of Thomas Morton's daughters.

† The property of this manor consisted at that time of 20 acres of great wood, 100 of arable, 300 of pasture, 10 of meadow, and 40 acres at Bencham; besides 30s. rents of assize.



Nicholas Carew had grant of free warren here. The manor has always belonged to the family of the Carews of Beddington, except on the attainder of Sir Nicholas in the reign of Henry VIII. who seized it for his own use. In the first year, however, of the reign of Edward VI. Francis Carew having obtained a reversal of his father's attainder, was put in possession of this estate; and in his family it has remained from that time to the present.

About the year 1802, William Coles, Esq. held a lease of this manor, and built upon it a costly and elegant mansion, adorning the land upon the borders of the London road, with extensive plantations. He has since transferred his lease to Richard Sanderson, Esq. who has added to the improvement of the estate by making in the front of the house a beautiful sheet of water, over which he has built an ornamental bridge.

#### *Hamlet of Norwood.*

The name is contracted from North Wood, the Hamlet being situated North of the town or borough, at the distance of about three miles. It is an agreeable and healthy eminence, not more than six miles from the Metropolis, and

commands delightful and extensive views. From hence the eye extends, not only to the churches and other public buildings of London, but also from Chelsea to Greenwich, with a considerable part of Kent and Essex, over the Metropolis to Highgate and Hampstead, and Southward to Windsor, a prospect little known to the neighbourhood, and as little observed by the inhabitants. Norwood on account of its convenient distance from London, affords to those mighty supporters of its opulence and its fame, the Citizens, a delicious evening's retreat from the cares, the hurry, the tumult, and the smoke of the busy day; here villas abound; and though, according to the adage, *De gustibus non disputandum*, (which some of our readers will thank us for saying, means in english, *it is impossible to argue upon matters of taste*) we may venture to affirm that these villas are adorned by plantations, and other "means and appliances to boot", which, if not quite consonant to the extreme perfections of rural beauty, are not without an ample character of uniformity and precision.

In the year 1797, an Act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose of enclosing the waste lands of Norwood, which were made freehold, and the Archbishop, Doctor Moore,

granted a building lease of the land belonging to the See. Since that period, the number of dwelling-houses has increased to about 150; and the number of inhabitants must be near 1000.

This district, which about three centuries ago was covered with wood, in the time of Cromwell's usurpation was surveyed, and found to contain 830 acres of land; but it was discovered that such havoc had been made in the wood, that, as has been before mentioned \*, it contained 9200 oaken pollards, and only 80 timber trees.

In this wood was the famous *Vicar's Oak*, which is mentioned by Aubrey, and concerning which, that valuable work the *Magna Britannia*, gives the following account:—

“ Our historians take notice of two things in this parish, which it may not be convenient for us to omit; viz. a great wood, called Norwood, belonging to the Archbishops, wherein was anciently a tree, called the Vicar's Oak †,

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\* See page 32.

† Our ancestors the Druids and Ancient Britons, worshipped the Deity under enclosed groves of spreading oaks, which

where four parishes met, as it were, in a point. It is said to have consisted wholly of oaks, and among them was one that bore mistletoe, which some were so hardy as to cut for the gain of selling it to the Apothecaries of London, leaving a branch of it to sprout out. But they proved unfortunate after it; for one of them fell lame, and others lost an eye. At length in the year 1678, a certain man notwithstanding he was warned against it upon account of what the others had suffered, adventured to cut the tree down, and he soon after broke his leg. To fell oaks hath long been counted fatal; and such as believe it, produce the instance of the Earl of Winchelsea, who having felled a curious grove of oaks, soon after found his Countess dead in her bed suddenly, and his eldest son, Lord Maidston was killed at sea by a cannon bullet”.

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they consider the emblem, or rather the peculiar residence of the Almighty, the mistletoe that spread round them they deemed sacred, and believed it contained divine virtue.

*Rapin.*

In Pennant's Tour in Scotland, we read that the Scots in the Shire of Murray cut withies of the mistletoe, of which they make circles, and keep them all the year to cure the hectics, and other troubles.

*The Common,*

Which contains about 140 houses, and a population of about 900 inhabitants, was previously to the inclosure in 1797, a barren waste overgrown with furze and heath, but is now an improving part of the parish. By the Act of Parliament passed for the enclosure, the allotments given to the respective claimants were made freehold; many of which have been since subdivided into small portions for the purpose of building; and the land left at that time unenclosed, has, by a second Act obtained for the sale of the waste lands &c. &c. to build the Court house, &c. been disposed of, and also enclosed in small parcels convenient for the same purpose; and several cheerful and commodious houses have been built upon them; so that the place has now more the appearance of a village, than of the remains of a waste.

*Broad Green,*

Situated about half a mile north of the town, on the London road, is a considerable Hamlet containing about 85 houses, among which are the villas of Thomas Bainbridge, Keen Staples, J. Lamotte, William Minier, John

Brooks, and Robert Lloyd, Esquires; as also the manorial house of Mr. Caldcleugh, to whom belongs the Rectory Manor of Croydon, and the middle chancel in the Church.

. We are informed that a Mr. Brander, had the Court Rolls of John Godewick, the Rector, in 1380, and 1388. In 1550, the manor with the rectorial tithes, was granted to Thomas Walsingham, of Chislehurst; it descended to three sisters, one of whom was married to Anthony, Viscount Montague, who in the year 1742, obtained an Act of Parliament, for the sale of the undivided estates of the family. In 1788 some parts of the great tithes were disposed of to different landholders, and those remaining were conveyed to George, Viscount Montague, who in 1793 transferred them and the manor, with the middle chancel, to Robert Harris Esq. who died in 1807. This property was then sold to Alexander Caldcleugh, Esq. of Broad Green, who died in 1809, and is now in the possession of his son Alexander Caldcleugh, Esq.

*Thornton Heath,*

Is situated about a mile and a quarter North of the town, on the London road. This Hamlet, on account of the allotments of land

at the time of the enclosure being converted into freehold property, has become a considerable village, containing about 68 houses, in which number are included the neat villas of Thomas Cole, a Magistrate for the county of Surrey, and Charles Wilkins, Esquires.

Near the South end of the town is

*Bird's Lodge,*

the agreeable and retired residence of John Rogers, Esq. a Magistrate for the county. It was built about twenty years since by Thomas Walker, Esq. and is delightfully situated with gardens and plantations in a beautiful valley leading from the town of Croydon to Croham House...

The grove near the back lane is the retired residence of Samuel Chollet, Esq. It is situated in a valley on the skirts of the Park Hill on the East; and surrounded by well grown timber trees; it opens to the West by two neat lodges into Coombe Lane.

At the South extremity of the town, and near the toll-gate, is the residence of William Cole, Esq. who having obtained from Lady Blunt a lease of this noble mansion, has made

such tasteful additions to the buildings and pleasure grounds, as not only adorn the estate, but also considerably improve the Southern approach to the town of Croydon.

In the Back Lane adjoining to the town, are the handsome residences of George Field, Thomas Smith, and John Dingwall, Esquires. And a little further, in the part called the New Lane is the house of Christopher Taddy, Esq.

*Enclosure of the Wastes.*

In the parish of Croydon, before the enclosure, there were near 1500 acres of common, heath, and waste land, which, in their then condition produced little or no public utility or advantage to the town.

This land was in the time of Cromwell surveyed, and found to contain as follows:—

	ACRES.
Norwood . . . . .	830
Croydon Heath . . . . .	340
Shirley Heath . . . . .	300
Broad Green, with Thornton Heath .	20
	—————
	Total 1490

For the enclosure of which in the year 1797,



an Act of Parliament\* was obtained, by which it was provided that if the commissioners should find that the inhabitants of Croydon had any right of common on Norwood, or in the woods there, they should set out as an equivalent for such right, 215 acres in some of the commons of Croydon, which should be vested in the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being, and six other principal inhabitants, to be annually chosen at the vestry, on Easter Tuesday, who should be a Corporate Body. The commissioners set out 237 acres and two roods of land for the inhabitants of Croydon, instead of 215 acres; whereupon a doubt arose, whether the 237 acres and two roods were properly vested in these trustees, and whether they could legally exercise the powers given with respect to the 215 acres. To remove this doubt, another Act was obtained in 1803, which fully established the powers of the trustees to lease, make regulations, stints of commonage, impound cattle; inflict any moderate penalties, bring and defend suits, &c. &c.

But the commissioners, included in these 237 acres, two roods, certain sand pits on

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\* See page 50.

Shirley Heath, which had been granted by copy of Court Roll in 740; and a Mr. Crook, who now claimed these pits, brought his action of ejectment, which was tried at Kingston in 1805; upon which a verdict passed in his favor.

The power of the trustees having been established as to the investment, they applied to Parliament in 1806 for an Act to enable them to sell these lands, and out of the purchase money to build a Court house, to rebuild the butter market house, and to buy a piece of land for a new burial ground. The lands having been accordingly disposed of, the trustees proceeded to carry the intended improvements into effect, when a difference of opinion between them and the inhabitants at large unhappily prevailed respecting the plans and the execution of them; so that the progress of the work was obstructed till after the vestry on Easter Tuesday, at which meeting, the choice of the trustees (with the exception of one churchwarden chosen by the vicar) being vested in the parishioners, most of the former ones were displaced, and others chosen in their stead; with respect to the choice of a new churchwarden, there was a very violent contest, the effects of which have not entirely subsided at this present time. In the evening of Easter-

Tuesday, the following Notice was published and sent to the houses of most of the principal inhabitants of the parish, and circulated in the town.

*“ Croydon, 31st March, 1807.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

A most daring and unprecedented attempt having been this day made at vestry, to defeat the ancient custom of re-electing the junior churchwarden for the succeeding year, by nominating Mr. Brown to that office, in direct opposition to the opinion of the most respectable inhabitants.

You are, therefore, earnestly called upon to attend the poll, demanded in favor of Mr. Newton, to be taken from ten till three at the vestry-room, to-morrow and succeeding days, in order to frustrate the views of a designing party, intent on the destruction of good order, by overturning the usages, disturbing the peace, and endeavouring to throw an unmerited censure upon the conduct of the late trustees, unanimously appointed to carry into effect the various important improvements in the town of Croydon; to whose gratuitous labours it is manifest these valuable advantages are chiefly

attributable, and which this party, if they succeed in their views, would greatly impede, if not entirely overturn.

The impartial and independant part of this parish will thus clearly see, that the real point now in dispute is not whether Mr. Newton or Mr. Brown shall become churchwarden, but whether every evident important improvement in this large and populous town, shall be interrupted by such frivolous difference of opinion."

The polling continued several days, and at the conclusion, the majority were on the side of Mr. Brown ; but upon a scrutiny as to legal votes, the number appeared in favor of Mr. Newton : Mr. Brown, however, by caveat at the visitation, prevented Mr. Newton from taking the oath of office, and became himself the churchwarden.

This change of men produced a change of measures ; the new trustees abridged and materially altered the plans.—Of the buildings at this time proposed to be erected, we shall make due mention in their proper places.

## CHAP. V.

*Croydon Register.*

**T**HE first Croydon Register, says Doctor Ducarel, bound in Russia leather at the expense of Isaac Heard, Esq. late of the Herald's office, is still in good preservation. It commences in 1538, when Cromwell, vicar-general, gave an order for parish Registers to be kept throughout the kingdom.

It appears from this Register that the number of persons who died of the plague, and were buried at Croydon in the 17th century, was very considerable ; between the months of July 1603 and April 1604, it amounted to 158 ; in the year 1625, to 76 ; in 1626, to 24 ; in 1631, to 74 : between the 27th July, 1665, and the 23d March, 1666, the number amounted to 141.

There is in the Register a memorandum, stating, that " from the 11th to the 18th of August 1603, 3054 persons died of the plague, in London and the liberties thereof, and that many died in the highways near about the

citie:" and that also "from the 25th of August to the 1st of September, 3385 persons died."

In the Register are to be found, several instances of longevity; one woman aged 99 years; two women aged 100 years; one man and one woman aged 101 years; one woman aged 105 years.

The Register contains the name of Alexander Barkley, who was buried on the 10th June 1552. He was of Oriel College Oxford, and afterwards became a Monk of the Benedictine Order at Ely, and of the Franciscan at Canterbury. He wrote an imitation of the well known poem of BRANDT, called *Navis Stultifera*, the Ship of Fools.

It appears from a line of this poem quoted by Warton in his History of English Poetry, that Alexander Barkley lived at Croydon in his early days;

"While I in youth in Croidon town did dwell."

He published also a work against John Skelton, Poet Laureat to Henry VIII. the lives of some of the Saints, and other performances.

In the Register are entered the funerals of

Archbishops Grindall, 1st August, 1588; Whitgift, 27th March, 1604; Abbot (who was interred at Guildford) 3d September, 1633; Sheldon, 16th November, 1677; Wake, 9th February, 1736; Potter, 27th October, 1747; Herring, 24th March, 1757.

There are to be seen also the following entries: "Elizabeth, daughter of John Kyngge, and Clemence (wyfe of Samuel Fynch, vicar, by the space of seven years) mother of five children at several births, of the age of 21 years; deceased the 17th day of Nov. and was buried the 18th A. D. 1589."

"*Mem.*—That whereas Samuel Fynche, vicar of Croydon, lycensed Clemence Kyngge, the wife of John Kyngge, brewer, to eate fleshe in the time of Lente, by reason of her sicknesse, which lycence beareth date the 29th of Feb. and further that she the said Clemence, doth as yet continue sicke, and hath not recovered her health; know ye therefore, that the said lycence continueth still in force, and for the more efficacie thereof, ys here registered according to the statute, in the presence Tb. Mosar, churchwarden of the said parish of Croydon, the 7th of March, in the 38th year of the Queens Majs. most gracious reign, and for the registering thereof there is paid unto the curate 4*d.*"

“ December 1607, the greatest frost began the 9th day of this month, it ended on Candelmas eve.”

“ Francis Tyrrell, citizen and merchant of London, was buried the 1st. of Sep. 1609, and his funerall kept at London the 13th of the same month. He gave £200 to the parishioners of Croydon, to build a new market house, and £40 to repair our church, and 40s. a year to our poor of Croydon, for 18 years, with manie other good and great legacies to the citie of London.”

“ Feb. 12, 1614-5, this was the day of the terrible snow, and the Sunday following a greater.”

“ A description of a monstrous birth, born of the body of Rose Easterman, wife of John Easterman, being a child with two heads, four arms, four legs, one body, one navel, and distinction of two male children, and was born the 27th of January 1721-2.



## CHAP. VI.

*Public Buildings.—The Church.*

**I**N our account of the public buildings of Croydon, we shall have to consider principally such as are of religious and charitable establishment; the church therefore, will be the first object of our attention.

It appears that there was a church at Croydon in the time of the Saxons; for the will of Bythric, and Ælfroyth, made about the year 1000, and printed in the Perambulation of Kent, is attested by Celfie the priest of Croydon. We learn from Domesday that here was a church in the days of Archbishop Lanfranc; it most probably stood where the church now stands; for if the present had been built upon any other than ground already consecrated, its consecration would have appeared in the Register of the Archbishop in whose time it was built; the rule of the Canon law being never to consecrate a church, unless the former one had been consumed by fire, or the church desecrated, or built upon unconsecrated ground. If a church happened to be polluted by any

accident, it was not reconsecrated, but reconciled. This happened to the church of Croydon, in the time of Archbishop Chichele in whose Register there is a commission dated Feb. 16, 1417, directed to the Bishop of Sorron, to reconcile the parish church and church-yard of Croydon, then lately polluted by an effusion of blood\*.

In this church a vicarage† was very anciently founded, the original endowment of which we have not been able to discover, but an ancient instrument dated at Maidston, 2 id Jun, in the year 1348, in the time of Archbishop Stratford (whose register is lost) is preserved in that of Archbishop Courtney, and contains an ordination made by Archbishop Stratford of what tithes were then to belong to the rectors and

\* 1417 16 Feb. Henricus &c. venerab fri no Joh Dei gra Epo Sorronen commissio ad reconciliand eccl pech de Croydon et cemeterui ejus pup sanguinis effusione pollutas. fol. 331. a.

† The present vicarage-house is conveniently situated in the church-yard, near the Archbishop's palace, and affords a substantial testimony of the munificence of Archbishop Wake, who, in the year 1730, built it at his own sole expense, to the amount of more than £700. This bountiful act was suggested by the Archbishop's Lady, who was buried at Lambeth in the year 1746, and afterwards removed to Croydon, and buried in the same grave with her husband in 1747.

vicars of Croydon respectively : of this instrument we subjoin an abstract.

Archbishop Stratford having in his mere pastoral capacity, called before him " John de Torneford, and John de Horstede, perpetual vicar of Croydon, cites them to lay the ordination of the portion of the said vicarage, if they have any, on a certain day and place, before his Commissary appointed for that purpose ; they appear and assert that they had no such ordination. and pray that he would settle the portion which each of them is to receive, according to the true annual value of the fruits, profits, and income of the said rectory. Accordingly, with the consent of the rector and vicar, regard being had to the income and the charges of the said church, it is decreed that the rector of the said church for the time being, shall have all the great tithes within the said parish, viz. those of corn, hay, falls of wood and timber, cut within the bounds of the parish. all live mortuaries due at funerals, and a moiety of the tithes of lambs, which are to be tithed *per capita*, and are due by custom or right within the said parish, and also a pension of eight marks to be paid in equal portions on the feast of St. Michael, Christmas-day, Easter, and the Nativity of John the Baptist, by the vicar of the said church for

the time being, and all other incomes, fruits, and profits of the said church, not hereafter allotted to the vicar. The vicar to have and to hold the house belonging to the said vicarage, with the garden thereunto adjoining, as also all, and all manner of oblations in the said church of Croydon; likewise a moiety of the tithes of lambs, which are to be tithed *per capita*; and also the money arising by custom or right from those lambs that are not tithed *per capita*; also all tithes of wool, calves, pigs, geese, ducks, pigeons, cheese, milk, butter, herbage, apples, pears, and other fruits, as well those growing in gardens and orchards, as those that are dug out of the earth; as also tithes of flax, mustard, eggs, merchandize, and of mills built or to be built, within the bounds of the said parish; and all, and other small tithes which are not before allotted to the rector; as also all legacies left to the said church, which the rectors or vicars may receive, and have by right or custom; and also all dead mortuaries in any manner belonging to the said church. The said vicars are also by themselves and another priest to perform divine service in the said church, and to have the ministering of the bread, wine, candles, and all other, and singular necessities belonging to the celebration of the divine office. They are also to find such books, sur-

plices, vestments, and ornaments of the said church, as are usually found by rectors, or vicars by custom or right. They are also to pay the tenths and other impositions usually laid upon the church of England on any occasion, according to the known taxation of £10 sterling, at which the said vicarage is taxed. It is also decreed that the rector shall repair the chancel of the said church, viz. its roofs and walls within and without, and be at the expense of all ordinary and extraordinary charges happening to the said church; and it is also decreed that the vicar and his successors shall make oath upon the Holy Evangelists to the rector, that they will be guilty of no fraud or deceit by themselves or others, publicly or privately, in the portion due to the rector, nor usurp any thing to themselves. Lastly, the Archbishop reserving to himself and his successors, the power of augmenting or lessening the income of this vicarage, if he shall think proper so to do."

In the archives of the Bodleian Library is an ancient *Valor Beneficiorum*, compiled in the twentieth year of King Edward I. which formerly belonged to Sir Henry Spelman. Of this so much as relates to Surrey is printed in Aubrey's *Perambulation* of that County, in which amongst other particulars may be found

“ *Decanatus de Croyndon.*”

Ecclesiæ de Croyndon val. lx. marc.  
Vicariæ ejusdem val. xv. marc.”

It appears by a record preserved in the Tower, that in the eleventh year of the reign of King Edward II. there was an “ *Inquisitio ad quod damnum*” previous to an exchange between Archbishop Reynolds and the Prior and Convent of Bermondsey, of the advowson of this church, then belonging to the Archbishop, for £28 12 11 in Wichesflete, containing one hide of land and two mills, with appertenances, in Southwark \*. It should seem that subsequent to this inquisition and the return upon it, is the instrument in the Register of Archbishop Reynolds, appropriating the church of Croydon to the Convent of Bermondsey; of which instrument the short substance is, that “ since the revenues of the Convent are greatly diminished by an inundation, and its income miserably reduced, to prevent the said Convent from being irrecoverably dissolved, the Archbishop appropriates to it this church †.”

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\* *Inquisitio ad quod damnum*, 11 Ed. II. M. 36.

† *Appropriatio Ecclesiæ de Croyndon.*

Walterus Archiepiscopus, cum prioratus de Bermondsey per

The document is cancelled in the Register, and probably this appropriation never took place; indeed, the instrument itself is not very intelligible, for it seems to import that the Archbishop had before granted the patronage of the rectory, and that by virtue of this deed he granted that of the vicarage also, which being the property of the rector, could not have been at the Archbishop's disposal. It appears, moreover, that when vacancies occurred, the succeeding Archbishops continued to present to this rectory till the time of Archbishop Courtney, when an exchange of this advowson for the manor of Waddon was made between him and the Prior and Convent of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey. After the King's licence and the Popes bull had been obtained, the matter was referred to Robert Bragbrooke, Bishop of London, the sole judge delegated by the Pope for that purpose; he

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aquarum inundationem et inopiam miserabiliter in temporalibus sit prolapsus, ne per facultatum inopiam Monasterium irrecuperabiliter dissolvatur, Ecclesiam de Croyndon in qua ex collatione sua dictus prioratus jus patronatus habet, cedente vel decedente Johanne Mansell, tunc Rectore cum presentatione ad vicaria ipsius Ecclesie cum vacaverit divine pietatis intuitu pro dictis necessitatibus relevandis dicto prioratui appropriat. Apud Lambeth (sans date) circa mens, Oct. 1320. fol. 98. b.

having given a solemn hearing to the pleas on all sides in the church of Croydon, by his sentence bearing date Jan. 16, 1390, brought the exchange to a satisfactory conclusion \*. It was also agreed by an indenture dated on the Monday, in the first week of Lent, the fourteenth year of King Richard II. made between Archbishop Courtney and the Prior and Convent of Bermoudsey, that the collation and patronage of the vicarage of Croydon should remain in the Archbishop and his successors, and that in the event of a vacancy, the Archbishop and his successors should name two proper persons to the prior and convent; one of whom they should choose and present to the said vicarage, to be admitted and instituted vicar of this church. The most probable account that can be given of this composition between the Archbishop and the Convent is, that the annual value of the church was a hundred, and that of the manor but eighty marks.

In this state the matter continued till the dissolution of the convent of St. Saviour's Bermondsey, at which time the great tithes, as parcel of the possessions of that Convent, were granted

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\* The instruments relating to this exchange are inserted at length in Archbishop Courtney's Register. Fol. 179. G.



away by the crown ; and the right of presentation reverted to the See of Canterbury, of which it is now a peculiar.

The present church of Croydon, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a very beautiful and stately gothic structure, far surpassing every other church in the whole county of Surrey. It has a lofty square tower of flint and stone, supported by well-proportioned buttresses at each angle ; upon the top are four beautiful pinnacles with a vane upon each, This tower is perhaps the finest building of flint work in the kingdom. The church consists also of a nave, two aisles, and three chancels ; for space and convenience it stands unrivalled by any church in the district. The pews are neat and well distributed, there are galleries on three sides ; and a Chandelier with this inscription :—

“ This Branch erected in the year 1717, John Bowles and Luke Bird, Churchwardens.”

This church is also distinguished by one of the finest Organs in the kingdom, the exterior of which also corresponds very happily with the style of the architecture of the church. It was built by Avery, and erected in the year 1794, and is generally esteemed the most per-

fect production of that exquisite artist. The effect of this instrument is wonderfully improved by the very judicious alterations and improvements which have lately taken place in the church, and which have restored the interior of that noble structure to its original elegance and grandeur.

The length of the nave is 76 feet, and that of the middle chancel 54 feet: the breadth of the church, with the aisles, is 74 feet. The nave is separated from the aisles by light clustered columns, and pointed arches, between which, are several grotesque heads and ornaments. The East end of the North aisle is called Heron's chapel, and dedicated to St. Mary; the East end of the South aisle is called the Bishop's chapel, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. The old Font is at the West end of the South aisle, and appears by its date and structure to be coeval with the church, it is an octogon with quarterfoils, in one of which is a lion's head in the centre; in two other adjoining ones are roses; the rest are concealed by pews.

In the middle chancel are twelve ancient wooden stalls of various workmanship. On the North side of it is a very neat vestry; and in the middle of the chancel, before the altar, stands a brass eagle, with expanded wings, on a neat pedestal of brass.

In the year 1639, on the 25th of December, a violent storm of wind blew down one of the pinnacles, which falling upon the leaden roof of the church, forced in a part of it twenty feet square, and did other considerable damage.

In 1735, some plumbers having been at work on the roof of the church, left their fire while they went to dinner; the roof was soon in a blaze, and the whole town were alarmed; but with the assistance of the great number of people assembled at the time, the flames were soon extinguished; the damage occasioned by this accident amounted, in those days, to more than one hundred pounds.

We are informed by Aubrey, "that in the rebellion, one Blease was hired for half-a-crown a-day, to break the glass windows of this church, which were formerly fine."

In 1744, much damage was done to the church by lightning.

In 1761, the church being much out of repair, an Act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose of raising the sum of £2500 by annuities\*, at 9 per cent. in order to make

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\* A separate Rate was generally made for the payment of

the necessary repairs ; the Rate made was 8*d.* in the pound upon all houses, lands, and tenements in the parish, one half to be paid by the landlord, and the other by the tenant. Thus, in the course of the next year, the church was newly roofed, and in other respects thoroughly repaired.

In 1807 and 1808, the Steeple was repaired at the expense of nearly £1000 ; the buttresses and stone work being much decayed, were covered with Roman cement from top to bottom. Over the beautiful West entrance are inscribed the words

This Tower repaired in 1807 and 1808 ; William Brown and John Phillipson, Churchwardens.

At the same time about one rood of land belonging to the premises of the palace, was added to the church-yard\*, at the cost of

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this sum, but as the last annuitant died in 1814, this expense has now ceased.

\* As to the original of burying places, many writers have observed that at the first erection of churches, no part of the adjacent ground was allotted for interment of the dead ; especially in cities and populous towns, where, agreeably to the old Roman law of the Twelve Tables, the place of inhumation was without the walls, first indefinitely by the way side, then in some peculiar enclosure assigned to that use. Hence the Augustine Monastery was built within the walls of Can-

nearly £800; and in the following year, it was consecrated as part of the burial ground by the most Reverend Charles, the present Archbishop of Canterbury.

At the East end of the middle chancel is this inscription; this chancel end was repaired and beautified by Alexander Caldcleugh, Esq. in the year 1808.

In 1813 and 1814, the North aisle and Heron's chapel were thoroughly repaired, and

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terbury, as Ethelburt and Augustine in both their charters intimate, that it might be a dormitory to them and their successors, the Kings and Archbishops for ever. This practice of remoter burials continued to the age of Gregory the great, when the Monks and Priests beginning to offer for souls departed, procured leave, for their greater ease and profit, that a liberty of sepulture might be in churches, or in places adjoining to them. After this Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, brought over from Rome this practice into England, about the year 750, from which time they date the original of church-yards in this island. The practice of burying within the churches, did indeed (though more rarely) obtain before the use of church-yards, but was by authority restrained when church-yards were frequent and appropriated to that use. However, at the first it was the nave, or body of the church, that was permitted to be a repository of the dead, and chiefly under arches by the side of the walls. Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, seems to have been the first who brought up the practice of vaults in chancels and under the very altars, when he had rebuilt the church of Canterbury in the year 1095.

*Burn's Ecclesiastical Law.*

covered with Roman cement; the beautiful windows extended along that side of the church were at the same time restored to their fine original gothic order.

In 1815 the Bishop's or St. Nicholas' chapel was also repaired, and covered with Roman cement, the following words are inscribed.

This chancel end repaired, James Rogers and Francis Simmonds, Churchwardens, 1815.

In this present year 1817, considerable alterations and improvements have been made both in the exterior, and interior, of this handsome gothic edifice.

The wall at the East end of St. Mary's Chantry and the vestry room, which was in a delapsd state, has been effectually repaired with cement, and the fine gothic window therein restored to its original order, above which, is the following inscription:—

This Chancel end repaired, Knevit Leppingwell, & Thomas Hewson, Churchwardens, 1817.

Much has also been added to the appearance and beauty of the interior, the antient gothic screens which separated the nave, aisles, and chancel have been taken away; the pulpit removed to a more conspicuous situation; the middle chancel, with that of St. Nicholas,

seated with new and handsome pews, the beautiful monuments cleansed and restored; the casings cut away from the fine clustered columns, and their sculpture opened to public view, which gives it on entrance, a cathedral-like appearance, grand and magnificent. During the execution of which works, there was discovered from St. Nicholas' chantry, an entrance or door-way into a circular stair-case, in the South East column of the nave, which probably lead to a rood loft, as they were generally placed near that situation. Further improvements are intended, which if carried into effect, will restore this ancient and venerable fabric to its pristine beauty.

In the steeple, is a melodious ring of eight bells, with chimes, which play a psalm tune every six hours; and a clock also, which strikes upon the great bell. These bells were in 1816, newly hung, and had new frames, at an expense of nearly £450. Upon the bells are these respective inscriptions\*:

FIRST. My voice I will raise,  
And sound to my subscriber's praise,  
At proper times.—Thomas Lester made me. 1738.

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\* Bells were formerly baptized, annointed, exorcised, and blessed by the Bishop; and they were then imagined to calm

- SECOND.** Thomas Leater fecit, 1738.  
**THIRD.** Thomas Lester, fecit, 1738.  
**FOURTH.** T. L. 1738.  
**FIFTH.** T. L. 1738.  
**SIXTH.** Thomas Lester, Londini fecit, 1738.  
**SEVENTH.** Robert Osborn and Francis Meager, Churchwardens, Thomas Lester, Londini fecit, 1738.  
**EIGHTH.** Mr. Nath. Collier, Vicker, Robert Osborn, and Francis Meager, Churchwardens. Thomas Lester Londini fecit. 1738.

On the top of the steeple, at the South East corner, hangs the Saints' Bell\*; which is tolled

storms, cause fair weather, recreate the dead, and drive devils out of the air.

*Weever's Funeral Monuments.*

Bells were first introduced into churches about the year 400 by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola in Campania; hence their Latin names *Nola*, and *Campana*.—The first ring of Bells in England was in Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire, they were six in number.

*Ingulphus, History of Croyland Abbey.*

\* So called, because in the times of popery, it was rung when the priest came to the Latin Service; *Sancte, Sancte, Sancte, Domine, Deus Sabaoth; Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of Sabaoth*; it was rung at that time in order that those who were absent from the church, might know that the congregation was then engaged in the most solemn part of the office, and might join in it. Consequently the Saints' Bell



for prayers on the week days, and is used as an alarm Bell, and to give notice of fires. It has the following inscription ;

Francis Terrill gave this Bell, 1610 ; Re-cast in 1757.

In the church are deposited the remains of Archbishops Grindall, Whitgift, Sheldon, Wake, Potter, and Herring ; there are some very fine monuments, but that of Archbishop Sheldon far exceeds them all in the beauty of its workmanship ; it is indeed a most exquisite specimen of the Sculptor's Art ; was designed by Joseph Latham, the City Mason, who lived near Fleet Ditch, and was executed entirely by english workmen, about the year 1683. This circumstance, which was confirmed by a manuscript discovered by the celebrated engraver, George Vertue, is worthy of mention, as owing to the low state of the arts in this country at that period, the honour of executing the monument has been unjustly ascribed to foreigners. The following accurate descrip-

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was always hung where it could be heard at the greatest distance ; sometimes in a lanthorn at the top of the steeple (as at Croydon) sometimes in an arch between the nave and chancel, that the rope coming down near the altar, the bell might be more readily rung when the priest was about to utter these sacred words.

tion of it is given by Aubrey, in his Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey : On the South wall of St. Nicholas' chantry, is a fair black and white marble monument ; on the black marble tomb is a person habited in episcopal robes, leaning on his left hand, holding his crosier in his right, with his mitre on his head ; under him in *alto-relievo*, skulls, bones, &c. all very curiously carved ; a little above the statue, on a white marble tablet, is this inscription :

Fortiter et suaviter,  
Hic jacet  
GILBERTUS SHELDON,  
Antiqua Sheldoniorum familia  
In agro Staffordiensi natus,  
Oxonii bonis literis eruditus,  
S. Stæ. Theologiæ Doctor insignis ;  
Coll. Omnium Animarum Custos, prudens, fidelis,  
Academiæ Cancellarius Munificentissimus,  
Regii Oratorii Clericus  
Car. Imo. Bmo. Martyri Charissimus,  
sub Serenissimo R. Carolo II<sup>do</sup>,  
MDCLX, magno illo Instaurationis anno,  
Sacelli Palatini Decanus,  
Londiniensis Episcopus ;  
MDCLXII, in secretioris Concilii ordinem cooptatus ;  
MDCLXIII, ad dignitatis Archiepiscopalis apicem evectus.  
Vir  
Omnibus Negotiis Par, omnibus Titulis Superior,  
In Rebus adversis Magnus, in prosperis Bonus,  
Utriusque Fortunæ Dominus ;

**Pauperum Parens,**  
**Literatorum Patronus,**  
**Ecclesie Stator.**  
**De Tanto Viro**  
**Pauca dicere non expedit, Multa non opus est ;**  
**Norunt Præsentes, Posterì vix credent :**  
**Octogenarius**  
**Animam Piam et Cœlo Maturam**  
**Deo Reddidit**  
**v Id. Novembris, MDCLXVII.**

To the english reader we offer the following  
 version ;

Here lieth  
 In repose,  
**GILBERT SHELDON,**  
 Born of  
**The Ancient Family of the Sheldons**  
**In the County of Stafford,**  
**Educated at Oxford ;**  
**A learned Doctor in Divinity,**  
**A discreet and faithful Warden of All Souls College,**  
**A most Munificent Chancellor of the University,**  
**Clerk of the Royal Closet,**  
**Held in utmost esteem by the Blessed Martyr Charles I.**  
**Under His Majesty Charles II.**  
**In the Year MDCLX, the great year of the Restoration,**  
**Dean of the Chapel Royal,**  
**Bishop of London ;**  
**In the year MDCLXII. chosen a Member of the Privy Council,**  
**In MDCLXIII. advanced to the summit of Archiepiscopal Honor.**  
**A Man**

Equal to every Station, to every Title Superior.  
 Constant in Adversity, Virtuous in Prosperity,  
 In either event Invincible,  
 Father of the Poor,  
 Patron of the Learned,  
 Guardian of the Church.  
 Of so great a Man  
 To say little is not meet, to say much is useless ;  
 Contemporaries knew his excellence,  
 Posterity will scarcely believe it :  
 At fourscore years,  
 He surrendered to God  
 His pious Spirit, mature for Heaven,  
 On the v November, MDCLXVII.

The reader will find in the appendix, a selection of the most remarkable epitaphs placed in the church, and church-yard.

Several Bishops have been consecrated in the church of Croydon, of whom we subjoin the following short list :—

1534. April 19, Thomas Goodrick, D. D. Bishop of Ely\*.  
 1534. April 19, John Capon, *alias* Salcot, L.L.D. late abbot  
 of Hyde, Bishop of Bangor.  
 1541. Sept. 25, John Wakeman, the last abbot of Tewks-  
 bury, and the first Bishop of Gloucester †.  
 1551. Augt. 30, John Scory, D. D. Bishop of Rochester ‡.

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\* Archbishop Cranmer's Register, fol. 162. A.

† Ibid. fol. 171. A.

‡ Ibid. fol. 334. A.

1551. Augt. 30, Miles Coverdale, D. D. Bishop of Exeter.  
 1591. Augt. 29, Gervase Babyngton, D. D. Bishop of Landaff\*.

In the appendix is inserted a list of the Rectors and Vicars, whose names we have been able to discover.

### *The Chauntry of St. Mary.*

There were formerly two Chauntries in the church of Croydon ; that of St. Mary, and that of St. Nicholas ; of both which we give a short and separate account.

The first, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded before the year 1402, by Sir Reginald Cobham, sire de Sterresburgh ; and it appears that the foundation was completed in his life time ; for in his will, bearing date September 8, 1400, and proved at Canterbury before Archbishop Arundel, on the 8th July, 1403, no mention is made of it. The incumbent† was to pray for the repose of the soul of the said Sir Reginald, of his wife Joan, and

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\* Strype's Life of Archbishop Whitgift, p. 382.

† See the names of incumbents in the appendix.

those of his children, and of all faithful christian people. The founder vested the presentation of his chauntry priest in twelve of the principal inhabitants of Croydon.—The particulars of the endowment of this chauntry are as follow :—

The endowment of Lady Mary's Chauntry at Croydon, taken from the minutes, or bailiff's accounts of the colleges, chauntries, free chapels, &c. in the county of Surrey, in the third year of King Edward VI. remaining in the Augmentation Office at Westminster,

	£.	s.	d.
One tenement near the church-gate with its appurtenances, valued at . . . . .	1	0	0
The mansion house of the Chauntry Priest, with its appurtenances . . . . .	0	6	8
One tenement lying in Pickelake, with its appurtenances . . . . .	0	6	0
One tenement with its appurtenances in the occupation of John Curts . . . . .	0	16	0
One ditto in the tenure of Richard Alford . . . . .	0	8	0
Three cottages, with their appurtenances in the occupation of Thomas Thornetonne . . . . .	1	0	0
One garden in the North part of the town of Croydon near the tenement of Richard Draps . . . . .	0	1	0
One tenement near it in the occupation of Thomas Edwards . . . . .	0	6	8
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Carried forward	£ 4	4	4

	Brought forward	£4	4	4
One tenement in the occupation of Thomas Parker . . . . .		0	8	0
One cottage between the tenement called le Crowne		0	2	0
One tenement lying between the shop belonging to the church of Croydon in le Bocherrowe . . . . .		0	4	0
Three tenements in le Bocherrowe . . . . .		0	15	0
One tenement in the market in the occupation of Francis Resivid . . . . .		0	10	0
One tenement in the occupation of John Baldwin		0	13	4
One croft, containing five acres near Croydon park, in the occupation of John Hatcher . . . . .		0	10	0
One barn, in the occupation of Robert Comports		0	6	8
One garden near Stake Crosse, in the occupation of John Reade . . . . .		0	2	0
One acre of land lying near Addiscombe, late in the possession of Elizabeth Herne, widow . . . . .		0	1	0
One acre of land lying in a certain field, called Teyntefold, in the occupation of John Hatcher . . . . .		0	1	0
Four acres of land in a field called Brecheffeld, in the occupation of the said John Hatcher . . . . .		0	7	0
One acre of land lying in a field called 'Teyntefeld aforesaid, in the occupation of the said John Hatcher . . . . .		0	0	6
One garden lying in le Olde Town . . . . .		0	1	0
Three acres of land lying together in Waddon Marshe, in the occupation of Robert Cros-tinge . . . . .		0	13	4
One acre of land lying in Northstakeffed, in the tenure of William Tomson . . . . .		0	2	0
Two tenements in London, in the parish of St. Michael in Cornehyll, in the occupation of Dummer . . . . .		3	6	8
	Carried forward	£12	7	10

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	Brought forward	£12	7	10
One tenement in the same parish, in the occupation of the widow of Nicholas Wedouz		. 2	6	8
One tenement in Trynitie Lane, in London, in the occupation of Jacob Chastleyn		. 1	6	8
	Total income of this Chauntry	£. 16	1	2

*The Chauntry of St. Nicholas.*

The other chauntry in this church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded for the repose of the soul of John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and that of William Oliver, Vicar of Croydon, before the year 1443.

The presentation of the incumbent seems to have been continued in the family of the Weldens or Waldens, who appear by their several presentations to have been the true Patrons.

It is reasonable to believe that this chauntry was founded, as we have said, before the year 1443, because John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was in that year translated to the see of Canterbury, notwithstanding which, it is always said to have been founded for the repose of the soul of John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells.



The names of the incumbents will be found in the appendix. We give the best account we can find of its endowments.

*The endowment of St. Nicholas' Chantry.*

The mansion house of the late incumbent with its appurtenances . . . . .	0	6	8
Several acres of pasture in Benchamfield . . . . .	0	0	6
One messuage with its appurtenances in the occupation of Thomas More . . . . .	1	10	0
One inn called le Crown, with four acres of land and nine swathes of meadow, and a garden . . . . .	4	0	0
One messuage, with its appurtenances in Cholmerden . . . . .	1	13	4
One messuage, with its appurtenances in the occupation of John Pratt . . . . .	1	8	0
A tenement, with seven acres of land, in the occupation of Robert Ingram . . . . .	2	0	0
A tenement, with its appurtenances in the occupation of John Fisher . . . . .	0	14	0
A close . . . . .	0	2	0
One messuage, with a garden, in the occupation of Edward Cooper . . . . .	0	10	0
One tenement, with its appurtenances, in the occupation of William Milles, Gent. . . . .	0	12	0
One close, in the occupation of John Fisher . . . . .	0	2	0
One tenement called le Brodgate, with its appurtenances in the occupation of John Lane . . . . .	1	0	0
One tenement, with its appurtenances in the occupation of John Crown . . . . .	0	10	0
One shop in the fish Market, in the occupation of Robert Wrythesley . . . . .	0	6	0
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Total income of this Chantry	14	14	0

## CHAP. VII.

*Ellys Davy's Alms House.*

**T**HE founder of this Alms-house was a citizen and mercer of London, who having obtained the letters patent of King Henry VI. bearing date the 25th December, in the twenty-third year of his reign, also letters patent (as they are called in the statutes of this foundation) from Archbishop Stafford, dated Feb. 17, 1443, together with letters (as they are also called in the statutes) from the abbot and convent of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey (who were thought to have an interest here), dated in their chapter-house, Dec. 20, 1445, did here found this alms-house on the 27th. of April, 1447, and called it Elly's Davy's alms-house.

It was intended by the founder for the support of seven poor people, men and women ; of the former of whom he naméd one tutor, or master, who was to preside over the rest. The poor of this alms-house must be persons who have lived seven years as householders in Croydon, if any such there be, or in adjacent villages within four miles. He appointed the

vicar, churchwardens, and four of the most worthy householders and parishioners of Croydon, and their successors, to be governors, and made the master and wardens of the mercer's company of London, for the time being, overseers of his alms-house.

This house was endowed by the founder with £18. per annum, with some cottages situated near it; the rent of which cottages was to be applied to the expense of its repairs; out of this income the tutor was to receive 12*d.* and the poor people 10*d.* each week for their maintenance. This alms-house was rebuilt between thirty and forty years ago.



## CHAP. VIII:

### *Whitgift's Hospital.*

**W**E come now to an institution which while it confers honour and distinction upon the town of Croydon, exhibits a venerable testimony of individual piety and munificence.



C. E. Hoare del.

1854 only

*Whiteley's Hospital & part of North End.*

CROYDON.



Without intending the smallest disparagement to charities of less considerable extent, we may be allowed to observe, that the Hospital founded by Archbishop Whitgift, conveys to us in its history a delightful representation of benevolence, liberality, prudence, and humility combined.

The Archbishop having obtained letters patent for building the hospital, with license of mortmain, from Queen Elizabeth, dated the 22d. of November, in the thirty-eighth year of her reign, began it on the 17th January 1596, and finished it on the 29th September, 1599. It appears that this distinguished prelate was extremely desirous that his charitable work should be completed in his life time ; he knew that a man's own experience of temporal things was the best proof of their existence ; and he could fully estimate the difference of value between an actual donation during life, and a bequest to be enforced after death. " This yeere\*," says Stow, " the most reverend father, John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, did finish that notable and memorable monument of our time, to wit, his Hospital of the

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\* Stow is here speaking of the year 1600, in which the schoolmasters house, adjoining the Hospital was completed.

Holy Trinitie, in Croydon, in the countie of Surrey, by him there founded, and builded of of stone and bricke, for reliefe and sustentation of certaine poor people. As also a fair school house for the increase of litterature, together with a large dwelling house for the school-master, his use, and these premises he through God's favourable assistance in his own life time performed and perfited, for that (as I have heard him say) he would not be to his executors a cause of their damnation, remembering the good advice that an antient father hath left written to all posteritie: *Futior via est ut bonum quod quisquis post mortem, sperat agi per alios, agat dum vivit ipse per se*: it is a way far more safe for a man to doe good and charitable deeds by himself, whilest he liveth, then to hope that others will do the same for him after his death\*."

The reverend Samuel Finch, who was vicar of Croydon at the time this Hospital was founded, was employed by the Archbishop to make contracts, to superintend the workmen, and to see that his plan was put into execution. "This", says Dr. Ducarel, "he performed with great care and diligence, paying them

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\* Chronicle, p. 791.

regularly every week." In a book preserved in the manuscript library at Lambeth, and entitled "the particular accounts of the building of Trinitie Hospital in Croydon, and the statutes and ordinances belonging to the same," is contained a very minute schedule of the expenses attending it; the sum total of which, up to the 29th September 1602, amounted to £2716 11 11.

It seems that the workmen, while digging the foundations, discovered some skulls, and bones, of which Mr. Finch gives the following account, in two letters to the Archbishop: in the first, dated from Croydon, February 7, 1596, he says, "the labourers have dug up three skulls and the bones of dead persons in the trench that they are now in digging next the highway, leading to the parke." In the second dated from Croydon, February 19, 1596, he writes thus "For the skulls, there were four digged up indeede, and I presently upon the finding of the first did confer with Outred, and asked him if his conscience were cleare, and he said that it was cleare; I reasoned also with Morris, an old Welshman, that had dwelt there a long time, and he knew nothing. Moreover, for a better satisfaction in this matter, I caused Hillarie to cast the measure of the grounde this day, and we find that



the bodies could not lie within the compass of the house, for (to the end that the plotte might be cast square) there was five foot taken in of the way against the George, and four foot left out of the grounde (wherein the house stood) against the Crowne (as Mr. Doctor Bancroft knoweth well), so that the skulls being in the trenche next to the George, Hillarie dare depose they were without the compass of the house: besides there be many that can remember, when they digged in the midst of that street, to set a may-poole there, they found the skull and bones of a dead person; so it is generally supposed that that hath been some waste place wherein (in the time of some mortalitie) they did bury in, and more I cannot learn\*.”

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\* The circumstance here mentioned may be easily accounted for, when it is recollected that a very severe contest took place at Croydon, in the year 1264, between the forces of King Henry III. and the Londoners, after the battle of Lewes, of which Stow gives a circumstantial account, concluding it as follows; on the Saturdaie the King licenced them that were about him to depart to their houses, and writ unto them that were at Tonbridge Castle, that they shoulde not molest ye Barons as they returned homewards: but they notwithstanding beeing in armes, when they heard that the Londoners were fled from the battell were received into Croydon, they hasted thither, and sleying manie of them got great spoyles. There was slaine in the battell at Lewes (which was fought on the twelfth of Maie) about 4500 menne”.

The statutes\* of this hospital inform us that it was founded for the benefit of at least thirty persons of both sexes, and so many more under the number of forty, as the revenues of it will permit; half the number must be inhabitants of Croydon, and half of Lambeth. One of them (who is also to teach in the school-house built by the founder) is required to say public prayers mornings and evenings in the chapel, on all working days, except Wednesdays and Fridays in the forenoon, and Saturdays, in the afternoon, on which days, as also on Sundays and festival days, the poor people of this hospital are to resort to the parish church of Croydon.

To the warden (who is always one of the poor pensioners) is allotted a yearly salary of

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It would seem that the engagement at Croydon took place at the North-end of the High-street, to the Eastward of the town, in which direction Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital, and the house formerly the George Inn, are situated; this house is now the residence of Mr. Turner, a respectable and eminent farrier; in the year 1814 Mr. Turner, when making a gravel pit in his paddock opposite the Hospital, found a great many human skeletons, which lay about three feet deep from the surface, and one foot in the gravel, the foot in the gravel was filled up with mould, so that it appears pretty evident that the spot was used as a burying place.

\* See an abstract in the appendix.

£6 13 4 and to every poor brother and sister the sum of £5 per annum. besides wood, corn, and other provisions,

The worshipful company of fishmongers entertain the poor members of this establishment with a dinner annually, on the 22d of March, and on their departure deposit ten shillings in the poor's box at the gate.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is by his office the visitor of this hospital ; and in the year 1634 it was visited by Sir Edmund Scott, Knt. and Samuel Bradford, B. D. who were appointed, by Archbishop Laud, commissaries for that purpose. The questions put by them may be seen in the appendix, but the answers have not been discovered.—We give the following information respecting this charity from Strype's Life of Archbishop Whitgift.

This year (1599) the Archbishop's most noble foundation of his hospital, free school, and chapel, at Croydon, was finished. On Monday the 9th July was the dedication and assignation of the said chapel, or oratory, of the hospital of the Holy Trinity in Croydon, of the foundation of John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the use of the poor of the same hospital, newly erected, and founded (as

it ran in the instrument) when the said most Reverend Father, the founder, at his palace at Croydon, in the presence of Thomas Redman, notary public, committed his place to the reverend father, Richard, Bishop of London, and Anthony, Bishop of Chichister, to dedicate and assign it to divine worship, and to the celebration of divine things, and to the preaching of the word; as much as he might de jure, and by the laws and statutes of this realm; and name the same chapel by the name of the chapel or oratory of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Croydon, of the foundation of John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury. And to proceed to decree and do in the said business, according to the statutes, laws and canons, ordinances, rites, and customs of the church of England, on that behalf established, and now used and observed; and then the most Reverend Father decreed that at the time of the dedication of the said chapel or oratory, the godly prayers should be celebrated, and a holy sermon should be publicly preached. And he appointed for that time Thomas Monford, s. t. p. to be preacher. And appointed the day wherein the business aforesaid should be done, which was the 10th of the present month 1599. Present William Barlow, s. r. p. John Parker, Esq.

On which 10th of July between the hours of eight and twelve, the Bishop of London personally present in the chapel, in honour and reverence of the most Reverend, took on him the burthen of the execution of the said commission or deputation; and by virtue of the said commission, dedicated the said chapel or oratory to the divine worship, by the celebration of the divine offices, and preaching and setting forth God's word, as much as by right he could, and as by the statutes and laws of this kingdom he might: dedicating it by the name of the chapel or oratory of the Holy Trinity, &c. and openly and publicly denounced it so dedicated, and assigned; and that it ought so to remain for future times, which being so done, then and there prayers were made, unto God, according to the form prescribed in the book of public prayers, established by authority of Parliament, and immediately a sermon was preached by Thomas Monford s. t. p. present there the Bishop of Chichester, and a great many more, as Michael Murgatrod, George Whitgift, George Paule (his officers), &c\*.

Samuel Finch, vicar of Croydon, was ap-

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\* See a Latin document signed, Thom. Redman, Notarius Publicus, in the Lambeth M. S. S. No. 275.

pointed the chief overseer of the work ; who gave orders to Wormel, that on the fore gate of the Hospital should be placed the arms of the See of Canterbury, viz. in pale with the Archbishop's arms ; the year of our Lord under them, viz. 1597, (in which year that part of the Hospital it seems was finished). And over the arms to be a free stone square, with these words in great letters, *Sanctæ Trinitati Sacr.* (sacred to the Holy Trinity), on the bare places over the gates called the ashler, this sentence following to be written in great capitals, viz. Prov. 28. *Qui dat pauperi non indigebit* (he that giveth unto the poor shall not lack). The Archbishop had with his own hand written down several sentences, as proper to be inscribed upon the front of this his Hospital, out of which choice was to be made, which were these ;

Psalm 41. *Beatus qui intelligit super egenum et pauperem.*  
Blessed is he that considereth the poor and needy.

Prov. 14. *Qui miseretur pauperis beatus erit.*  
He that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he.

*Honorat Dominum, qui miseretur pauperis.*  
He honoureth the Lord, who hath mercy on the poor.

Prov. 19. *Fæneratur Domino, qui miseretur pauperis.*  
He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord.

Prov. 28. *Qui dat pauperi non indigebit.*

He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack.

*Qui despicit deprecantem, sustinebit penuriam.*

He that despiseth him that beseecheth, shall suffer want.

Luc. II. *Date Eleemosynam, et ecce, omniamunda sunt vobis.*

Give alms, and behold, all things are clean unto you.

It was appointed, and (as in the instrument of the foundation of this Hospital) the use of it was limited for the abiding place of such as were maimed, poor, needy or impotent, for their sustentation and relief; and to consist of a warden, to be the head of it, and the number not to exceed forty; to be chosen and nominated from time to time by the Archbishop, his executors, and assigns: the warden and poor members thereof to be a body corporate and politic of itself for ever, by the name of the warden and poor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, &c. and by the same name to be able and apt in the law to purchase, receive, have and possess, as well goods and chattels, as manors, lands, &c. not exceeding the value of £200, by the year, to them and their successors for ever. Their common seal to be the history of Dives and Lazarus, and an escutcheon of arms of the said Archbishop's.

And he gave and granted the warden and poor, one annuity, or yearly rent of £10, by the year, to them and their successors for ever; to be received out of his rents and tenements, called or known by the names of Christenfield, and Rycroft, lying in the parish of Croydon, contained by estimation threescore and seventeen acres. As for the statutes thereof made by the Archbishop, and the number of those that were to be maintained in the said Hospital, that is, thirty at the least; and so many more under forty, as the revenues thereof might bear, according to the proportion of the ordinances; of which number of brethren, one to teach a grammar school, in Croydon, there by the Archbishop also builded, and to perform such other duties as was appointed him: the whole foundation, with the said statutes and ordinances of the same, are preserved in one of the folio manuscripts belonging to the Lambeth library, namely, that bearing the letter No. 275, endorsed, the particular account of the building of Trinity Hospital in Croydon, and the statutes and ordinances belonging to the same.

This memorable and charitable structure of brick and stone, one of the most notable monuments founded in these times, for a harbour and subsistence for the poor, together with a



fair school house for the increase of literature and a large dwelling for the school master, the Archbishop had the happiness, through God's favourable assistance, to build and perfect in his own life time \*.

About this time, and as it is probable, upon the Archbishop's said christian foundation, and liberal endowment of this Hospital, some enemies and enviers of him gave out at Court, how wealthy the Archbishop was grown, and how vastly great his yearly revenues were, with no good intent, no doubt: as perhaps to move the Queen to cut off some of the incomes of the Archbishopric, as needless, by exchanges with him; for the benefit of some of the great ones about her. Of this when the good Archbishop had some information, (and as I conjecture, from the Earl of Shrewsbury, his honorable friend), he thought it convenient to draw up a just and particular account of all his purchases since he had been Bishop, with the sums given for the same, yearly values of the lands, and to what and whose uses; with

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\* The Biographer here proceeds to notice the passage in Stow's Chronicle, expressing the Archbishop's anxious desire to complete his foundation before he died, which, as we have already quoted it at length, we do not here repeat.

the true yearly value of the Archbishopric, very falsely over valued, half in half: and then in conclusion, setting down some scriptural sentences, suitable to slandery, and such as were slandered. This paper (which I found among certain letters and manuscripts, sometime belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury), was as followeth:—

Lands purchased by me John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury since my first being Bishop, to this present November, 1599, which is twenty three years at the least.

One farm called Chamberlayns, in Clavering, in the county of Essex, for my brother William Whitgift, which cost me £470.

Towards the purchasing of a piece of land in Kent, for my brother, George Whitgift, I gave him £400.

One house in Shorne in Kent, with two acres of ground, which cost me £100, and the reversion of a lease.

Two tenements in Shorne, and some three acres belonging, which cost me £121 2, rent £8 10.

One cottage and fifty acres of marsh land in Kent, for my nephew John Whitgift; which cost £432, rent £24.

*These following are for my Hospital.*

The Checker in Croydon cost £200.

A tenement joining to it cost £30.

Another tenement in Croydon, called Stay-cross, with one acre and a half cost £80.

Upon these I have builded my Hospital, school house, and school master's house, and therefore are not rented.

One piece of ground called Clotmead, in Croydon, cost £14, rent 20s.

The Swan in Croydon, *cum pertinentiis*, £80, rent of this, with certain parcels belonging to the Checker, is £13 6 8.

One piece of wood land and some pasture, containing in the whole seventy seven acres, in Croydon, cost £375, rent £20.

One other piece of wood land and pasture in Croydon, cost £410, rent £23.

Three other several farms in Croydon, cost £1400, rent £48.

The Archbishopric is no better to me than it was to my late predecessors ; who died not very wealthy, for any thing I can learn : and I hope I bestow it as well as they did. But whosoever saith that this Archbishopric is yearly worth £6000, or worth any way, in ordinaries or extraordinaries £3000, must answer to God, at the least for vain speeches, that I term them no worse. And yet out of that which any way I receive, there goeth in annuities, pensions, subsidies, and other duties to her Majesty, £800, at the least. And then what remaineth is soon known,

Any other ways I receive not one penny. The land which I had before my advancement, and which I have purchased since, my brethren have : those excepted which I have bestowed upon mine Hospital,

Ps. 12. *Disperdet Dominus labia dolosa, et linguam magniloquam.*

The Lord shall root out all deceitful lips, and the tongue that speaketh proud things.

Ps. 141. *Custodi me, Domine, a laqueo quem statuerant mihi et a scandalis operantium iniquitatem.*

Keep me from the snare that they have laid for me, and from the traps of the wicked doers.

Ps. 120. *Domine, libera animam meam a labiis iniquis, et a lingua dolosa.*

Deliver my soul, oh Lord, from lying lips, and from a deceitful tongue.

Having detailed thus much relating to Archbishop Whitgift's hospital, contained in Strype's History of his Life, we proceed to such further particulars as have come within our knowledge.

The Hospital is a handsome edifice built as before mentioned, in the form of a college; and, as we have also seen, very well endowed. The chapel is a small neat structure, of a most unassuming appearance; it is however enriched with a fine portrait of the venerable founder painted on wood, over which is inscribed the following distich:

*Fecit quod potui; potui quod, Christe, dedisti:  
Improba, fac melius, si potes, Invidia.*

Which we render thus into english.

My all I did; the all allow'd by Heav'n  
 Envy, do more, if more to thee be giv'n.

Under the portrait are these two lines.

*Has Triadi Sanctæ Primi qui struxerat ædes,  
 Illius en veram Præsulis effigiem.*

A breathing portrait of the Primate see,  
 Who built this Chapel to the HOLY THREE.

There is a portrait of a lady (unknown) in a  
 ruff, with this inscription :

A. D. 1616. *Ætatis suæ 38.*

There is also a Tablet

To the happie memorie  
 Of the most Reverend Father in God  
 DOCTOR JOHN WHITGUIFT,  
 Late Archbishop of Canterburie, &c.  
 His Grace's sometime faithfull loving servant, and  
 Unworthe Gent. Usher, J. W.  
 Consecräteth  
 This Testimonial of His  
 Ancient Duty.  
 Obiit 29 Febr. 1603.

Pure Saints by Heaven refyn'd from earthlie drosse,  
 You duely can esteeme your new encrease ;  
 But our soules eyes are dymme, to see the losse,  
 Great Prelate, wee sustayne by thy deceasse.

Wee never could esteeme thee as wee ought,  
 Although the best men did thee best esteeme ;  
 For hardlie can you square a mortall thought,  
 That of so great worth worthilie can deeme.

This straight sound Cedar, new cut from the stemme,  
 As yet is scarselie mist in Libanus ;  
 This richer than the wise King's richest gemme,  
 New lost, as yet is scarselie mist of us.

But yeres to come, and our deserved want,  
 I feare, will teach us more and more to prize  
 This matchless pearle, this fairest fruitlesse plant,  
 On whose top Virtue sitting touch't the skies.

Presuming Horace, Ovid confident,  
 Proudlie foretold their Bookes Eternities :  
 But, if my Muse were like mine argument,  
 Theis lynes would outlive both their memories\*.

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\* The classical reader will promptly call to mind many verses of both the poets here mentioned, expressive of the self-complacency alluded to be the bard who wrote in honour of Whitgift, such, for instance, as the following :—

Me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium  
 Diis miscent superis ; me gelidum nemus  
 Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori  
 Secernunt populo  
 Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

*Hor. Lib. i. Od. I.*

Non usitata nec tenui ferar  
 Penna, biformis per liquidum æthera

For their best maister-peeces doe contayne  
 But pictures of false gods, and men's true faults ;  
 Whereas in my verse ever should remayne  
 A true Saint's praise whose worth fills Heaven's great  
 vaults.

Shyne bright in the Triumphant Church, faire soule,  
 That in the Militant has shyn'd so longe :  
 Let rarest Witts thy great deserts enrole,  
 I can but sing thee in a mournfull songe.  
 And wish that with a sea of teares my verse  
 Could make an island of thy honor'd herse.

Vates ; neque in terris morabor  
 Longius : invidiaque major  
 Urbes relinquam non ego  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . . obibo,  
 Nec Stygia cohibebor unda.  
 Me Colchus, et qui dissimulat metum  
 Marsæ cohortis Dacus, et ultimi  
 Noscent Geloni ; me peritus  
 Discet Iber, Rhodanique potor.

*Hor. Lib. ii. Od. 20.*

Exegi monumentum ære perrennius,  
 Regalique situ pyramidum altius ;  
 Quod non imber edax, non aquilo impotens  
 Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis  
 Annorum series, et fuga temporum.  
 Non omnis moriar ; multaue pars mei  
 Vitabit Libitinam, Usque ego postera  
 Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium  
 Scandet cum tacita virgine Pontifex.

*Ibid. Lib. iii. Od. 30.*

*L'Envoy.*

Ca'ndish in prose sett Cardinal Wolsey forth,  
 Who serv'd him in that place I serv'd this Lord:  
 He had his faults to write of, and his worth,  
 Nothing in this man was to be abhorr'd.

Therefore his theme much larger was than mine;  
 But Ca'ndish, my theme better is than thine.

“ *Heliconiadasque, pallidamque Pirenen  
 Illis remitto, quorum imagines lambunt  
 Hederæ sequaces. Ipse semipaganus  
 Ad sacra Vatum carmen affero nostrum*”.

Pers. Prolog. 4. 7.

Let Ivy-honor'd Bards adore  
 The muses and Pirene's name;  
 I offer my unpractic'd tone,  
 A rude probationer for fame.

Mihi fama perennis  
 Quæritur, in toto semper ut orbe canar.  
 . . . . Cum me supremus adederit ignis,  
 Vivam; parsque mei magna superstes erit.  
*Ov. Amor. Lib. i. Eleg. 15.*

Mantua Virgilio gaudet, Verona Catullo;  
 Pelignæ dicar gloria gentis ego.  
 Atque aliquis spectans hospes Sulmonis aquosi  
 Moenia, qua campi jugera pauca tenent;  
 Quæ tantum, dicet, potuistis ferre poetam,  
 Quantulacunque estis, vos ego magna voco.

Imbelles Elegi, genialis musa, valete,  
 Post mea mansurum fata superstes opus.  
*Ibid. Amor. Lib. iii. Eleg. 15.*



In a large frame are some latin inscriptions, together with the Archbishop's Arms.

In the hall is a copy of the Dance of Death, with coloured drawings, much damaged. There are also three antique wooden goblets, one of which holds about three pints, and is thus inscribed ;

What, Sirrah! hold thy pease,  
Thirste satisfied, cease.

Adjoining the Hospital is the school, and the master's house.

In a common hall, in which the poor brethren used to dine, is a folio bible, in black letter, with wooden covers mounted with brass, the new testament worn out,— It is thus inscribed:

Pauperibus Hospitalis in villa de Croydon  
Sacrosanctam Trinitatem colentibus  
Hoc Verbum Vitæ donavit  
ABRAHAMUS HARTWELL\*,  
Reverendissimi Fundatoris  
Humillimus Servulus,  
1599.

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Abraham Hartwell, M. A. was instituted rector of Stanwich in the county of Northampton, on the 16th Oct. 1568, to

In english, thus :

To the Poor Inhabitants  
of the  
Hospital dedicated to the Holy Trinity  
In the Town of Croydon,  
This word of Life  
was given by  
ABRAHAM HARTWELL,  
The very humble and dutiful Servant  
of the most Reverend Founder,  
1599.

Under the Inscription is this memorandum;  
Repaired at the expense  
of  
Thomas Lett Esq.  
of Lambeth  
in the year MDCCCXIII

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which benefice he had been presented by Queen Elizabeth (see Bridge's Northamptonshire, p. 195, where his name is spelt Hardwell). He was secretary to Archbishop Whitgift, to whom he dedicated his translation of "Pigafetta's Relation of the Kingdom of Congo;" printed by Wolfe, 1597. He wrote also, "Regina Literata; sive de serenissimæ Dominæ Elizabethæ, Ang. Fr. et. Hib. reginæ fidei defensione illustriss. in acad. Cantab. adventu, &c. a. 1564, Aug. 5. narratio Abrah. Hartwelli, Cantabrigiensis, ad clariss. virum D. Gualterum Haddonum regiæ majestati a suppliciiis libellis, tunc temporis conscripta, nunc demum posteris tradita, Lond. 1565. 12mo. by Serres". "The Ottoman Description of the Empire and Power of Mahomet, &c. from the Italian of Lazzaro Soranzo, by Abraham Hartwell, 1603". 4to. by Windit. His family and profession appear from the following epigram among Newton's "Encomia illustrium virorum":

The revenue of Whitgift's Hospital was many years ago considerably improved by the increase of fines upon the renewal of leases. For this and many other benefits the poor brethren are indebted to the care and benevolent attention of Archbishop Moore.

Over the outer gate, in an upper room called the treasury, are deposited in boxes, which were once remarkably strong and secure, a variety of papers relating to the Hospital; viz.—purchase-deeds of the estates in the neighbourhood, leases, licenses, &c. &c. The more curious and valuable are Queen Elizabeth's original grant to the Founder, and the Archbishop's deed of gift, of the several estates with which he endowed his Hospital.

Ad Abrahamum Hartuuellum D. Archiepisc Dorovernici  
Amanuensem.

Nuper Apollinæ florebat fama cohortis  
Hartwellus; notum nomen Abramus erat.  
Occidit is, nobis fatis ereptus iniquis:  
Tu suffectus ei; Vive, Abrahame, diu.

To Abraham Hartwell secretary to his Grace the Archbishop  
of Canterbury.

Late flourish'd Hartwell of poetic fame;  
Full well distinguish'd then was Abram's name.  
He died—Fate but one recompence can give,  
That this our present Abram long may live.

They are both on vellum; the first neatly endorsed and the margins beautifully ornamented with a drawing of the Queen in her robes, sitting in a chair of state, and the royal arms in different compartments. The other instrument is written in a very fair hand, in english; the beginning is embellished with a drawing of the Archbishop in his robes, perhaps as elegantly finished as any thing of the same antiquity now extant; the margin contains the arms very highly illuminated.

We next present to our readers a copy of the instrument by virtue of which the good Archbishop put his poor pensioners in possession of their respective dwellings.

*A form of giving my Almes Men their Roomes.*

*(Lambeth Manuscript, No. 275).*

Johannes Providentia divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, totius Angliæ Primas et Metropolitanus: Dilecto nobis in Christo A. B. salutem in Domino sempiternam. Debilitatem tui corporis, paupertatem, et senium attendentes locum et allocationem unius pauperum Hospitalis Sanctæ Trinitatis in

Croydon, ex fundatione nostri, Johannis Whitgifte Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, tibi ad terminum vitæ tuæ, et ad sustentationem tuæ paupertatis, concedimus per præsentem; statuta et ordinationes ejusdem Hospitalis volentis et te firmiter injungentis custodire, et in omnibus observare. In cujus rei testimonium &c.

John, by divine Providence Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, to our beloved in Christ, A. B. health in the Lord for ever. By these presents we grant unto thee, in consideration of thy bodily infirmity, of thy poverty, and age, the space and lodging of one of the poor brethren of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Croydon, of the foundation of us, John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the term of thy life, and for the sustentance of thy poverty, willing and strictly enjoining thee to keep and in all things observe the statutes and ordinances of the same Hospital. In testimony whereof &c.

An Account of the wekelye paymente of the poore people of his Grace's Hospitall of the Holly Trinitie in Croydon, made for one quarter of a yeare, viz, from the 25th. day of December, 1601, to the

26th. day of Marche, Anno Domine  
1602.

Payde to Father Elthon, in xiiii wekes after iis. the weke,  
xxviiis.

Payde to Father Smythe, the like xxviiis.

Payde to Father Jefferye, in xiiii wekes, xliiis.

Payde to Father Outred, the like xliiis.

Payde to Father Wood, the like xliiis.

Payde to Wydowe Otes, the like xliiis.

Payde to Wydowe Saltmershe, the like xliiis.

Payde to Wydow Frisbie, the like xliiis.

Payde to Wydowe Burbidge, the like xliiis.

Curtis lived but a weke of this quarter, and there was bestowed about him more iv shillings; so payde to and for him vs.

And his Grace was pleased to bestowe his allowance on Father Kinge. Soe payde to him in viii wekes viiis.

Father Jenkins and his Wiefe entered the latter ende of the last moneth, and his allowance is iis. a weke. Soe payde him in foure wekes, viiis. Sum total viiil. iiiis.

Payde to Mr. Irelande his Grace's benevolence for the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady last past, iiii. vis. viiil.

With all which summes I do charge mine accompte for his Grace's Hospitall, and out of that am I fully satisfied and payde.

By me, SAMUEL FINCH.

Here follow seven letters from the Rev. Samuel Finch, Vicar of Croydon, relative to Whitgift's Hospital.

*(From the Originals in the Lambeth Manuscript, No. 275.)*

I. To the moste reverende Father in God  
my verie good Lorde the Archbushop

of Canterburie, his grace at Lambeth,  
with speed.

My humble duetie remembred unto your Grace. Yesterday, being Thursday, Wolmer the bricklayer was here to vewe your worke. And he sayeth that he cannot be here himselfe: but he wyll appointe one from Westminster to be here, who will not come under xviiiid. the day, and his laborer xiid. Hillarie sayth he canne bringe one presently whome he knoweth, and will warrant to take the charge and discharge it with credit, for xvjd. a day; and laborers we canne have inow: thers vii. a yeare, saved in iid. a day wages. And beside the master workeman muste be here still to conferre with the carpenter. Thus muche Hillarie tolde me; but he knoweth not of this intelligence unto your Grace. The yarde ys all defenced in, strong and saffe. This day we make an ende in pullinge downe as yet. Nowe we take morter-makinge in hande, clensinge and leavellinge of the grounde; and by Monday come sevenighte, Hillarie saith, we shall be readie for the foundacon and bricklayer. Weeks the bricklayer hath bene at your brick-clamps, and commendes them for verie good. We have our sande from Dubbers Hill: for the Parke fayleth. Thus muche I thought good to

signifie to your Grace; and I pray God prosper the worke, and blesse your Grace with health to see it in prosperitie to Gods glorie. Amen. From Croydon, this Friday the viiith of Februarii, Anno 1596, R. R. E.

39. Your Graces in all duetie bounde

SAMUEL FINCHE, Vycar.

II. To his assured and verie lovinge friend  
Mr. Wormall at Lambeth.

With my verie heartie commendacons to yourselfe, Mrs. Wormall, and my wyfe, and the like from her daughter to you all, with as heartie thanks to Almighty God for Mr. Comp-troller's dissolucon from the bondage of his corrupte bodie, into the glorious lybertie, noe doubt, of God's children. Sir, assure yourselfe, I forget not that it is meete that his Grace beginne the foundacon. But yt will not be readie for his Grace tyll Monday come sevenight. By Hillaries choyce one Henry Blease and John Greene, bricklayers, and my parishioners, have joyntlye taken the charge of the bricklayinge worke, and have xvd. apeece the day. Blease hath begunne the groundworke nexte the highway leadinge to London; and findinge that grounde made and false, digged



the trenche alonge the door unto some IIII foote deepe, and III foote wide, and ware little or nothings combred with water ; and finding firme grounde, they have filled up that trenche with great flinte and small stone, and brick batts and rubbishe not confusedly, but orderlye layed in, and rammed stronglye, course upon course, stronge and sure. This trenche removed those small stones that lay in the court yarde, which his Grace made the boyes gather out of the church yarde, and some half dosen loads of small stone fetched out of Smithdounne bottome, which were there redie gathered the last yeare for the high-waies, and from thence we fetche still and lay by ; the same received also the most parte of those stones his Grace did see in the yarde there. We have also provided cartes to fetche us great flinte and chalke for the buildinge, and small for fillinge : because the lower grounde is not soe good and firme as the upper, and the waite of the worke may not be trusted only upon brycke ; and four loads of flinte, which come to xs, will well save one thousand of bricke at xvij. I need not tell you that I shall lacke monie for this weeke, because the bearer hereof ys Wm. Tagburne, who had vli. of me this morninge to bye two horse tomorrowe in Smithfeilde. I knowe he will

tell you of it, and therefore you need say nothinge thereof. The laborers have digged up IIII skulls and the bones of deade persones in the trenche that they are nowe in digginge, nexte the highway leadinge to the Parke. Thus we woulde be glad all might be well to his Grace's good likinge. And soe fare you well. From Croydon, this Thursday morninge, the xviiiith of February 1596.

Yours as his owne,

SAMUEL FINCHE.

III. To his assuered and verie lovinge freinde Mr. Wormeall at Lambith.

With my verie heartie commendacons, I received this morninge of Wm. Tagburne xxli. from his Grace, as appeareth in my note. And, God willinge, his Grace shall not be defrauded in stufte, worke, or wages, as long as I have the lookinge thereto. For the skulls, there were IIII digged up indeede; and I presentlye upon the findinge of the firste did conferre with Outred, and asked him yf his conscience were cleare; and he sayd, that yt was cleare. I reasoned also with Morris, an old Welchman that had dwelt there a long tyme, and he knewe nothinge. Moreover, for a better sa-

tisfacon in this matter, I caused Hillarie to caste the measure of the grounde this day. And we finde that the bodie could not lye within the compasse of the howse; for (to the ende that the plotte might be caste square) there was v foote taken in of the way againste the George, and IIII foote lefte out of the grounde (whereon the house stood) againste the Crowne (as Mr. Doctor Bancroft knoweth well), soe that the skulls being in the trenche nexte to the George, Hillarie dare depose they ware without the compasse of the howse. Besides, there be manie that canne remember, when they digged in the midst of that streete to sette a maypoale there, they found the skull and bones of a deade person. Soe that it is generallie supposed that yt hath bene some waste place wherin (in the tyme of some mortalitie) they did burie in. And more I cannot learne.

I thanke God, our groundeworke is greatly commended of all that vewe the same. And I hope well that will like his Grace at his comminge; for yt is not slubbered uppe, but strongley donne. I pray you give your wyfe hartie thanks for my wives curteous entertainte, lodginge, &c. And I doe thanke you bothe for the same. My wife commends her to you. She is not verie currante yet. Thus

I cease. From Croydon, this xixth of February 1596. Yours as his owne.

SA. FINCHE.

*I send you here the Copie of the condicon of the Free-masons bonde.*

Nicholas Richardson and Christopher Richardson, citizens and free-masons of London, and Gabriell Anscombe, of Charlton, yeoman, are bound to Samuelle Finche, John Kinge, and William Tagburne, in c pounds. The bonde beareth date the xix of February, A. D. 1596. R. R. 39. And here followeth the condicon.

The condicon of this obligacon is such, that if the above bounde Nicholas Richardson, Christopher Richardson, and Gabriell Anscombe, they or anie of them, do bringe, or cause to be broughte, to that place of the foresaid Croydon, where his Graces hospitall is in buildinge, soe muche good and seasoned free-stone as shall be sufficiente for those dores and windoes belonginge to the said intended hospitall as shall be made of free-stone; and shall worke the same, and sette them up, in suche necessarie and redie manner as that the worke or buildinge be

not stayed or hindered through there defaulte ; the dores being wrought fayre and comelie as suche dores ought to be, and the windoes with bowge worke ; bothe dores and windoes of a lawfull, substantiall, and sufficient syze, in suche forme and sorte as no workman shall justlye reprehende or finde with either stuffe, workmanship, or size ; receivnge or takynge for the said stuffe, provision, bringinge, workinge, settinge up and full finishinge of the same, onelie ix*d.* the foote for the windoes, and x*d.* the foote for the dore cases : Than this present, obligacon to be void and of none effecte, or else to stand and abide in full force and vertue.

Hereunto (as the manner is) they have sett there hands and seales, the day above written, and delivered the same in the presence of Antonie Bickerstaffe, George Miles, and others. Every one to have vi*l.* in hande, viz. on Saturday next, and vi*l.* more when they have brought in x*l.* worthe of stuffe ; and after that to be paid as they shall furnishe and finishe. Moreover, for the preservacon of the groundworke, we have agreed with them to make the water table on the foresides for viii*d.* ob. the foote, and the crests as hiegh for the safegarde of the windoes for viii*d.* the foote. Dated the xxii of February.

Yours, SA. FINCHE.

IV. To his assured and verie loving  
Friend, Mr Woormall.

With my verie hartie commendacons from myself and my wyfe to yourself and your wyfe; with the like thanks for all the courteous entertainente you both shewed unto my wyfe. Sir, so yt is, that this goodlye seasonable weather, as it hath staid our worke somewhat this day, soe it do the cause that we shall not be readie for his Grace this next weeke, viz. untill Monday come seven-nighte, for this weather wyll not serve for layinge of mortar. Nevertheless we doe go on with the groundeworke.

Firste, we have finished the two trenches nexte the Crowne and the George, and made them even with the grounde.

Also the ynner trenche which doth countermaunde those other, we have filled and finished on that side next the Crowne. We have digged the other that answers that against the George, and we have almost filled it this afternoon (for feare, if the weather breake, it might fall in againe). And whereas bothe these ynner trenches doe meete with there angle in the sellar, we have made up that angle from the bottom of the sellar wall-

wyse with stone and morter, almost even with the grounde ; and are now fillinge the voyde rometh therein with earth and rubbishe. This beinge done, we meane to goe in hande with other ground-worke, until the wether serve to worke above grounde ; and order our businesse soe to the tyme, that this kinde of weather shall not hurte us and lyttle hinder us. Thus I committ you to God. Croydon, this xxvith of Februarii, Anno 1596.

Yours as his own,

SAMUEL FINCHE.

V. To his verie lovinge Friend  
Mr. Woormall at Lambith.

SIR, with my verie hartie commendacons to yourselfe and Mrs. Wormall, I did understande by Mr. Mylles, that (upon Blease his complainte) he had moved my L. Gr. as though it were needfull that our workmen-bricklayers shoulde be looked unto (not as a caveat for us, but as a reproach to us that be overseers) as though there ware some unskillfull admitted alreadie. This Blease is one of those whom Hillarie chose with Greene to be those that should take the charge of the brick-lainge ; and in that respecte he is allowed,

as Green ys, a penie in a day more than an ordinarie workman. Now, yf this Blease had had a farther insight into mens works than his partener; it had bene his parte to have made it knowen to us that are overseers, and not to have moved the matter to Mr. Mills. But shall I tell you? When these two ware chose by Hillarie, Blease begins to take a pride in himselfe, as one that woulde challenge or thought himselfe worthie of the cheifetie of all, and begins to complaine to me against Hillarie, because he taks upon him both to sette out the bricklayers worke, and give his advise for the workmen, "for" saith Blease, "I knowe better what belongs to our worke than he; and yf I be appointed one to take charge, 'tis reason I appointe the worke and workmen." I, perceiving this, persuaded Blease to be contente to suffer Hillarie to have an insight into all mens doings: "for" said I, "the charge principallie ys his for all; and as he hath put you, soe yf you contente not yourself, he may put you out: because whosoever commeth in here as bricklayer or bricklayers must be one with him. But, goodman Blease," said I, "I doe understande that you shoote at another matter, which neither you, nor Hillarie himself, nor never a man here shall atteine, if I can know yt; and that is, you would have the appointment of



the workmen under you to make a gaine of their wages ; as for exemple, here is Kilnar, a bricklaier, oue commended to us by Rowland Kilnar, his Gr. servant, a good worke-man, he hath xiiiiid. a day of us, and you have made him promise you iid. a day out of it, pretendinge, that he is under you, and commeth in by you, when you give him neither meate, drinke, nor lodginge ; and thus you woulde doe with others : but you shall not have your will, and if he be meete to serve you for xiid. a day, he shall serve my L. soe : yf not, tis noe reason you shoulde gaine by his worke to my L. losse, for I have learned the tricke of you all ; when you gaine by them, you suffer them to worke at pleasure ; but if you know the contrarie, than you haste them on." After this, Blease seemed to be very quiet (as it seemeth not contented); for Hillarie and myself told him, if he would not be quiet, that id. which he hath in the day more than another shoulde be taken from him. Indeed hither came from Lewisham one Johnson upon Monday was a sevenight, and did thinke to have been employed as a workman ; but we, learninge what his skyll was, did not suffer him ; yet Blease, by his leave, as carefull as he pretends to be, did suffer him for an hower, till Hillarie spied it, and would have suffered him as under him, but he woulde

not, and then the fellowe wrought IIII days as a laborer, and had iis. vid. a laborer's wages, as apeareth in the week's accompt which you had last. Two other came also on Friday last from Lewsham, and pretended they ware workmen, and set on to the wall that was made out of the sellar: but one of them proved none, and was paid as a laborer for a day and an halfe xvd. as apeareth in the accompt, and soe departed. Why? what are these matters to troble my L. with? We shall have ynough hereof yer the work be ended, as I told Mr. Mills. Tis no caveat to mee: for I know in a multitude there will fall out suche matters. "We" said I, meaninge myselfe, my father, Hilarie and Wm. Tagburne, "will and doe joine together as one, for the furtheraunce of his Gr. worke; and if we cannot appease, we will thruste out unrullie persons." And I pray you hartelie, Mr. Wormall, acquaint his Gr. with these my letters, as in your discretion you shall finde best opportunitie. Soe fare you well. Nowe this harde weather we get in cariages of stone and bricke, and make ready our chalk pits, and meddle not with other worke. We cannot as yet bargaine with a brickmaker, neither will we unadvisedlie. We will see the worke go on, and howe our owne may serve. *Iterum Vale.*

Croydon, Marche 3. Yours,

SAMUEL FINCHE.

VI. To my very lovinge friende, Mr. Wormall  
at Lambith.

With my verie hartie commendacons, &c. Rednap came hither this day; and assone as ever he came into the yarde, and sawe the bricks, his harte was deade; he went to them, and chose here one and there, and knockt on it and said, "he hoped there war better to be founde in the Parke". To the parke we came, and there went from clampe to clampe, and here we founde and there some one or moe good, but not to the purpose of his owne expectation. Fain he woulde have excused himselfe, but his handie worke spake against him, and we ware soe rounde with him, that he burste out into teares, sayinge, "he was never the like served in anie worke; he was ashamde of it) he coulde not excuse it; yt was the wickednesse and deceitfulnesse of the yearth. And albeit he coulde not thoroughlie make amends, yet he could be contente to doe what lay in him, but not of that yearth". Well, then, to the lome pitts beyond Dubber's hill we came, neere Halinge-gate, where bricks had been made in tyme past). There he founde such moulde as contented him, and with much parlinge was contente to give my L. the makinge of fiftie thousande, and of x thousande for waste, (nothinge in comparison, but yet as

much as we coulde get him to yealde unto) and to make L thousande more at the price he made for in the parke, having all necessaries founde him as he had in the parke. And there wood must be had of from the farme grounde, and water fetched in a carte from the other Halinge-gate. And these bricks shall be redie for us before Whitsontide. Onlie he requested his Gr. letters to Sir John Box (in whose worke he is) that he will be contente to spare him till he served our turne, which he knoweth he both may and will. And now all this may be accepted of, he lokes for present answeare.

Besides this, you shall receive of this bearer a paterne of the hospitall-gate from the Freemasons; and by this paterne, vewe may be taken, where his Gr. armes shall be placed, and where the dedication *S. Trinitati*. There is space one eache side for *Vincit qui —patitur, &c.* And for a enteringe stone of eache side, one with the armes of Woster, and the other what else is thought good.

I pray you let the armes be drawn out in suche full proportion as his Gr. will have them, and the place sett down where, and the inscripcons what, that all things may be to his Gr. best likinge. And this must be returned

with the paterne by Saturday nexte\*. And soe I commit you to God. Croydon, this vii of Marche, 1596.

Your's as his owne,  
SAMUELL FINCHE.

I understand by your letters, you  
remember to sende monie.

VII. To his assuered and verie lovinge friend  
Mr. Wormeall at Lambith.

Mr Wormeall with my verie heartie commendacons, I send you heare inclosed an accompte of the voluntarie charge his Gr. hath bene at

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\* The following directions were sent by way of answer from Mr Wormall.

For the foregate of the Hospital at Croydon.

The Armes over the doore must be without helmet and mantelling; and must be the armes of the See of Canterbury, viz. the Pall in pale with the nowe Archbishoppe's armes; and the yeare of the Lord under them, viz. 1597. Over the said armes a free-stone square, with theis words in great letters. viz. SANCTÆ TRINITATI SACR. On the bare places over the gate, called (as I think) the ashler, this sentence following to be written in great capital letters, viz :—

Pro. 28. QUI DAT PAUPERI, NON INDIGEBIT.

this yeare in repayinge the chappell of Croydon church, which is nexte to his mannor there. I sende you also a note of the whole charge his Gr. hath bene at about the same both last yeare and this. For the accompte I thought good not to make it with the accompt of the Hospitall, because the worke ys dyvers; albeit I have more monie of his Gr. in my hands then this cometh to. For the note, I sende yt because his Gr. may knowe what the whole charge ys, that he hath bene at that way, and I may tell you, for that Mr. Wellar told me, that Robert Jones movinge my L. Admirall about his contribucon to the repaire of our church, he shoulde ask what my L. of Canturburie gave: soe I acquainted Mr. Wellar with my L. his charge, to see if his Gr. example will draw on anie other. Moreover, I pray you shew his Gr. that mother Dyble, one of his Gr. pore in his hospitall, ys dead thys laste nighte: her allowance of iis. a week ceaseth: albeit Margaret her daughter is in good hope to supplie her mother's romthe, at leaste for her abydinge there, which (as I tell her), I cannot promise her, untill I knowe his Gr. pleasure. Thus I cease to'troble you anie farther. From Croydon, this xviiiith. day of November, 1600.

Yours as his own,

SAMUEL FINCHE.

To these very curious letters upon so interesting a subject may not be improperly subjoined the names of the Chaplains of Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital, from its foundation.

1600 Ambrose Brydges	1629 John Webbe
1601 John Ireland	1651 Thomas Gray
1606 Robert Dayies*	1668 William Crowe
1616 William Nicholson	1675 John Shepherd†

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\* Robert Davis was deprived of his situation as the school-master in 1616.

† Under this gentleman, Oldham the poet, was three years an usher. This ingenious young man (son of a non-conforming minister, who at the time of the usurpation was Rector of Shipton, in Gloucestershire) was born August the 9th, 1653, became a member of Edmund Hall, Oxford; A. B. 1674; and in, or about 1675, became usher to the Free-school at Croydon. In this situation, some of his poetry having been handed about, he was honoured with a visit by the Earls of Rochester and Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, and other persons of distinction. Mr. Shepherd, the head-master, was not a little surprized at this visit, and would have taken the honour of it to himself, but was soon convinced that he had neither wit nor learning enough to make a party in such company. In 1678, Oldham was tutor to the son of Judge Thurland, and in 1681, to a son of Sir William Hickee. By the advice of Sir William, and the assistance of Dr. Lower, he applied for about a year to the study of physic; but poetry being predominant in his mind, he hastened to London, where, unfortunately, he became a perfect votary of

1681. John Cæsar

1711. Henry Mills\*

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the bottle, yet without sinking into the debauchery of his contemporary wits. As he was of a disposition very different from that of his father, the character of the old Parson at the end of his works, is supposed to be designed for him. He was patronized by the Earl of Kingston, who would have made him his chaplain, if he would have qualified himself. He lived with the Earl, however, till his death, which was occasioned by the small pox, Dec. 9, 1683. He was particularly esteemed by Dryden, who has done him great justice in "Verses to his memory." His works have been frequently printed in one volume 8vo: in 1722 in 2 vols. 12mo. with the Author's life; and very lately, under the inspection of Capt. Thompson, in 3 vols. 12mo.

\* Mr. Mills in the Bangorian controversy, distinguished himself as an opponent to Dr. Hoadley in the most disgraceful part of that once important dispute. The Bishop, who resided on his living at Streatham, had received into his family Francis De La Pillonniere, a converted Jesuit, who had formerly been usher of the school at Croydon, to instruct his children. This circumstance was noticed by Dr. Snape in the following manner. "Before you are so free then in casting reproaches upon others as papishly affected, you would do well to put away the Jesuit whom you entertain in your family, your intimate companion and confidant. A Jesuit he certainly was (and your Lordship is not ignorant of it) and if he has given you any satisfaction that he has renounced the Romish errors, he has given the world none. His putting on the air of a Free-thinker is so far from being a proof of his conversion, that it is to me a sure evidence of the contrary, and gives me the same impression as if I saw him officiating at High Mass." A second letter to the Bishop of Bangor in



1742 Samuel Staveley

1752 John Taylor Lamb

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vindication of the former, by Andrew Snape, D. D. This charge produced an answer by Pillonniere, with a preface by the Bishop; and that again a reply by Dr. Snape in vindication of himself, in which Mr. Mills's name was introduced as criminating the quandum Jesuit. Each of these replies increased in virulence; and the latter was answered in a pamphlet, entitled, "a Reply to Dr. Snape's vindication of a passage in his second letter to the Bishop of Bangor relating to Mr. Pillonniere, wherein a full answer is also given to Mr. Mills and all his other evidences, by F. De La Pillonniere. To which is prefixed a letter to Dr. Snape from the Lord Bishop of Bangor;" 8vo. To this Mr. Mills answered in a pamphlet, called, "a Full Answer to Mr. Pillonniere's reply to Dr. Snape, and to the Bishop of Bangor's Preface, so far as it relates to Mr. Mills: in which the evidences given to Dr. Snape are justified, the Bishop of Bangor's objections answered, Mr. Pillonniere's pretended facts disproved, and base forgery is detected; as likewise the true reasons of such malicious dissenters' proceedings against Mr. Mills. The whole supported by ample testimonies of gentlemen, clergy, and many others. In a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Bangor, by H. Mills, A. M. to which is prefixed a Letter to his Lordship, by Dr. Snape." 8vo. A third pamphlet, by Pillonniere, and Bishop Hoadley, seems to have closed this illiberal controversy. Mr. Mills was of Trinity College, Oxford, where he took the degree of A. M. June 25, 1698. By his pamphlet we find that he was appointed Rector of Dinder and Prebendary of Wells, about the year 1700; and that he served the cure of Pilton, and chapelry of North Wootton, and was master of the School at Wells. About the year 1711 he came to Croydon, and afterwards was presented to the living of Meatham, one of the Archbishop's peculiars, in the

1774 James Hodgson.

1812 J. C. Bisset

1801 John Rose\*

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county of Surrey. He published in 1732, 8vo. "An Essay on Generosity, and greatness of spirit. The builders of colleges, hospitals, and schools, praised and commended. The valuable blessing of a sound, useful, and pious education; especially that of school learning; with a particular view to Archbishop Whitgift's foundation in Croydon, Surrey. By Henry Mills. A. M. Master of the said foundation, and Rector of Mestham, Surrey." To which he prefixed a dedication of above sixty pages. He died April 12, 1742.

\* In the year 1813, an Action was brought against this gentleman respecting his management of the revenues of this noble charity; complaints had long existed of very great embezzlements by the masters, and of the mismanagement in the estates, revenues, and renewal of leases, &c. &c. The amount of fines not having been brought to account. At length complaint was made to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is the Visitor, of the great misbehaviour of Dr. Rose, the Schoolmaster of this foundation, and his Grace was pleased to institute an enquiry; in consequence of which, the above action was brought against him by the Warden and Poor of the hospital; and by the evidence given, it appeared that he had stated an account, from 1801 to 1810, in which, charging himself with the receipt of rents, produce of timber, and fines on the renewal of leases there specified, and discharging himself of monies alledged to be paid, he made the hospital Dr. to him £302 9 10. Amongst the Items of these discharges, is one of £5 a year to himself, as a poor Brother. These accounts not being satisfactory, his Grace appointed Dr. Vyse, Rector of Lambeth, and Dr. Ireland, Vicar of Croydon, to examine them more minutely;

## CHAP. IX.

*Schools.*

**I**T appears that in ancient times there were certainly some grammar schools in this Town,

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The result was, that taking Dr. Rose's receipts on his own statement, instead of there being £302 9 10 due to him from the hospital, there appeared £233 13 due to the hospital from him. This account he signed. The gentlemen, however, who had promoted this enquiry on behalf of the poor Brothers, discovered, that in stating the fines received, in six instances, he had charged himself with much smaller sums than had actually been paid him, and one was wholly omitted. He paid into court the balance of £233 13 abovementioned, but pleaded to the rest, in order to put the poor people to the proof; he, however, was advised to withdraw the plea, let judgment go by default, and make the best defence he could before a Sheriff's jury; a Writ of Enquiry was accordingly executed on the 1st of November 1813, and was attended by council on both sides. After a long investigation, the Jury found that there was due from him, on account of fines received, but not accounted for, £480 7 7. and on the £5 a year as a poor Brother £48 15 0 making together £529 2 7 to which is to be added the balance which he paid into court, £233 13 0 making a total recovered by the people (instead of having £302 9 10 to pay) £762 15 7. He had charged the hospital with the taxes and assessments paid for the house he lived in, and the amount of these payments was claimed in the action, but from some particular circumstances this was

though we can give but little account of them: in the Register of Archbishop Courtney, there is a memorandum of his having ordained one John Makneyt, master of the grammar schools of Croydon, a Deacon at Maidstone.

The only schools of remote date at present continuing in Croydon, are, that of Archbishop Whitgift, (already mentioned) and the one founded by Archbishop Tenison in the year 1714. This latter was endowed as a charity school for ten poor boys and ten poor girls; and the Archbishop, in addition to the sum he bestowed upon it in his lifetime, afforded it a liberal proof of his consideration in a bequest of £400.

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not recovered. A plan has since been suggested for improving the revenues of this charity, by letting the leases fall in, and, instead of taking fines, letting the estates at the full annual value. This will not only produce a more uniform maintenance of the objects of the charity, but will prevent the recurrence of such circumstances as have been here detected for the future.

In April, 1812, Dr. Rose resigned his situation in the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, in Croydon. He was born on Shirley Common, in the said parish, and bred up at Christ's Hospital, was for a time the under master of Merchant Taylors' School, took the degree of Dr. of Divinity, was put into the Commission of the Peace for the county of Surrey, and has the Living of St. Mary Outwich, London.

*Appendix, Manning's Hist. of Surrey.*

The revenues of this Institution have lately been much increased, and with the assistance of additional donations which it has received, a very substantial building of brick, roofed with slate, has been erected. It contains a large school-room, and commodious apartments for the master and mistress; and thus the trustees are enabled to add eight scholars to the original foundation. In front of the building is the following inscription cut in stone over the entrance:

**CHARITY SCHOOL,**

founded for 14 poor boys and 14 poor girls by Thomas Tenison late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, March 25, 1714. This present school house was built in 1791, and 1792, with a legacy of £500, bequeathed by Mr. James Jenner, and also £300, by Mr. William Heathfield, of London, and donations by the Rev. John Heathfield, of Northaw, in the county of Hertford, and other charitable persons.

Besides the foundations of Archbishop Whitgift and Tenison, there are in Croydon two schools supported by private subscriptions of the inhabitants. The first was established at a general meeting held at the Crown Inn, on the 30th September 1812, for the purpose of consulting for the elementary education of the

poor upon the Lancastrian System. This charity is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations, and its benefits are extended to the children of all indigent parents, whatever their religious persuasions may be.

The second was instituted at a general assembly of the parishioners in the church, on the 30th November 1812, the Rev. Dr. Ireland, Vicar, in the chair. This school was designed to be conducted upon the system of Dr. Bell, for the benefit of poor children, to be educated in the principles of the Church of England as taught in the Bible and Book of Common Prayer ; the children being required to attend regularly on Sundays the service of the church. This establishment is also supported by the bounty of the inhabitants\*.

A School of Industry was established at Croydon a few years since for poor girls, and is supported by the subscriptions of the ladies in the Town. A commodious building has been erected for its purposes, and the children are taught reading, needle-work, &c.

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\* Upon this subject we must not omit to mention the benevolence of Mrs. Beeston Long, of Coombe, who educates and clothes the children of several poor families at her own cost.

A Sunday School had been long established for children of both sexes in the parish, who were taught to read, and required to attend the church on the Sabbath day; the chapel at the palace was used as their place of instruction. It was supported by charitable donations, and a collection received after an annual sermon preached at the church. Since the establishment of the national school, and school of industry, it has been incorporated with them; the boys going to the former, and the girls to the latter.

There are also in the town numerous private schools for young children, and several most respectable boarding schools for young ladies and gentlemen.

The society of Friends have also established two schools at Croydon, for boys of their persuasion.

At Addiscombe, the East India Company have established a seminary for their Cadets, who are taught Fortification, Gunnery, and other military acquirements, with oriental languages.

## CHAP. X.

*The Work House.*

**O**F this institution there is little to be said; that little, however, is sufficient to put the reader in possession of its history.

The Work House of Croydon resembles most others in its plan and regulations, which, if uniformly carried into effect (and we are willing to believe this to be the case), must conduce at once to the health, comfort, and morals of the poor, whom it receives under its protection.

It is a neat commodious building, situated on Duppa's\* (Dupper's, or Dubber's) Hill, to the westward of the town, near Haling meadow.

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\* In the Chron. Sax. p. 37, l. 42, I meet with one *Eoppa Presbyter, quem Rex Wulfinus misit (anno 656) ad prædicandum Christianismum in vecta.* And a little further, p. 39, l. 34, *Eoppa item Presbyter Wifferdi jussu ac Wulferi Regis, primum omnium obtulit Whitwaris baptismum.* Perhaps it should be called Eopa's Hill.

*Ducarel.*



The building was erected about the year 1727. It appears that on the 16th of February, 1726, at a vestry meeting held at Croydon, it was ordered and unanimously agreed by the Parishioners then assembled, that the Churchwardens, and Overseers of the poor, together with the several others then named, or any seven of them, should from time to time inspect, and look into, and act, for the benefit, and in behalf of the parish, in erecting a work house within the parish, for settling and providing for the poor, who were grown very numerous; and that they should superintend all matters relating to the said work house and poor; and that what they or any seven of them should do in pursuance of the resolutions then made, should be always binding upon the parish.

Upon the 22d of the same month, another meeting was held for the purpose of considering where a convenient spot might be found within the parish, for the erection of the work house.—The persons who thus assembled were at length informed, that there was a small piece of land at Dubbers Hill, which was in the year 1619 by deed (*inter alia*) given by Sir William Walter to the inhabitants of Croydon, for the purpose of digging gravel for mending the parish roads, and other public

uses : which piece of land being approved of, it was agreed to try what subscription could be set on foot for the accomplishment of this charitable work ; and most of the persons present subscribed towards it in pursuance of a memorandum which they drew up for that purpose. At another vestry held on the 28th February, it was unanimously agreed that the said land on Dubber's Hill should be immediately levelled and prepared for building the work house. At a subsequent meeting on the 13th of April, 1727, a surveyor was employed and ordered to finish the building with all convenient speed.

It seems that the stucture was raised by the latter end of the year 1727 : for on the 14th of November a meeting was held at the work house ; at which it was agreed that the spinning of mop yarn should be the proper work of the poor in the house. At subsequent meetings proper officers were appointed, rules and orders were made for the government of the house, and all the requisite arrangements took place, connected with the interests of the establishment.

It is capable of accommodating above 160 persons, and at present contains that number ; men, women, and children. Besides their

ordinary work, the children are taught to read; and thus the time is usefully employed, which might otherwise be consumed in idleness, or in mischievous pursuits. A due observance of the Sabbath is required, both in religious reading at home, and in regular attendance at the church, morning and evening. The interior of the work house is remarkably striking, on account of its very neat and clean appearance; and what is still more pleasing, an air of content may be generally observed in the faces of its inhabitants; the building stands within a spacious court-yard, adjoining which is a small garden, which in a great measure supplies the poor with vegetables. In a word, this institution possesses every thing useful and interesting which charities of the same kind can afford.

## CHAP. XI.

*Other Benefactions to the Town of Croydon.*

<b>ARCHBISHOP BARKER</b> left by will to the Poor of Croydon and Lambeth the sum of . . .	£30 0 0
<b>Archbishop Grindall</b> left by his will to purchase lands, or other profits, for the benefit of the poor alms-houses in Croydon . . .	50 0 0
<b>Also to the Poor</b> of Lambeth and Croydon . . .	20 0 0
<b>Archbishop Whitgift</b> by will to the Poor of Croydon . . . . .	20 0 0
<b>Archbishop Bancroft ditto</b> . . . . .	20 0 0
<b>Archbishop Abbot ditto</b> . . . . .	20 0 0
<b>Archbishop Laud ditto</b> . . . . .	10 0 0
<b>Archbishop Juxon ditto</b> . . . . .	100 0 0
<b>Archbishop Sheldon ditto</b> . . . . .	40 0 0
<b>Archbishop Tenison ditto</b> . . . . .	40 0 0
<b>Archbishop Tenison</b> to <b>Archbishop Whitgift's</b> <b>Hospital</b> . . . . .	100 0 0

**Archbishop Wake** left by will to **St. James's, Westminster,** £50, to **Lambeth** £40, to the parish of **Croydon** £40, if he should be buried there, otherwise not; which seems he would should be disposed of by the ministers and churchwardens of those respective parishes, in binding out apprentices such children of poor housekeepers, as they, with the approbation of his executors, should think fit.

*Extract from a M.S. in the Library at  
Lambeth, No. 1129.*

State of the charities given to and for the benefit of the parishioners of Croydon, collected Anno. 1721\*.

*These Benefactions are of two kinds :*

First, such as are under the direction and management of the churchwardens and vestry ; of which sort are :

I. The noble gift of Henry Smith of London, Esq. who in his life time, February 1624, gave £1000 to Sir John Tonstall, and other Trustees, to the intent to pay him the interest during his life, and the Principal to be laid out in a purchase of Lands, the profits whereof to go, for ever, for relief of the Poor of the said parish, by raising a stock for setting them to work ; and he dying in 1627, the farm of Stackinden, in Limpsfield, Surrey, was purchased therewith, and settled to the said uses, now let for £50 per annum.

And he having likewise by deed and will given several large estates to charitable uses, the share thereof coming to the parish of Croydon, amounted to . . . . . which was afterwards laid out in the purchase of the farm and lands, at Deptford in Kent, now let for £49 10 per annum.

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\* Copies of the title deeds to most of the lands mentioned in this list, are to be found in the M.S. volume.

II. The gift of the most Reverend Father in God, Edmund Grindall, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who, 24th June, 1583, gave the Vicar and Churchwardens the sum of £50, to be laid out in Lands for the yearly relief of the poor of the Little Alms-houses, wherewith the 11th November, 1583, was purchased a Copyhold house in Waddon of John Hatcher, and the same day surrendered to Richard Yeomans and others, in trust for the purposes aforesaid.

III. Seven acres of land in Croydon, near the Hermitage, purchased by the parishioners, 18th December, 1614, let for £3 per annum.

IV. The ground whereon the market-house stands, purchased by the parishioners, 11th October, 8. Elizabeth, let for £14 4 per annum.

V. A Messuage called Parkhurst, now in possession of Elizabeth Wood, at £1 9 4 per annum.

VI. A Tenement or Stable near the fish market, now in possession of Joshua Peryall, 13s. 4d. per annum.

VII. Part of a Messuage, heretofore Bird's, now in the possession of ——— Wood, at 11s. 4d. per annum.

VIII. A Gravel-pit near Dovehouse, alias Dubber's Hill, containing part of four acres, given to the Parish by Sir William Walter, of Wimbledon, the 1st October, 1629.

The Little Alms-house, being nine small, low, inconvenient houses, wherein are usually placed the parish poor.

Second, such as have been incorporated with governors and visitors appointed by the

founders, or vested in trustees, who have the power and direction thereof: as

I. The great Alms-house founded by Ellis Davy, citizen and mercer of London, in the year 1443, for seven poor people, men and women, who were incorporated the 25th of December, 23 Hen. VI. by the name of Tutor and Master of the poor people of the Alms-house of " Ellis Davy, at Croydon, in the shire of Surrey."

The said poor to be persons who have lived seven years as householders in Croydon, if any such there be, or of other adjacent villages within four miles thereof; of which said Hospital the vicar and churchwardens of Croydon, for the time being, and four of the most worthy householders dwelling within the said parish, are appointed governors, and the company of Mercers overseers.

The said Ellys Davy likewise devised several statutes for the said Alms-house, which, being antiquated, were August 6, 1566, reviewed by the most Rev. Father in God, Matthew, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and established under his public seal.

II. The Hospital of the Holy Trinity, founded by the Most Reverend Father in God, John Whitgift, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who in his life-time built and finished the same, the 10th of July, in the year 1590, for thirty brethren and sisters at the least, and so many more under forty, as the revenues will maintain; one of the brethren to teach a grammar-school, and one to be called Warden; and for their support endowed the said hospital with revenues, amounting to £202 6 6 per annum.

III. The gift of the Most Reverend Father in God, William Laud, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who in his life-time,

10 Car. I. purchased of John Newdigate, Esq. a messuage and lands in Albury, in the county of Warwick, in the name of Sir John Tonstall, and others, at and for the sum of £300; the rent and profits of which lands were to be yearly applied by the feofees for the placing out poor children of the said parish as apprentices; which lands being remote, and the tenants becoming insolvent, were, pursuant to a decree of the court of chancery, made in Easter Term, 1656, sold for £225 and therewith, and with £35 raised by the trustees among themselves, other lands were purchased of one William Bish, lying in Horne in the County of Surrey, now let for £15 per annum.

IV. The most Rev. Father in God Thomas Tenison, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, did likewise in his life time, in the year 1714, purchase a messuage or tenement in Croydon, and a farm and lands in Limsfield, in the county of Surrey, of the yearly value of £42, and settled the same in trustees for ever, for the teaching of twenty-eight poor boys and girls of the said parish to read and write, and maintaining a master for that purpose; and further, by his last will left to the said trustees the sum of £400 to be laid out in land for the augmentation of the said charity.

V. The last mentioned most Reverend Prelate did likewise in the year 1709, at his own charge, cause the new market-house, then quite decayed, to be rebuilt for the use and benefit of the parishioners, who let the room over the same for £3 per annum.



## CHAP. XII.

*The Palace of Croydon, and Archbishops  
who resided in it.*

**S**INCE this venerable structure has long ceased to be the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, has been used for other purposes, and has very much fallen into decay, we think we can do no better than present to our readers the account given of it by the learned Dr. Ducarel, as it was in his time.

“ Before I enter into any account of the palace of Croydon, it will not, I hope, be thought improper to consider in what manner the former Archbishops were employed, and to say something of their place of residence in general.

“ It appears from the register at Lambeth that before the reformation these prelates had a great deal of business upon their hands; for besides their metropolitcal visitations, ordinations, institutions, and collations, they likewise granted probates of wills, administrations, marriage-licenses, commissions and dispensations of divers kinds, and performed many acts of the like sort, which, since the reforma-

tion, have either totally ceased, or been transferred to the Vicars general and other officers.

“ This business therefore, being inseparable from the person of the Archbishops, necessarily followed them wherever they went, and upon a visitation or a journey we find the registers filled with acts of this nature, nor was going out of the kingdom any excuse to them in this respect, there being in Archbishop Chichele’s register some acts dated in 1418, from Rouen and Evreux, in Normandy, and even from Manto, in the diocese of Chartres, in France. All the old registers, namely, those from Archbishop Peckham’s to Archbishop Parker’s time are very exact in the dates when, as well as the places where, the several Archbishops performed such acts: but the names of such places do not appear after Archbishop Parker’s time in ordinary acts, but only in commissions, and acts of more than ordinary consequence, though the dates are carefully preserved, and these latter registers kept in very good order.

“ The Archbishops had Manor-houses belonging to their See, from whence the above mentioned Acts are dated. Canterbury, indeed, is called their palace in very old Acts, but the rest are called their manors only; the chief of them were, in Surrey, Croydon,

Lambeth, Mortlake, Sheen : in Kent\*, Aldyngton, Cherynge, Cranbroke, Knoll, Lyminge, Mallynge, Maydenston, Otteford, Settlewode, Tenham, Wengham, Wrotham : in Sussex, Maghefeld, Slyndon.

“ Archbishop Cranmer exchanged several of these manors with King Henry VIII. for other lands ; amongst others Settlewode, Lyming, Croydon Park, Slyndon, Otteford, Maydeston, Knoll, &c.

“ A knowledge of the residence of the Archbishops is only to be obtained by carefully examining the names of the places from whence their Acts are dated—Having found but little in the Registers relating to the palace of Croydon, recourse was had to the rolls of accounts preserved in the manuscript library at Lambeth ; amongst these, though very numerous, no more than four could be found relating to Croydon, though of almost every other manor-house, two of them torn where the date should be, and therefore of no use ; the other two have only furnished this account with some few repairs about the year 1400.

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\* An account of most of the Archbishops houses in Kent, is to be seen in Hasted's History of that County.

“ How to account for this is difficult ; but I am apt to think such accounts and every thing relating to Croydon, were wilfully destroyed in the time of the grand rebellion, when this house fell to Sir William Brereton, from this very remarkable and extraordinary clause at the end of the survey of this house and manor, taken 16th March 1646, viz. ‘ That all charters, deeds, evidences, or writings, any ways touching or concerning the same, are to be excepted.’

“ Under these disadvantages, it is no wonder if the following account appears so imperfect, and no ways adequate to the pains that have been taken about it.

“ Very little is mentioned by any of our historians concerning this town or palace. The great Camden only says, that ‘ Croydon is particularly famous for a palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, whose it hath been now a long time ;’ and a little further, they tell you that a royal palace stood formerly on the West part of the town near Haling, where the rubbish of buildings is now and then dug up by the husbandmen, and that the Archbishops, after it was bestowed on them by the King, added it to their own palace nigher to the river. This indeed he quotes as a tradition ; and it

can be no other, for I believe no historian has ever told us that the Saxon Kings had any palace near this town.

“ It is certain from Domesday Book, that this manor had belonged to the See of Canterbury ever since the time of Archbishop Lanfranc ; but when a manor-house was built here, is no where at this time to be discovered, no records have as yet been found to give us any assistance or knowledge in this matter ; and the Register preserved at Lambeth goes no higher than Archbishop Peckham, who came to the See of Canterbury, A. D. 1278, which occasions an hiatus from Archbishop Lanfranc of above two hundred years. However that a manor-house was built here in that interim, and that Archbishop Kilwardby (Peckham’s immediate predecessor) was once there, appears by a mandate dated from Croydon, 4th of September A. D. 1273.

“ I shall now mention the names of such Archbishops as appear from the Registers and history to have resided in this house, and therefore begin by

“ (1278) Archbishop Peckham who during the sixteen years that he held the See, appears principally to have resided at Croydon, South

Malling, Mortlake, and Slyndon. His successor,

“(1294) Archbishop Winchelsey, Chancellor of Oxford, resided chiefly at Lambeth, Otteford, South Malling, and Croydon; but not so long at this latter as his predecessor.

“(1313) Archbishop Reynolds dwelt chiefly at Lambeth, Otteford, Mortlake, and sometimes at Croydon.

“The Registers of Archbishops Mepham, Stratford, Ufford\*, and Bradwardin† being lost, make another irreparable hiatus, and bring me to

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\* According to Camden, the palace at Maidstone was begun by this Archbishop, and finished by Islip. Bishop Gibson says, “Since the Romans’ time it (Maidstone) hath been esteemed a considerable Town in all ages, having had the favour of the Archbishops of Canterbury, who had a palace here, founded (as our Author and some others say) by Archbishop Ufford, who (if so), must certainly be very early in it, he not living after his election much above six months, and never receiving either his Pall or Consecration; insomuch that he is seldom numbered amongst the Archbishops.”

*Gibson’s Translation of Camden’s Britannica.*

† Respecting this distinguished Prelate we beg leave to offer a few particulars to our readers. He was born about

“(1349) Archbishop Islip, who does not appear to have resided here at all, but at Lambeth, Mortlake, Maydenstone, and mostly at Maghefeld.

“(1366) In the short time that Archbishop Langham enjoyed that See, which was only one year, I find him once at Croydon.

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the year 1290; was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and in 1325, was proctor of the University. He was deeply read in the philosophy of Aristotle and Plato, but was particularly renowned for his knowledge in theology and mathematics. Sir Henry Savile, the munificent founder of two professorships in Oxford, had in his possession a large M.S. volume of astronomical tables composed by him. That patron of learning published in the year 1618 a work of the Archbishop, entitled *De causa Dei*, in refutation of Pelagianism. Bradwardin was Professor of Divinity at Oxford. It is said that whilst attending Edward III. during his wars in France, he frequently preached to the army with such effect that he restrained that spirit of violence which is too often the result of successful enterprise. He was consecrated Archbishop of Avignon in the year 1349, and having died at Lambeth in the course of a few months afterwards, was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. The following mention of him is made by Camden. “The Wye rolls by Bradwardin Castle, that gave both original and name to the famous Thomas Bradwardin Archbishop of Canterbury, who, for the great variety of his studies, and his admirable proficiency in the most abstruse and hidden parts of learning, was in that age honoured with the title of *Doctor profundus*.” (The profound Doctor.) He was author of

“(1367) Archbishop Witlesey does not appear to have been here: and

“(1375) Archbishop Sudbury was here but four times: but his successor

“(1381) Archbishop Courtney\* soon after his election, came here, and received his Pall with great solemnity in the great hall of his house on the 4th of May, 1382. He resided here a good deal, as did also

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*Geometrica Speculativa; Arithmetica Speculativa*, both printed at Paris in the year 1512; and of *Tractatus Proportionum*, printed at Venice in 1505,

\* This prelate was the fourth son of Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devonshire, and was born in the year 1341. He was educated at Oxford, and very early in life arrived at large preferment, at the age of twenty-eight he was made Bishop of Hereford, and was afterwards translated to the See of London, where he became a zealous supporter of the authority asserted by Pope Gregory XI, who issued a Bull for taking the reformer Wickliffe into custody, and for examining his opinions. He was cited by Bishop Courtney to appear before him in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Duke of Lancaster encouraged the principles of the reformer, and gave him all possible countenance by appearing with him before the Bishop's tribunal, he even insisted that Wickliffe should sit in the Bishop's presence; the people of London revenged this insult to their prelate by attacking the Duke and Lord Piercy, the Mareschal, who escaped but with difficulty. And when the populace soon



“(1396) Archbishop Arundel, \* whose arms impaled with those of the See of Canterbury on the North corbell of the room, called the guard-chamber, and by themselves on the south corbell of the same room, seem to shew that he built it.

“(1414) Archbishop Chichele, who enjoyed the See twenty-nine years, was very much here.

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after had broken into the houses of these noblemen, plundered their property, and threatened their persons, the Bishop of London interposed, and restored order.

Camden, speaking of Maidstone, says; “Archbishop Courtney was a great friend to this town, who built the college here, where he ordered his Esquire, John Boteler to bury him, in the cemetery of this, his collegiate church, and not in the church itself; where yet he has a tomb, and had an epitaph too, which is set down in Weover (Funeral Monuments, p. 285) but this I rather believe to have been his cenotaph; than his real place of burial; it having been customary in old time, for persons of eminent rank and quality to have tombs erected in more places than one.”

\* James I. King of Scotland, having at the age of nine years been sent by his Father, Robert, from his native country in order to avoid the malice of his Uncle the Duke of Albany, was on his voyage to France, taken by the English; and was detained at Croydon palace, in the custody of Archbishop Arundel. His captivity in England lasted eighteen years.

“ In his Register he appointed Adam Pykman and Richard Pykman, ‘ *custodes capitalis mansi manerii de Croydon*’ for life. This act is dated from Lambeth, July 7th, 1441.

“ (1443) After his decease, Archbishop Stafford\* made Croydon and Lambeth the chief places of his Residence ; and the hall which was either rebuilt or entirely repaired by him, was adorned with his arms and those of his family, and are sufficient evidences of his great affection for this house.

“ (1452) Most of the acts of his successor, Archbishop Kemp, who enjoyed that See but two years, are dated from Lambeth and Croydon.

“ (1454) His successor, Archbishop Bourchier, held the See thirty-three years, and

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\* A further proof that Archbishop Stafford (who was also a Cardinal) resided in this palace, occurs in Johnson's “ Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws,” vol. II. A. D. 1445, where I meet with a letter from Archbishop John Stafford, to Thomas Bourceier, Bishop of Ely, who tells him, “ We with the unanimous consent and advice of our brethren in our last convocation, have decreed, ordained, and enacted, that the feast of St. Edward, the Confessor, be celebrated throughout our province of Canterbury, every year, in a solemn manner for the

during that time made Lambeth, Knoll, Otteford, Mortlake, and Croydon, the chief places of his residence.

“(1486) Archbishop Morton was chiefly at Lambeth, Canterbury, and Croydon.

“(1501) Archbishop Dene resided chiefly at Lambeth, and does not appear to have been at Croydon.

“(1504) Archbishop Warham\* dwelt principally at Lambeth and Knoll; but was sometimes at Canterbury, Cherryngge, and Croydon.

future, and do ye cause it to be celebrated in your city and diocese, as well by clerks as laymen. Dated in our Manor of Croydon, the 1st of October, A. D. 1445, and of our Translation the third.” See also Lynwood, Provinciale, Ox. Edit, p. 75, ad fin.

*Ducarel's Additions to the History of Croydon.*

\* Of this prelate the following character is given by Bishop Burnet. “He was a great canonist, an able statesman, a dexterous courtier, and a favourer of learned men. He always hated Cardinal Wolsey, and would never stoop to him, esteeming it below the dignity of his See. He was not so peevishly engaged to the learning of the schools as others were, but set up and encouraged a more generous way of knowledge; yet he was a severe persecutor of those whom he thought heretics, and inclined to believe idle and fanatical people.” As

“(1533) Archbishop Cranmer seems to have chiefly dwelt at Lambeth; he exchanged, as has been before observed, several manor-houses with King Henry VIII. and was frequently at Croydon \*. His arms on the South East win-

an instance of this, the bishop alludes to his conduct respecting the notable imposture of the Maid of Kent.

*Hist. of the Reform. b. 2, p. 123.*

\* Strype also has the following memorial of him :—“ It was in the month of August, 1532, that William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, died, a wise and grave man, a great patron of the most learned Erasmus, and once Lord Chancellor of England; who seemed to foresee, and foretell, or at least to conjecture, that Thomas Cranmer should succeed him; as judging him, in his own mind, the fittest person for the King’s and Church’s service, in that juncture, to enter upon that See. For that truth, methinks we may pick out of those malicious words of Harpsfield, in his Ecclesiastical History, viz. that Archbishop Warham should say; ‘ That a Thomas should succeed him, who by a loose and remiss indulgence of a licentious sort of life granted to the people, and by unsound doctrines, would more disgrace the church of Canterbury, and all the rest of the church of England, than Thomas the Martyr did amplify it by his martyrdom. And that he admonished his nephew and namesake William Warham, Archdeacon of Canterbury, that if any Thomas should succeed in the See, while he lived, he should not by any means enter into his service.

*Life of Cranmer, p. 14.*

It seems that he summoned all the prebendaries and preachers to appear before him on a certain Trinity Sunday,

dow of the guard-chamber seem to shew that he repaired this house. The following Bishops were consecrated by him in his chapel at Croydon, viz.

“ 1552, June 26th John Taylor, s. t. p. Bishop of Lincoln ; with the assistance of Nicholas (Ridley) Bishop of London, and John (Scory) Bishop of Rochester\*.

“ 1553, May 6th John Harley, s. t. p. Bishop of Hereford Nicholas (Ridley) Bishop of London, and Robert (Aldrich) Bishop of Carlisle assisting †.

“ (1555) I meet with but one act dated at Croydon of Cardinal Pole, whose chief residence was at Lambeth and Westminster. A very remarkable medal, and the only one to be found amongst those of the Popes relating to England, was struck in his time, and must not be omitted, because this Cardinal appears upon it. It is a silver medal, struck by Pope Julius the third, on the reconciliation of England to the See of Rome in 1552, engraven amongst Lord Pembroke's Coins, pl. 4. t. 34.

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in his consistory at Croydon, and that he there argued with them, instructed, rebuked, and exhorted them.

*Ibid.* p. 108.

\* Reg. Cranmer, fol. 335.

† *Ibid.* fol. 583.

On one Side the Pope's Head,  
IVLIUS TERTIUS PONT. MAX. A. V. i. e. Anno Quinto.

Reverse.

ANGLIA RESURGES.

Exergue.

VT NVNC,  
NOVISSIMO  
DIE.

“ The reverse of which medal is thus described in Molinet's *Historia Summorum Pontificum per eorum Numismata*. Paris, 1679, folio, p. 60.

“ In hoc autem nummo ipsa, viz. Maria Regina, depingitur, quæ Pontificem prona veneratur, astante Polo Cardinale, stipante Carolo quinto Cæsare, Philippo Secundo Hispaniarum Rege, quem maritum habuit, comite cum sua matre. Hic autem nummus gratulatur Angliæ modo ab errore in puem inciderat resurgenti, ut aliquando posset a morte æterna resurgere in novissimo iudicii die.

“ (1559) The great and good Archbishop Parker, who succeeded him, resided mostly at Lambeth; but was often at his House at Croydon, where he had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth and all her retinue, consisting of the principal nobility of this kingdom. Her majesty came here from her palace at Green-

wich, on Wednesday the 14th of July, 1573, and staid with all her attendants seven days; after which she went a progress into Kent, and was again most magnificently entertained at Canterbury, by this worthy Prelate in his palace there, on Monday the 7th of September, which happened to be the Queen's birth day\*.

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\* It should seem that her Majesty was so well pleased with her entertainment, that she intended the Archbishop the honour of another visit in the succeeding year; as appears from the following paper containing the arrangement of the reception of the Queen's retinue, copied from the original written by Mr. Bowyer, Gentleman of the Black Rod, presented by the Rev. Mr. Birch, to Archbishop Herring, and bound up in the M.S. copy of Ducarel's History of Croydon, in the Library at Lambeth.

- Lodgings at Croyden, the Busshope of Canterbury's House, bestowed as followeth, the 19th of Maye, 1574.
- The Lord Chamberlayne (Thomas Radclyffe, Earl of Sussex) at his old lodgings.
- The Lord Treasurer (William Cecil, Lord Burleigh) wher he was.
- The Lady Marques (Paulet Marchioness of Winchester) at the nether end of the great chamber.
- The Lady Warwick wher she was.
- The Erle of Lecester (Robert Dudley) wher he was.
- The Lord Admyrall (Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Admiral) at the nether end of the great chamber.
- The Lady Howard wher she was.
- The Lord of Honsdare wher he was.

“ Archbishop Parker’s arms are painted on the bow window of the guard-chamber of this Palace.

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Mr. Secretary Walsingham wher Mr. Smith (afterwards Sir Thomas, and Secretary of State) was.  
 The Lady Stafforde wher she was  
 Mr. Henedge (afterwards Sir Thomas, Vice Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth) wher he was.  
 Mrs. Drewrey wher the Lady Sydney was.  
 Ladis and Gentywomen of the Privy Chamber ther olde.  
 Mrs. Abbington her olde and one other small rome addid for the table.  
 The Maydes of Honor wher they were.  
 Sir George Howard wher he was.  
 The Captain of the Gard (Christopher Hatton, Esq.) wher my Lord of Oxford was.  
 The Gromes of the Privy Chamber ther olde.  
 The Esquyeres for the Body ther olde.  
 The Gentlemen Hussers ther olde  
 The Phesycos ther 2 Chambers.  
 The Queen’s Robes wher they were.  
 The Grome Porter wher he was.  
 The Clarke of the Kytchen wher he was.  
 The Wardrobe of Bedes,

For the Queen’s wayghters I cannot as yet fynde any convenyent romes to place them in, but I will doo the best yt I can to place them elsewher, but yf yt please you Sr. yt I doo remove them. The Gromes of the Pryvye Chamber, nor Mr. Drewrye have no other waye to their chambers, but to passe throue that waye agayne, that my Lady of Oxford should come. I cannot then tell wher to place Mr. Hatton; and f



“(1575) I now come to Archbishop Grindall, who appears to have sometimes resided here,

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my Lady Carewe here is no place with a chymney for her, but that she must ley abrode by Mrs. Aparry and the rest of the pryvye chambers. For Mrs. Shelton here is no romes with chymneys. I shall staye one chamber without for her. Here is as mutche as I have any wayes able to doo in this house.

From Croydon, this present Wensday mornynge,

Your Honour's alwayes most bownden,

S. BOWYER.

*Of the royal visits mentioned by Ducarel, we give the following account, translated from the Latin of Archbishop Parker himself.*

On the 14th of July, which in that year happened to be on a Wednesday, Queen Elizabeth left her palace at Greenwich, and proceeded to Croydon. There she sojourned with her suite seven days, at the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. From thence she removed to the house of Sir Percival Hart, Knight, from which place, after a stay of three days, she went to her palace at Knole. Having remained there five days, she arrived at Birling; and after being entertained three days by the Lord Abergavenny, proceeded on the first of August, to another mansion of the same nobleman, situated at Erith, where she remained six days, and then went on to the house of Master Culpepper, at Bedgebury; and from thence on the day following, she departed for Hampsted, and was entertained by Master Guilford, shortly afterwards.

but how often cannot be determined by his Register; for from his time, the names of the

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created a knight; and having there past three days, she arrived at Rye, a sea-port town in Sussex; which, it is simply said, had never before been visited by a king or queen: having continued there three days, she made another visit of three days at Sisinghurst, at the house of Master Baker, upon whom she afterwards conferred the honour of knighthood. Then on the 17th of August, which was on a Monday, she was splendidly entertained by Master Thomas Wotton, at a farm called Bocton Maleherb; after two days, she went to the house of Master Tufton Hotheheld; and having passed two other days there, she arrived at her own residence at Westenhanger, which is intrusted to the care of the Lord Buckhurst: she staid there four days. Then having hastened to Dover, and dined on the road in Sandown Castle, she ascended the heights of Folkston. There the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was at that time staying at Beakesborn, and the Lord Baron Cobham, Warden of the Cinq Ports, with a large number of their household gave her Majesty the meeting. More than three hundred Knights and Gentlemen of Kent, with their companies of servants on horseback, assembled upon the spot. With this retinue, extending from the summit of Folkston Hill almost to the confines of the town, the Queen passed into Dover, at the entrance of which, the chief magistrate of the town, called the Mayor, and the Aldermen, attended by three hundred soldiers under arms, received the Queen, and towards night conducted her Majesty to Dover; at the same time, frequent discharges of cannon from the castle, the ships, and other fortified stations, resounded like thunder in the air. This visit of her Majesty, which occurred on Tuesday the 25th of August, was celebrated by the Archbishop, the Nobles, the Knights and Gen-

places from whence all ordinary acts were sped  
are omitted (which before were always prefixed

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lemen of Kent, all forming a very numerous assemblage. The Queen remained at Dover six days, then she advanced to Sandwich, where, having been handsomely received by the Mayor and Aldermen, she remained three days; and on the following day, which was on the third of September, having dined at Wingham in her way, she reached Canterbury at a little after three o'clock in the afternoon. Her entrance by the Western gate of the Cathedral church, was greeted by one of the scholars of the grammar-school, with a Latin oration; when this was finished, and she had fallen upon her knees, the customary service was performed by the Archbishop, the Bishops of Lincoln and Rochester, and the Suffragan of Dover, on the occasion of her Majesty's arrival; afterwards the Dean, together with the Prebendaries, the Canons, the Ministers, and the Choir of the Cathedral, and some of the Singers of the chapel, preceded her through the choir to her oratory, as she followed under a canopy supported by four Knights; having returned from thence after evening prayers, she returned through the city to her palace, which was anciently called the Palace of Augustine. And on Sunday she went again in her coach, through the streets, to the same church. On that day the Dean preached; and when he had concluded, she returned in her coach by the same way to the palace; but on the day following, which was the 7th of September, being invited by the Archbishop, she came to the Archiepiscopal palace with all her retinue. That day was the Queen's birth-day. For in the year of our Lord 1533, and the 25th year of the reign of her Father, Henry VIII. on the 7th of September, which on that year fell on a Sunday, she was born at Greenwich, forty years before this banquet of the Archbishop, and at the same hour in which she feasted, that

to the dates), except only in commissions for life, or acts of very great consequence ; for

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is to say, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. In this very sumptuous entertainment, given by the Archbishop, which she solemnized in the very day and hour of her birth, when she had reached her fortieth year, this order was observed. Noblemen only ministered to the Queen ; who, after she had washed her hands, advanced to the upper part of the Archbishop's hall, and at the middle of a very spacious table took her seat upon an ancient marble chair, hung with drapery, embroidered with gold, under a most costly, and resplendantly golden royal canopy ; then Count Retius, Marshall of France, who a short time before, attended by a hundred gentlemen, had come from the King of France to Canterbury, as Envoy to the Queen, together with the Sieur Motus, the same King's Ambassador to her Majesty, sat down at the extremity of the table, on the Queen's right hand, with their faces turned to the Queen, and their backs to the hall, that they might the more conveniently and freely converse ; and four illustrious Ladies, the Marchioness of Northampton, the Countess of Oxford, the Countess of Lincoln, and the Countess of Warwick, occupied the other extremity of the table on the Queen's left. The Queen was waited upon by the Squires, called pensioners ; the French Envoy and Ambassador, the Marchioness and the Countesses by the Royal Yeomen of the guard. Two rows of the most delicate dishes, consisting of flesh and fish, were served up, besides a third, composed of the most choice pastry. All the other tables in the hall were filled with guests. At those next to the Queen on the right hand, there sat with the Archbishop the privy Counsellors, together with certain illustrious Ladies and Gentlemen ; and among them principally those who had accompanied Count Retius from France ; on the left sat Noblemen

for which reason I must have recourse to the best historians for the remaining account of this house.

“ The following Bishops were consecrated in the Chapel at Croydon, viz.

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and Ladies of high rank. At the more remote tables were seated the Mayor of Canterbury, with the Elders of the city, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the county of Kent. And all those were waited upon during the whole entertainment, by the domestic servants of the Archbishop.

In the mean time, when many spectators had entered, and had almost filled up the middle space of the Hall, the Queen desired that they might be removed, and that they should retire to the sides of the Hall, that she might behold the full length of it, and the guests seated at all the tables. When the banquet was over, and all the company had risen as the tables were removed, the Queen held a private conversation at the long table, with Retius, the Envoy, and the Sieur Motus, the French Ambassador, whilst in the interim, the Nobles danced to instruments of music; and a short time after, the Queen ascended by a private passage into the Archbishop's gallery; there with the above-named Envoy she continued her conference till near night; she then sent for the Archbishop, and expressed to him the pleasure she had received, and her acknowledgment of the respect shewn her in the Entertainment of that day; and having taken leave, she returned in her coach to her palace.

*De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ, Edit.  
Drake, pp. 553, 554, 555.*

“ August 2, 1579. This Archbishop being assisted by John, Elmer, London ; John, Young, Rochester ; consecrated John Woolston, Bishop of Exeter\*.

“ September, 18, 1580. He being assisted as before, consecrated John Watson D. D. Bishop of Winchester, and William Overton, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry†.

“ September 3, 1581. With the same assistants he consecrated John Bullingham, D. D. Bishop of Gloucester‡.

“ (1583) Archbishop Whitgift had a great affection for this town, and resided very much in this house, which in his Register is first called Palatium, on the 9th July, 1599, in the act of the dedication of the Chapel of his noble Hospital.

“ (1604) I have found no acts of Archbishop Bancroft dated from Croydon.

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\* Strype's Life of Grindal, p. 241.

† Ibid. 242.

‡ Ibid. 267.

“(1610) Archbishop Abbott resided a good deal in this Palace. In the year 1617, this Archbishop being at Croydon the day the book of Sports was ordered to be read in the churches, he flatly forbade it to be read there, which King James was pleased to wink at, notwithstanding the daily endeavours that were used to irritate the King against him\*.

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\* Complete History of England, vol. ii. p. 709. Strype's Life of Grindal.

Archbishop Abbot was the son of a weaver, and was born at Guildford, in Surrey. He was sent to the grammar-school there, and from thence to Baliol college Oxford, where he became a Fellow. He was afterwards master of University college. In the year 1590, he became Dean of Winchester, and in the following year was Vice-chancellor of Oxford. He was one of the divines employed in the present translation of the Bible. He was successively Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury. Upon some occasions he was a courageous opponent of the Court, of which the circumstance above mentioned, affords an instance. A melancholy accident occurred to him in the latter part of his life. When at the residence of Lord Loach, as he was amusing himself in the Park with a cross bow, he unfortunately, shot the keeper instead of the deer; a commission was in consequence appointed, to examine whether this event should disqualify him for exercising the functions of Primate; the king, who was to determine the matter, decided in the negative. The Archbishop was so much afflicted by the sad occurrence, that during the remainder of his life he observed a monthly fast on Tuesday, the day on which it happened; he

“ September 7, 1628, Leonard Mawe, D. D. and Walter Curll, D. D. were consecrated, the first, Bishop of Bath and Wells ; the other, Bishop of Rochester, in the Chapel at Croydon, by this Archbishop, assisted by Richard, Neile, Wenton ; John, Buckridge, Ely ; and Francis, White, Carlisle † ;

“ October 24, 1630, This Archbishop, assisted by Richard, Neile, Winchester ; Theophilus, Field, St. David's ; Richard, Corbet, Oxford ; and John, Bowle, Rochester ; consecrated William Peirse, D. D. Bishop

also allowed the Keeper's widow £ 20 per annum. He attended King James on his death-bed ; and assisted at the coronation of Charles I. In 1627, he was commanded by the King to license an Assize Sermon, preached by Dr, Sibthorpe, which he refused to do ; on account of some reprehensible matter which it contained. For this disobedience he was confined to his house near Canterbury, and his office was put into commission ; he was, however, restored upon the meeting of Parliament, but never quite recovered the Royal favor. He was a strict Calvinist, and much inclined to favor the Puritans. He died at Croydon in 1633, and was buried in the church of the Holy Trinity at Guildford, where he endowed an Hospital.

His works are chiefly Polemical, except a Geographical Description of the World.

• Reg. Abbott, pars ii. fol. 156.



of Peterborough, in his Chapel at Croydon\*.

“ He was succeeded by

(1633) Archbishop Laud, who in 1634 appointed Sir Edmund Scott, Knight, and Samuel Bradford, B. D. his Commissaries to visit the Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Croydon, founded by Archbishop Whitgift †.

“ This Archbishop, Laud, did most certainly improve this Palace; his arms are to be seen in the North window of the guard-chamber, and also in the Chapel. In his trial pages 59 and 60, I find a long account of the painted glass windows in Lambeth Chapel: and this short one in that at Croydon, page 61, Browne, his joiner, being examined at the Lord's Bar against his will, confessed upon his oath, that in the Chapel at Croydon there was an old broken crusifix in the window, which he, by the Archbishop's direction, caused to be repaired and made complete; which picture was there remaining very lately; for which worke

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\* Reg. Abbott, pars iii. fol. 23.

† See page 93.

Master Prynne found the Glazier's bill, discharged by the Archbishop himself, among others of his papers. He likewise put up an Organ in the Chapel, as appears by his will, a copy of which is preserved in the manuscript library at Lambeth.

“ This will, dated January 13, 1643, was not proved till January 8, 1661, by Dr Bailey President of St. John Baptist's College, Oxford; by it the Archbishop leaves to the poor of Canterbury, Lambeth, and Croydon, £10. each. ‘ Item to Mr Cobb, my Organ that is at Croyden.’

“ In the times of anarchy and confusion which ensued after the death of Archbishop Laud, this palace, with the estate about it, was wrested from the See of Canterbury, and offered to sale; a particular survey for that purpose (wherein the materials of this house, which was to be taken down and sold, were valued at £1200) being made the 17th of March, 1646; to which time the palace, and every thing that belonged to it, had been leased by the then ruling powers to the Earl of Nottingham; after which the possession of it fell to Sir William Brereton, Colonel-general for the Cheshire forces, who turned the

Chapel into a Kitchen, which I suppose continued in that condition till the Restoration in

“ (1660), When Archbishop Juxon repaired and fitted it up in a handsome decent manner, as appears by his arms in several parts of it, and in the North window of the guard-chamber. His successor,

“ (1663) Archbishop Sheldon, retired hither in the latter part of his life, after the dreadful plague of London, during which time he continued at Lambeth, and with his diffusive charity preserved great numbers alive. He died in this palace November the 9th, 1677, in the 80th year of his age\*.

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\* This very eminent and munificent prelate, was born in the year of our Lord, 1598, at Stanton, in the county of Stafford, and entered of Trinity College Oxford, in 1613; in 1622 he was elected fellow of All Souls, and became chaplain to Lord Coventry, who was keeper of the Great Seal. He made him prebendary of Gloucester, and recommended him to King Charles. I. The King made him Vicar of Hackney, and Rector of Ickford and Newington. In 1635 he was chosen Warden of All Souls; during the civil wars he continued attached to the King, and attended as one of his Commissioners at the Treaty of Uxbridge, where he argued warmly for the King and the Church; hence he was afterwards imprisoned by the Parliament for six months, and deprived of

“ The learned Mr. Henry Wharton, who has numerated his works of piety and charity, mentions amongst other repairs of his house at Fulham, Lambeth, and Croydon, £4500 ; and as his arms appear in the North window of the guard chamber, I make no doubt of his improving this palace.

“ I pass over his successors Archbishop Sancroft, and Archbishop Tillotson, who I believe, did not at all reside here, to come to

“ (1694) Archbishop Tenison, whose residence I can say nothing of, but his regard

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his Wardenship and Lodgings. He was liberated by the Reforming Committee October 24, 1648, on condition that he should not come within five miles of Oxford. In the Restoration, he was replaced in his wardenship, made Master of the Savoy, Dean of the Chapel-royal, and Bishop of London ; and in 1603, Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1667, he was chosen Chancellor of the University of Oxford, but lost King Charles the Second's favor, by honestly advising him to dismiss his mistress, Barbara Villiers.

By his own particular directions, he ordered his body to be buried in a very private manner, and near to that of his predecessor, Archbishop Whitgift, in the church of Croydon.

He was a person of a generous and charitable mind, and expended, as appears by his books of accounts, in private and public benefactions, £66,000.

for this town was manifested by his founding a charity school at Croydon. His successor,

“(1715) Archbishop Wake, resided here several summers, and considerably improved this Palace. He rebuilt the great gallery, leading to the garden; and out of the peculiar love which he bore to this Palace, and regard to every thing that appertained to it, hath preserved a pane of glass which was formerly in one of the windows of the gallery, and is now carefully deposited in a neat shagreen case, in the manuscript library at Lambeth.

“(1736) Archbishop Potter seldom resided here, but

“(1447) Archbishop Herring at a very great expense, completely repaired and fitted up this Palace, furnished it neatly, and improved and laid out the gardens in a most elegant taste.”

## CHAP. XIII.

*Observations upon the Buildings of Croydon Palace.*

**T**O the preceding account we beg to add some further particulars respecting this antique structure, drawn up by the same learned author.

“The mansion houses of the nobility in former times” says Dr. Ducarel, “very much resembled the old colleges in our universities. They generally consisted of one large court, containing a chapel, a hall, a buttery, kitchen, &c. besides other convenient and necessary apartments, among which a long gallery is not to be omitted.

“All these are to be found in the palace of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury at Croydon. The hall and adjoining offices, as also the guard-chamber, are of Stone; the rest

of the apartments are brick, and together form a large and handsome square or quadrangle.

“ This palace having been built at different times, before I enter into an enquiry concerning the different ages of its several parts, it becomes necessary for me to say something about brick buildings in general.

“ It is a matter of some difficulty to ascertain the antiquity of brick buildings in England. Some antiquaries are of opinion there are none such older than King Henry the Seventh's time, whilst others carry them back as far as Henry the sixth. The oldest brick building I can remember to have seen, except the East and West side of the great courts of this palace, is Eton College, of which some part yet remains, undoubtedly built in the time of its founder, though the College itself was not built till long afterwards.

“ But I must be understood as speaking here of structures built entirely with bricks; otherwise this notion of brick buildings being so modern as the time of King Henry the sixth, will at first sight, appear a little strange to those who have heard of roman bricks. But the difficulty will vanish when it is considered, that almost all the roman brick that has hitherto been discovered, as at Dover, St. Albans,

Kingsbury Church in Middlesex\*, &c. has been used in buildings of stone, and is generally found mixed with it.

“ If it be asked, what other materials churches could anciently be built with? I answer, with flint; as in Kent, Sussex, and other Counties; or else with wood, as the old church still extant at Greensted, in Essex, testifies †.

“ If it be enquired, what materials houses were then built with? I answer that religious houses, or colleges, designed to continue for ever, were built either with stone, or with clunch, a species of rough stone, which, though soft when first dug, in time becomes extremely hard and durable; as appears from buildings belonging to several of the old Colleges at Cambridge: and that the houses of the lower sort of people were built with mud, and those of the gentry with wood and plaister, of which sort many are yet remaining in England.

\* Kingsbury church, near the Edgware road, stands in a Roman camp, and is built with Roman bricks mixed with stone.

† Greensted church, engraven by the Society of Antiquaries, vol. ii. pl. 7. That this church would endure a very long time, appears by an old house, now called the Half Moon, near Magdalen College, Cambridge, which hath upon one of its beams, a date as old as King Edward III. viz. 1332.



“ Upon the whole, I am at present inclinable to think, that building entirely with brick was not introduced in England, till some time in the reign of King Henry the sixth, and that the East and West part of the great court, of this Palace were some of the first brick buildings of that age.

“ I now come to the Palace, and must observe that the manor of Croydon hath belonged ever since the conquest, to the Archbishops of Canterbury, who have for a long time been possessed of a house in this town; and this first house, I apprehend, stood on the very spot where the present does, which hath been substituted in the room of the former.

“ The East and West sides of the great court are the oldest brick buildings I remember to have seen. The doors and windows are narrow at the top. The rooms on the West side, up stairs, (next to a passage which leads to all the chambers), are square, consisting of a little window, and chimney only; those on the East side are of the same size, but have a closet adjoining to several of them without any chamber.

“ In this last side there are several stair-cases; the West side has but one; and that is

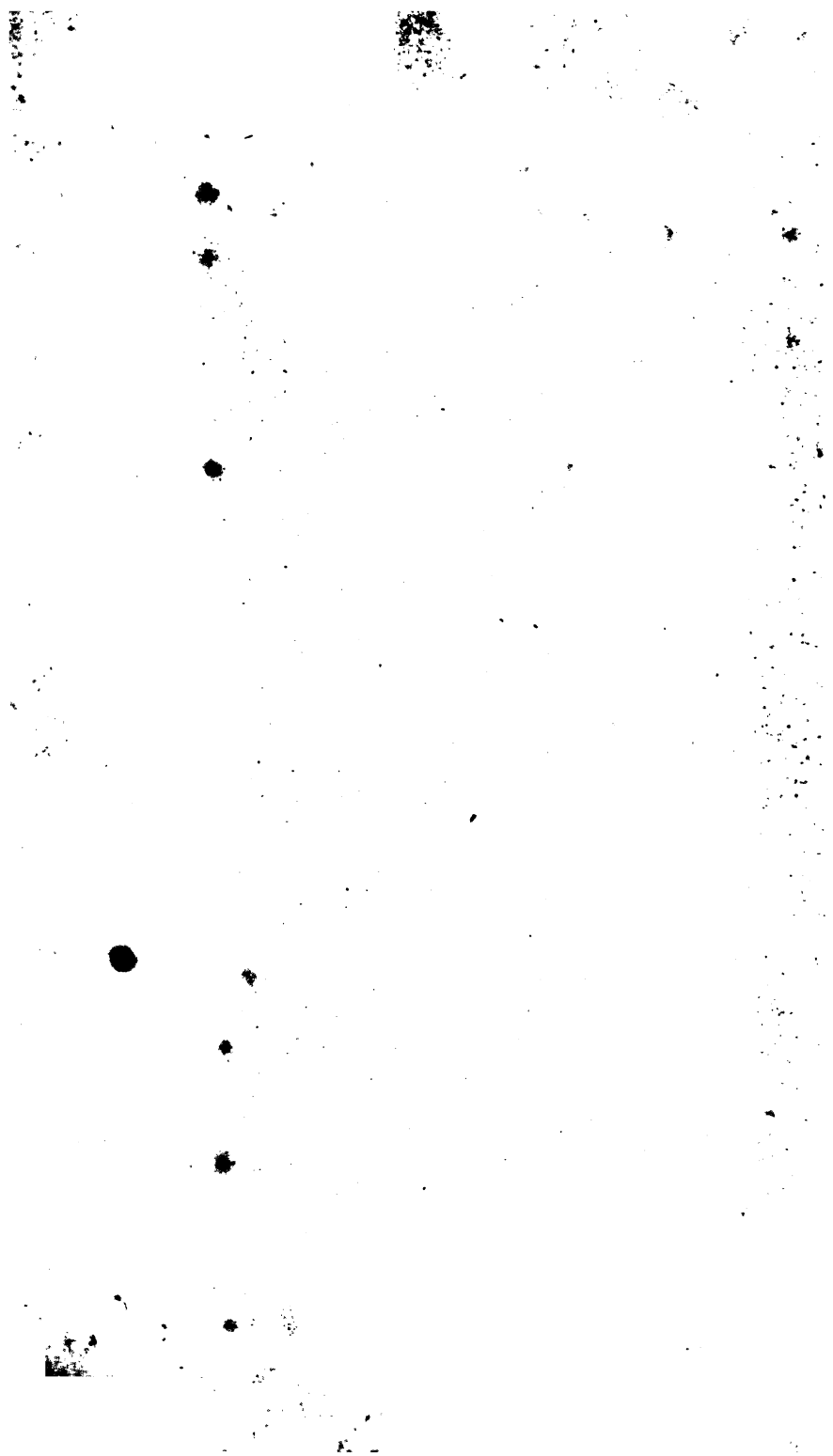


C. E. Bisset, del.

J. Gray, sculp.

*South View of 'Croydon Palace'*

Pub. Jan<sup>y</sup> 12, 1818, by W<sup>m</sup> Arman, Printer, Croydon.



all the difference I can find between these two, which I suppose were built at the same time; the East side being probably designed for the Archbishop's constant attendants, and the West for strangers who came here casually. The form of these two buildings, the make of the doors and windows, the very little ones next the church-yard, in short, the whole taken together, sufficiently denote the antiquity, and incline me to think that these two sides are the oldest brick buildings in the Palace, and that they were built some time in the beginning of the reign of Henry the sixth.

“ I come now to the Hall, which has been greatly improved by his present Grace\*. The porch thereof appears to be much older than the hall itself, from the make of the arches of the doors, which are of the old mitred, or pointed sort.

“ At the upper end of the hall are the arms of King Edward the Confessor, impaled with those of France and England.

“ The arms of Archbishop Stafford are placed at the East end, in the most conspicu-

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\* Archbishop Herring.

ous part, and the same arms joined to those of the See of Canterbury, are placed on the South side.

“ There are also on the North East, and South sides of this hall, those of Humphry Stafford, Earl of Stafford, father to the Archbishop. These arms incline me to think that this hall was built by Archbishop Stafford, in the room of the old one, which might be too small for him ; if so, this hall cannot be older than the time of King Henry the Sixth. In the middle there was, not a long time since, a fire-place, and over it a lanthorn, as in some of the old colleges of the Universities.

“ The Buttery and Kitchen adjoining to it, appear to me, by the make of the windows, and the form of the building, not older than the time of King Richard II. By whom they were built I have not been able to discover.

The next great room to be taken notice of, is the Guard-chamber, probably built by Archbishop Arundel, whose arms appear upon the North corbell, joining to those of the See of Canterbury, and also by themselves, upon the South corbell of the same room ; where are likewise to be seen, in the window, the arms of Archbishops Cranmer, Parker, Laud, Juxon,

and Sheldon, who very likely repaired this room and the palace from time to time. I therefore think this guard-chamber was built in the reign of King Henry IV. or the beginning of that of King Henry V. at the latest.

“ I come now to the Dining Room ; and shall consider that, the adjoining apartments, the rooms, and the offices underneath, as being one body of building. The Dining Room is of brick ; the ceilings of some of the rooms underneath, are of wood, and very low ; the windows below stairs but small ; and though they are not of the same make as those of the East and West sides of the great court, yet I take this building to be near as old, and to have been built some time in the reign of King Henry VI. It hath been so frequently repaired and altered by the several Archbishops of this See, that there are at present, few or no marks left to ascertain the time when it was first erected.

“ The long gallery was rebuilt by Archbishop Wake.—As to the Chapel, there were formerly two, if not three, in this palace, In the Register I meet with some ordinations in the principal chapel, and some in the chapel of the manor of Croydon ; and in the time of Archbishop Courtney, I find one ordination in the private

chapel, towards the garden, lately built by him. The present chapel stands so conveniently, that I presume it is situated where the principal one formerly was. Who built it I know not; but it was certainly beautified and improved by the Archbishops Laud and Juxon, whose arms are placed in several parts of it.

When this palace is viewed from the church-yard, there appears upon it a cross at one end, and the cross keys at the other, in the brick work; but I do not know the meaning of those marks; perhaps the cross was designed to denote the relation of this place to the See of Canterbury; and the cross keys to shew the power of the church, in binding and loosing the members thereof\*.

“ I must not omit the gateway and porter’s Lodge, which I take to be no older than the time of King Henry VII. at least the gateway does in my opinion greatly resemble the gateways of that age.”

Archbishop Herring expended above £6000, in repairing and beautifying the Palaces and

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\* The cross is the symbol of Christianity; the keys of St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, and the Rock on which Christianity is founded.

Gardens of Croydon and Lambeth. He died of a decline on the 13th of March 1757, in the 63d year of his age, and was buried in a private manner in Croydon Church, as he had desired in his will. His executor was sued for dilapidations, although the Archbishop had laid out so much money in ornaments, and substantial repairs; the suit, however was not concluded in the life time of Archbishop Hutton, and Archbishop Secker recovered the dilapidations amounting to £1564 4 11.

In the time of Archbishop Herring, the ancient alms, commonly called the Dole, regularly given at Lambeth, was distributed at the gate of Croydon Palace. This Dole was given to thirty poor persons, three times a week, to ten persons at a time, each receiving upwards of two pounds weight of beef, a pitcher of broth, a half quartern loaf, and two pence in money.

Dr. Hutton was Archbishop of Canterbury but a few months, and never resided at Lambeth; the only public act he did there, was the consecration of Dr. Terrick, Bishop of Peterborough. In the summer of 1757 he resided at Croydon, and it would seem that he intended to live occasionally at that palace, for in his will he desired to be buried either at Lambeth or at Croydon. This prelate was the lineal



descendant of Dr. Mathew Hutton, who was born of indigent Parents in Lancashire in the year 1529; and who having become Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, in the University; and was afterwards successively Dean of York, Bishop of Durham, and Archbishop of York. Dr Hutton, of whom we now speak, was of St. John's College Cambridge; was first, Bishop of Bangor, then, Archbishop of York, and lastly, Archbishop of Canterbury, April 20, 1757. On Thursday, March 16, 1758, he was at St Lawrence church with the governors of the London Hospital, and went from thence to the House of Lords, where he was also on the Friday; he was taken ill on the Saturday with an inflammation in his bowels, and died the next night at his house, in Duke-street, Westminster. His body was deposited in Lambeth church, in a vault, at a short distance from the communion-table, which vault had originally been made for the lady of Archbishop Wake, who was afterwards removed to Croydon; in it Mrs. Potter also had lain some time, till she was likewise carried to Croydon, where both these ladies were placed near the remains of their respective husbands.

Upon a handsome monument, erected by his two daughters in the church of Lambeth, is the following Epitaph:—

Infra conduntur Reliquiæ  
 MATTHÆI HUTTON, S. T. P.  
 Episcopi Bangorensis. A. D. 1743.  
 Deinde Archiepiscopi Eboracensis, 1747. Tandem  
 Cantuariensis, 1757. Qui obiit 19 Martii,  
 1758, ætatis suæ, 65.  
 Et MARIE, uxoris ejus, quæ obiit 13 Maii, A. D. 1779,  
 Ætatis suæ 86.  
 Duabus relictus filiis, quæ pietatis ergo monumentum hoc  
 utrique parenti posuerunt, A. D. 1781.

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Beneath are deposited the Remains of  
 MATHEW HUTTON, S. T. P.  
 Bishop of Bangor, A. D. 1743. Afterwards,  
 Archbishop of York, 1747. Finally, of Canterbury, 1757.  
 Who died on the 19th of March, 1758, in the  
 65th year of his age,  
 And of MARY, his Wife, who died  
 On the 13th of May, A. D. 1779, in the  
 86th year of her age.  
 Leaving two daughters, who, in filial piety have raised this  
 Monument to the memory of their parents,  
 A. D. 1781,

As neither of the Archbishops Secker or  
 Cornwallis resided at Croydon, this Palace fell  
 very much to decay ; and in the year 1780, an  
 act of parliament was obtained, “ For vesting  
 in trustees the capital messuage, with the ap-  
 purtenances, at Croydon, in the County of  
 Surrey, known by the name of the Palace of  
 the Archbishop of Canterbury, and two closes

near thereto adjoining, in trust, to sell the same; and for disposing of and applying the money to arise thereby, and received on account of the dilapidations thereof, and other money, in the manner and for the purposes therein mentioned."

It is stated in the preamble of the act, I. That the Palace was in so low and unwholesome a situation, and in many respects so incommodious and unfit to be the habitation of an Archbishop of Canterbury, that few of the Archbishops had of late years been able to reside there, and the same was then unfit to be their habitation. 2. That there then stood on the books of the South Sea Company £5402 3 3 old South Sea annuities, in the names of Frederick, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and Richard Maurice Jones, Gent. deceased, in trust for the See, as stock which had been formerly purchased with money allowed by the commissioners for building Westminster bridge as a compensation to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, for the loss they sustained by destroying the horse-ferry from Lambeth to Mill-bank, the dividends whereof, amounting to £162 1 2, had been received by the Archbishops of Canterbury for their own use and benefit. 3. That there was also standing in the name of the Archbishop £1564 4 11

3 per cent. consolidated Bank Annuities, purchased by him in May, 1769 with the monies received by him for dilapidations at Croydon, and which, with the accumulated interest, amounted to £2360 3 4. That the Archbishop had lately purchased the leasehold interest in a farm belonging to the See of Canterbury, called Park Hill, most pleasantly situated within half a mile or thereabouts of the town of Croydon, and very proper for building on part thereof, a new palace for the use of the said Archbishop and his successors, in lieu of the palace of Croydon.—These facts having been proved to the satisfaction of Parliament, the act received the royal assent in the year 1780; and the trustees were thereby enabled to sell the palace, either together, or in parcels, or to pull down the buildings and sell the materials; and on payment of the purchase-money, to convey the same in fee to the purchaser. After payment of the charge of procuring the act, and the expenses of sale, the residue of the purchase-money, with the produce of the South Sea annuities, to be laid out in three per Cent. consolidated Bank annuities, which, with the sums then standing in that particular stock, was directed to be transferred to the name of the accountant general of the high court of Chancery, till the same should be paid out for the purpose of building a palace on part of the

said Park Hill farm, for the residence of the Archbishop and his successors, in lieu of the palace at Croydon, in such manner as the Lord Chancellor, Lord keeper, or Lord Commissioners should direct ; the accumulated interest in the mean time to be added to the capital stock ; the receipt of the trustees to be a good discharge to the purchasers, and the receipt of the Cashier of the bank, with the certificate of the Accountant General, to be a good discharge of the trustees. All that part of Park Hill farm, late in the tenure of John Stables, Esq. and the building thereon, were appropriated for the building of a new palace, and for a demesne to be annexed thereto ; but no lease to be made thereof by the Archbishop or his successors, for any longer time than during their respective lives ; and the Archbishop and his successors to be indemnified against all costs on account of dilapidations at Croydon.

By this Act the palace and its appurtenances, were vested in four trustees, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and the Bishops of London and Winchester for the time being ; who sold them on the 10th of October 1780, to Abraham Pitches, Esq.: (afterwards a Knight) of Streatham for the sum of £2520. The palace is now let to

persons engaged in the business of printing linen; and the garden is converted into a bleaching ground—such are the vicissitudes attending the works of earthly magnificence.



## CHAP. XIV.

*Court House—Market House.*

**I**T appears that a market house was built in Croydon chiefly at the expense of Francis Tirrel\* in the year 1566. This building having stood more than 200 years, had been long decaying, and owing to the increasing trade of the town, become inadequate to the purpose for which it was intended, was at last pulled down in the Summer of 1807, when a brass plate, taken from one of the girders, exhibited the following inscription:

This Market Howse was byylt att  
The coste and charges of Francis  
Tirrell Citizen and Grocer of Lon-  
-don who was borne in this Towne  
And departed this worlde in Sepbr. 1609.

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\* For his other benefactions, see his epitaph in the Appendix.

After the unfortunate contest which we have mentioned in a former chapter \*, Messrs Jolliffe and Banks, of Merstham, contracted to build the present court-house. It is a spacious convenient structure of stone, erected upon the scite of Francis Tirrell's market-house, and is ornamental to the town. It has a handsome cupola, containing a bell and a clock. The interior of the building consists of two large and convenient courts, with rooms for the judges, sheriffs, grand jury, and officers attendant upon them. The civil causes are tried in the upper Court, where the ladies are accommodated with a gallery. In this part of the building a court of Requests is held every fortnight, for the recovery of debts under the sum of £5.

The crown business is conducted in the court below, in which the corn market is also held every Saturday, except, of course, when his Majesty's commissioners administer justice on that day.

In the judges' room, the local magistrates assemble every market-day, to transact the business of their division.

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\* See page 59.

This Court House was finished at an enormous expense, exceeding £8000, and was first opened for the reception of the King's judges in the Summer of 1809.

*The Butter Market House.*

Archbishop Tenison had erected a building of this description for the benefit of the town of Croydon ; but after the lapse of more than a hundred years, it fell into a state of decay, and was found to be much too small for the purposes of business, on account of the great increase of population. Consequently, the present Butter Market House was erected in the year 1808, and the expense of it defrayed out of the fund which supplied the money for building the Court House\*. The trustees of Waste Lands contracted with Mr. Thomas Blake, that according to a plan and specification, he should erect and complete, for the sum of £1219, a building more spacious and convenient than the former one.

It is a handsome structure, but it seems that external appearance was more consulted than

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\* See page 55.



the purpose for which the edifice was intended. It is much too small, and we must say that in our opinion a building more adequate to the purpose might have been constructed at the same expense. It is of brick, covered with roman cement ; it has a small pediment in front, next to the High-street, having a turret and a bell at the top. The interior consists of two floors ; on the lower one of which may be found a plentiful supply of butcher's meat, bacon, cheese, vegetables, and sundry articles ; on the upper one, which is nearly level with the houses in the High-street, and supported upon arches ; purchasers may be accommodated with butter, fruit, eggs, fowls, &c. Both markets are under the direction of the trustees of Waste Lands, and thus the inhabitants of Croydon are abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions.

## CHAP. XV.

*Trade.*

**LITTLE** could be said by ancient writers respecting the trade of this place ; still however, in former times Croydon was a town of some trade, and the commodities chiefly in request were Oatmeal and Charcoal ; for the purchase of these, the markets were regularly attended by the London dealers and Innkeepers. Large quantities of Oatmeal were made here ; and the Charcoal was made from the wood upon the adjoining hills, of which we are informed there was great abundance.

But since, by means of good turnpike roads, the Canal, and the Railway, a better communication has been made through Croydon, between the interior of the County and the Metropolis, the country has been opened to trade ; and men of industry, perseverance, and property have embarked as merchants in a general course of business. They take off the produce of the Country, such as corn, seeds, hops, &c. and in return, supply both the town and neighbourhood with such articles as are principally

required. Through their assiduity the Cornmarkets have very much increased within the last few years ; and here perhaps is the best market on the Southern side of London, In Croydon are excellent shops of every description: and the different handicrafts necessary or appertaining to trade are carried on in various parts of the town. A lace manufactory conducted by machinery was established at the palace, but is now discontinued. Here are also large bleaching grounds, for calicos and cottons, which serve also for the purpose of drying them after the operation of printing.

In the year 1801 an Act of Paliament was obtained for the making and maintaining a navigable Canal from or near the town of Croydon, to join the grand surrey canal, in the parish of St Paul, Deptford ; and also for the purpose of supplying Croydon, Streatham, Dulwich, Norwood, and Sydenham, with water. For the completion of which, the Canal Company, were empowered to raise by subscription £50,000 by shares of £100 each ; and if that sum should be found insufficient, then £30,000 by additional shares ; or by mortgage : and in order to repay the subscribers, the company were authorized to charge the following rates and tonnage : For all timber, stone, coals, bricks, tiles, and all other goods and

commodities, 3d. per Ton, per mile, except dung, chalk, marle, clay, lime, compost, and all other articles which are actually required for manure, and they were to be charged only at the rate of three halfpence per mile.

The Canal after a lapse of some years was finished, but the water-works were never attempted.—The present trade on the canal consists in the conveyance of english timber, fire-stone, fuller's-earth, lime, flints, gravel, &c. to London ; and from thence, fir-timber, deals, dung, yorkshire flag-stones, coals, &c.

An Iron Railway has been made from the basin to join that extending from Merstham to Wandsworth ; which has encreased the business of the canal ; and if the present trade of it be not sufficient to remunerate the Subscribers, the work is of important utility to the public in the conveyance of heavy articles ; such as strong gravel, and flints for the repairs of the high roads about London : which articles were not procured from a distance before this canal was opened for public use.

Such then are the trading interests of the place which we have undertaken to represent ; and to conclude this department of our history, it may be truly asserted, with respect to

the commerce of Croydon, that in the process of time, industry has produced competition ; competition, improvement ; and improvement, excellence.



## CHAP. XVI.

### *Amusements.—Theatre.*

**I**N the year 1800, Mr. Fly built a Theatre upon Crown-hill, which was neatly fitted up with upper and lower boxes, pit and gallery, nearly on the plans then existing of the London Houses. Not many towns, perhaps, in the country, have a theatre exceeding this in neatness, and convenience. It was for many years under the management of Mr. Thornton, who, with a very good company, seldom failed to gratify the inhabitants of this populous town.

The theatre has lately been sold to Mr. Eliston, of the Surrey theatre, and is now engaged by Mr. Beverley, who keeps it open five or six weeks during the months of October and November. Through the medium of compe-

tent performers; he endeavours to entertain his audience with every new production of the stage; and, if he should not find himself so amply remunerated as his predecessors were, it may be that many of the good people of Croydon, at this time of pecuniary pressure, find it necessary, in paying a rigid attention to the busy concerns of trade, to forego the delights of the drama.

#### *Assemblies.*

At Croydon, are two very spacious and convenient rooms for this purpose, having orchestras and proper accommodation for the band. One of these rooms is at the King's Arms inn, and the other at the Grey-hound, where the gentry of the town, and its vicinity, have a monthly ball, with cards for the amusement of those who may not be disposed to join the dance. The expenses are defrayed by subscription, and the assemblies are held on the Monday after every full moon.

#### *Billiards.*

For the amusement of gentlemen, who may be inclined occasionally to pass an hour at

this pleasing game, Mr. Boon, at the Grey-hound has fitted up a room, and provided a very good table at great expense. The terms are, for each game, in the day time 3d. at night 6d. on account of fire and candles.

At Mr. Whiting's also is another table, where a person is always in attendance to mark the game. The terms are the same as at the Grey-hound.

### *Hunting.*

For those who are partial to this strong and healthy field diversion, Croydon is the centre of attraction, being situated in the midst of a fine sporting country, in which are several noted packs of Fox-hounds and Harriers. In the parish is Mr. Maberly's famous pack of fox-hounds, kept at Shirley; at Croham also Mr. Thomas Meager keeps a pack of harriers. At the Oaks, about three miles distant from the town, is the Earl of Derby's celebrated pack of Stag-hounds. At Merstham, six miles distant, Mr. Jolliffe keeps a pack of fox-hounds; at Beddington, two miles, and at Sanderstead, three miles from Croydon, are packs of harriers.

In the town are excellent Livery Stables, kept by Mr Morton, Mr M' Carty, and Mr Parnham ; a circumstance productive of great convenience to the numerous gentlemen who attend the field, and affording the utmost facility to this pleasurable pursuit.

The Sporting Magazine of January, 1793, gives the following account of an economical Sportsman, then, or lately before, resident at Croydon. This was Mr Osbaldeston, who was the youngest son of a gentleman of good family but small fortune in the North of England, who having imprudently married one of his Father's servants, was turned out of doors with no other fortune than a favorite hound, big with pup, whose offspring have since been a source of profit and amusement to him.

This Mr. Osbaldeston went to London, where he officiated as an attorney's clerk, and in spite of popular prejudices against the profession, is said to have been an honest man. This honest limb of the law, being married, has at least half-a-dozen children, whom, with as many couples of hounds, and a brace of hunters, he maintains . . . . . out of what? . To support himself, a wife, six children, twelve dogs, and two horses, he has not a penny more than Sixty Pounds per annum ; and, if possible,



to increase the miracle, he did this in London for many years, paying every body their own, and keeping a tight coat for Sundays and Holidays.

But to explain this seeming paradox, after the expiration of the time which Mr. Osbaldeston, owed his master, he acted as an accountant for the butchers in Clare market, who paid him in offal ; the choicest morcels of this he selected for himself and family, and with the rest he fed his hounds ; his horses were lodged in his cellar, and fed with grains which he had from a neighbouring brew-house, and on damaged corn, with which he was supplied by a corn chandler whose books he kept in order.

Once or twice a week he hunted during the season, and by giving a hare now and then to the farmers over whose grounds he sported, secured their good will and permission : besides which, several gentlemen, struck with his extraordinary economy, winked at his going over their manors with his moderate pack.

Accident, however, removed this uncommon character to Lewes, in Sussex, where on the same stipend he maintained the same family : "Curiosity," says a gentleman who paid him

a visit there, “ led me to visit this extraordinary party ; about their dinner time the two-legged part of it were clean, though not superfluously clothed, and seemed to live like brothers with the surrounding animals—it looked in short like the golden age : Mr. Osbaldeston seemed and acted like the father of the quadrupeds as well as of the bipeds, and as such decided with the utmost impartiality—For Master Jackey having taken a bone from Jowler, he commanded instant restitution,—and on the other hand, Doxy, having snatched a piece of liver from Miss Dorothea, was obliged on the spot, to restore it to the young lady.”

“ The family afterwards removed to Croydon, Surrey. His residence at Croydon, was in Pound-street, next to the chapel, where he still continued to keep his hounds in his garret, and to hunt with them as before. He had a small stable for his two horses, which he used to drive in a phæton. He continued in this situation till he died. One of his daughters is still living in the town, supporting herself by her own industry.

He is well remembered by several persons now living in Croydon, for his singularity ;

was much reduced before his death, and entirely supported by his charitable friends.

In the magazine before-mentioned, (for November, 1792) upon the subject of horse-racing, it is said, that in the reign of James I. public Races were established; and such horses as had given proofs of superior abilities, became known and celebrated. Their breed was cultivated, and their pedigrees, as well as those of their posterity (in imitation, perhaps, of the Arabian manner) were preserved and recorded with the most minute exactness.— Gateley, in Yorkshire, Theobalds, on Enfield chase, and Croydon, near London, were then the usual places for exhibitions allotted for the fleetest racers.



## CHAP. XVII.

### *Miscellaneous Matter.—Barracks.*

**I**N or about the year 1794, when sedition and treason were actively employed in attempting to overthrow the Constitution of

the country, we were indebted to that illustrious Statesman, The Right Honorable William Pitt, for his introduction of the barrack system. And accordingly at the West end of the town of Croydon, buildings were erected for the reception of five troops of horse ; they have since been enlarged, and are at present the depot and head quarters of the Royal Waggon Train, commanded by Major General Hamilton, who generally resides there.

*Volunteer Infantry, and Cavalry.*

During the late war, when those magnanimous ebullitions of zeal and patriotism, which we hope will ever characterize our countrymen, displayed their salutary influence throughout England ; Croydon was not backward in evincing her participation in the virtuous flame. In the year 1803, a body of four companies of Infantry, voluntarily enrolled themselves under the command of Major Warington, and one troop of volunteer cavalry served under the command of John Brickwood, Esq. They all conducted themselves with perseverance and honour, by maintaining a strict attention to discipline, and other departments of duty, till their country no longer required their services ; when, in common with

other sincere patriots, they were disbanded with the most grateful acknowledgments.

### *Dissenters.*

In George-street, the Independents have a neat chapel, fitted up conveniently, with seats and a gallery.

The Methodists, disciples of the doctrines of Westley, have a meeting-house at North-end.

The Anabaptists have a chapel, with an adjoining Burial-ground, in the Old Town.

The Quakers have a meeting-house in the Back-lane, with a Burial-ground; they have lately made an addition to their building.

### *The Book Society.*

This, like many others in different parts of the country, is an association for the desirable purpose of affording to many respectable and well-informed persons, who may not have the means of procuring the numerous publications of the present day, the opportunity of perusing

instructive and entertaining books. According to the rules of the society, every member pays £2 2 per annum, as a contribution, for the purchase of such books as the society may approve; which of course every subscriber is entitled to read, but necessarily for a limited time. At the expiration of every year, there is a meeting of the society, at the King's Arms, when the books are disposed of amongst the members, to each highest bidder.

#### *Tournament at Croydon.*

On the 15th of December, 1186, in the time of Henry II. at a Tournament appointed to be held at Croydon, John, the seventh Earl of Warren, met with an affliction which humbled and nearly broke his heart, though vehement and proud.

His only son, William, then in his 20th year, the sole hope of that illustrious house, went to this Tournament, and having then accepted the challenge of a Knight who boldly traversed the lists in defiance, was intercepted in his career, and slain.

This Tournament is supposed to have taken place on the firm level of Duppa's Hill.

*Watson's Lives of Earls of Warren.*

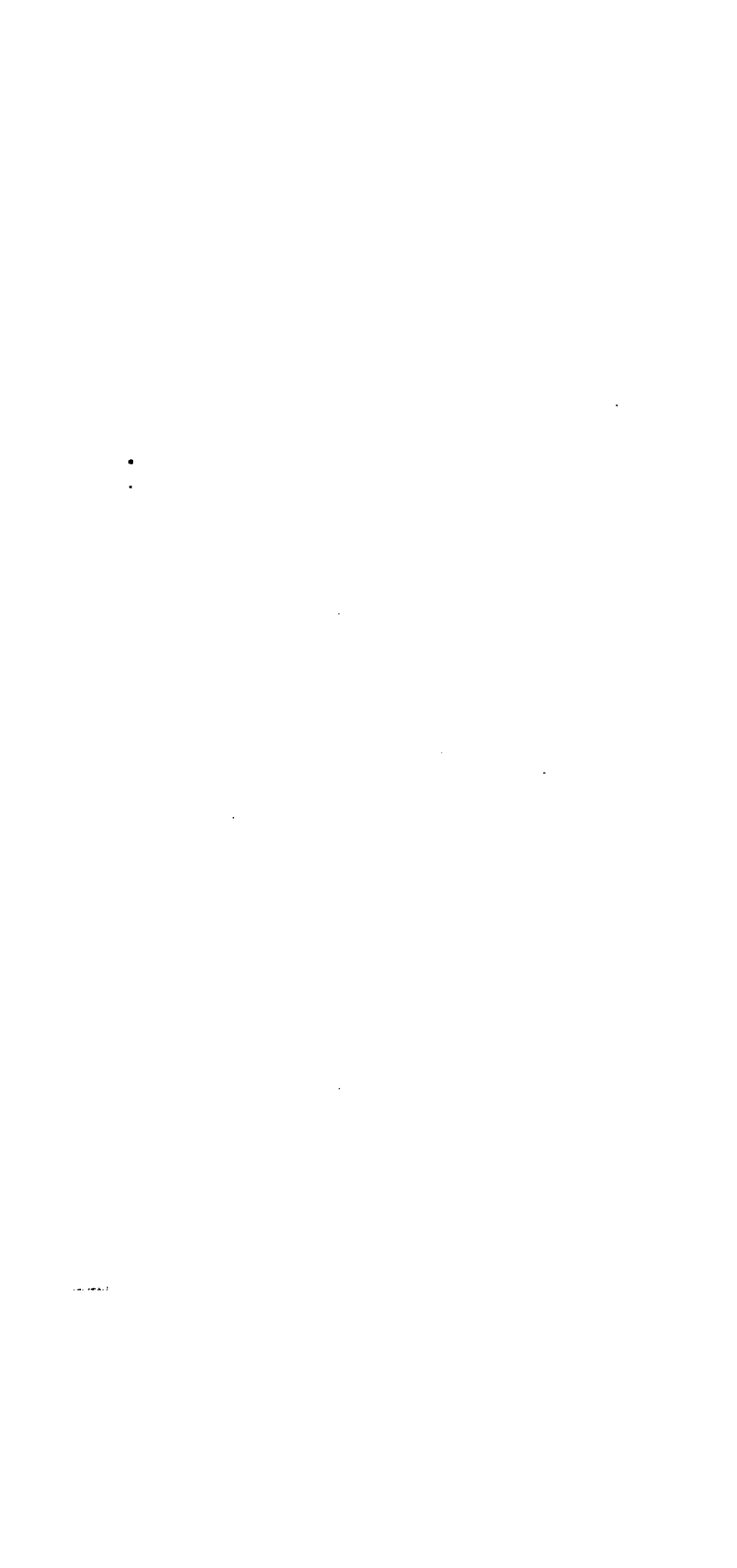
*Violent Storms.*

On the 12th May 1728, in and about Croydon, fell such a violent storm of Hail and Rain, with Thunder and Lightning, as exceed any ever known before. Several Hailstones being measured, were 8, 9, and 10 inches round. Most of the glass windows that faced the storm, were shattered ; beans, pease, &c. were quite cut off ; and the cattle were forced into the ditches, where, in consequence of the water rushing suddenly upon them, they were drowned. The vehemence of the tempest, it is said, struck the Hailstones several inches into the ground.

In 1744, much damage was done by Lightning in and near Croydon ; in Smitham Bottom, one Mark Welch, who was driving his cart there, was struck dead, and dreadfully scorched.

SKETCH  
OF  
**THE LIFE**  
OF  
THE MOST REVEREND FATHER IN GOD  
JOHN WHITGIFT, D. D.  
By Divine Providence,  
*Archbishop of Canterbury,*  
**Primate**  
OF ALL ENGLAND,  
AND  
METROPOLITAN.





## LIFE OF WHITGIFT.

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**SINCE** the celebrated Primate, Archbishop Whitgift, bears so conspicuous a part in the preceding History, we think the following Sketch may be no unacceptable addition; though the life of this eminent person has been written by two competent authors, yet, because their performances are not at present in very general circulation, we have thought that it might be agreeable to our readers to have a brief memoir at hand, to which they might turn while the memory should be yet fresh with the impression of the Archbishop's charity and munificence. We contemplate only a sketch of his life, but it is at the same time, our wish to present the reader, with so much of it as shall be adequate to suggest a correct estimation of his character, and to constitute an interesting

narrative ; with reference to the present undertaking, we cannot but apply to him the language of the elegant epitaph upon Archbishop Sheldon.

*De tanto viro pauca dicere non expedit, multa non opus est\*.*

John Whitgift was descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire ; his grandfather had numerous children, some of whom he educated as scholars, others he established in different situations of life, according to his ability. His son Henry was settled as a merchant at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, and there married Anne Dynewell, a young woman of character and good family ; the fruits of this union were a daughter, named Alice, and six sons, of whom the subject of this memoir was the eldest, born in the year 1530.

He received his earliest instruction from his uncle, Robert Whitgift, Abbot of the Monastery of Wellow, in the county of Lincoln, near Grimsby. He was impressed by a remarkable saying of his uncle, which, it would seem he remembered during the whole course of his

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\* Of so great a man to say little is not meet, to say much would be useless.

life: it was, "That they and their religion could not long continue, because (said the Abbot) I have read the whole scripture over, and over, and could never find therein that it was founded by God." And in support of his opinion, the good man usually quoted the words of our Saviour;—"Every plant which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up.—Matt. xv. 13.

Young Whitgift, having discovered great quickness of understanding, was sent by his uncle to London, and became a scholar in St. Anthony's school, boarding with his aunt, who lived in St. Paul's church-yard. She was the wife of Michael Shaller, a Verger of that church. Here he had a narrow escape of his life. It happened that he slept with another boy who was sick with the plague, and in the summer time after he had come hot and thirsty from school, seeking at the head of the bed for something to drink, he unconsciously took the urine of the diseased boy, and drank it, but fortunately with impunity; his bed-fellow died\*.

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\* This circumstance is recorded by Sir George Paule, Comptroller of Archbishop Whitgift's household, and mentioned also by Strype.

It appears that his aunt, being a rigid papist, vented her intollerant spirit upon him, when she found she could not induce him to be of her persuasion ; through the canons of Saint Pauls, she had often recommended, nay, required, that he should attend her to Mass, which he constantly refused to do. This pertinacity so irritated his aunt, who imputed all her domestic misfortunes to her entertaining a heretic, that she turned him out of doors, and exclaimed at his departure :—" That she thought at the first she had received a Saint into her house, but now she perceived he was a Devil." Being thus deprived of a home by the bigotry of his relation, he returned to his parents at Grimsby. As he had now considerably advanced in his learning, he was sent by the advice of his uncle, the abbot, to Cambridge, where he was entered first at Queen's college ; but being displeased with the education, and habits of some members in that seminary, he went afterwards to Pembroke-hall, of which the famous Ridley, afterwards Bishop of London, was master. Dr. Ridley having been informed by his tutor, Mr Bradford, that he had made great progress in his studies, and that his pecuniary means were small, on account of certain losses, which his father, as a merchant, had suffered by sea, gave him a scholarship. He was afterwards chosen a Fellow of Peter-house.

Whilst there, he was afflicted by a severe fit of illness, and by order of Dr. Pearne, the master, who highly esteemed him on account of his talents, was removed to a house near the college, that he might have the benefit of more diligent attendance. During his sickness Doctor Pearne frequently visited him, and desired that the landlady would not suffer him to want any thing, nor regard any expense for the abatement of his disorder, and recovery of his health; saying that if her patient lived he would be able to recompence her for her expenditure and trouble; and that if he died, he himself would willingly satisfy all demands. After the restoration of his health, Whitgift determined to leave the kingdom, in order to avoid certain visitors sent to the University in Queen Mary's time, for the purpose of establishing Popery, and requiring the young fellows and scholars to initiate themselves in the Popish Ministry, by taking the *Primam tonsuram*.

Doctor Pearne, upon being informed of his resolution, talked with him upon the subject, and heard from him (as he afterwards acknowledged) many sound and powerful arguments, upon which he had founded an inflexible faith in the reformed religion. The Doctor now advised him to abstain from publicly declaring

his sentiments, which might bring upon him disagreeable consequences; and signified that he, for his part, would not take any notice of the circumstance, and would so contrive matters, that he might adhere to his persuasion, without leaving the University. Of this mark of regard, Whitgift bore a grateful remembrance to his last hour.

He commenced Bachelor of Arts in the year 1553; Master of Arts in 1556; Bachelor in Divinity in 1562; and Doctor of Divinity, 1569, when he answered the Divinity Act at the commencement, and maintained the position, *Papa est illa Antichristus*. In the year 1560, having just entered into Orders, he was to preach his Act Sermon at St. Mary's, and selected for his text, the words of St. Paul, Romans i. 16; "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto Salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek." His matter, his arrangement of his subject, and his whole manner of performing this duty, obtained for him the admiration of every one present, particularly of the Vice Chancellor and Doctors.

In course of time, he resigned his Fellowship at Peterhouse, and succeeded Dr Hutton,

afterwards Archbishop of York, as master of Pembroke-hall; he was at the same time chaplain to Dr. Cox, Bishop of Ely, by whose means he became a prebendary of Ely, and had the living of Teversham, near Cambridge. He was also chosen Margaret professor of Divinity, and acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the University, that they increased the salary, from twenty marks to twenty pounds. He was afterwards appointed the Queen's professor of Divinity.

His uncommon excellence in preaching soon spread his fame far abroad; and upon the recommendation of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the lord keeper of the Great Seal, and of Sir William Cecil, principal secretary of state, and afterwards lord treasurer, he was sent for to preach before her Majesty; who was so highly pleased with his discourse and manner, that upon hearing his name was Whitgift, she said, he had a *white gift* indeed "and as his *gifts* were then esteemed *white*," says Sir George Paule, "so his fortune afterwards proved white and happy; his good name, and reputation *white* and spotless; so that it may be properly said of him, that he was *gallinæ filius albæ*." Hugh Broughton, a great humourist, and in those days the most learned Hebraist in Europe, being pleased to indulge his fancy with regard



to his name, used to call him Archbishop *Leucodore*, a greek compound corresponding to the english words, *white gift*. And Thomas Newton, a poet of Cheshire, addressed to him the following copy of latin verses :

Ad maxime Reverendum in Patrem D. Johannem Whitgiftum,  
 Archiepiscopum Dorovernicum, totius Angliæ Primatem  
 et Metropolitanum.

Qui populo instillas nectar cœleste, gubernans  
 Commissum rara dexteritate gregem ;  
 Contortos Stygii gryphos cacodæmonis, arte  
 Qui solida retegis, maxime præsul, ave.  
 Sic *Leukodoron* te præstus nomine, reque,  
 Candorem gestans ore, animo, ingenio.  
 O utinam hæc plures tales produceret ætas ;  
 Non ita ineptires, sæx malesana virum\*.

—◆—

We offer the following translation :—

To the Most Reverend Father in God John Whitgift, Arch-  
 bishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and  
 Metropolitan.

Hail, Primate, who Heaven's Nectar dost instil  
 Into the flock thou rul'st with matchless skill ;  
 Who by thy season'd wisdom bring'st to light  
 The leagued agents of th'infernal sprite ;

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\* *Strype*.

Fair-gifted thou, in substance, as in name,  
 Candid in look . . . . . in heart and mind the same,  
 Oh! had we many a Whitgift in our age  
 The stupid scum of men would cease to rage\*.

Within four months after he had obtained the mastership of Pembroke hall, the Queen made him master of Trinity College, and immediately appointed him one of her chaplains. Amongst the members of his college there existed, at the time of his appointment, a violent dissension, particularly respecting ecclesiastical concerns; by his prudent and moderate conduct, he produced a general reconciliation, and preserved the college in a state of regularity and peace, till an event happened which caused him long uneasiness. One Cartwright, a fellow of the college, conceived a violent jealousy in consequence of an university disputation, which happened in the presence of Queen Elizabeth. A fellow of King's College, named Preston, was, on account of his pleasing accent, and graceful gesture, highly approved and rewarded by the Queen; Cart-

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\* In Fuller's Worthies is the following Anagram, from Camden's Remains, p. 184.

Joannes Whitgiftius  
 Non vi egit, favet Iesus.

wright, who had a high opinion of his own abilities and learning, received neither reward nor praise; and, indeed, he had nothing of the grace and manner of his competitor to recommend him. He expressed his chagrin to several of his intimate friends, who were also considerably mortified that their college received no honour from the disputation.

After being thus neglected by the Queen, Cartwright entered into various speculations, particularly concerning ecclesiastical discipline; and began to oppose the government of the church. He was a man highly conceited of his own acquirements, both intellectual and spiritual; so bigotted to his opinions, that he could not esteem the learning or virtue of any one who differed from himself; and, so blindly prejudiced, that he could caress dullness and ignorance, if they but yielded unqualified assent to his fanciful conceits. He went to Geneva, and became inordinately attached to the government of that church, insomuch, that he persuaded himself that the discipline of every ecclesiastical establishment ought to be regulated by that of Geneva. When, therefore, he returned home, he made many objections to the government of the Church of England: he would not allow the appointment of Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, and

other ecclesiastical officers ; he disapproved of the administration of the holy sacraments, and rejected our other rites and ceremonies. By diligently addressing himself to the young divines and scholars of the University, he made many converts to his extravagant doctrines : and, on one Sunday, he, and two of his partizans, in the absence of Dr. Whitgift, preached three sermons, in which they so violently traduced the use of the surplice, that the members of Trinity College, with the exception of three (a Dr. Legge, a Mr. West, and the Chaplain) attended evening prayers, divested of this garment. Thus by these proceedings were the University, and that college in particular, disturbed by tumult and dissension.

Dr. Whitgift, however, in order to suppress this growing evil, made it a rule to refute the arguments of Cartwright and his adherents, by preaching on the following Sunday from the same pulpit which they had occupied ; this he did with such talent and efficacy, that many who were inclined to the newly-broached doctrines, were by his discourses thoroughly persuaded of their fallacy, and confirmed in their fidelity to the established church. Thus did he in some degree allay these disorders : but still Cartwright was not inactive : he secretly instigated others to disseminate his opinions ;

which they did by attacking and slandering Dr. Whitgift, not only in their public sermons, but also in their college exercises. The Doctor nevertheless abstained from pursuing any severe measures against them, which the statutes of the college in common with the Law of the land would have enabled him to do; but on the contrary, he endeavoured to conciliate them by mildness, and to reform them by gentle and liberal advice.

At length, however, the University became so violently distracted by the excesses of Cartwright and his adherents, that Dr. Whitgift found it absolutely necessary to adopt some vigorous course of proceeding. At first he sent frequently to Cartwright, and sought by friendly remonstrance, and kind entreaty, to dissuade him from such disorderly practices; but as he found him obdurate and pertinacious, he, in conjunction with the senior fellows of the college, instituted a special accusation against him; and having found him guilty of uttering errors in his lectures, which he would not recant, of exercising the clerical functions without letters of orders, and of several other flagrant irregularities, formally expelled him the house; and being at the time Vice-chancellor, deprived him of his office of Margaret Lecturer.

After several controversies with Dr. Whitgift, Cartwright betook himself beyond the seas, and lived sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another, till he returned to England, without attaining any situation of eminence, except the mastership of an hospital in Warwick.

Doctor Whitgift having now been ten years master of Trinity College, and twice vice-chancellor, was by the Queen, appointed to the Deanery of Lincoln, which preferment he held seven years, as long as he continued in Cambridge. By means of his excellent government of Trinity College, he made many considerable scholars, who rose to high distinctions in the church and state; five of them were Bishops in his time, and had been fellows of the college whilst he was master; some of them his pupils, many also became Deans and other Dignitaries in the church. He had for pupils the sons of several noblemen, and also Francis Bacon, afterwards the famous Lord Chancellor. These, in common with the other students of the college, he kept in a course of constant discipline and application. At prayers he was always present, and severely punished all who were absent from them without sufficient cause. He generally dined and supped in the hall, that he might not only

enforce a proper degree of obedience and decorum among the scholars, but might also by his example teach them to be content with a frugal academical repast. He had so great influence with regard to all the affairs of the University, and his character stood so high with the Queen, and her treasurer, Lord Burleigh, who was at that time Chancellor of Cambridge, that he procured an alteration and improvement of the statutes; indeed, in matters of this kind, all the heads of houses consented to be advised and directed by him, to whom they looked up as an authority, under which they might safely proceed.

As he never interested himself in any case, wherein justice was not on his side, so his extraordinary prudence, courage, and perseverance, always procured him success; his great firmness, however, was tempered upon all occasions with mildness and patience; and it was truly observed of him by the judicious Hooker, that he always governed with that moderation, which useth by patience to suppress boldness, and to make them conquer that suffer\*. Which remark seems to accord with his motto; *Vincit qui patitur*.

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\* Ecclesiastical Polity.

Doctor Whitgift's great skill in quelling the disorders of the University, the wisdom with which he governed his college, together with his signal talents as a preacher, very naturally extended his reputation far and wide—and so highly was he esteemed, that the Queen selected him for the See of Worcester, in preference to many others of eminent rank in the church. He was consecrated on the 21st of April, 1577. Upon this promotion, he first took leave of the University in a sermon which he preached at St. Mary's, exhorting them to unity and peace. He afterwards preached a private sermon in Trinity College, and so piously and learnedly inculcated the duty of good order and tranquility, that his hearers could not give vent to their emotions but by a plentiful effusion of tears. Upon this occasion he selected his text from the Epistle of St. Paul, 2 Cor. xiii. 11. "Finally Brethren, farewell; Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace: and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

He was accompanied in the month of June following, on his way from Cambridge towards Worcester, by a numerous procession, consisting of the heads of colleges, and principal members of the University, who testified aloud their regret for the loss they sustained in his



removal. But the joy of the whole Diocese of Worcester, upon his appointment, far exceeded the grief, profound as it was, of his academical friends whom he had left behind him. The Queen was graciously pleased to signalize his entrance upon his See, by a conduct towards him truly magnificent and princely; her Majesty remitted the payment of his first fruits, and for the better provision and encouragement of his chaplains and other learned associates, bestowed upon him the patronage of all the prebends in the church of Worcester, as long as he should continue its Bishop. He found that his predecessors had granted long leases of several manors, parks, and mansion-houses, which grants were extremely detrimental to the revenue of the Bishopric; particularly that of Hollow and Grimley, two of the best manors, to Abington, a man of interest and power about the Court, who had been cofferer to Queen Mary. The Bishop, however, by his discreet representations to the Queen, through the medium of some of his most distinguished friends, the Earl of Leicester, Sir Christopher Hatton, and others, convinced her Majesty of the injurious effects of this lease, and at length procured the surrender of it, upon his paying Abington the sum of £300

The Bishop soon became highly popular, and much beloved in his Diocese; the gentlemen, and persons of condition took great delight in his society, and during the assizes and sessions he usually resided at Worcester, in order to entertain the judges and local magistrates; with regard to the meetings of justices, and a great variety of other public business, the Bishop's pleasure and advice were always consulted. He often appointed meetings either at the houses of some of the gentlemen, or at his own, for the purpose of some exercise or laudable recreation; thus promoting harmony and good will amongst all around him. So desirous was he of preserving peace among his neighbours, that if he heard of any disagreement, he would under the pretence of some matter of business, send for both parties concerned, without informing them that they were to meet, and make them reconciled to each other before they parted. If his mild words of exhortation failed of success, he had then recourse to the language of authority. Shortly after he was appointed to the Bishopric, the Queen conferred upon him the office of Vice-president of the marches of Wales; and in this situation he exerted his influence to the best of purposes, many instances might be adduced, of which we shall mention one. There was a violent quarrel between Sir John Russell and

Sir Henry Barkley ; and it was apprehended that blood would be shed by their respective friends and partizans, at the ensuing Worcester Sessions ; but the Bishop very prudently prevented it, by causing a strong guard to be placed at the gates, and in different parts of the city ; he required that both parties with all their attendants, should be brought under this escort to his palace, where he compelled them all, to the number of four or five hundred, to deliver their arms and weapons of offence into the custody of his own servants ; and after labouring with them for two hours, sometimes by exhortation, and sometimes by threats, he so thoroughly succeeded in making them friends, that they attended him hand in hand to the town hall, where they performed the service of their country in perfect charity with each other ; and ever after esteemed him with the highest veneration for the kind office he had done them.

A year after his consecration, he was, as has been already mentioned, appointed Vice-president of the marches of Wales ; and though his station, as well as his sound judgment, and quick perception, would have justified him in taking upon himself the direction of the Court, yet he contented himself during the first year, with conforming to the orders and practice of

it; and, in almost every case, modestly abstained from delivering his sentiments; but hearing complaints from the suitors, and being informed by other persons, on whom he could rely for veracity and honor, and sometimes learning from his own personal observation, that his associates were much given to partiality and corruption, he assumed to himself, at the end of the year, the principal government of the judicial business; labouring from morning to night, with such persevering industry, that he allowed himself only a short time for meals and study. Thus by his prudence and indefatigable exertions, he corrected many abuses, both in his associates, and the parties who were continually endeavouring to corrupt them.

The Bishop was always particularly cautious with regard to the officers of his household, and the attendants immediately about his person; and to preclude all suspicion of partiality, he never would hear any cause or information, or suffer any petition to be presented to him in his private chamber, but always disposed of such matters in public; either in his way to the chapel, or in Court, or at the council-board. So far did the Bishop carry this principle, that when a gentleman of his bed-chamber requested that he might be allowed to deliver all petitions, and endorse the answers to them, his

lordship evinced a deep displeasure by discharging him from his bed-chamber, and never afterwards received him into favor.

The Queen was induced by her experience of Bishop Whitgift's prudence and moderation, to appoint him, out of all the respectable prelates of that day, sole commissioner for allaying the discords, and redressing the disorders prevalent in the cathedral churches of Litchfield and Hereford; concerning which, her Majesty had received many serious complaints. This office he executed with his accustomed skill and discretion; he visited the two churches, reformed them, and prepared a code of statutes for their future tranquil government.

Upon the death of Archbishop Parker, in the year 1575, Edmund Grindal, then Archbishop of York, was appointed to the See of Canterbury. He was a man of great learning and piety; but being attached to the new sect of the Puritans, was with difficulty prevailed upon to enforce the laws against them, or to punish those among the clergy who refused to conform. He would not obey the Queen's mandate for the suppression of prophesying, and the assembling of puritanical clergymen in private houses, which had become so many temples, as it were, dedicated to the purposes

of fanaticism. For this offence Grindal was by an order from the Star Chamber, suspended from his Archiepiscopal functions, and confined to his own house. Upon his disgrace, the Queen nominated Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, and desired that her pleasure should be communicated to him. His acceptance of this high office was ardently wished by many of his honorable friends in attendance upon her Majesty, and much desired by Archbishop Grindal himself, who, from the high respect he entertained for Whitgift's character and qualifications, and considering his own advanced age and infirmity, earnestly importuned him to undertake the duties of so important a station, he himself being well content to be relieved from its great concerns, and to retire into private life. Bishop Whitgift, however peremptorily refused; and even in the presence of the Queen, besought permission to decline the appointment during the life-time of Grindal. Her Majesty, in consequence of this request, and feeling great compassion for the infirm, venerable man, who had so highly offended her, and who was also at this time suffering the melancholy affliction of blindness, graciously and kindly declared that, "as she had made him an Archbishop, so he should die an Archbishop." His disgrace with his Sovereign happened about two years after his being ap-

pointed Archbishop of Canterbury, and he died in a short time subsequent to the Queen's displeasure.

When this event had occurred, the Queen had no longer any difficulty, and she desired the attendance of Whitgift, at her court: this communication, together with the news of Archbishop Grindal's death, became in a short time notorious; and the consequence was, that multitudes of gentlemen, and others of inferior degree, from the County of Worcester, and the marches of Wales, assembled around him, in order to express their veneration and attachment; they assembled to take their leave of him, as affectionate children would take leave of the kindest parent, whom they have no hope of seeing again. His promotion to the Archbishopric of Canterbury was a most worthy test of his own excellence, and a resplendant honor to the regal authority which appointed him.— This great Benefaction to the church occurred on the 24th September, 1583.

Soon after Archbishop Whitgift entered upon his metropolitan See, he found it overcharged in the valuation, and obtained an order from the Exchequer for a reduction of £100, both for his own interest, and that of his successors, with regard to the payment of the first fruits.

A short time afterwards he recovered from the Queen, the estate of Long Beachwood, in the County of Kent, consisting of more than a thousand acres, and which he claimed as a part of the possessions belonging to the Archbishopric. This estate had been for many years withheld from his predecessors by Sir James Croft, who had farmed it from the Queen, and was at the same time Comptroller of her Majesty's household.

We must now dismiss these private affairs, and come to the consideration of those high public vocations, on account of which, Whitgift was advanced to the primacy of the Church of England. The Queen had seen her error in the choice of Archbishop Grindal, who had so strong an inclination to the Puritans, and this error was to be repaired by the appointment of one zealous in his attachment to the doctrines, formularies, and discipline, of the church. She fixed, therefore, upon Whitgift, as a man moderate, but firm, humble in his principles, but inflexible in the performance of his duties. He had already entered most ably into the field of controversy, though not with desired success—he had endeavoured to persuade the Puritans, but had failed; he was now to shew them what alone can prevail with fanatics, the efficacy of power. For this pur-



pose, he represented to his royal mistress, that all episcopal authority must be ineffectual without the sanction of the crown; and he persuaded her to issue, for the reformation of disorders, an ecclesiastical commission, which, it must be admitted, was armed with such arbitrary powers, as were totally incompatible with all liberty of conscience. Though this commission was of so tyrannical a nature (and perhaps it extended further than the Archbishop had ever contemplated), it was absolutely necessary to restrain, by some vigilant coercion, the excesses of zeal, amounting to purenzy, which had become widely prevalent, owing to the connivance of Grindal, and which threatened subversion to the established church.

Many of the Puritans having settled, both in the Archbishop's province and particular diocese; several gentlemen of the highest consideration, addressed his grace in their behalf; and some, to whom the ardours of youth had imparted zeal without knowledge or discretion, ventured even to approach him upon matters of controversy, in favour of those whose cause they espoused; Whitgift, however, refused all compliance, but at the same time secured affection and respect by the calmness and moderation of his demeanour; and it happened af-

terwards, that some of the principal of these unsuccessful applicants, commended their sons to his notice and protection, while others rejoiced in opportunities of shewing him the proofs of estimation and courtesy.

In the following year, 1584, for the still greater satisfaction of some illustrious members of the privy-council, it was deemed fit by the two Archbishops, and the Bishop of Winchester, to receive from several ministers the reasons of their non-conformity to the ordinances of the Established Church. Although, upon this occasion, all the doubts and difficulties of the two prelates, respecting the administration of Whitgift, were sufficiently resolved; yet these eminent persons, highly respecting the talents and learning of some ministers who had not yet appeared before them, and thinking that they might perhaps have more to advance for themselves, and against the Establishment, than had been offered by the persons who had been heard, were desirous to hear the arguments on both sides further discussed at Lambeth. To this desire the Archbishop of Canterbury assented without hesitation. After a conference of four hours, the learned prelates declared that they could not have believed the reasons of the Archbishop to be so very powerful, and those of the non-con-

forming ministers so weak and inconsiderable, if they had not heard them repeated upon this second occasion ; they likewise expressed their intention to communicate their sentiments to the Queen. The happy result of this conference was, that the ministers were persuaded to conform.

Notwithstanding all this, when the above named prelates perceived that they could not bear sway, and prefer whom they might choose to ecclesiastical promotions, as they had done during Grindal's disgrace, they combined with others against the Archbishop, and at the council-board, where as yet he had no seat, defeated many of his purposes ; by which conduct he was so much affected, that he consulted with several friends whose assistance he knew might be useful to him, (provided they should not have been prevailed upon by the influence of such powerful personages) and conveyed his sentiments in several letters, to the following effect.

“ God knoweth how desirous I have been, from time to time, to have my doings approved by my ancient and honorable friends. For which cause, since my coming to this place, I have done nothing of importance against these Sectaries without good advice. I have risen up

early, and sat up late, to yield reasons, and make answer to their contentions and their seditious objections. And shall I now say, I have lost my labour? Or shall my just dealing with disobedient and irregular persons cause my former professed and ancient friends to hinder my just proceedings, and make them speak of my doings? yea, and of myself, what they list? Soloman saith that an old friend is better than a new. I trust those that love me indeed will not so lightly cast off their old friends for any of these new fangled and factious Sectaries, whose fruits are to make division, and to separate old and assured friends. In mine own private affairs I know I shall stand in need of friends; but in these public actions I see no cause why I should seek friends, seeing they, to whom the care of the commonwealth is committed, ought, of duty, therein to join with me. And if my honorable friends should forsake me (especially in so good a cause), and not put their helping hand to the redress of these enormities (being indeed a matter of state, and not of least moment), I shall think my coming unto this place to have been for my punishment, and my hap very hard, that when I think to deserve best, and in a manner consume myself to satisfy that which God, her Majesty, and the church, requireth of me, I should be evilly rewarded. *Sed meliora Spero.* It is

objected by some, that my desire of uniformity by way of subscription, is for the better maintenance of my book. They are mine enemies that say so; but I trust my friends have a better opinion of me. Why should I seek for any confirmation of my book after twelve years approbation? or what shall I get thereby more than I have? and yet if subscription may confirm it, it is confirmed long ago by the subscription almost of all the clergy of England before my time. Mine enemies likewise, and the slanderous tongues of this uncharitable sect, report that I am revolted, become a Papist, and I know not what. But it proceedeth from their lewdness, and not from any desert of mine. I am further burthened with wilfulness, I hope my friends are better persuaded of me, to whose consciences I appeal. It is strange that a man of my place, dealing by so good warrant as I do, should be so encountered, and for not yielding, be counted wilful. But I must be content—*Vincit qui patitur.*

“ There is a difference betwixt wilfulness, and constancy; I have taken upon me, by the place which I hold under her Majesty; the defence of the Religion and the Rites of the Church of England, to appease the schisms, and sects therein, to reduce all the ministers thereof to uniformity, and to due obedience,

and not to waver with every mind. Which also my place, my person, my duty, the laws of her Majesty, and the goodness of the cause do require of me; and wherein the Lords of her Highness' most honorable privy-council, all things considered, ought in duty to assist and countenance me. But how is it possible that I should perform the charge which I have undertaken, after so long liberty, and lack of discipline, if a few persons, so meanly qualified, as most of these factious sectaries are, should be countenanced against the whole state of the clergy of greatest account, both for learning, years, staidness, wisdom, religion, and honesty; and open breakers, impugners of the law, young in years, proud in conceit, contentious in disposition, should be maintained against their governors, seeking to reduce them to order and to obedience? *Hæc sunt initie Hæreticorum et ortus, atque conatus schismaticorum male cogitantum, at sibi placeant, ut præpositum superbo tumore contemnant, sic de ecclesiæ receditur, sic altere profanum foris collocatur, sic contra pacem Christi et ordinationem atque unitatem die rebelatur*". 'The first fruits of heretics, and the first births and endeavours of schismatics are these, to admire themselves, and in their swelling pride, to condemn any that are set over them. Thus do men fall from the church

of God; thus is a foreign and unhallowed altar erected; and thus is Christ's peace, and God's ordination and unity rebelled against.' " For mine own part, I neither have done, nor do any thing in these matters, which I do not think myself in conscience and duty bound to do, and which her Majesty hath not with earnest charge committed unto me, and which I am not well able to justify to be most requisite for this Church and State, whereof, next to her Majesty (tho' most unworthy, or at the least, most unhappy), the chief care is committed unto me, which I will not, by the grace of God, neglect, whatsoever come upon me therefore. Neither may I endure their notorious contempts, unless I will become *Æsop's* Block, and undo all that which hitherto hath been done. And how then shall I be able to perform my duty according to her Majesty's expectation? It is certain that if way be given unto them upon their unjust surmises and clamour, it will be the cause of that confusion, which hereafter the State will be sorry for. I neither care for the honor of this place I hold (which is *onus* unto me), nor the largeness of the revenue, neither any worldly thing (I thank God) in respect of doing my duty; neither do I fear the displeasure of man, nor the evil tongue of the uncharitable, who call me Tyrant, Pope, Knave, and lay to my charge

things that I never did or thought. *Suo enim hoc esse opus Diaboli ut servos Dei mendaciis laceret, et opinionibus falsis gloriosum nomen infamet, ut qui conscientia suæ luce clarescunt alienis rumoribus sordidentur.*"

' For I know that this is the work of that accuser, the Devil, that he may tear in pieces the servants of God with lies, that he may dishonor his glorious name with false surmises, that they who through the clearness of their own conscience, are shining bright, might have the filth of other men's slander cast upon them.' " So was Cyprian himself used, and other Godly Bishops to whom I am not comparable. But that which most of all grieveth me, and is to be wondered at and lamented, is, that some of those which give countenance to these men, and cry out for a learned ministry, should watch their opportunity, and be instruments and means to place most unlearned men in the chiefest places and livings of the ministry; thereby to make the state of the Bishops and Clergy contemptible, and I fear saleable. This hypocrisy and dissembling with God and man, in pretending one thing and doing another, goeth to my heart, and maketh me to think that God's judgments are not far off. The day will come, when all men's hearts shall be opened. In the mean time I will depend upon



him, who never faileth those that put their trust in him."

After the period at which these letters were written, he united himself by the strictest bonds of friendship with Sir Christopher Hatton, then vice-chamberlain to the Queen; and, by means of Dr. Bancroft, who was at that time his household chaplain, and afterwards primate, secured his ready offices upon all occasions, to communicate to her Majesty, not only the obstructions that were thrown in his way at the council-table, but also different causes of impediment which prevented him from performing many great and valuable services towards her Majesty and the state. Lord Burleigh, the lord treasurer of England, was his ardent and constant friend; a friend who did not neglect any opportunity of promoting him, and in that respect had so great influence, that when the Earl of Leicester was in the low countries, the Archbishop and Lord Cobham, were first admitted to the cabinet, and Thomas, Lord Bukhurst, was sworn a member on the following day; at which the Earl of Leicester was not a little displeased.

The friendship which the Archbishop had formed with the noble Lords we before mentioned, their interest, together with his high

station, procured him free access to the royal presence, and thus his proposals for the welfare of the church were graciously received. On the 12th of April, died Sir Thomas Bromley, lord high chancellor; upon which occasion, it pleased her Majesty graciously to signify her pleasure, that Archbishop Whitgift should accept that most important and responsible office; but his Grace humbly craved permission to be excused upon several accounts, he alledged that he was advanced in years, and that the whole burden of ecclesiastical affairs was weighing upon him; and indeed the disorders occasioned by the rapid increase of Sectaries were sufficient to occupy the time and attention of any one man. Upon such ground the Archbishop entreated that he might be excused, and respectfully besought her Majesty to fix upon Sir Christopher Hatton for so eminent a station; and Sir Christopher was accordingly, in a short time after, appointed lord chancellor in the Archbishop's palace at Croydon. This event materially strengthened the interest of Whitgift and his friends at court. And in the following year, the Earl of Leicester, who had caused him much uneasiness and opposition, died at Cornbury Park in his way to Kenilworth. Upon his death the chancellorship of the University of Oxford became vacant, and several heads of

houses together with other members communicated to the Archbishop their desire that he should fill the vacant chair, this proposal was the more honorable as Whitgift had belonged to the sister University.—He assured them in his answer that he was already their attached friend, and therefore advised them to make choice of some other person near the Queen, who might assist him in his endeavours for the promotion of their interests; who might both at the council chamber, and in other places of justice, advance their just views in many respects. He accordingly recommended to them Sir Christopher Hatton, who had been some time one of their members. Him therefore they chose as their chancellor, and in him the Archbishop constantly found a firm and ready assistant, in checking and reforming the intemperance of those new Sectaries, who had already acquired a considerable influence. Considerable indeed it was almost in the beginning; gained formidable power by daily accession of strength, and at length became so insensate, and at the same time monstrous and terrific, that it threatened subversion to the sovereign authority, and consequently a revolution in the state. Such alarming disorders prevailed too, in their utmost violence, in the year 1588, the momentous period at which the Invincible Spanish Armada, as it

was vainly denominated, was almost upon the British shores, proclaiming her false terrors of invasion. The event, it is well known, was that, under Almighty Providence, the hostile force was dispersed, and that no individual of the enemy could set his foot upon English ground but as a captive. At this time, when every care of the Queen was employed for the provision of a force, competent to encounter so formidable a foe, it must, no doubt, have been to her, matter of poignant concern, to behold a religious discord in the very heart of the kingdom. At so alarming a crisis, the Archbishop had no small part to perform. The entire forces of the clergy, not only within his particular Diocese, but also throughout his Province, were committed to his care, that he might have them trained and ready, in addition to his own family and tenants, whom he had assembled and equipped for the defence of the Sovereign and the country. Of the heresy and sedition which were thus prevalent it is undoubtedly true that Cartwright, the Archbishop's inveterate enemy above mentioned, was the author. His frequent intercourse with Hacket, Coppinger, and Arthington, all furious fanatics, the first of whom was convicted of high treason and executed, sufficiently appears from the records of the star chamber, and also among other

publications, from the work entitled *Conspiracy for pretended Reformation*, by Dr. Cosin, Dean of the Arches, and Official Principal to the Archbishop: nor did he deny, upon his examination, that he had read the publications of Penry, Udall, and other puritanical libellers of episcopal discipline; that he was also acquainted with the authors and publishers, and that nevertheless he omitted to give information to the government—that he approved of those malicious libels, his own words afforded ample proof—for, when asked his opinion concerning those works, he said, “ Seeing the Bishops, and others there touched, would not amend by grave books and advertisements, it was therefore meet that they should be dealt withal to their further reproach.”

It is also certain that Barrow, and Greenwood, were indebted to Cartwright, for that puritanical taint which at length brought them to ignominious deaths—this appears from Barrow’s confession; when he was a prisoner in the Fleet. Dr. Ravis, Chaplain to the Archbishop, and afterwards Bishop of London, at his earnest request, and by order of the Archbishop, urged Cartwright, who was also a prisoner, to converse with him; but Cartwright having been with him once before, refused all further conference: when the Doctor informed Barrow

of this refusal, he said with a deep sigh, "and will he not? Hath he only brought me into this brake, and will he now leave me? For from him received I my grounds, and out of his premises did I enfer and make the conclusion of the positions which I now hold, and for which I suffer bands."—Afterwards when Barrow had received sentence of death, Doctor Andrews (subsequently Bishop of Ely), Doctor Bisse, Doctor White, and Doctor Parry, who afterwards become Bishop of Worcester, were sent in order to administer to him the last consolations of religion. Having conversed a considerable time with Dr. White, to whom he particularly addressed himself, he spoke as follows. "You are not the men whom I most dislike in these differences. For, although you be out of the way, yet you think you are in the right: but I cannot but complain of Master Cartwright, and others of his knowledge, from whom we have received the truth of these things, and have been taught that your callings are anti-christian; who yet utterly, against their consciences, forsake us in our sufferings, and will not come out of Babylon for fear of their lives."

Upon this, Doctor White observed, that those callings which Barrow denominated anti-christian, were professed by Archbishop Cranmer, and Ridley, and many other pious and learned

Bishops who suffered martyrdom in the reign of Queen Mary.—Barrow replied, “ True it is that Craumer and others were martyrs in Queen Mary’s days ; but these holy bands of mine (and here it is said he shook his fetters), are much more glorious than any of their’s, because, they had the mark of Anti-christ in their hands.” Thus could this man who had undergone the process of the law, who was now in prison as a condemned criminal, and who was contemplating the awful event of a violent and public death, arrogantly inveigh against the superior members of the Church of England.

It is not unworthy of remark, that Cartwright seeing the danger which was likely to attend upon his further adherance to those whom he had implicated in guilt and difficulty, thought it prudent to make his retreat and leave them to their fortunes.

And here we must not omit to mention, that the doctrines of Barrow and Greenwood, coincided entirely with the opinions of Robert Brown, of Bennet college, in the University of Cambridge, and who was the author of the sect called Brownists. This man recanted, and afterwards obtained a benefice in Northamptonshire.

These and many other schisms the Archbishop suppressed; and also by his wisdom and moderation put an end to disputes in the two Universities. Besides this, he procured from the Queen, pardon for Cartwright, the malicious opponent, who had caused him so much trouble at the University, and afterwards by his heresies and sedition, in his attempts to invade the ecclesiastical establishment. For this magnanimous proof of kindness, Cartwright considered himself as deeply obliged, as his letters to the Archbishop plainly evince. In these letters, notwithstanding his puritanical prejudices, he stiles him "Right Reverend Father in God," and, "his Lord the Archbishop's Grace of Canterbury". This title of Grace he frequently repeats in his letters, representing his "bond of most humble duty so much the straighter, because his Grace's favour proceeded from a frank disposition, without any desert of his own". It sometimes, indeed, fell from the Archbishop, that if Cartwright had not been so far involved in the beginning, he would have been induced in his latter years to conform. When delivered from his disgraces and perplexities, he frequently went to the Archbishop, who treated him with great courtesy, and allowed him to preach in the county of Warwick, upon his promising that he would not invade, or question the ordinances of the



Church of England, but that he would promote, by every method in his power, its peace and security. Though he observed his promise, the Queen was not so easily satisfied; for when she understood that Cartwright preached again, she would not by any means permit it without subscription; and conceived no small displeasure at her favorite Whitgift, for the connivance he had shewn him. Soon after this, Cartwright died in opulent circumstances, owing, as it was said, to the liberal contributions of his partizans and admirers.

The puritanical party now began to try their influence with the Earl of Essex, who enjoyed a large portion of the Queen's favor; and as several of his relations were inclined to the views of the Sectaries, he was prevailed upon to countenance them in some degree, which he did in a covert manner, for fear of incurring her Majesty's displeasure. But when he observed some of their intemperate proceedings, he considered the matter more gravely, and perceived the danger that was likely to result to the state, if their violence should be tolerated: he saw too the determination on the part of the government, to inflict the utmost rigour of the law, upon all who should come within the sphere of its operation. Accordingly he became perfectly tranquil, and cir-

cumspect in his conduct: the Archbishop, nevertheless, observed him with such vigilance, that he could not have done mischief, had he been ever so much disposed. Owing to the timely and prompt execution of the laws, the ecclesiastical establishment was secure: other causes also contributed much to its tranquillity, besides the judicious measures of the primate, the learned and unanswerable publications of Dr. Bancroft, and Dr. Cosin, effected not a little towards this great end.

Upon the death of the lord chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton, the Archbishop waited upon her Majesty to consult with her as to some fit person to succeed him as Chancellor of the University of Oxford; he found the Queen strongly disposed in favor of Lord Buckhurst, and she speedily dispatched letters in his behalf, to the University, who adopted her choice. It happened that the friends of the Earl of Essex had exerted all their influence in order to advance him to that station; and the Earl conceived so strong a resentment at his failure, that, being at that time Generalissimo of the army in France, he expressed in the most notorious manner, his enmity towards Whitgift: but upon his return to England, finding how firm a place the good Primate retained in the Queen's friendship, and consider-

ing that open complaints must necessarily have the effect of calling in question her Majesty's judgment, he contented himself with representing his disappointment privately to Whitgift, who answered him with such gravity and prudence, that he knew not with whom to be angry, unless with the Queen herself. Her Majesty, it seems, had thought him too young a man for so grave and important a situation ; and apprehended that the direction of the University could not be safely committed to his hands, since his youth and inexperience might be practised upon by some inflamed zealots who resided there, and thus his government be rendered the means of fanning into flame and conflagration, those sparks of discord, which had been as yet but scarcely kindled. The Queen, moreover, entertained a high opinion of Lord Buckhurst's fitness for the office. Thus much she had told the Earl in justification of the Archbishop, before he remonstrated with him on the subject ; and the result was, that the discreet Prelate, and the disappointed nobleman parted upon terms of friendship and respect. In a short time afterwards, the Queen took an opportunity of increasing their good inclinations towards each other. She frequently commended to the Archbishop the abilities and virtues of the Earl as uncommon in a person of his early age, and the latter confessed to

his grace, that her Majesty's repeated expressions of her high respect for him, had strongly induced him to cultivate his acquaintance; he therefore renounced all intercourse with the Sectaries, and thereby endeared himself to the Archbishop, who proved his sincere and constant friend in his subsequent affliction and disgrace.

The death of the lord chancellor gave the Archbishop much uneasiness; he apprehended from thence new disturbances to himself and the church. Matters were then, however, so well and so substantially arranged, that he had no very serious difficulty to encounter. The Puritans, indeed, were busy in disseminating their poison in the shape of pamphlets; some few members of the legislature, of little or no estimation in the country, attempted their utmost by the introduction of motions, and bills, to innovate upon the government of the church: these proceedings were without sense, and the kingdom might be grateful that they were without effect. The Queen's energy and wisdom suppressed them. Her Majesty graciously consoled the primate upon these harrassing occasions, by solemnly assuring him that the persons so ill disposed to the religion and government of the country, should do no harm but that of injuring themselves. For she

clearly perceived how dangerous the councils of such persons must be to her Sovereign authority. And when she saw them pertinaciously persisting in such measures, she relieved her primate and herself from all further uneasiness by dispensing for the present with the attendance of her parliament.

Sir John Puckering was appointed lord keeper of the Great Seal, upon the death of Sir Christopher Hatton. Sir John, during the short time he held this office, evinced himself a cordial friend to the church. He was succeeded by Sir Thomas Egerton, Master of the Rolls. His character stood high in the opinion of the Queen and the Government: he had held with great repute, the offices of solicitor and attorney-general to her Majesty. During the time he was thus occupied, he performed, in addition to the labours of his important callings, many great services to the state: he zealously restrained the endeavours of the puritanical libellers; he suppressed their mischievous publications, by the just authority of his office; he awed them by the dignity of his character. Such a man could not fail to be highly prized by Archbishop Whitgift. Thus, the Queen received from her favorite Primate, a most highly gratifying confirmation of her choice, in the appointment of the lord keeper;

and, if possible, her gracious regard for Archbishop Whitgift was increased by this circumstance ; and, as if at a loss to invent some other proof of her great confidence in his wisdom and integrity, she committed to him at once, the care of the whole church ; declaring to him, with the most benign sentiments,—“ That if any thing went amiss, be it upon his soul and conscience to answer it ; for she had rid her hands, and looked that he should yield an account, on her behalf, unto Almighty God.”

Though Whitgift had this enormous weight of power committed to him, he never appeared in the smallest degree, vain-glorious, or arrogant ; nor did he ever abuse his authority by acts of violence or caprice ; his golden rule was not to wound, where he could not heal. It was well observed concerning him, by the Earl of Salisbury, when one Pickering was brought before the Star-chamber for libelling him after his death,—“ That there was nothing more to be feared in his government, especially towards his latter time, than his mildness and clemency.” As a further proof of this, it is undoubtedly true, that after Uvedale, and some others were condemned to death, he incurred the displeasure of his highly valued friend, the Lord Chancellor Hatton, by imploring, and obtaining for them, the Queen’s

pardon. Besides his favorable interference for Cartwright, and his associates, he interceded for several gentlemen of some notoriety and condition, who had countenanced the printers and publishers of the pamphlets obnoxious to the State. Some persons, however, particularly among the younger men, were inclined to blame him for his great forbearance, and ascribed it to his age, and, as they concluded, consequent want of courage: they had even sometimes the audacity to tell him that he knew not how far he might prevail with her Majesty. But he was not then to learn, nor from such instructors, the character of the Court; he knew that Queen Elizabeth was the most discreet Sovereign then in existence; he knew that she had always demeaned herself with most gracious carriage towards her subjects; that she had governed with temper and moderation; that she had frequently persuaded her people by gentle means to acquiesce in her just demands, rather than compel them by the severities of power. Of this great example, the Archbishop perceived the wisdom, and he was wise enough to profit by the imitation of it. During these disturbances, by which the church was invaded, it was most fortunate for her to have a ruler, who preferred moderate conciliating measures, to the stern and acrimonious exercise of authority; by such

treatment, the distemper, violent and deep as it was, instead of being healed, would probably have been inflamed to a most alarming degree.

As the Archbishop was temperate in his conduct towards the refractory clergy, so he evinced for those who behaved with dutiful conformity, the utmost kindness and respect. The character of a learned and virtuous minister, was in his view, entitled to higher honor and esteem, than any other upon earth besides. Such of his ecclesiastical brethren he did, indeed, “esteem very highly in love for their works’ sake.” When he saw a clergyman of learning, and talent, grow discontented from indigence, and incline either to Popery or Puritanism, he would reclaim him to the church, by relieving him out of his own private fortune, by giving him a benefice, or by any other means which opportunity might afford.

Nor was the Archbishop’s bounty confined to the rewarding of merit in his own countrymen of all ranks and denominations ; it was extended also to learned and distinguished foreigners. He sent several very liberal sums of money to the celebrated Theodore Beza, from whom he received many letters ; in some of these Beza acknowledged—“ That in his writings, touching the Church Government,



he ever impugned the Romish hierarchy, but never intended to touch or impugn the ecclesiastical policy of the church of England, nor to exact of it, to frame itself to the pattern of the Presbyterian discipline; and that as long as the substance of doctrines were uniform in the Church of Christ, they may lawfully vary in other matters, as the circumstance of time, place, and persons requireth, and as prescription of antiquity may warrant. And to that end, he wisheth and hopeth, that the sacred and holy college of our bishops, will for ever continue and maintain such their right and title, in the Church's government, with all equity and christian moderation." Speaking of the validity of the Church of England, he expresses himself to this effect,—“That, as Queen Elizabeth was the true nursing mother of the Church of Christ, so England and its church, was both the harbour of all the godly, and the preserver of all other reformed churches.”

The Archbishop received from other distinguished foreigners, besides Beza, many letters expressing their attachment and respect; at their recommendation, he relieved and entertained in his own house, during many years, several necessitous ministers from Germany and France, who were constrained to leave their country, by banishment, by the disasters

of war, or by some other calamitous fortune, and at parting, he made them bountiful presents. Among the persons so hospitably treated by the Archbishop, was Monsieur Buse, a French ecclesiastic, who read every week, a latin lecture in his chapel: tho' his foreign accent, and bad delivery did some injustice to the excellence of his matter, it was the Archbishop's constant habit to encourage and commend him, as well as all others who preached before him; he was never heard to utter any expression which might discountenance the preacher; but on the contrary, he chose rather to applaud, or defend him against the censures of criticism; saying, if he were young, that he would improve by experience; if he were advanced in years, that upon that account allowance ought to be made; and he would usually declare with regard to both, that some persons were ready to find fault rather for the sake of gratifying their own humour and caprice, than for any just cause of objection to the preacher. In all this he evinced the most amiable disposition, for possessing himself a most extraordinary talent for preaching, he thought so modestly of his own powers, that he was always reluctant to express any thing like censure in regard to the exertions of his brethren: from this conduct many of promising ability received great encouragement, who

might otherwise have been intimidated by his excellent judgment.

Nor with all his weighty occupations, both in the government of the Church, and his participation in the management of State affairs, did he neglect the important duty of propounding the doctrines of the scripture from the pulpit, he was in this respect most able and zealous. When Bishop of Worcester, unless he happened to be prevented by some special business concerning the marches of Wales, he preached regularly every Sunday ; and for this purpose, frequently rode five or six miles to a parish church, returning home afterwards to dinner. When Archbishop, and residing at Croydon, he always preached there before the Queen, as she passed through in the course of her journeys. In Kent he never suffered a Sunday to elapse without preaching once, and was very much followed by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood ; frequently he preached at so early an hour in the morning at some parish church, both at Worcester, and at Canterbury, that he attended the sermon afterwards in the cathedral. His abilities as a preacher were indeed of the most superior kind, his gesture in the pulpit was always grave and becoming, his language, though simple and without affectation, was weighty and elegant, his words were

well adapted to his subject, his matter was solid and judiciously selected; full of useful learning; abounding with authorities from the scripture and the fathers. With all these perfections, he wrought, as of necessity, the most lively impressions upon the minds of his hearers; he excited the best feelings of their hearts. These irresistible effects of his discourses proceeded not more from the charms of his eloquence, than from the persuasive instruction of his holy life: the congregation venerated the truths he uttered, they admired them for the language and manner in which they were delivered; they believed them and were won by them, because they knew that the preacher was practically sincere.

His habit was to write Latin notes of his sermons, which he carefully preserved, for he used to say, that the minister who would take thus much care before he preached, would perform this office better, the older he grew; but that if he depended entirely upon his memory, his preaching would in time become nothing better than prating. The course of continual preaching, pursued by this worthy prelate, when Bishop of Worcester, and vice-president of the marches of Wales, was most extensively beneficial; he also frequently conferred with, and convened those of the Popish persuasion;

many of whom he induced to conform by his very mild and temperate manner of conversing; the result was, that of the numerous body of Roman Catholics, whom he found upon his taking possession of the See, very few remained when he left it.

Immediately after his being appointed primate, he summoned before him, the principal and most learned of the recusants, throughout England; he wrote letters also to his right reverend brethren, the bishops, within his province of Canterbury, desiring that they would enforce their ecclesiastical authority against them, and requiring an annual account of their proceedings, in compliance with his recommendation. He likewise issued many warrants by virtue of the Queen's commission, for causes ecclesiastical, and thus caused both recusants, and priests, to be daily assembled before him; by these means, they were prosecuted by the authority of the church, according to the nature of their offences, or committed to the charge of the civil magistrate, to be dealt with as justice might require, in pursuance of the laws enacted against recusants, and seminary priests.

Thus vigilant and strenuous was our Archbishop in restraining the Papists; apprehend-

ing, that they entertained hopes of gaining strength to their cause, from the contentions unhappily subsisting between the bishops and the sectaries, he feared lest upon observing both sides enfeebled by a long continuance of the conflict, they might aspire to overthrow both the vanquished and the victors, and thus re-establish the Pope's authority and jurisdiction throughout the realm; which, indeed, was attempted at the beginning of the succeeding-reign, by the Gunpowder conspiracy.

From what has been related, the reader will readily admit that the charge of adhering to Popery, brought against the archbishop by the sectaries, was uncharitable and false. In their conventicles and libellous publications they called him the Pope of Lambeth, and reviled him by saying that he was Dr. Pearn's servant. They accused the Doctor of being a Papist, and, as falsely reported, that he had infected him with an inclination to Popery. This unjustifiable allegation, they founded upon the great esteem and regard, entertained by the Archbishop for Dr. Pearn, on account of the circumstances above mentioned; in truth, this virtuous prelate was naturally of an affectionate temper, and, as he could not endure ingratitude in another, so he was free from it himself. He was also constant in his attach-

ments, as the gentlemen of Worcestershire and Kent could fully attest by their experience. This fidelity in friendship was the cause of his incurring the displeasure of his Royal Patroness, upon the disgrace of the Earl of Essex.

When the Earl was pursuing practices of which her Majesty disapproved; the Archbishop had still so great confidence in his loyalty, that he continually interceded for him; at which the Queen was highly displeased, and expressed her resentment in such bitter terms, as caused her favorite very poignant uneasiness. Some time afterwards, on a Sunday morning, the Earl sallied forth upon his treacherous designs; the Archbishop, who happened to be at Court that morning, returned suddenly home, without any attendants, and having ordered the whole of his establishment to be immediately armed, sent them to the Palace, with directions not to enter the gates till the Secretary Cecil, or some other person by his authority, should give them a leader. Sixty men, well armed and appointed, appeared in the presence of the secretary, with a message from the Archbishop; both Cecil, and the other lords of the council, expressed great satisfaction at their arrival, and declared him to be a most worthy prelate. A leader was appointed to them in a very short time, and they were

the first who entered the gates of Essex-house ; in the outer court they secured the premises, when the Earl surrendered, and was conducted by the Lord High Admiral to Lambeth-house, where he remained some time, and was afterwards conveyed to the Tower. In the afternoon of that same day, the Archbishop had forty horsemen well equipped, and ready for any service in which the ministers might employ them. On the following morning, he sent a gentleman with his dutiful enquiries after the Queen's health, and requesting to know how she had rested during the night. To this message, her Majesty graciously answered, that she had rested better for the care which the good prelate had taken for her the day before. " But I beshrew his heart," she added, " he would not believe this of Essex, though I had often told him it would one day come to pass."

After this period, when the Queen was informed that her own strong recommendation of the Earl, had induced Whitgift to think so favorably of him, and when she found that his promptness to defend her with horse and foot had been essentially important to her safety, she reinstated him thoroughly in her favor, and retained the highest opinion of him to the end of her life. She was now suffering under that profound dejection of mind, which



in time, preyed upon her body, and brought her to the grave. Though she could not endure the conversation of the attendants immediately about her person, yet she received the discourses of the Archbishop, the Bishops of London, Chichester, and Worcester, and some other Divines, with complacency and satisfaction. From their exhortations and pious counsels, respecting her eternal interests, she derived much comfort, of which she made them many significations, as long as consciousness and perception remained.

The death of the Queen gave great encouragement to the factious sectaries; they now presumed to hope that they should be exempt from all ecclesiastical censures, and free from all ecclesiastical authority: their hopes were vain, as the event proved. The Archbishop, deeply penetrated by the loss of the gracious and kind Sovereign, who had so highly advanced him, immediately repaired, with the other Lords of the Council, to Whitehall, and, after consulting with them two hours, concerning the proclamation, taking the lead, as his station required; he, in company with the rest, proclaimed at Whitehall-gate to the loud and rejoicing multitude, the Queen's lawful successor, James, King of England, France, and Ireland. They proceeded afterwards, with

great solemnity, to the Cross in Cheapside, and there, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, and exulting citizens, delivered a second proclamation.

The common people were highly delighted by the presence of the Archbishop, at the ceremony of proclaiming the new King ; so great was their esteem for him, that they seemed to think, that every thing prosperous for the public, must be determined at any council, of whom he formed a part. He was, indeed, respected and beloved by all ranks of people ; even by some who most pertinaciously opposed his measures, as they acknowledged after his death. To this universal esteem he was well entitled by the mild and judicious application of his power. By many, too, he was more especially regarded on account of his great encouragement of the liberal Arts and Sciences ; of this, his domestic institutions afforded a proof, no less than his public patronage : for, in addition to the employment which he imposed upon himself for many years, of reading to a certain number of young gentlemen three times a day ; he received into his house, besides his chaplains, several preceptors to instruct them in Mathematics, Arts, and Languages. He not only maintained his poor pupils at home till he could provide for them, and many he

placed in situations of honorable independence, but he supported several in the University, supplying them with liberal sums of money ; and others also of any promise, as he happened to be informed of their necessities.

For the purpose of encouraging military discipline, he had a good armoury, and a competent number of horses ; so that he was able to equip a little force at all points ; and he frequently mustered one hundred foot, and fifty horse, of his own servants, regularly trained by captains, whom he remunerated with liberal salaries ; he maintained also a number of persons to instruct them in the equestrian exercises, and the proper management of their horses. By these means, many of his attendants became good soldiers ; some of them commanders ; and some, for their valiant services, were knighted in the field of battle. Others, also, attained to such excellence in the knowledge of languages, and most kinds of useful learning, that they were fitted for public situations at any court in Europe. His house, indeed, might be considered as an academy, and in some respects it was more beneficial ; for divines and others had a peculiar advantage, in as much as being near, and often at the Court, and chief seats of justice, they had the opportunity of hearing discussions upon mat-

ters of state and government in causes ecclesiastical and civil; all which they found a source of profitable experience. With such education and habits, many of his domestic chaplains attained to the highest dignities of the church\*.

Nor can we sufficiently applaud, among the numerous virtues of the Archbishop, his prudence and industry in determinating the causes which came under his cognizance. He appointed every Thursday in term, a solemn commission-day, when he caused one of his chaplains to preach a sermon in his chapel, and entertained, in a costly manner, the commissioners and their attendants. Upon those days were assembled in his presence the most eminent councillors of State, together with the Bishops, Judges, and others most distinguished for their knowledge, both of the civil and common Law. Great, indeed, was the Archbishop's prudence in proceeding with the advice of so many grave and learned authorities; thus he precluded all suspicion of partiality, and gave confidence to the suitors. Whatever

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\* Dr. Bancroft succeeded Whitgift in the See of Canterbury; Dr. Ravis became Bishop of London; Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln; Dr. Goldisbury, Bishop of Gloucester; Dr. Parry, Bishop of Worcester; Dr. Redman, Bishop of Norwich; Dr. Backeridge, Bishop of Rochester.

the result of a cause might be, no one could be reasonably dissatisfied, when the judge took such ample pains, by procuring the most able assistance which the kingdom could afford, to render the proceedings deliberate, and the decision correct. In his judicial capacity, as upon all occasions, the Archbishop conducted himself with the utmost firmness and resolution; whoever the suitors might be, he was always inflexible on the side of justice. Among many similar instances, it happened that a gentleman of rank and fortune, upon seeing his cause likely to be determined against him, told the Archbishop, that upon a former occasion, when the same matter was discussed before the lords of the council, their lordships were of an opinion contrary to that now entertained by his Grace, and the Commissioners; upon which, the primate replied; "what tell-est thou me of the lords of the council? I tell thee, they are in these cases to be advised by us, and not we by them." Upon such occasions he would frequently say in his latter years, when his private friends spoke familiarly to him concerning his unshaken courage, that "two things did help much to make a man confident in good causes, namely *Orbitas*, and *Senectus*, and (he added) they stead me both." The Archbishop gave audience to suitors twice a day, and was so mild and courteous in his

behaviour, that even those who failed of success, departed with complacency. He gave express orders to the officers of his court, that suitors and strangers should be treated with respect and hospitality.

He entertained a desire, truly becoming his dignified rank, of supporting the habits of liberality and bounty at his palace; in doing this he preserved the greatest order and method through the management of his officers, every entertainment being abundant, handsome, and splendid, according to the rank and condition of the respective guests. He very frequently received at his table, the clergy, nobility, and gentry of his diocese and neighbourhood. At Christmas he kept open house; and the table in his hall was prepared twice or thrice in the day, for the reception of strangers. Upon some particular festivals, he deemed it fit to maintain an unusual degree of state; he was attended with the greatest solemnity, sometimes with the bended knee. Such a degree of respect he required for the proper support of his high office, and for the sake of keeping his gentlemen and servants in competent practice, for the due performance of their duties. As long as he was Archbishop, he gave an annual entertainment to the Queen, and sometimes two or three in the same year; upon these oc-

casions, every thing was done with such perfect order, and dignified propriety, that her Majesty always departed highly gratified. Besides her gracious condescension to him during the public banquet, when she retired, she would salute him, and bid him farewell by the name of Black Husband; calling his attendants, her servants, as a signification of her being satisfied with their attention and respect.

Every third year he went into Kent, unless prevented by some urgent business; upon these journeys he was usually attended by all his retinue, amounting to two hundred persons; in addition to these, he was most honorably escorted by the gentlemen of the country, so that he sometimes entered the city of Canterbury, and other places, with a procession of eight hundred, or a thousand horse.

Upon his first journey into Kent, he rode to Dover, being attended by one hundred of his own servants in livery, and forty gentlemen in chains of gold. The train of clergy, and gentlemen of the country, with their followers, consisted of more than five hundred horse. It happened, upon his entrance into the town, that an envoy from Rome had just landed; a man of good abilities and condition—he was struck with astonishment at seeing an English

Clergyman so honored and escorted. But when on the Sunday following, he beheld the Archbishop in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, attended not only by his gentlemen and servants, as before mentioned, but also by the Dean, Prebendaries, and Preachers, in their surplices, and scarlet hoods, and when he heard the solemn music of the organ, cornets, and sackbuts, together with the voices of the choir—he was filled with admiration, and told an English gentleman of rank, who accompanied him, that “they were led in great blindness at Rome, by our own nation, who made the people there believe, that there was not in England either Archbishop, or Bishop, or Cathedral, or any Church, or Ecclesiastical Government; but that all was pulled down to the ground, and that the people heard their ministers in woods, and fields, amongst trees and brute beasts; but for his own part, he protested that, unless it were in the Pope’s Chapel, he never saw a more solemn sight, or heard a more heavenly sound.” “Well,” said the English gentleman, “I am glad of this your so lucky, and first sight; ere long, you will be of another mind, and, I hope, work miracles when you return to Rome, in making those that are led in this blindness, to see, and understand the truth.” “It is,” replied the Envoy, “the chief cause of my coming, to see,



with mine own eyes, and truly to inform others." Upon which, the English gentleman accompanied him to London, and went with him to Court, where he saw and heard much to confirm the gentleman's representation concerning the government of the church, and the subordination of the people to the clergy, and civil magistrates. This Envoy conversed afterwards upon this subject, with Sir Francis Walsingham, then principal Secretary of State. Sir Francis related the circumstance to the Archbishop, highly applauding his journey into Kent, confessing that he should regard and venerate him for it as long as he lived. Though he was one of the Counsellors of State, who seemed inclined to the Puritanical faction, he became, after this, a zealous friend of the Primate, and contributed much to strengthen his influence with the Queen. Several persons, however, nearly allied to the Secretary, and presuming upon his favor, frequently addressed the Archbishop in terms of great audacity, whilst they boasted of their own virtues and learning; in regard to the theological knowledge, and the right understanding of scripture, they would presumptuously compare themselves with the best conforming divines. Whitgift but smiled at their vanities; and, notwithstanding their arrogance, courteously entertained them at his own house, with all hos-

pitality. Of so amiable a disposition was this very celebrated man; so unwilling to offend, so ready to forgive an insult, so thoughtful, and compassionate; yet was he not exempt from infirmities, for he “was a man subject to like passions as we are;” or, as Horace has it,

—————*Vitiis nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille est  
Qui minimis urgetur.*

It must be confessed that our Archbishop was inclined to be somewhat choleric; yet this disposition was so corrected in him by the word of God, that upon all just occasions it seemed rather as a stimulus to his courage, than as a weapon employed against the person or reputation of another.

To his works of public munificence, Counties, Cities, and Towns, bear ample testimony. Concerning his Hospital at Croydon, the following mention is made by Sir George Paule, Comptroller of his Grace's household: “that notable monument of our time, his Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, in Croydon, which he built very fair and College-wise, for a warden, and eight and twenty brothers and sisters. He builded also near unto it, a goodly Free School, with a schoolmaster's house, allowing unto the schoolmaster twenty pounds by year, for ever.

All which he performed with such alacrity and good success, that he hath been heard divers times to profess with great comfort, that, notwithstanding the charge of the purchase, and building, was not small unto him, in comparison of his estate, (who neither impaired house-keeping, nor retinue at that time) yet when he had finished and done that whole work, he found himself no worse in his estate than when he first began ; which he ascribes unto the extraordinary blessing and goodness of God.— After the finishing of this Hospital” continues Sir George Paule, “ among many other his good deeds, the French Lieger Ambassador in England, called *Boys Sisi*, enquired what works the Archbishop had published, for he would willingly read his books, who was reputed The peerless Prelate for piety and learning in our days\*, and whom in conference he found so grave, godly, and judicious ; when it was answered that he only published certain books in the English tongue, in defence of the ecclesiastical government ; (although it be very well known to many who were near unto him,

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\* Camden, speaking of Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, says, “ The honor and ornament of this place, was the Right Reverend Dr. Whitgift, late Archbishop of Canterbury ; a peerless Prelate for piety and learning in our days.”

that he left divers learned treatises in written-hand, well worthy the printing) and that it was thereupon incidently told the Ambassador that he had founded an Hospital and a school, he used these words,—*Profecto Hospitale, ad sublevandam paupertatem, et Schola, ad instruendam juventutem, sunt optimi Libri quos Archiepiscopus conscribere potuit.*—“Truly an Hospital to sustain the poor, and a school to train up youth, are the worthiest books that an Archbishop could set forth.”

The Archbishop was always greatly attached to Croydon, both for the beauty of the surrounding country, and the recreation it afforded him, when he retired from the numerous and fatiguing concerns of business; but after he had built his Hospital and school, his partiality to the place was considerably increased. The chief delight of his retirement, was in dining frequently at the hospital, with his poor brethren, as he called them; there he was often visited by some of his most distinguished friends, the Earls of Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Cumberland, Lord Touch, the Bishop of London, and others, in high stations about the Queen; in their society, he took particular pleasure. When his friends were not with him, he indulged in cheerful sallies with his attendants and servants, and treated them with

the utmost affability; nor was his kindness to them confined to instances of this nature; for he was very bountiful in rewarding their services with leases, in bestowing offices upon them, and supplying them out of his own private fortune, as their wants might require. He was not only very charitable to those of his own establishment, in which number he always included the poor inhabitants of the Hospital, but he extended his compassion and assistance to the necessitous of all sorts. When he saw a poor man who was industrious, he would give him money, and a small quantity of land, to cultivate for his subsistence. Or if he heard of any one who had become infirm, or had lost the means of following his business, he would supply them with money or fuel; sometimes, too, he would enable poor watermen to carry on their occupation, by giving them boats, and affording them other relief. But let us now leave these private circumstances, and resume the relation of his public affairs.

With regard to the prosperity of the church, and consequently of the state, the Archbishop, though he placed great confidence in the King's wisdom, deemed it expedient to send Doctor Neville, Dean of Canterbury, into Scotland, in the name of the Bishops and Clergy of Eng-

land, to tender to his Majesty their bounden duties, and to learn his pleasure concerning the direction of ecclesiastical causes. The Dean returned with a very gracious communication from the King, expressing his resolution to continue and support the government of the church, as it was left established by Queen Elizabeth. This answer was highly gratifying to the Archbishop; particularly as it removed the apprehensions of certain persons, who were inclined to suspect some change, on account of the exultation of the Puritans, and their attachment to the Presbyterian discipline of Scotland.

In the mean time great preparations were made for the funeral of the late Queen; in performing the last services of so pre-eminent a personage, every expense and every care were united, which could increase the solemnity and interest of mournful magnificence; the Archbishop, who had a principal share in directing all measures of State in the King's absence, appeared as chief mourner in the procession which followed his honored Sovereign and Benefactress to the grave. This event occurred in the latter end of the month of April, 1603, and the particular circumstances of it, are thus related by Stow in his Chronicle: "the 28 of April being Thursday, (in

Easter-week) the corpes of Queene Elizabeth, imbalmed, lapped in lead, covered with purple velvet, laid on a chariot, drawn by 4 great horses, trapt in blacke velvet, the picture of her whole body, counterfeited after life, in her parliamet robes with a crowne on her head, and a scepter in her hand, lying on the corpes, was attended on, by the nobilitie, honourable of estate, the worshipfull officers and servants of the household all in blacke, gentlemen of the chappell, and quire of the colledge all in rich copes, singing: was royally convaied from White-hall to the Coilegiate Church of Saint Peter of Westminster, and there after a learned sermon preached by the Reverend Father in God, Anthony Watson, Bishoppe of Chichester, entered in the vault of her Grandfather, Henry the Seventh, in his most beautifull chappell.

“There were esteemed mourners in blacke, about the number of one thousand six hundred persons.”

The Archbishop received from the King at Theobalds, upon his first coming to England, a personal assurance of his determination to maintain the government of the church unimpaired; and he perceived, soon after his Majesty's arrival in London, that he was stead-

fastly resolved to confirm his words by his practice, all which, did not fail to console the good Primate for the loss of his Royal Mistress, and to animate him in preparing for the performance of his next grand public duty, the Coronation of the King and Queen, which took place on the 25th of July, 1603, in the Collegiate Church of Wesminster.

The Puritans persevered in their factious courses, till at length they obtained permission to hold a conference with the Bishops in his Majesty's presence. In the course of this conference, which lasted three days, the King having heard at large all their objections, and the answers of the Bishops, immediately signified his firm determination to continue the ecclesiastical government as he found it; he extolled the wisdom, the vigilance, and the constancy of the late Queen, in constituting and maintaining the establishment of the Church in so prosperous a condition. He approved highly, the learning and discretion of the Bishops, together with their zeal for the support of so well ordered a fabric, which he affirmed, he would at all times be ready, by God's assistance, to succour and defend. Moreover, he gave his command, that immediate preparation should be made for reprinting the



Liturgy, that the existing form of worship might thus receive a further ratification.

As the Session of Parliament approached, in which certain matters relating to the church were to be discussed, the Archbishop, in order to be better prepared, appointed a meeting of the Bishops, and the Judges of his court, to be held at the Bishop of London's palace, at Fulham. He repaired thither in his barge, upon a day in the month of February, when the weather was very severe, and, being now above seventy-three years of age, was so seriously affected, that he complained at night of a violent cold; notwithstanding this indisposition, he went on the Sunday following (which was the first in Lent) to the court at Whitehall, where he and the Bishop of London, had a long conference with the King, respecting the affairs of the Church, both before and after divine service. When he had left the King, and was passing to the council chamber to dinner, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of the use of his right side, and of his speech. From the council chamber he was removed by his surrounding friends, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and the Bishop of London, with the assistance of the King's attendants, to the lord treasurer's

chamber, and from thence was afterwards conveyed to Lambeth.

The King, who was greatly affected by his illness, went on the Tuesday following to visit him, and discoursed with him in the most gracious and kind manner; saying, amongst other things, that "he would beg him of God in his prayer; which if he could obtain, he should think it one of the greatest temporal blessings that could be given him in this kingdom." The Archbishop attempted to reply in latin; but neither his Majesty, nor any of the persons present, could distinctly understand what he said; except that the King concluded from his last words, "*Pro Ecclesia Dei, pro Ecclesia Dei,*" (For the Church of God, for the Church of God) which he frequently repeated, with up-raised eyes and hands, that he meant to signify to him his recommendation in behalf of the church, which he had frequently before, and at the last conference, expressed.

After the King's departure, the Archbishop finding that his speech continued to fail him, made signs for ink and paper; which being brought to him, he would have written something, but the pen fell from his hand; after two or three attempts, he gave it up, and with a deep sigh lay down again. On the Wednesday,

being the last day of February, 1603, at about eight o'Clock in the evening, he calmly resigned his Spirit "unto God who gave it." Thus died this ardent and faithful Christian, whose last sickness afforded an example, if possible, more impressive than his whole life, of religious theory illustrated by practice.

But distinguished as he had been for many virtues and high attainments, though, as the learned Camden says, he "had devoutly consecrated both his whole life to God, and his painful labours to the Church\*," yet could not his memory escape the insulting blasts of calumny. One Lewis Pickering, wrote a libel after his death, by which he vainly attempted to cast dishonor upon his name; but this malicious outrage was soon visited by authority, and the publisher, if not the author, received and suffered the judgment of the High Court of Star-chamber.

The funeral of this good and prudent Archbishop, was solemnized at Croydon, and was attended by the Earl of Worcester, and Lord Touch, who bore the Pall; Doctor Babbington,

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\* Britannicæ, county of Kent, p. 200. Gibson's Edition, 1695,

Bishop of Worcester, who had been his pupil at Cambridge, preached the funeral sermon; having chosen for his text the following passage from the 24th. Chapter of the second Book of the Chronicles: "But Jehovah waxed old, and was full of days, and died. An hundred and thirty years old was he when he died. And they buried him in the City of David, with the Kings, because he had done good in Israel, and towards God and his house."

There is a costly monument to his memory against the South wall of the Chancel, in Croydon Church; a tomb, supported by two black marble Corinthian pillars; beneath, on a tomb, lies on his back in full length, a person habited in episcopal robes; above him is a tablet of black marble, on one side of which is a boy with a spade, on the other is a boy holding a torch, and kneeling upon a skull. The tablet is thus inscribed:—

\* *Post tenebas spero lucem.*

*Whitgifta eborum Grimsbeia ad littora nomen  
Whitgifta emisit felix hoc nomini Grimsbei.  
Hinc natus, non natus ad hanc mox mittitur hospes  
Londinum: inde novam te, Cantabrigia, matrem  
Insequitur, supraque fidem suavi ubere crescit.*

---

\* *Written by Dr. Charier, his Grace's chaplain.*

Petro fit socius, Pembro. Triadique magister  
 Fitque matri, Cathedræque Professor utrique.  
 E. Cathedra Lincolna suum petit esse Decanum,  
 Mox Wigorn petit esse suum, fit Episcopus illic;  
 Propræses Patriæ, quo nunquam acceptior alter.  
 Post annos plus sex summum petit Anglia Patrem;  
 Plus quam bis denos fuit Archiepiscopus annus,  
 Charior Elizæ dubium est an Regi Jacobo.  
 Consul utrique fuit—Sis tu, Croidonia, testis  
 Pauperibus quam charus erat, queis nobile struxit  
 Hospitium, puerisque scholam, dotemque reliquit.  
 Cœlibis hæc vitæ soboles que nota per annos  
 Septuaginta duos nullo enumerabitur ævo.  
 Invidia hæc cernens moritur; PATIENTIA VINCENS  
 Ad summum evecto æternum dat lumen honori.

These verses may be acceptable in an English garb.

After darkness I hope for light.  
 Whitgift, of great, unspotted, holy name,  
 To Grimsby's region wafted Yorkshire's fame;  
 Not born to sojourn in a town like this,  
 He hastened to the great metropolis;  
 Thence, Granta, flew to thee; and as he grew,  
 The choicest food from thy sweet nurture drew:  
 In Granta's bow'rs he rose to high degree,  
 Of Pembroke, Peter-house, and Trinity:  
 Rais'd to th' exalted chair by Marg'ret\* giv'n.  
 He spoke the Faith and Mysteries of Heav'n:  
 Lincoln, as Dean, proclaim'd him all her own,

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\* He was Margaret Professor of Divinity, see page 217.

And Worcester hail'd him on her Bishop's throne.  
 A Judge\*, all mindful of his country's trust,  
 He prov'd that to be great, is to be just.  
 For more than twice ten years, so rare a man  
 Did England boast her metropolitan :  
 Subject to Sov'reigns of illustrious names,  
 The great Eliza, and the learned James,  
 To both a counsel, he the friend was prov'd,  
 By both alike rever'd, alike belov'd.  
 How kind to want, the poor man's friend confess,  
 Let Croydon's Town, let Croydon's Poor attest ;  
 He rear'd, and by his bounty did supply  
 A House for age, a School for infancy.  
 Such num'rous progeny we never knew,  
 Of a long, single life of seventy-two.  
 Envy beholds, and sickens at the sight,  
 Victorious Patience † crowns it with immortal light.

Somewhat lower are the following lines:—

*Magna Senatoris sunt nomina, pondera et æqua  
 Nominibus, quem non utraque juncta premunt ?  
 Proesulis accedat si summum nomen ad ista  
 Pondera quis ferat, aut perferat illa diu ?  
 Pax vivo grata est, mens recti conscia pacem  
 Fert animo, hæc mortem non metuisse dedit.  
 Mors requiem membris, animæ coelestia donat  
 Gaudia : sic potuit vincere qui patitur.*

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\* He was Vice-president of the Marches of Wales. See page 228.

† In allusion to the Archbishop's motto: Vincit qui patitur, He conquers who endures.

The Senator's employ and name are great ;  
 Who must not feel th' accumulated weight ;  
 A Primate's toil such mighty cares among,  
 Who shall sustain them, or endure them long ?  
 'Tis conscious rectitude can peace supply,  
 This makes men fearless when constrain'd to die.  
 Death gives the body rest, joy to the soul,  
 Thus he could conquer, who endur'd the whole.

Lower again is the following inscription :—

Gratia non miror si fit divina Johannis  
 Qui jacet hic, solus credito gratus erat.  
 Nec magis immerito Whitgiftus dicitur idem ;  
 Candor in eloquio, pectore candor erat.  
 Candida pauperibus posuit loca, candida musis ;  
 E terris moriens candida dona tulit.

Some slight approach to evangelic fame  
 Lies bury'd here, what once was John by name ;  
 Of Whitgift's name, behold the dark abode ;  
 Fair was his speech, as from the heart it flow'd ;  
 For want and learning a fair spot he gave,  
 Then died to seek his fair reward beyond the grave\*.

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\* We beg the reader will excuse these very bad verses, as representing (we hope not to the full extent) a very bad original. The *candor*, and *candida*, and fair, referring to the word Whitgift, are miserable inventions, but in translating, we were to do the best we could.

The following entry respecting the Archbishop, is to be found in Croydon Register:—

“John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterburie, deceased at Lambeth on Wednesday at 8 of the clocke in the evening, being the last day of February, and was brought the day followinge in the evening, to Croydon, and was buried the morning followinge, by 2 of the Clocke in the Chappell where his pore people doe usually sitte; his funerall was kept at Croydon, the 27th day of Marche followinge, Anno Dni 1604, annoque regni Dni nostri Regis Jacobi Secundo:”

The Archbishop was of middle stature, and well made; he was in his earlier years vigorous and active; his complexion was dark, his hair and eyes were black, his beard moderately long and thick; he was of an impressively grave aspect, and his very countenance commanded that external respect, to which his office and dignity were entitled.

Thus having drawn a sketch of the life and character of this very celebrated man, we hope we may have contributed to the reader's entertainment, if not to his instruction. It must surely be admitted, that to become acquainted with the sentiments and actions of the virtuous,



the learned, and the powerful, who have preceded us in the career of mortality, must interest the mind, while at the same time it constitutes not the least considerable species of knowledge. If

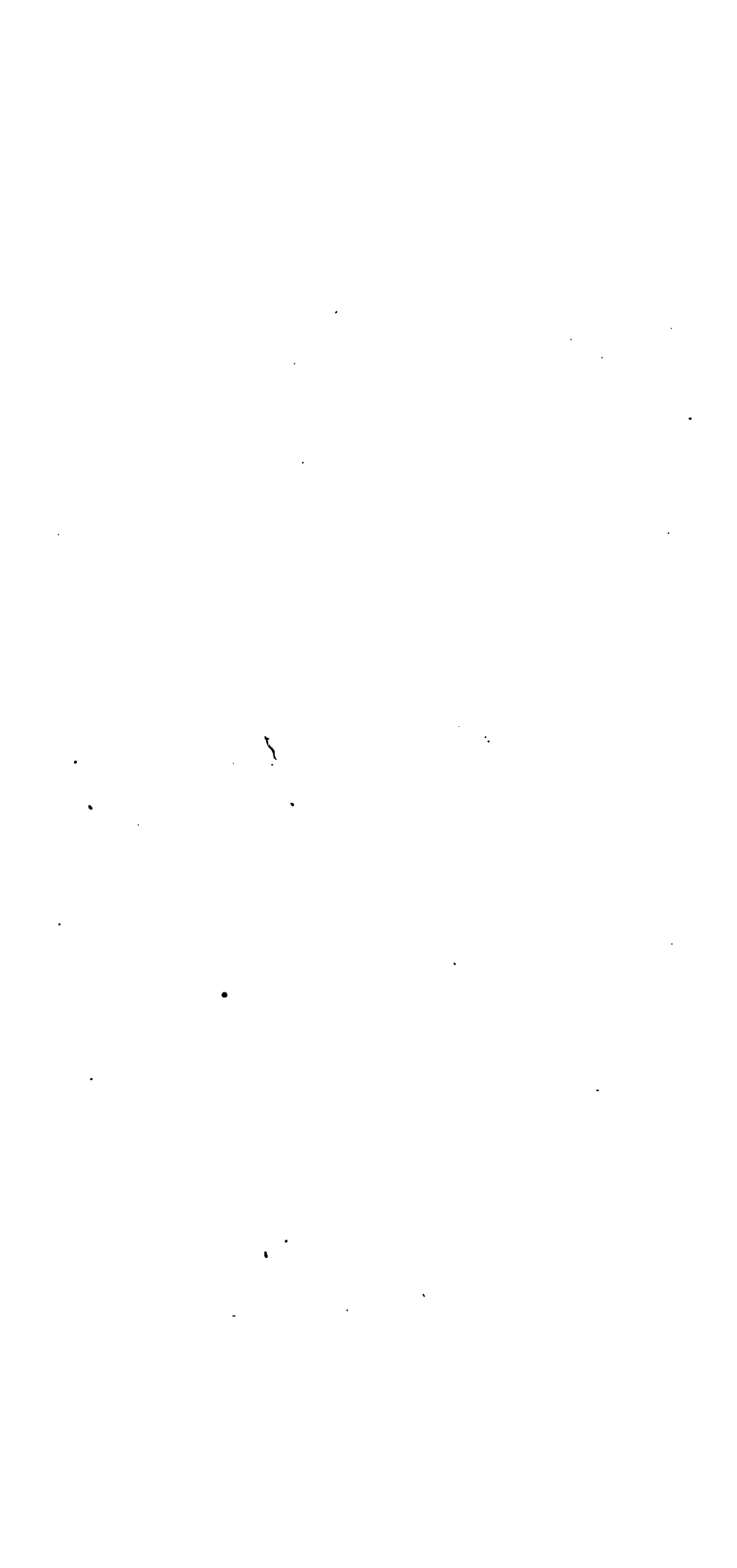
“ The proper study of mankind is man.”

Let us not delay, since we must often shudder at his vices, and deplore his follies, to draw our full proportion of benefit, from the contemplation of those remnants of primeval goodness, which still exist amidst the general corruption of his nature. The memoir, therefore, which we have now closed, may, it is humbly presumed, be perused with advantage, and whether public conduct, or private character be considered, it will not be accounted the meanest of Queen Elizabeth's glories, that she had Archbishop Whitgift for a subject.

# **APPENDIX.**

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## APPENDIX.

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### *Rectors of Croydon.*

Few names of the Rectors of Croydon can be discovered; the dates of admissions may be seen in the Registers of the Archbishops. The first we find, is *Egidius de Audenando*; who appears to have been Rector in the years 1282, and 1289; he was also Rector of Cherryng, which Rectory he resigned into the hands of Archbishop Peckham, May 4th, 1284\*. He was likewise a Canon of the Church of St. Mary, in St. Mary, Dover Castle, where he had the Prebend of Pesmere; for it appears, that on the calends of February, 1287, he presented Hugo de Wengrave to the Vicarage of Northyam, in the Diocese of Chichester, in right of his said Prebend.

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\* 1284. 2 col' Maii Egidius de Audenando, Rect' Ecol' de Croyndon resignat' Eccles' de Cherryng in manus Archiep dat' in Capitulo Cantuar', fol. 207. a.

*Archbish. Peckham's Register,*

*Dominus John Mansell*, is the next Rector we find; his name first occurs in the Register of Archbishop Winchelsey, 1309\*, and again in that of Archbishop Reynolds, upon the subject of the appropriation of the Church to the Convent of Bermondsey, in the year 1320.—*See Hist. p. 67 Note.*

*Richard Aungervill*, al' de Bury, 'el' presentat' per regem ad eccl' de Croyndon Archiepatu vac', 30 Nov. I. E. III†. This was the learned Bishop of Durham, author of the *Philobiblon*; he was born at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, in the year 1281, and educated at Oxford. In 1333 he was elevated by Edward III. (whose tutor he had been) to the episcopal dignity, he was in the succeeding year appointed Lord High Chancellor, and in 1336, Treasurer of England. He died at Durham in 1345.

*John de Tonneford* is mentioned as Rector 2d. id. of June, in the year 1348 ‡.

*William de Leghton*, Sub-deacon, was collated to this Rectory by Archbishop Islip, the 12 cal. of January, 1351.

*William de Wittleseye*, was collated to the Rectory by his uncle Archbishop Islip, the 12 Ap. 1352. He afterwards became a Doctor of Canon law, and was preferred by his uncle to the office of Vicar-general; then he was advanced to the Deanery of the Arches; then to the Arch-deaconry of Huntingdon, afterwards to the See of Rochester; then to that of Worcester; and finally, became Archbishop of Canterbury.

*Adam de Honton*, L. L. D. came next to this Rectory, by means of an exchange which he made with the last Rector. He was admitted to Croydon on the 3d of May, 1359.

\* 1309. 5 id. Maii apud Lambeth admisit Dnus Tho' de Mayderestan presb' ad vicas' perpet' Eccl' de Croydone ad presentationem Dni Johannis Maunsel Rect' Eccleie predict', fol. 52, a.—*Register of Archbishop Winchelsey.*

† Pat. I. Ed. III.

‡ Reg. Islip, fol. 52, a.

*Adam de Robelyn* occurs as Rector of Croydon, the 5 non. of May, 1363\* ; he very soon after exchanged this Rectory for the Prebend of Ruyll, in the Collegiate Church of Abergwilly, with

*William Bourbrigg*, cl' who was admitted the 8 id. of June, 1363.

*John Quernby* is mentioned as Rector of Croydon in 1364†. He exchanged this Rectory for the Prebend of Woodburgh, in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, in the county of York, with

*John Godewyke*, who was admitted on the 29th of March, 1365. Another, of the same name,

*John Godewyke* was instituted to this Rectory 6. cal. Nov. 1370, having been presented to it by King Edward III. patron for that turn, the temporalities of the vacant Archbishoprics being in his hands. This gentleman was Doctor of Laws, and Rector, when the church was appropriated to the Convent of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, as has been mentioned in the History.

### *Vicars of Croydon.*

The names of the Vicars which we have been able to discover, are more numerous than those of the Rectors. We give them in their order.

*Henry de la Rye*, presb. became Vicar of this church the 4 calends of Aug. 1289, on the presentation of Ægidius de Audenando, Rector ‡.

*Thomas de Sevenoke* occurs as Vicar in the year 1309 §.

\* Reg. Islip, fol. 301. a.

† Ibid. fol. 306. a.

‡ Regis. Peckham. fol. 40 b.

§ Regis Winchelsey, fol. 47. b.

*Thomas de Maydenestone* became Vicar on the ides of May, 1309, being presented by John Mansell, Rector. \*

*John de Horslede*, Vicar in the year 1348.

*John de Stanesfelde*, who was appointed Dean of Croydon by a commission from Archbishop Islip, dated at Lambeth 11. cal. of February 1349 †. He exchanged this Vicarage for the Rectory of West Wickham, with

*Richard Atte Lich*, who was instituted on the 7. cal. of June, 1356, having been presented by William de Wittlessey, Rector.

*John de Hameldon*, presb. was admitted to this Vicarage on the 3. id. December, 1361, on the presentation of the Rector, Adam de Honton, L. L. D.

*Robert Okele*, of the Diocese of Norwich, Deacon, became Vicar here on the cal. May 1373, on the presentation of John Godewyke, Rector.

*William Dapur*, Vicar in the year 1402. He exchanged this Vicarage for the Rectory of Throckyng, in the Diocese of Lincoln, with

*Richard Bondon*, who was instituted the 7th. of August, 1402, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent St. Saviour's, Bermondsey. He exchanged his Vicarage for the Wardenship of St. Mary Magdalen, with the parish of Kyngestone, with

*John Scarburgh*, who, having been presented by the same patrons, became Vicar of this Church, on the 18th of December, 1406. Upon his death,

*John Aldenham*, alias *Causton*, was admitted on the 20th of January, 1408.

This Vicarage became vacant before the 23d of November, 1420, but by what means cannot be discovered. A blank is left in Archbishop Chicheley's Register, (on the side of which

\* Regis Winchelsey, fol 52, a.

† Regis Islip, fol. 10, a.



is written, *Institutio Vicariæ de Croydon*, where the name of the successor should have been inserted.

*William Oliver* became Vicar about that time; his name is frequently mentioned in the same register. This Vicar, it should seem, gave some lands to the Chantry of St. Nicholas, in the Church of Croydon, that the Priest, officiating there, might pray for the repose of his soul. See Hist. p. 85. The exact time of his death can not be ascertained; it appears from the statutes of Ellys Davy's Alm's-house, to have happened before the 27th of April, 1447. We cannot discover the institution of his successor

*John Langton*; upon whose death

*Henry Carpenter*, L. L. D. was admitted to this Vicarage the 30th. of October, 1487; upon whose death

*William Shaldoo* was presented the 3d of December, 1487, upon whose death

*Rowland Philipps* \* was collated to this Vicarage, for that turn, the 4th of June, 1497, by Archbishop Morton, with the unanimous consent of the Prior and Convent of St. Saviour, Bermondsey. Upon his resignation,

\* This Vicar is mentioned by Stow in the following passage; " Even as there was much ado amongst them of the Common House, about this agreement to the subsidie then required, so was there as hard hold for awhile amongst them of the Cleargie, in the Convocation House, namely, Richard Foxe, Byshop of Winchester, and John Fisher, Byshop of Rochester held sore against it, but most of all Syr Rowland Philips, Vicar of Croydon, one of the Canons of Paules, a famous and notable preacher in those daies, spake most against that payment. But the Cardinall taking him aside, so perswaded the matter with him, that hee came no more into the house, willinglie absenting himselfe, thus he giving over his holde, the other yielded, and so was granted the halfe of all their revenues spirituall for one yeare, to be paide in 5 yeeres following.—*Chron.* p. 519.

*Peter Burough\**, M. A. was collated the 9th of May, 1538, by Archbishop Cranmer, of his own right; and the same day, the Archbishop issued a decree to John Cocke L. L. D. his Vicar-general, and Official Principal, to assign a pension of £12 a year, for life to Rowland Philips, the late Vicar, on account of his great age; such pension to be paid out of the profits of the Vicarage†.

*John Gybbes*, S. T. B. was the next Vicar, being collated by Archbishop Cranmer, the 12th of April, 1542. He enjoyed it about eight years, was deprived for refusing to pay his tenths to the King, and was succeeded by

*David Kemp*, presb. who was collated by the same Archbishop, the 31st of May, 1550. He resigned this Vicarage, and was succeeded by

*William Cooke*, cl. who was collated by the same Archbishop, the 13th of September, 1553. Upon his death.

Rowland Philips was once preaching at St. Paul's against the art of Printing, at that time, lately introduced into England, and in the course of his sermon, uttered this sentence; "We, (meaning the Roman Catholics) must root out printing, or printing will root out us."—*Fox, Martyrol.* vi. 804.

\* The memorandum in the Archbishop's Register is as follows: '1538. 9. Maii. Apud Lambeth dnus contulit Petro Burough, A. M. vic' ppat' eccl' poch' de Croydon per resignat' Mag' Rowlandi Phillipe vacant,' et ad suam collacionem pleno jure spectant.' fol. 364. c. The right of presentation reverted to the See of Canterbury, when the Convent at Bermondsey was dissolved.

† Decretum Joh' Cocke, L. L. D. Rev. in Christo patris Tho' Arch' Cant' vicar' in spiritualibus generalis et officialis principalis; super assignatione pensionis XII. librarum sterlingarum durante vita Mag' Rowland Philippe ult' vicar' de Croydon, e proficuis dei vicarii exeuntis.—*Reg Cranmer,* fol. 364. c.

*Richard Finch*, cl. was collated by Archbishop Parker the 23d. of April 1560. Upon his decease,

*Samuel Finch*, cl. was collated by Archbishop Grindal the 26th. May 1581. The next Incumbent to be found is

*Samuel Finch*, presb. on the presentation of the King by lapse. He was admitted on the 28th. of February 1603. Upon his death,

*Henry Rigge*, cl. m. a. was collated by Archbishop Abbot the 20th. of September, 1619, who resigned, and was succeeded by

*Samuel Bernard*, cl. s. t. b. who was collated by the same Archbishop on the 10th. of August, 1624. How long he held this Vicarage does not appear; but during the great rebellion after the death of King Charles I. the sum of Fifty Pounds a year was allowed to Sir William Brereton (who had become possessed of the Archiepiscopal Palace at Croydon), for the use of such minister as he should provide to serve the cure of the Church; one Jonathan Westwood was appointed for that purpose, and received every year the above mentioned sum, from the 31st of May 1654, to the 9th of June 1657. In a book in the M. S. Library at Lambeth, marked "Av. D. No. 4. II." p 339. is the following memorandum: "In pursuance of the several orders of the committee for reformation of the Universities, of the 15 Jan. 1650, and 28 Jan. 1651, as also an especial order of the said committee, it is ordered that Mr. Lawrens Steele, treasurer, doe from time to time continue and pay to Sir William Brereton, the sum of 50*l.* for the use of such ministers as have been, and shall be by him provided, to serve the cure of the church of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, the same to be continued till further orders of the said Trustees, and to be accounted from the last receipt, any order to the contrary notwithstanding.

"John Thorowgood, William Saynner, William Steele,  
Richard Younge, John Pockocke."

In that book there are several other notices upon the same subject. The next Vicar we find is

*William Clewer*, s. t. p. whose name occurs in the Register of Archbishop Sancroft, 1684. He was tried, and convicted at the Old Bailey of stealing a silver cup; for which offence he was burned on the hand. The case is detailed in the second volume of *Smith's Lives of Highwaymen*. In the year 1673, was printed, "Case of the Inhabitants of Croydon, in Surrey, concerning the great oppressions they lie under, by reason of the unparalleled extortions, and violent, illegal, and unwarrantable prosecutions of Doctor Clewer, Vicar of the said Parish. What the particulars of this case are, we know not; but we fear from the character of the Vicar, that the merits of it were against him. The decrees of the Court of Exchequer, and the Court of Serjeant's Inn, may be consulted by those who are curious upon the subject. See p. 304.

This Vicar was deprived in 1684, and succeeded by

*Henry Hughes*, cl. m. a. who was collated by Archbishop Sancroft the 26th of June, 1684.

*John Cæsar*, cl. m. a. became Vicar, upon the resignation of Henry Hughes, the 18th of January, 1688. Upon his death succeeded

*Andrew Trebeck*, b. d. who was collated by Archbishop Wake, the 28th of April 1720. Upon his resignation,

*Nataniel Collier*, m. a. was collated by the same Archbishop the 29th of November, 1727. He held it till his death which happened in December, 1754, and was succeeded by

*John Vade*, m. a. who was collated by Archbishop Herring, in January 1755. He died the 9th of June, 1765, and was succeeded by

*East Apthorp*, d. d. collated by Archbishop Secker, in June 1765. Doctor Apthorp wrote a work, entitled, "Letters on the prevalence of Christianity." He died on the 17th of April 1810, at Cambridge, where he had been formerly Fellow of Jesus College. He had resigned the Vicarage of Croydon, and was succeeded by

*John Ireland*, d. d. Upon the death of the very Reverend Doctor Vincent, Dean of Westminster, which occurred in the

month of December, 1815, Dr. Ireland was appointed to be his successor, and resigned this Vicarage. To him succeeded

*The Rev, J. C. Lockwood*, the present Vicar.

### *Incumbents of St. Mary's Chantry.*

*John Parke*, capellanus, is the first name we find; it occurs in the Register of Archbishop Arundel, in the year 1402. Upon his resignation, succeeded

*Clement Ecclestone*, capellanus, the 7th of August, 1402, on the presentation of twelve of the principal inhabitants of Croydon; he exchanged this chantry for the Rectory of Depeden, in the Diocese of Winchester, with

*Stephen Alchon*, who was admitted on the presentation of the same patrons, the 19th of September, 1409. He resigned it, and then succeeded

*Robert Peterburgh*, capellanus, who was admitted on the 27th of February, 1420. Upon his death,

*Thomas Barfote*, capellanus, presented by the same Patrons, was admitted on the 3d of March, 1430. Upon his death, succeeded

*William Kynge*, capellanus, who was presented in the same form, and admitted on the 5th of March, 1458. Upon his decease

*Thomas Thomlynson*, capellanus, was presented, and admitted on the 12th of June, 1476. He resigned it, and the next incumbent was

*John Knowdyson*, capellanus, who was admitted on the 17th of October, 1499.

*Edward Jenyns* was the next incumbent, and resigned the Chantry.

*Andrew Corpbell*, capellanus, succeeded, and was presented on the 23d of October, 1505. After his death came

*John Comporte*, capellanus, who was presented on the 4th

of September, 1538. At the dissolution of this Chantry in the first year of King Edward VI. he had a pension granted to him for life, of £6 13 4.

### *Incumbents of the Chantry of St. Nicholas.*

*Robert Smyth*, capellanus is the first we find. He was collated to this Chantry by Archbishop Stafford, on the 30th of June, 1450. To him succeeded

*John Gosse*, capellanus, 1450. He exchanged this Chantry for the Rectory of Grendone in the Diocese of Lincoln, with

*John Meyskin*, who was admitted on the 7th of November, 1454, upon a presentation from the Honourable Richard Weldon, Esq. Patron and Founder, in right and title of Elizabeth his wife. To him succeeded

*William Walton*, in the year 1472. Upon his death,

*William Spynke*, capellanus, was admitted on the 17th of January 1472, on the presentation of Richard Weldon Esq. who upon an inquisition, was found to be true Patron of the Chantry. He resigned it, and was succeeded by

*Nicholas Brooke*, who was admitted on 13th of August, 1474, on the presentation of Richard Weldon Esq. He resigned, and was succeeded by

*Robert Dady*, presb. who being presented by the same Patron, was admitted on the 16th of March, 1479. Upon his death, came

*Robert Hollere*, who, upon the presentation of Elizabeth Weldon, widow, was admitted on the 9th of February, 1487, and upon his death succeeded

*Thomas Greene*, capellanus, who was admitted on the 10th of October, 1591. He resigned it, and next came

*John Maynell*, capellanus, who, on the presentation of Robert Weldon, was admitted on the 17th of June, 1499. To him succeeded

*Thomas Sparke*, capellanus, in 1504. He resigned, and his successor was

*Henry Molle*, capellanus, who on the 19th of December, 1504, was collated by Archbishop Warham, to whom the right of presentation devolved by the neglect of Ellen Weldon, widow of Robert Weldon, and that of the Vicar and the churchwardens of the Church of Croydon, who did not present within the time limited by the Founder.

*Richard Parrer*, capellanus, who, on the presentation of Ellen Weldon, widow, and Hugh Weldon gent. was admitted on the 31st of January 1508. He resigned, and after him came

*Henry Marshall*, capellanus, who, being presented by the same Patrons, was admitted on the 2d of June, 1509. Upon his death the presentation devolved to Archbishop Warham, by whom was collated

*William Shanke*, capellanus, on the 19th of October, 1521. Upon his death succeeded

*Nicholas Sommer*, capellanus, who was admitted on the 11th of May, 1531, on the presentation of Hugh Weldon, Esq. He was the last Incumbent, and had at the dissolution of this Chantry, in the first year of King Edward VI. a pension of £6 13 4 allowed him for life.

*Copy of a decree of the Court of Exchequer.*

Jovis die Februarii 1679-80\*.

**W**HEREAS Walter Hatcher, gentleman, Christopher Bowyer, William Greene, Thomas Piggot, John Leake, Thomas Harding and Elizabeth Snelling, widow, for and on the behalf of themselves and all others, owners or occupiers of any messuages, lands, or tenements, for which any tithes or dues are payable, within the town and Parish of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, did heretofore (that is to say) in Michaelmas Term, in the nine and twentieth year of his Majesty's reign, that now is, exhibit their English Bill into this Court, against William Clewer, Doctor in Divinity, Vicar of Croydon aforesaid, in the said county of Surrey; for the establishing and confirming of certain ancient and laudable customs, usages, and manner of payment of tithes, which during the time, whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, have been used within the town and parish of Croydon aforesaid, and further setting forth that the Plaintiffs are occupiers of certain lands and tenements in the parish of Croydon aforesaid, in the said county of Surrey, and that the Vicars of the said parish have time out of mind received part of the tithes belonging to the said Vicarage in kind, and in composition in lieu thereof, which being paid, ought to be accepted in lieu of all tithes, except such as are hereinafter particularly mentioned, to be paid in kind, viz: (to wit) for the tithe of every cow, and the proceed of such, four-pence: for every working horse

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\* Hilary Term, 31 and 32, Charles II. No. 17, page 201.



four-pence; for every colt above two years old, two-pence; for every dry beast, two-pence; the tenth in kind of pigs, except of the first farrow; for every garden and orchard, whereof the owner makes no benefit by the sale of any thing that grows therein, one penny; for every sign at an inn, or ale-house, six-pence; for every master tradesman for his apron, four-pence; for every cock, one penny, in lieu of tithe eggs; the tenth in kind of all apples, pears, plumbs, and other fruit and herbs that follow the spade, the owner whereof doth sell and make profit thereof; for every single man receiving the Sacrament, four-pence; for every single woman, three-pence; for every man and his wife, five-pence; for every marriage, the banns being published in the parish church, two shillings and four-pence; for every marriage by licence, five shillings; for every man taking a wife out of the said parish, and not marrying her therein, five shillings; for churching every woman, eight-pence; for every person buried in the church-yard of the said church, above the age of two years, two shillings, and under that age, one shilling and four-pence; for burying every person above the aforesaid age, without a coffin, one shilling, and the like for every person of the same age, buried at the parish charge; for every parishioner above the age aforesaid, buried in the body of the said church, six shillings and eight-pence; for reading the burial, two shillings; for every person under the said age, three shillings and four-pence; for reading the burial, two shillings; and for every stranger, double duties; for every person buried in any of the chancels of the said church, above the age of two years, thirteen shillings and four-pence; for every person under the said age, six shillings and eight-pence; for reading the burial to either person, two shillings; and for every stranger double duties, as aforesaid; for going before the corpse of a deceased parishioner, one shilling, and of a stranger, two shillings; the tenth fleece of wool, shorne within the said parish; for the fall of every lamb, two-pence; and the tithe in kind of honey; which payments ought to be made at Easter,

or some other certain times in the year, yearly : that the aforesaid tithes, duties, and compositions, have been time out of mind, paid to, and accepted by the Vicars of Croydon aforesaid, for the time being, or his farmers and deputies in manner and form as aforesaid ; that, although, the premises are well known to the defendant, yet the said defendant, by confederacy with divers persons, doth endeavour to infringe, violate, and destroy the aforesaid ancient and laudable customs and usages of the said parish of Croydon, and endeavours to introduce duties and exactions of his own devising, which were never before demanded or paid within the said parish. That, therefore (and for that several of the witnesses which are able to prove the said ancient custom, are aged and infirm) the said defendant may set forth what payments and duties ought to be paid to him as Vicar of the said parish, for the before-mentioned lesser tithes, and for what respective messuages and tenements, when, by whom, and in what manner, the same ought to be paid, and whether he hath not been informed of the said customs, and might set forth what they are, as he believes, and might set forth why the same ought not to be observed. And that the said ancient and laudable customs, usages, and manner of payment of tithes within the said parish, to the Vicar there, might be established and confirmed by the decree of this Court, and that the defendant might be stayed in his proceedings at law against the plaintiffs, and might answer the premises ; and that the depositions already taken in Chancery, touching the same matter, might be made use of at the hearing of this cause, and the plaintiffs relieved in the premises, is the scope of the bill. To which bill, the defendant, being duly served with processes, appeared and answered, and by his answer set forth, that he knows not that any other of the owners or occupiers of lands or tenements within the parish of Croydon, are privy to the bill, or the matters therein contained. And is advised, that in regard to the scope of the said bill, is to have a settlement of divers customs for payment of tithes, and

other duties, the plaintiffs ought to have made the patron and ordinary of the diocese, parties to their bill; and also doth not know what customs have been used time out of mind within the said parish, for payment of tithes and duties, or compositions in lieu thereof to the Vicar; nor that such as in the bill are set forth, have been time out of mind used within the said parish; but believes the contrary, because, by some ancient endowment he finds the tithes to be much otherwise than in the bill. And the defendant further by his answer sets forth, that he knows not of such custom, as by the bill, for the tithe of a cow, and has been paid otherwise for the same; and saith he has been informed there was such a custom for the tithe of an horse, mare, and colt, and hath not demanded or received otherwise than according to the same; knows not any such custom for the tithe of a dry beast, or pigs, as in the bill; nor of any garden, orchard, inn, ale-house, tradesman, or eggs, as by the bill is set forth. And further saith, that he has received for gardens, yearly tithe in kind, or money agreed for the same; for every inn, or ale-house, six-pence; and for every tradesman's apron, six-pence; and for eggs, he hath not received any, and therefore cannot set forth what is due for the same; believes that for fruit, it hath been usually paid in kind, or money, in lieu thereof, and accordingly, the defendant, or his farmer, hath received the same; and in like manner, for herbs, and things which follow the spade; knows not of such custom for persons receiving the sacrament, or marriages, as in the bill; or for churching of women, but having been informed of such custom, has submitted thereto. And the defendant, further by his answer, sets forth that he knows not of the custom concerning the burials; but having been informed thereof, has submitted thereto, except for a person under two years of age, buried in the church, for which he hath two shillings, and no more, and except where persons are buried at the parish charge, in a coffin, in which case, he demands the same as if buried by their friends, believes tithe wool is payable in kind, and also tithe

in kind for honey, payable as in the bill. That he has been Vicar of the said parish of Croydon, for seventeen years last past, and knows nothing more of the said customs than as aforesaid; and denies combination, or that he ever endeavours to overthrow any custom; confesseth the suit in chancery in the bill mentioned, and that witnesses were examined, and a decree obtained; denies he has used any indirect means for recovering of the said tithes, as by the said answer more at large appears. To which answer the plaintiffs replied, and the defendant rejoined, and witnesses were examined on both sides, and publication duly passed, and the cause, being in the paper of causes, came to be heard on the fourteenth day of July last past; where, upon opening of the said plaintiffs by Mr. Lane, of counsel with the plaintiffs, and of the defendant's answer by Mr. Ward, of counsel with the defendant; the defendant's counsel insisting that the plaintiffs ought to add a greater number of parishioners, plaintiffs to the bill; it was then ordered by the Court, that a certain number of the parishioners to about fifty, should subscribe their hands and seals to an instrument, or writing, purporting their consent to this suit. And the cause being continued in the paper of causes, came further to be heard this day, before the Right Honourable William Mountague, Lord Chief Baron, Sir Thomas Raymond, Knt. and Sir William Gregory, Knt. and three other of the Barons of this Court. Now upon opening of the plaintiffs' bill by Mr. Lane, of counsel with the plaintiffs, and the defendant's answer by Mr. Ward, of counsel with the defendant, and on reading an instrument of subscription, under the hands and seals of about two hundred of the parishioners, whereby it appeared that the said parishioners were consenting, and did thereby humbly pray, that the said bill of complaint might be taken to be the bill of complaint of them the said subscribers, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if their names had been particularly enumerated therein. And on hearing Sir Robert Sawyer, Knt. one of his Majesty's counsel learned in the law, Sir George Jefferies, Knt. and Mr. Jenner, of counsel with

the plaintiffs; and Mr. Williams, and Mr. Smith, of counsel with the defendant, and upon reading of the proofs taken in the cause; it is this day ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court, that the modus insisted on by the plaintiffs, and all other the inhabitants of Croydon, as to the particulars hereinafter mentioned, be established and settled; and that the plaintiffs and all the other inhabitants do pay unto the defendant for the matters after mentioned as followeth, viz. the sum of four-pence only, and no more, for and in lieu of the tithe of an horse mare or colt; and for the tithe of the sign of every inn or alehouse within the said parish of Croydon, six-pence only, and no more; and for the tithe-milk of every cow going and depasturing within the said parish, four-pence only, and no more. And this Court is of opinion that the modus for the proceed of a cow extends only to milk; and the plaintiffs paying according to that modus, are to be discharged of tithe-milk; and the Court is of opinion that tithe-calves ought to be paid in kind; and for the tithe of every dry bullock going and agisting within the said parish, two-pence only, and no more; and the plaintiffs, and all other the inhabitants, are to pay unto the defendant their arrears of the tithes aforesaid, according to the rates before mentioned, without costs on either side; and as for the lambs, the parishioners are to pay four-pence only, and no more, for every lamb, which four-pence is to be shared between the Parson and the Vicar, according to former usage within the said parish; and it is further adjudged and decreed by the Court, that the said defendant shall accept of the said rates and sums of money, for, and lieu of the tithes before mentioned, during so long time as the said defendant shall continue Vicar of Croydon, and not demand or receive of and from the said parishioners of Croydon, any greater or other sum or sums of money whatsoever, and as to all other matters in said bill contained, and not hereby decreed, the plaintiffs' bill is dismissed.

William Mountague.

Edward Atkins.

William Gregory.

*A table of fees, as decreed by the Barons of the Exchequer,  
in 1079 to be paid to the Vicars of Croydon.*

	<i>£. s. d.</i>
For every horse, mare, or colt . . . . .	0 0 4
For every sign at an inn or alchouse . . . . .	0 0 6
For the tithe-milk of every cow depasturing in the said parish . . . . .	0 0 4

*The Court is of opinion that calves should be paid in kind.*

The tithe of every dry bullock going and agisting in the said parish . . . . .	0 0 2
The tithe for lambs to the Rector . . . . .	0 0 2
To the Vicar . . . . .	0 0 2

The decree of the Court in Sergeant's Inn Hall, Fleet-street,  
1081, adjudges that calves should be paid in kind.

The decree obtained by Heathfield and Webb, in Lincoln's  
Inn Hall, July 2d. 1743, establishes both the former decrees ;  
and further orders that the tithes for pigs, if seven or more,  
should be one to the Vicar ; and more, if under seven.

*Burials.*

	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Any person dying in the parish, and buried in the church-yard of the same . . . . .	0 2 0

*Easter Offerings.*

For a man and his wife . . . . .	0 0 5
For a single man, if sixteen years old, or upwards	0 0 4
For a single woman . . . . .	0 0 3

*The decree of the Court at Sergeants's Inn,  
1681.*

Termino 8. Hillar. Anno 33 et 34 R. R. Car. Secundi.

Lunæ, die 20. Februarii.

**W**HEREAS William Clewer, Doctor in Divinity, in Easter term, in the 32d. year of his now Majesty's reign, did exhibit his English Bill in this Court against Henry Pullen, William Cumber, William Thompson, and John Constable; thereby setting forth, that the plaintiff, for about twenty years before, setting forth the plaintiff's bill, was duly instituted and inducted into the vicarage of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, and by virtue thereof was duly entitled to all vicarage tithes, and customary rates and payments payable to the Vicar of the said parish of Croydon, for the time being; that the defendant Pullen, for seven years before the exhibiting of the plaintiff's Bill, did enjoy great quantities of land within the said parish, and digged some of the said ground, and ploughed the other part of the said ground, and sowed the same with carrots and turnips, and other matters, whereof the said tithes were due and payable to the plaintiff, and that there was due unto him in each of the said years from the defendant Pullen, for the tithes of pigs and horses, considerable sums of money, and also for offerings; that there was due from the defendant Thompson, in each year, for seven years before the exhibiting of the plaintiff's bill, for tithe calves, for cows, at four-pence a cow, for tithe-milk, of his orchard-tithe, of wool, dry beasts, horses, pigs, honey, wax, colts, and other titheable matters, several considerable sums of money; that there was due from the defendant Cumber, to the complainant, for seventeen years

before the exhibiting of the plaintiff's bill, each of the said years; for the tithe of his orchard, for his trade, for offerings for himself, his wife and daughters, several considerable sums of money; that there was due to the complainant from the defendant Constable, for tithe-milk, tithe of calves, wool, lambs, geese, honey, wax, poultry, colts, bullocks, pigs, tithe of his orchard, and for offerings for himself and his wife, for the year 1679, ending at Easter, 1680, several sums of money; that the defendants respectively refused to discover the quantities, qualities, and values of their tithe, and customary rates and payments due and payable by them respectively unto the complainant, and to pay the same. To the end therefore that the defendants might respectively discover the same, and that the plaintiff might be enabled by the decree of this Court, to recover the same, the said complainant prayed process of this court to be awarded against the said defendants; and the defendants being served with process, appeared and answered; and the plaintiff replied, and issue being joined, witnesses were examined on both sides, and published; and the cause being put into the paper, came to be heard this day in Sergeants' Inn Hall, in Fleet-street. Now upon opening the plaintiff's bill, and the defendants' answer, by counsel on both sides, and upon reading the depositions of several witnesses taken in the cause and much debate of the matters in controversy; this Court doth order, decree, and declare, that the plaintiff ought to have tithe-calves in kind, for all calves fallen in the said parish of Croydon; and also tithe of all turnips and carrots, and onions, and such other matters sowed in the common fields, and elsewhere, within the said parish. And it is this day ordered and decreed by this Court, that it be referred to the deputy remembrancer, to state an account between the plaintiff and defendants in manner following; and that the defendants shall respectively account with the plaintiff in manner following, and satisfy, and pay unto the plaintiff, what shall be due upon such account, viz. the defendant Pullen is to account for the tithe of his pigs, and



for the tithe of carrots, turnips, onions, and such other garden-stuff, growing upon seventeen acres and an half of ground, plowed and sowed by the defendant with those matters; and from Lady-day, 1673, unto Lady-day, 1679, to the time of exhibiting the plaintiff's bill, the said defendant Pullen is to account for all his tithes, and customary payments, and offerings, due from him unto the complainant; and this Court doth declare, that for all tithes, customary payments, and offerings, payable by the defendant Pullen, from Lady-day, 1673, to Lady-day, 1679, except for tithe-pigs, and tithes of the seventeen acres and an half of ground plowed, the said defendant Pullen is to be discharged, it appearing to this Court, that the defendant had satisfied the plaintiff for the same. The defendant, Cumber, is to be discharged from all the tithes and offerings, due from him to the complainant, during the time he officiated as parish clerk of Croydon, by the consent of the complainant, he discharging the plaintiff from any demands, for his gathering money due to the plaintiff, for burials, christenings, churchings, or other service done for the plaintiff; and accordingly the plaintiff is hereby discharged from the same; but the said defendant Cumber, is to account for his tithes, customary payments, and offerings, due from him to the complainant, from the time he was discharged from being parish-clerk. The defendants, Constable and Thompson, are to account for all their tithes, customary payments, and offerings, due from them to the complainant; and the deputy-remembrancer is to examine and certify, whether the sum of twenty-five shillings, tendered by the defendant Constable, unto the complainant, and the sum of fifteen shillings tendered by the defendant Thompson, be the annual value of the tithes due from them to the plaintiff, and the said deputy-remembrancer is to make his report with all convenient speed, and to be armed with a commission, if need be, and this cause is to be continued in the paper, to be further heard upon the said report. And it is further ordered by this Court, that the defendant Cumber is to pay no costs. T. C.

*The decree of the Lord Chancellor\*, at  
Lincoln's Inn Hall, 1743.*

Saturday, the second day of July, in the seventeenth year of the Reign of King George II. 1743, between Nathaniel Collier, clerk, plaintiff; John Heathfield, Peter Webb, and Amos Harrison, defendants.

**T**HIS cause coming this present day to be heard, and debated before the Right Honorable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in the presence of counsel, learned on both sides. The substance of the plaintiff's bill, appeared to be that the Right (Most) Reverend John Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, in right of his Archbishopric, was seized of the Vicarage of the parish church of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, and by charter of endowment, dated the 12th of June, 1348, ordained and appointed †, that the Vicars of the said church for the time being, should have and receive, from the several and respective inhabitants, all manner of oblations therein, and a moiety of tithes of lambs, and a penny for each lamb, which the owner should have under ten in number, and all the tithes of wool, calves, pigs, geese, ducks, pigeons, cheese, milk, butter, herbage, apples, pears; and of pease, beans, roots, herbs, and other fruits, growing in gardens and orchards; and of flax, hemp, eggs, gains of trade, or traffic, and all mills built, or thereafter to be built, within the bounds, limits, or tithings of the said parish church, and all

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\* Lord Hardwicke.

† This passage appears to be incorrect; it should probably run thus :—  
' And that, by charter of endowment, &c. it was ordained and appointed.'

other small tithes, not by the said endowment appropriated to the Rector of the said church; and, also, all mortuaries happening to come, or which ought to belong to the said church, on account of the burial of any person whatsoever; and the said endowment was afterwards renewed, and further confirmed by Pope Boniface IX. with the consent of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, in a Bull, dated the 16th of January, 1390; that by virtue of the said endowment, the Vicars of Croydon, for the time being, constantly received the said tithes; that the plaintiff, who had been upwards of seven years duly inducted into the said Vicarage, is entitled to all Vicarage tithes, and to all oblations, mortuaries, and customary rates, payable to the Vicars as aforesaid, during the said time; and was, and is entitled to perform the office of burial, and to read the service thereof, appointed over all persons dying, or buried, within the limits of the said parish, and has always been ready to perform the duty the law requires of him in that respect, and being so entitled, was in hopes the several occupiers of land, and inhabitants within the said Vicarage, from whom Vicarage-tithes were due and payable, would have duly set out and paid their several tithes, and titheable matters in kind, as the same became duly payable, or account with the plaintiff for the same; and also would have paid him all oblations, fees, obventions, mortuaries, and other customary rates and payments due to the plaintiff; that the defendants, Heathfield and Webb, have severally, and distinctly held and enjoyed several lands, closes, pastures, fields, orchards, gardens, and yards, within the said Vicarage, and titheable places thereof; and did at several times since the year 1735, enter upon and occupy divers other fields, lands and pastures, orchards, or gardens; and increased their own stocks of cows, sheep, or other cattle in proportion, or took in other people's cattle, sheep, or cows, by way of agistment, for better management of the same; and during the said time, or part thereof, have either grazed, digged, or plowed, and sowed the same, or part thereof, with turnips, or

other titheable matters, which were due and payable to the plaintiff, and on account of the said increase of lands, and stock, were of much greater value than tithes, arising from lands, closes, pastures, fields, orchards, gardens, and yards, lying within the said Vicarage, and the titheable places thereof, in their occupation, in some preceding years, and for which, they had made the plaintiff some satisfaction in part; and the said defendant Heathfield, in particular, fed and depastured great numbers, not only of sheep, but of other barren and unprofitable cattle, and fattened all, or some of them, either on pasture lands, or turnips, which he had growing on his other lands aforesaid; and likewise had in his orchard, or garden, great quantities of apples, pears, and several other sorts of fruit and titheable things, and during the time aforesaid, or part thereof, had, and kept, within the said Vicarage, divers sows which had pigs, geese, turkies, ducks, hens, and other poultry, which laid eggs, where numbers of young, in their different kinds, were also produced; and during the aforesaid time, kept divers horses for drawing and travelling on the road; and cows, which brought forth calves, and gave great quantities of milk, which he sold; the tithes of which turnips, fruits, and other small tithes before-mentioned, arising, and renewing yearly, within the said Vicarage, during the said time, together with the offerings, oblations, and obventions, become payable in that time, for himself, sons, and family, would have amounted to a very considerable value; that ever since the year 1735, the defendant, Webb, kept great numbers of sheep, which produced great numbers of lambs, and great quantities of wool, and fed and depastured great numbers of barren and unprofitable cattle upon his lands, and fed and agisted, or fattened upon turnips, either of his own growing, or other people's growing in the said parish, great flocks of sheep, whereby a duty or tithe arose to the plaintiff, as Vicar aforesaid, and kept several cows, which brought forth calves, and gave great quantities of milk; and likewise had in his orchards, gardens, and yards, apples, pears, and se-

veral other sorts of fruits, pease, beans, roots, and other titheable things, and during the time aforesaid, or part thereof, had and kept within the limits or titheings of the said Vicarage, divers horses which travelled the road, and several geese, ducks, hens, pigeons, and other poultry, which laid eggs, whence great numbers of young in their different kinds were produced; the tithe whereof, together with divers offerings, obventions, and other dues, on account of his trade, and of the lying-in, and churching of his wife, since one thousand seven hundred and thirty five, or at different times, before and since; as also on account of the burial of his servants, child, or children, out of his family, as well as the ordinary and settled yearly offerings payable at Easter, for himself, his wife, and servants, belonged to the plaintiff, and would have amounted to a very considerable sum; and the plaintiff, as Vicar aforesaid, is well entitled to perform the office of burial, to all persons dying or buried in the said parish, and to an oblation, or obvention, of two shillings and six-pence for every such burial; and that Francis Tegg, late an inhabitant of the said parish, died there some time in one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven, having first made his will, and thereof appointed the said defendants Webb and Amos Harrison, likewise inhabitants of the said parish, executors, and they since his death duly proved the said will; that the said Tegg died possessed of goods and chattels to the value of forty pounds and upwards, and by the endowment aforesaid, and the custom of the said parish, there was therefore due to the plaintiff ten shillings for a mortuary upon the death of the said Tegg; and as it was the proper office of the plaintiff, and he was ready to have performed the burial service over the said Tegg, there was also due to the plaintiff for the same, two shillings and sixpence more, which the plaintiff hoped the said Webb and Harrison, as executors, would have paid as soon as the said Tegg was buried in the said parish; that the said Webb has had several children by his wife, and the churching her, after her several lyings-in, was a part of

the proper office of the plaintiff, which he was ready to perform; upon each of which occasions there was due to the plaintiff, one shilling; and the said Webb buried in the said parish out of his own family, one or more child or children, servant or servants, and the burial service of them was the proper office of the plaintiff, who was also ready to perform it; and there was due to the plaintiff two shillings and six-pence for each burial; which said sums of ten shillings for a mortuary, two shillings and six-pence for each burial, and one shilling for each churching, including the registering of births and burials, are what have been paid from time to time by the inhabitants of Croydon, to the plaintiff and his predecessors, upon all like occasions; which said sums the plaintiff hoped the said Webb would have paid accordingly. But the said Heathfield, Webb, and Harrison, have not paid or answered to the plaintiff any tithes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, or other dues whatsoever, nor made any recompence or satisfaction for the same, or any part thereof; therefore, that the defendants may answer the premises, and that they may pay and answer to the plaintiff all manner of Vicarage tithes, offerings, oblations, obventions, and such other things as during the time aforesaid became due from them, and may account with the plaintiff, and make him satisfaction for the same; and that the defendant Webb, may answer and pay to the plaintiff the occasional offerings and oblations, due on account of the churching of his wife, and of the burial of his children, servant, or servants, and for registering the affidavits brought to the plaintiff on those occasions; and that the said Webb and Harrison, may answer and pay to the plaintiff the obvention and mortuary, due on account of the death and burial of the said Francis Tegg, and for registering the affidavit on that occasion brought to the plaintiff; and to be relieved in the premises is the scope of the said bill. Whereto the counsel for the defendants alledged that the said defendants Heathfield and Webb, by their answer admit that the plaintiff is, and for seven years past hath been, Vicar of Croydon, and en-

titled to all the Vicarial tithes and dues arising within the said parish, and titheable places thereof, or to a modus or composition in lieu of the same, or some parts thereof; that, as Vicar of the said parish, the plaintiff is entitled to some customary payments for burial of the dead, and reading of the service thereof, appointed in respect of persons buried in the said parish church, and to Easter offerings, and some customary payments for other matters hereafter mentioned, but not to any mortuaries, or oblations, unless the Easter offerings, or payments after mentioned, are esteemed as such; that they never refused to account with the plaintiff, or pay him his just dues, as Vicar of the said parish; and they, the defendants for the years preceeding the year 1736, paid and satisfied the plaintiff for all tithes and dues payable by them respectively to his content; he, the defendant Heathfield, having for the preceeding years, paid the plaintiff five shillings yearly in lieu of all Vicarial dues, and the defendant Webb, nine shillings yearly on the same account; and they, the said defendants, were ready to have continued the like payments for the years 1736, and 1737, if the plaintiff, as was usual, had been pleased to have accepted the same; and for the Vicarial dues of which two years last mentioned, they, the defendants have also since and before filing the plaintiff's bill, made the plaintiff satisfaction; that they, the defendants are not now answerable to the plaintiff for such tithes or dues, as by bill demanded; but if the Court should be of opinion the payments in respect thereof by them already made are not sufficient, or the same be deemed mis-payments, they hoped they shall only be charged such ancient moduses and compositions, as have been time out of mind payable in respect of such Vicarial tithes, for which such moduses are due and payable, and with tithes in kind of such other matters only for which no modus is payable; however, for the plaintiff's satisfaction, touching the respective Vicarial tithes and dues, they set forth by their answer the particular titheable matters payable by them in the said years 1736, and 1737, and say that they had not any other titheable matters

in each, or either of the said years, nor were they liable to pay for any other Vicarial tithes or dues to the plaintiff in both or either of the said years; that the custom within the said parish for the payment of tithes, for time immemorial, hath been, and still is, that there is due and payable, and ought to be taken in the said parish, among other things, in full satisfaction of the tithes after mentioned, the customary moduses and payments following, at Easter, yearly, and no more, (to wit) for and in lieu of the tithe of every horse, mare, or colt, depasturing in the said parish, four-pence; for the tithe-milk of every cow, four-pence; for the tithe of every dry bullock, two-pence, and no more; which moduses are payable to the Vicar; and for the tithe of every lamb, four-pence, which four-pence is equally to be shared between Parson and Vicar; and that, by the like custom, there is due to the Vicar, the several moduses and payments, in lieu of tithes, as follows, viz. for every garden or orchard in the said parish, whereof the owner makes no benefit, one penny; for every cock, kept by an inhabitant, one penny, in lieu of tithe-eggs of the hens of each inhabitant; for the tithe of pigs, the tenth in kind of each litter, except the first litter, of which none hath been paid; for every single man receiving the sacrament, four-pence; for every single woman, three-pence; and for every man and his wife, five-pence; and no more: that they, the defendants, having no other titheable matters, than as aforesaid, nor any more persons in their families capable of receiving the Sacrament in the said years, than as set forth in their answer; they insist they were not, nor ought to be further charged in respect of the Vicarial tithes and dues, in those years, than according to such moduses and compositions, with respect to the matters the same respectively extend to; and with the tithes in kind of such other matters as of right, and are before admitted to be due to the plaintiff, as Vicar as aforesaid; that they, the defendants, insist that such moduses and compositions, or most of them, have been established by some decree or judgment, in some of his Ma-



jefty's Courts of Equity, in some suit between some of the parishioners of the said parish, and some former Vicar; that having for many years paid, and the plaintiff having accepted such gross yearly payments as aforesaid, for divers years before the said year 1736, which payments the defendants estimate to be the full amount of the plaintiff's tithes, moduses, and compositions, yearly due, and coming to him as Vicar, within the said two years; and the plaintiff having declined to call for the same, for the years 1736, and 1737, as he usually had done in former years; therefore the defendant Heathfield, to prevent any complaint from the plaintiff for not paying his tithes for the said two years, did about the 26th of August, 1738, pay to the plaintiff's wife, for his use, sixteen shillings, being more than his payments for the former years amounted to, which she accepted, and gave him a receipt for two years' dues, in full to Easter then last; and he, the defendant Webb, then also, in like manner, paid to the plaintiff's wife twenty-seven shillings, whereof nine shillings were paid by him by mistake, more than such yearly payments then due amounted unto, he apprehending three years to be due, when, in fact, he only owed for the said two years, and she gave a receipt in like manner, as to the said Heathfield; that the plaintiff hath brought his bill to break through the ancient moduses and customary manner of payments, for Vicarial dues and tithes within the said parish; the plaintiff having made very extravagant demands from the defendants, on account of his pretended dues, in no sort just and reasonable; that he, the defendant Webb, and the defendant Harrison, are executors of the said Francis Tegg, who died in the said parish, but being a dissenter, was buried in a particular burying ground, belonging to the people of his persuasion; nor did the plaintiff perform any funeral service for him; and he, the defendant, does not know any thing is due to the plaintiff as a mortuary, offering, or otherwise, on account of such death or burial of the said Tegg; and if the plaintiff conceives he is entitled to any such, his proper remedy is at law for the same, as he is advised;

and that the defendant, Amos Harrison, by his answer says, that the said Tegg made him and the defendant Webb executors of his will, and that they proved the same; that there are not any fees, or mortuaries, as by the bill claimed, due to the Vicar of the said parish, upon, or in respect of the death of any person within the said parish, or that any fee, or payment of two shillings and six-pence, or other payment is due to the Vicar of the said parish, in respect of the burial of any person within the said parish, unless such burial be in the parish church, or church-yard, in which case, some fee may be due; but as the said Tegg was not buried in the said church-yard, and no burial service was read or desired to be performed over him by the plaintiff, no fee or payment whatsoever was, or is due to the plaintiff, in respect of the death or burial of the said Tegg; and if any such there should appear to be due, yet he, the defendant, having not yet possessed all, or any part of the said Tegg's estate, or any wise intermeddled in or about his burial, he doth not apprehend himself concerned with or about the payment thereof. Whereupon, and upon debate of the matter, and hearing of a decree of the Court of Exchequer of the 19th of February, 1679, in a cause in which Walter Hatcher and others were plaintiffs, and Doctor William Clewer, the then Vicar of the said parish, was defendant; a decree of the said Court of Exchequer, of the 20th of February, 1681, in a cause in which the said Doctor Clewer was plaintiff, and Henry Pullen and others defendants; the bill exhibited in the said cause, the answer of the defendant Webb, a record dated the 26th of August, 1738, signed Jane Collier, and the receipt dated the same day, signed Jane Collier, and the depositions in the said causes, and what could be alledged by counsel on both sides, his Lordship doth think fit, and so order and decree, that the said defendants, Heathfield and Webb, do come to an account before Mr. Boroughs, one of the masters of this Court, with the plaintiff, for the several titheable matters and dues demanded by the plaintiff's bill, from Easter, 1738, according to the rules hereafter mentioned;

that is to say, as to all titheable matters and dues claimed by the said bill, touching which any modus or customary payment is settled or established by the decrees of the Court of Exchequer of the 19th of February, 1679, and of the 20th of February, 1681, or either of them, according to such modus or customary payment; and as to the tithe of pigs, plaintiff is to be paid or allowed in the said account, one pig out of every farrow, where the farrow amounts to seven, or more, but where any farrow of pigs is under the number of seven, the plaintiff is not to have any allowance or payment for the tithe of such farrow, such tithe pig to be delivered at the time of its being seven weeks old, or sooner, if demanded; and his Lordship doth declare that, no tithe is due for turnips sown within the said parish, and not drawn, but fed off the land by cattle used for the plow, or by cattle, or sheep, yielding any other kind of tithes within the said parish; but that as to all other turnips sown within the said parish, the Vicar is entitled to the tithe thereof; and as to burial fees, it is ordered and decreed that the plaintiff be paid or allowed the fee of two shillings, for every person dying in the said parish, and buried in the church-yard of the said parish; and as to mortuaries, his Lordship doth declare that the plaintiff, as Vicar of Croydon, is entitled unto a mortuary of any person dying in the said parish, leaving any personal estate, according to the rules laid down by the statute of Henry VIII. but in order to avoid expense and vexation in this cause, the plaintiff declines to enter the account of the personal estate of Francis Tegg, to whom the defendants, Harrison and Webb, are executors; and as to Easter offerings, his Lordship doth declare, that the plaintiff is entitled to five-pence for a man and his wife, four-pence for a single man, and three-pence for a single woman, the persons being of the age of sixteen years, or upwards; and it is ordered and decreed that the said defendants, be charged in the said account, after that rate; and as to all other titheable matters, demanded by the plaintiff's bill, it is ordered and decreed, that the said defendants,

Heathfield, and Webb, do come to an account with the plaintiff, before the said master, for the value of the tithes in kind, from the time aforesaid; and it is further ordered and decreed, that the defendants, Heathfield and Webb, do pay unto the plaintiff what shall be found due from them respectively on the balance of the said accounts; and his Lordship doth not think to give any cost to either side hitherto, and doth reserve the consideration of costs from this time, until after the said master shall have made his report; and for the better discovery of the matters aforesaid, both sides are upon oath, to produce before the said masters, all books of account, deeds, papers, and writings, which they have in their custody or power relating thereto, and are to be examined upon entries, as the said master shall direct, and the said master is to make to both sides, all just allowances.

JAMES SCOTT,

Deputy Registrar.

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*Abstract of the Statutes of Ellys Davy's  
Alms-house\*.*

**I**T is first stated that the founder has, by virtue of letters patent, erected a Perpetual Alms-house for seven poor people; one of whom to be called Tutor.

**2** The Tutor and poor people are named, and are to have the succession, benefit, and capacity of the said Alms-house.

**3** The founder has assigned a messuage to the Tutor and poor people.

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\* See the original form in Archbishop Morton's Register, fol. 189, a.

4 The founder wills that the house be called Ellys Davie's Alms-house of Allimen; and that the Tutor and poor people, and their successors may sue and be sued as a corporation, and have a common Seal for such purposes.

5 That the poor people shall be men only, or else men and women together, as the Governors aftermentioned shall direct.

6 That the Vicar and Churchwardens, for the time being, and four of the most worthy householders and parishioners be Governors of the Alms-house, and that the masters and wardens of the craft, or occupation of mercers, be Overseers of the same.

7 The appointment of Tutor and poor people to be made by the founder, during his life; and after his decease, in the event of the death, or removal of the Tutor otherwise, within 20 days a member of the Almshouse shall by the Governors, viz. the Vicar and Churchwardens, and 4 most worthy householders, be appointed in his stead, if there shall be therein a person fit for the office; if not, some person without the Alms-house, being an inhabitant of the town of Croydon; and if no such person can be found in the Alms-house, or in the town, then some such person shall be chosen out of some town, village, or hamlet, near the town of Croydon, so that such town, village, or hamlet, be not distant more than four miles from Croydon church, And that if the Governors, shall neglect to choose a Tutor within 20 days, then the Overseers before-mentioned shall appoint, so it be out of some such town, village, or hamlet, as aforesaid.

8 When there shall be a vacancy among the poor people, (other than the Tutor) it shall be supplied within 15 days, by the Tutor and remaining poor people, by an election of some poor person out of such town, village, or hamlet, as aforesaid, but especially out of the town of Croydon. And if the Tutor and poor people shall neglect their election, so that some poor person to supply the vacancy be not in the Alms-house within such 15 days, then the Churchwardens of Croydon for the time being, shall choose a poor person as aforesaid, without pre-

judice to the Tutor and poor people upon other occasions when they shall make their election within 15 days. In case of a vacancy, two persons to be nominated by the poor people, and the person who shall have the most votes, is to be elected. In case of equality of votes, the Tutor to have the casting vote.

9 If any person not of Croydon, but of some town, village, or hamlet, as aforesaid, be elected and admitted, such election and admission to be void; the person so elected and admitted, to be put out of the Alms-house, by the said overseers; and another person to be elected by them. Persons to be elected must be such as have lived for the last seven years in Croydon, or in some town, village, or hamlet, as aforesaid; and are not able to gain a livelihood.

10 Persons elected to be of good character---Those who elect not to be influenced by favor, gifts, &c.

11 The Tutor and poor persons to have each a separate apartment, and to behave peaceably and religiously.

12 The Tutor to admit into the Alms-house every person chosen by the Churchwardens as aforesaid.

13 The Tutor and poor people to have for their sustenance the sum of £15 12. per annum, out of the sum of £18. The Tutor to have 12d. per week, and each poor person 10d.

14 The Tutor and the poor people to attend divine service daily in the church of Croydon, to pray for the founder, &c. unless hindered by sickness or other lawful cause.

15 The Tutor and poor people always to have their meals, and lodge within the Alms-house.

16 The Tutor and poor people to be clothed in cheap dark brown cloth, according to their degree.

17 The Tutor not to be absent from the Alms-house six days in the year, either in succession or otherwise, without leave of the founder during his life-time, or of the Governors and Overseers after his decease; and then it must be for necessary causes, and in proper places; none of the other poor people to be absent from the Alms-house one whole day, or without the bounds out of sight of it, without license of

the Tutor, or in his absence, that of his deputy, and then not without sufficient cause.

18 When the Tutor shall go out into the town, or elsewhere, he shall depute one of the most discreet of his brethren to officiate for him till his return.

19 All members of the Alms-house, to be of sound body at the time of their admission, and to administer to their poor Fellows when sick or infirm.

20 The Tutor and poor people to have a common chest, in which shall be deposited their common Seal, Charters, Deeds, &c. and all muriments, and papers, concerning the benefit of the Alms-house. The chest to be put in a secret place within the Alms-house, and to have three locks and keys; one key to be kept by the Tutor, another by the oldest Fellow, and the third by one of the Fellows, to be chosen by the Founder during his life-time, and after his decease, by the Tutor and remaining poor people. No one to keep the three keys at once; nor the common seal to be affixed to any writing, without the consent of the Founder during his life-time, and after his decease, of the Governors and Overseers for the time being.

21 All monies and treasures belonging to the Alms-house, to be kept in the common chest.

22 The Tutor and poor people are not to waste or consume the goods of the Alms-house, but to endeavour to increase its property, and when they are about to die, they are to bequeath their effects to the Alms-house.

23 No leper, or madman, or one vexed with intolerable sickness, shall be admitted into the Alms-house; or, if any such person be admitted, he shall be removed to such place as may receive him, and be allowed ten-pence per week, and be still considered as one of the poor belonging to the Alms-house.

24 If any of the poor people, after admission to the Alms-house, acquire, by any means, the yearly sum of four marcs (£2 13 4) or more, such person shall be removed, and another shall be chosen in his stead. And if any person, after

admission, acquire any yearly sum below the above-mentioned four marks, one half of the same shall be placed in the common chest, for the use of the Alms-house; and if the person who shall have acquired the property, shall not comply with this ordinance, he is to be expelled.

25 The Tutor to collect the property of the Alms-house, if in any way dispersed, and to husband the same for the common benefit; to encourage charity and peace among the poor people, and to shew them an example of cleanliness and good conduct. The poor people to pay obedience to the Tutor.

26 The Tutor, within a month after his appointment, shall, with the assistance of two of his Fellows, to be nominated by Governors or Overseers, make an inventory of all the moveable goods belonging to the Alms-house, and present it to the Governors or Overseers; this to be done at the end of every year. Every Tutor, upon leaving his office, shall render to the Governors or Overseers, an account of his administration.

27 None of the poor people to lodge out of the Alms-house, without reasonable cause, to be approved by the Tutor. If any of the poor people be drunken, or gluttons, or troublesome to his Fellows, or haunt taverns, or be unchaste, or walk, or gaze in the streets of Croydon, by day or night, out of sight of the Alms-house, unless he go to the church, or church-yard, with reasonable cause, approved by the Tutor, or the Governors or Overseers, the allowance of such person shall be twice withheld by the Tutor, and for the third offence, he shall be expelled.

28 If any poor person shall be convicted before the Tutor, Governors, or Overseers, of being slanderous and turbulent, or of wasting the goods of the Alms-house, or of being a common lecher, or of more flagrant crimes, such person shall be expelled; and in case any person so expelled, after the Founder's decease, shall wish to appeal, it must be to the Overseers only.

29 Negligence and offences on the part of the Tutor, to be punished by the Governors and Overseers, according to the



degree of his guilt, either by withholding part, or the whole of his allowance, or by expelling him.

30 The Governors and Overseers, and their successors, shall after the Founder's decease, have power to make new laws, provided that such laws be according to reason, and not against the statutes of the Founder. In case of any misunderstanding of the Founder's statutes, they shall be corrected by the Overseers.

31 The Foundation to be commemorated yearly, by the Tutor and poor people, in the church of Croydon; such commemoration to begin a twelvemonth after the Founder's decease. Upon such occasions, the Tutor and poor people to pay out of the aforesaid £18 to the Vicar, if he be present, 20d. and to either of the Churchwardens, if they be present, 20d. and to every Priest and Parish-clerk, 4d. The Tutor to offer 1d. and each of the poor people to offer an obolus.

32 The Tutor and poor people are to pay certain money to the four Masters or Wardens of the Mercers' company, as a recompence for visiting the Foundation.

33 Any poor person begging money in the Alms-house shall be expelled.

34 The Founder states that he has given four cottages, with gardens, for the benefit of the Alms-house, and that it was his desire that they should be let out to farm to the best advantage.

35 The statuts are to be read and expounded to the poor people once in every year; the Founder reserves to himself the privilege of altering them, if he should think right; and exhorts the objects of his munificence to live in christian charity.

Finally follows the execution of the Indenture, by the Founder, the Tutor, and the Poor people; concluding thus:

“ Gevin at Croydon aforesaid, the XXVIII day of the Moneth of Aprill, the yere of the incarnation of our Lord

Ihu Christ, MCCCCXLVII, and of our sovereigne lord the kyng Henry the VIth. after the conquest of Engeland, the XXVIIth."

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*Archbishop Whitgift's Deed of Foundation.*

**T**O all true Christian people to whome this presents shall come, John Whitegift, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas in the session of Parliament houlden at Westminster, in the nyne and thirtieth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth the Queene's Majesty that nowe is, one acte was made entituled "An acte for erecting of Hospitalls or Abidinge and Workinge-houses for the Poore:" Nowe this present deede witnesseth that the said John Whitegift, Archbishop of Canterburie, nowe beinge seised of an estate in fee simple in his owne right, and to his owne use, of and in one building of brick, or brick-house, newly and lately by him built and erected in Croydon in the countie of Surrey, and of and in certen other houses, gardyns, orchardes, courtes, yerds, and groundes thereunto adjoyning, situat and beinge in Croydon aforesaid, doth by the power, virtue, strength, licence, and authoritie of the said acte, by this his present dede to be enrolled in the high courte of Chauncerie, erecte, founde, and establish the saide building of brick, or brick-house, and the saide houses, gardyns, orchards, courtes, yerds, and groundes thereunto adjoyning, to be an hospitall and abidinge place for the finding sustentation, and reliefe of certain maymed, poore, needie or impotent people, to have continuance for ever; which hospitall, and the persons therein to be placed, the said John Whitegift, Archbishop of Canterburie,

hath assigned, limited and appoynted, and hereby doth assign, limit, and appoynte, to be incorporated, named, and called by the name of the Hospitall of the Holie Trinitie in Croydon of the foundation of John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie; and the same Hospitall, by the name of the Hospitall of the Holie Trinitie in Croydon of the foundation of John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie, doth, by force and vertue of the said Acte of Parliament, and by this his deede, erect founde, and establish, firmly to have continuance for ever; and doth also ordeyne, limite, and appointe that the same Hospitall shall consist of one Wardeine, which shall be the headd of the said Hospitall; and of maymed, poore, or impotent persons, not exceeding in all the number of forty, which shall be the bodye and members of the said Hospitall, and they from tyme to tyme to be chosen, nominated, placed, appoynted and assigned, according to the true intent and meaning hereafter in theis presents expressed or mentioned. And to the end that the said intent and purpose of the saide Archbishop of Canterburie may take the better and more sure effect, and that the landes, tenements, rents, renews, and other hereditaments, and also all and singular goodes and chattells, nowe or hereafter to be given, granted, assigned, or appoynted to or for the sustenance, or mayntenance of the said Hospitall, and of the Wardeyne and maymed poore or impotent persons therein for the tyme being abiding, may the better be maynteyned, governed, disposed, ruled, and bestowed forever hereafter; the said Archbishop of Canterburie appoynteth, assigneth, limiteth, and ordeyneth by theis presents that from henceforth for ever there be and shall be one Wardeyne of the said Hospitall of the Holie Trinitie in Croydon of the foundation of John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie, and of the landes, tenements, rents, renews, possessions, and other hereditaments of the same Hospitall, and also of the goodes and chattells of the same, which shall be called the Wardeyne of the Hospitall of the Holie Trinitie in Croydon of the foundation

of John Whitegift, Archbishop of Canterburie; and that for ever there be and shall be maymed poore or impotent persons, not exceeding the number of fortie, which shall be sustented, maynteyned, and relieved in the same Hospitall, and from tyme to tyme be chosen, nominated, placed, appoynted, and assigned, according to the true intent and meaning hereafter in theis presents expressed or mentioned; which likewise shall be called the Poore of the Hospitall of the Holie Trinitie in Croydon of the Foundation of John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie: and for the office and function of the Wardeyne of the same Hospitall well and truly to be executed and exercised, the said Archbishop of Canterburie, for the first tyme, hath chosen, assigned and appoynted and by theis presents doth choose, ssigne and appoynte Philip Jenkins to be the first and present Wardeine of the same Hospitall, and of the landes, tenements, rents, revenewes, possessions and other hereditaments of the same Hospitall, and also of the goodes and chattells of the same: and also the said Archbishop of Canterburie hath chosen, assigned, and appoynted, and by theis presents doth choose, assign, and appoynte, John Hal-lerd, Christopher Ferrer, Reynold Scroobie, Richard Duble, Robert Curtis, Edward Holloway, Edward Pringle, Augustine Willis, Robert King, Henry Jefferie, Henry Leaver, and Thomas Elton, to be twelve of the first of the sayd maymed, poore, or impotent persons, not exceeding the number of fortie, of the same Hospitall, to contynue in the same Hospitall with the residue of the said maymed poore or impotent persons, not exceeding the number of fortie, hereafter from tyme to tyme to be chosen, nominated, placed, appoynted, and assigned, by the said Archbishop, his heirs, executors, or assigns, according to the true intent and meaning hereafter in theis presents expressed or mentioned. And further the said Archbishop of Canterburie doth by theis presents (by force and vertue of the said acte) graunte, ordeyne, lymitt, assigne, and appoynte that the Wardeine and maymed poore or impotent of the same Hospitall as is aforesaid, and their successors

for ever, be and shall be one bodie corporate and politique of itselfe in deede and name, by the name of the Wardeine and poore of the Hospitall of the Holie Trinitie in Croydon of the foundation of John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie, and the same Wardeine and poore and their successors by the said name of the Wardeine and poore of the Hospitall of the Holie Trinitie in Croydon of the foundation of John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie, doth by theis presents according to the said power and authority before mentioned, incorporate, create, and make one bodie corporate and politique by the same name for ever to the pleasure of Almighty God to endure; and also really and fully for him and his heires doth erect, creat, and ordayne, make constitute and establish firmly by theise presents; and that by the same name of the Wardeine and poore of the Hospitall of the Holie Trinitie in Croydon of the foundation of John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie, at all tymes hereafter, they shall be called and nominated, and by that name have a perpetuall contynuance and succession for ever; and that by the same name they be and shall be persons able apte and capable in the lawe to purchase, receive, have and possess as well goodes and chattells, as manors landes tenements, rents and hereditaments whatsoever (not exceeding the value of two hundreth pounds by the yeare) to them and their successors for ever, as well of our Sovereigne Ladie the Queene's Majestie, her heires and successors, as of the said Archbishop of Canterburie, his heires and assignes, or of any other person or persons, for the sustentation, mayntenance, and reliefe of the said Hospitall, and of the said Wardeine and poore therein from tyme to tyme abiding, and to be relieved according to the forme, effect, and true meaning of the said Acte of Parliament, to all intents and purposes: and also the said Archbishop graunteth assigneth and appoynteth by theis presents to the said Wardeine and poore of the Hospitall of the Holie Trinitie in Croydon of the foundation of John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie and to their successors, that they for ever hereafter shall and maye have and enjoye a

common seale to serve for their affayres concerning the said Hospitall, and everie of them, engraved with the history of Dives and Lazarus, and a scutcheon of the armes of the said John Whitegift, and circumscribed with these words, "*Sigillum Hospitalis Sanctæ Trinitatis in villa de Croydon;*" and that the said Warden and poore of the said Hospitall, and their successors, by the name of the Wardeyne and poore of the Hospitall of the Holie Trinitie in Croydon of the foundation of John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie, may and shall be able to plead and be impled, sue and to be sued, defend and to be defended, aunswer and to be aunswered unto in all and singular causes, quarrells, suits, and actions whatsoever, of whatsoever kind or nature they be, in whatsoever places or courts of our said Sovereigne Ladie the Queene, her heires or successors, or in the courtes and places of any other person or persons whatsoever, and before any judges or justices whatsoever within this realme of England or elsewhere; and to doe and execute, performe and accomplish all and singular other things whatsoever, and that as fully and freely, and in as large and ample manner and forme as persons incorporate, or any other the liege people of our said Sovereigne Ladie the Queen being persons able and capable in the lawe, may lawefully doe and execute in anie parte or place within the realme of England; and that the same Hóspitall, and the Wardeyne and mayned poore or impotent persons of the same for the tyme being, and everie of them shall be from tyme to tyme ordered, directed, and visited, placed, or upon just cause displaced and amoved by suche person or persons, bodies politique or corporate, their heires, successors, or assignes, as shall be nominated or assigned by the said John Whitegift, his heires or assignes, according to such rules, statutes, and ordinances, as shall be set forth, made, devised, or established by the said John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie, or his heires or assignes, in writinge under his or their or some of their handes and seals, not beinge repugnant or contrarie to the lawes and statutes of this realme: and furthermore the said

John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie doth by theis presents appoynte, assigne, and lymit that all the profitts, commodities and revenewes of all the landes, tenements, rents, hereditaments and possessions by theis presents mentioned to be given, or hereafter to be given, and likewise all the goodes and chattels hereafter to be given to the relief of the same Hospitall, shall be converted, disposed, and employed to and for the mayntenaunce and sustentation of the said Hospitall, and of the said bodie and members thereof, according to the rules statutes and ordinaunces hereafter to be lymited, assigned, or appoynted as is aforesaid : and further the said John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie to and for the present endowment of the said Hospitall doth by theis presents (according to the purport and true meaning of the said Acte of Parliament) give, graunt, appoynte, and confirme unto the said Wardeine and poore of the said Hospitall of the Holie Trinitie in Croydon of the foundation of John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie, and to their successors for ever one annuitie or yearly rent of tenne pounds by the yeare of lawful money of England to be had and taken out of all those landes and tenements of the said John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie called or known by the severall names of Christian-field, and Rye-croft, conteyninge by estimation threescore and seventeen acres, scituat lying and being in the parish of Croydon in the said county of Surrey, to have and to receive the said annuitie or yearly rent of tenne pounds unto the said Wardeyne and poore of the said Hospitall of the Holie Trinitie in Croydon of the foundation of John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie, and to their successors for ever, at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, by even portions yearlie to be paid : and if it happen the said yearlie rent of tenne pounds, or anie parte thereof to be behind unpaid, in parte or in all by the space of tenne days after any of the said feasts in which (as aforesaid) it ought to be paid, that then, and so often, it shall be lawful for the said Wardeine and poore of the saide Hospitall of the Holie Trinitie in

Croydon of the foundation of John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie, to their successors and assignes, to enter into the premises, or any parte thereof, there to distrayne, and the distresse so taken to withhold, untill they be of the said rent and of the arrearages (if any be) fully satisfied contented and paid; which said landes and tenements, called or known by the severall names of Christian-field and Rye-croft, are holden in soceage, and the said John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie is and standeth thereof seized of a good sure and lawful estate in fee simple, absolutelie to him and his heires. In witness whereof the said John Whitegift Archbishop of Canterburie to this present deede hath putt his hande and seale. Dated the five and twentieth day of June, in the yeare of the reigne of our Soverayne Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of God, Queene of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c. the one and fortithe.

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*Abstract of the Statutes of Whitgift's  
Hospital\*.*

*I. Number of Poor to be maintained.*

**T**HAT the number of Brethren and Sisters shall be always thirty at the least, and so many more under forty as the revenues of the Hospital will permit; of which number one shall teach

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\* See the original at length in the Manuscript Library at Lambeth, No. 275.



a common school in Croydon, in the school-house built by the Founder, and shall perform such other offices as are appointed by these statutes. That the yearly sum of £10. be reserved out of the revenues, for repairs, suits in law, and other necessary charges. That if any vacancy of a poor Brother or Sister continue for the space of one whole month, or of the Schoolmaster for three months, or if there be any overplus when the Hospital shall be full, the amount arising from such vacancies, or from such overplus, shall be reserved as a common stock for repairs, and other common charges.

#### II. *Concerning Poor Sisters.*

That at no time above one half part of the whole number (not counting the Warden and the Schoolmaster) shall consist of women only. Provided always that the poor widows of longest continuance in Croydon and Lambeth, being duly qualified according to the statutes, shall be preferred before all others.

#### III. *Who shall not be lodged, or entertained in the Hospital.*

That no man or woman shall lodge wife, children, or others, not being members of the Hospital; nor shall entertain any person in Croydon, not being born there, or remaining there for the three last years, lest the town be hereafter burdened, upon pain of being dismissed for ever from the Hospital.

#### IV. *Of the election and placing of the Members of the Hospital.*

That within one month after notification by the Warden, of a vacancy, the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, or, the See being void, the Parson of Lambeth, and Vicar or Curate of Croydon, shall nominate, and place some one qualified according to these statutes, under his or their hand

and seal : who, upon such nomination or placing, shall without delay be sworn and admitted, as is hereafter expressed ; but if, in case of the See being void, the Parson of Lambeth, and the Vicar or Curate of Croydon, shall not agree within one month, the Arch-deacon of Canterbury shall nominate. That the poor Brother appointed to be Schoolmaster, shall be a Parson well qualified, that is to say, an honest man, learned in the Greek and Latin tongues, that he shall have for his lodging, the house built for that purpose, together with such appurtenances as are annexed thereto, and shall also have the sum of £20 yearly, for his stipend, to be paid quarterly, together with such corn or wood, as shall hereafter be allotted to the poor Brethren. That the said house be appropriated solely to the use of the Schoolmaster. That the Warden shall be appointed by the Founder during his life time, and after his death, and the death of the Warden, whom he shall have appointed, the Warden shall be chosen in the chapel, after morning prayer, by the Majority of the Brethren (including the Schoolmaster) then present ; that if the numbers be even, the Schoolmaster shall have the casting vote ; but if the poor Brothers cannot agree within the time mentioned, then the Archbishop of Canterbury ; or, the See being vacant, the Vicar or Curate of Croydon shall appoint a Warden. The office of Warden shall be to keep one of the keys of the common chests, and door of the evidence house ; to take care that the gates be locked and opened at the appointed times ; that the keys be brought to him at night ; and to observe such other precautions as shall be conducive to the good government of the Hospital ; to admonish delinquents ; or, if necessary, to complain to the Archbishop ; or, if the See should be vacant, to the Custos Spiritualitatis.

V. *Who shall be chosen into the Hospital.*

1 Men of good character, sixty years of age, who have served in the household of the Archbishop of Canterbury,

and who are not able to earn their living, not exceeding three at one time, shall be preferred before all others.

2 Shall be preferred the poorest men and women of the parishes of Croydon and Lambeth, being of good character, 60 years of age, and not able to earn their living.

3 Shall be preferred poor persons of good character, 60 years of age, of parishes in the county of Kent, whereof the parsonage is appropriate to the See of Canterbury: and chiefly those belonging to such parishes as yield the most revenue to the See; provided, that this statute shall not extend to any poor otherwise provided for in any of the said parishes, or in any other places; nor shall this statute extend to the poor Brother to be appointed Schoolmaster.

#### VI. *Of the Admittance of the Members.*

That the Schoolmaster, and every member of the Hospital (not being deaf or dumb) shall take not only the oath of allegiance, but also of obedience to the statutes, that they will not injure the Hospital, or its estates, but do all in their power for the welfare of the same\*.

#### VII. *Of the office of the Schoolmaster.*

The Schoolmaster shall teach the children of the poor of Croydon without exacting any thing upon that account, but he may receive any thing voluntarily offered to him, and he may receive pay for teaching the children of the parishioners of higher degree. If he shall require too much, or refuse to teach, the Archbishop of Canterbury shall adjust the matter. All things relating to the Schoolmaster and Scholars, to be governed by the statutes of the Founder, and by the ordinances of his successors, so that they be not contrary to his.

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\* See the form of the oath in the original.

VIII. *Of the yearly allowance of the Members.*

The Warden shall have yearly £6, extraordinary allowance; the Schoolmaster shall have £20, and every poor Brother and Sister £5 yearly, besides such wood, corn, and other provisions to each Brother and Sister as shall be allotted to the Hospital, to be paid quarterly, and the year to begin at the feast of St. Michael.

IX. *Of the Books and Register, and of receipt of Rents.*

That there be a fair ledger made, and kept in a chest, with lock and key, wherein, by the Schoolmaster, shall be entered the names, ages, quality, and times of admittance of Warden, and every poor Brother and Sister, and the times of their deaths or removals.

That there be another ledger, wherein shall be entered the copies of all leases and other grants made by the Hospital. That there be a third ledger, wherein shall be entered the names and several gifts of Benefactors to the poor Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital, an inventory of all their moveables, and all other things of moment concerning the Hospital. That the Warden, Schoolmaster, and Claviger, or Chest-keeper, or two of them, receive the rents, and distribute them as is before appointed.

*Of Prayer.*

That the Schoolmaster shall say public prayers morning and evening, in the chapel of the Hospital, to the Brothers and Sisters on all days (being working days) except Wednesdays and Fridays, in the forenoon, and Saturdays in the afternoon. That all the Brethren and Sisters, except such as shall be sick, or unable to go so far, and the Porter, and some one in course

to stay at home and keep the house, shall, on the **Sabbath-days, Festival days, Wednesdays and Fridays, at morning and evening prayers, resort orderly by two and two together to the parish Church, and to partake of the Holy Sacrament at least thrice in the year. Provided, that this statute extend not to the Schoolmaster as to Wednesdays and Fridays, and the manner of going to Church. That on all other working days morning and evening prayer shall be said by the Schoolmaster in the Chapel of the Hospital, and that the Brethren and Sisters shall regularly resort thither unless they be hindered by sickness, or some other just cause; and that in case of absence from thence and the parish Church, without just cause, they be fined.**

**XI. *Of the Porter and his Office.***

**That the Warden on the first day of every month appoint some one of the Brethren whom he may deem most fit, to be Porter, for the ensuing month.**

**The office of the Porter shall be to ring a bell twice every morning for prayers, (one ringing to be a quarter of an hour before the other) and to receive the keys of the gates from the Warden in the morning, and to carry them to him at night.**

**XII. *In what worldly business the members of the Hospital may exercise themselves.***

**That it shall be lawful for any Brother or Sister having skill in any manual trade, to work at the same within or without the Hospital; and for any Brother or Sister to work at any honest labour, so that no one without especial leave of the Warden shall lodge out of the Hospital more than one night in any one week. That no ale-house be kept by any Brother or Sister within or without the Hospital. That it shall not be lawful for any Brother or Sister to beg alms either within**

the town or elsewhere. Nevertheless, it shall be lawful for the members to receive alms voluntarily offered, which shall be put into a box, and divided amongst the poor Brothers and Sisters (excepting the Schoolmaster) once in every quarter.

XIII. *What Crimes are to be avoided.*

That any Brother or Sister being convicted of any scandalous and notable crime, or of any offence punishable by the laws with loss of life or limb, or of any kind of profane or immoral behaviour, shall be displaced, admonished, or fined, as the case may be. That any Brother or Sister lodging out of the Hospital without sufficient cause allowed by the Warden, shall be fined, if obstinate and pertinacious, shall, after repeated offences within the year, be displaced. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any Brother or Sister having sufficient cause, with licence from the Warden, to be absent for the space of two months in any one year. That the Schoolmaster be not any way comprised in this statute.

XIV. *Of care to be taken of the Sick and Impotent.*

That all the Sisters shall from time to time administer to the wants of the sick and infirm; and that two of the Sisters especially, whom the Warden shall think most fit, shall attend to this christian duty, and shall receive the sum of 6s. 8d. per year in addition to their allowance; and that whoever shall refuse so to do, shall forfeit one year's allowance to be put into the common chest.

XV. *Of the house of the Evidences, Chests, and common Seal.*

That in the room over the gate-way there shall be kept a chest with three locks and keys of different wards, one key to be kept by the Warden, another by the Schoolmaster, and the third by the oldest Brother, unless he be hindered by infirmity

from going about, in this case, the third key shall be kept by the Brother next in age, who shall not be so confined. In this chest shall be kept the common seal, one copy of these statutes, and such sum of money remaining after all yearly allowances, as shall be reserved for repairs &c. That there be in the same room another chest, in which shall be kept the Foundation Deed of the Hospital, and all other evidence whatsoever, well sorted, according to the several parcels of lands, into several great boxes superscribed with papers of direction; and that in the same chest shall be put all rentals, surveys, terriers &c. This chest shall have three locks and three keys of several wards; one key to be kept by the Warden, another by the Schoolmaster, and the third by one of the Brethren to be chosen by the majority. That no document be taken from thence, but upon special occasion. That there be in the said chest a book wherein shall be entered the documents from time to time removed, the day and year when, to whom to be delivered, and for how long time as is supposed; and the day and year shall also be entered when, and by whom, such documents are returned.

XVI. *How the Lands shall be demised.*

That no lease or grant be made of any lands &c. belonging to the Hospital, unless the Warden and Schoolmaster and majority of the Brethren agree. The accustomed rent shall be reserved, and payable quarterly, or at least half-yearly. The lease or grant not to be for more than twenty years, and with reservation of all timber trees. That the lessee shall pay the rent at the Hospital within twenty days after the day of payment, without any demand made. That the lessee shall repair, and if necessary, rebuild, and shall hedge, fence, &c. He shall save harmless the Hospital from all charges ordinary and extraordinary to be paid on account of the lands demised. He shall between every eight and nine years make or cause to be made, and written fair on parchment, and deliver to the

Warden at the Hospital a true terrier containing the name and quantity of every parcel of land demised, the relative situation of the same as to other lands, and the names of the owners and tenants of the lands adjacent to the lands demised. That the Hospital shall not raise the rents of the lands devised by the Founder. That in the renewing of leases, the present farmers be preferred, doing reasonably for the benefit of the Hospital.

That all such money as shall arise from fines upon leases, or from the sale of woods or trees, or from the overplus of yearly revenue, or otherwise, shall be laid up in the common treasury till it shall amount to £ 100. and then the overplus of that sum of £100. shall be divided equally among the Brethren and Sisters. The yearly value of all woods not let on lease shall be considered as part of the yearly revenue, and not reserved as a stock, as before mentioned.

*XVII. By whom the Revenue of the Hospital shall be received and disbursed; and of an yearly Account.*

That the rents and revenues shall be paid into the hands of the Warden and Schoolmaster, and the other Claviger, who shall give a written receipt; but if either of their places be void, or the persons filling them be sick, or otherwise be obliged to be absent, then the two brethren next in age shall receive the rents, and if they cannot write, they shall have assistance from such Brethren as can write, and the receipts shall be entered in the ledger-book, and the money shall be put into the common chest for the general uses of the Hospital.

That on the 4th day of December, the Schoolmaster, in the presence of all the Brethren and Sisters shall deliver an account of the whole estate of the Hospital, and such account shall be deposited in the common chest.



XVIII. *Of the repairs of the Hospital.*

That if damage be done in any private room, the expense shall be paid by the inhabitant of the room. If damage be done in any public room, and it be not known by whom, it shall be repaired at the public charge of the Hospital.

XIX. *How the Warden and Schoolmaster shall be censured.*

That if the Warden, or Schoolmaster, neglect the duties assigned to them by these Statutes, they shall, upon notice being given to the Archbishop of Canterbury, receive such punishment as in his discretion he shall think fit.

XX. *Touching the Chambers reserved to the Founder.*

By this statute the Founder reserves three chambers to his own use during his life, to his executors for one year after his death, and then to his Brother for life.

XXI. *Of the Founder, Visitor, and chief Governor of the Hospital.*

By this statute the Founder reserves to himself the power of abrogating, adding to, changing these statutes, placing and displacing members, &c. during life. After his death, the Archbishop of Canterbury to interpret these statutes, with full authority to censure, punish, and remove any member of the Hospital. He also appoints his successors, Archbishops of Canterbury, to be continual Patrons, Governors, and Visitors of this Hospital. He likewise orders that once in the year at least, within ten days after the feast of St. Michael, these ordinances and statutes shall be openly read in the chapel, and that all the Brethren and Sisters be admonished to be there present. He likewise orders that the Vicar of Croy-

don for the time being shall have the oversight of the Warden and Poor, as well to direct them in observing, as to punish them according to the said statutes, if they be wanting in their duty; and for that purpose orders that one copy of the statute shall always remain with the said Vicar of Croydon for the time being. Provided that this statute do not derogate from the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being. He likewise orders that Samuel Finch, Vicar of Croydon, shall during his life receive £6 13 4. in consideration of the great care and pains he has taken about the building of this Hospital.



### *Visitation of Whitgift's Hospital.*

*Visitatio Hospitalis Ste Trinitatis in Croydon, autoritate Reverendissimi in Xto Patris Gulielmi Archiep' Cant in capella sive oratorio ejusd,' 11 Aug' 1634, coram dno Edmondo Scott milite et Samuele Bradford, S. T. B. commissariis dni Reverendissimi Patris, inter horas nonam et undecimam ante meridiem ejusdem diei, in præsentiu Sacvili Wade N. P.*

[Visitation of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Croydon, by authority of the Most Reverend Father in Christ William Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Chapel or Oratory of the said Hospital, on the 11th of August, 1634, before Sir Edmund Scott, Knight, and Samuel Bradford, S. T. B. Commissioners of the Most Reverend Father, between the hours

of nine and eleven in the forenoon of the same day, in the presence of me Sacvil Wade, N. P.]

*From the Register of William Laud, fol. 206, a.*

**ARTICLES** ministered by the Most Reverend Father in God William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, to the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, in Croydon, August 11, 1634.

1 Imprimis, Whether the said Lord Archbishop is, and hath been by your Founder, and by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, appointed and authorized Visitor of your Hospital, and hath power to punish such offences as are contrary to the statutes and ordinances of the said Hospital, and the Founder's intention? and hath also power to injoyne unto you orders for the good of your Hospital, as often as his Grace shall see cause?

2 Item, What are the yearly revenues of the said Hospital, with the wood sales, and all other extraordinary receipts?

3 Item, What are the ordinary charges that go out thereof, *singulis annis*, and what extraordinary?

4 Item, How many loads of wood, are yearly, one year with another, felled on grounds and lands belonging to the said Hospital, and to what uses was, and is the same yearly converted?

5 Item, How many beds are there for the poor of the said Hospital, and what other goods, household stuff, and utensils of household, are there in the said Hospital, and thereto belonging?

6 Item, Whether there be belonging to the said Hospital a common chest to keep all the donations, charters, and evidences of the said Hospital in?

7 Item, Whether there be a perfect terrier of all lands and possessions, and an inventory of all such goods as belong to the same Hospital.

8 Item, What leases there be made of the same possessions

and to whom they be made, and by whom they were made, and when? and for how many years, or what other terms?

9 Item, What fines have been taken for the said leases respectively, and by whom, and whether the same have been wholly employed to the use of the said Hospital, or whether any part thereof have been employed to the private use of some other, and of whom?

10 Item, Whether any goods, moveable, or immoveable, appertaining to the said Hospital are sold away? and when, and by whom, and for how much were the same sold, and to whom?

11 Whether have the poor of the said Hospital their due allowance according to the ordinances and statutes of the said Hospital, and as they ought to have, as meat, drink, lodging, and apparel, and if not, by whose default is it?

12 Item, Have you, or any of you, taken any money for admittance of any the poor men, women, or children, into the same Hospital, or for procuring them so to be admitted?

13 Item, Whether the Master, Warden, Schoolmaster, Usher, or any of the almsmen or officers of the said Hospital, have offended against the statutes and ordinances of the said Hospital, and when, and wherein?

14 Item, Whether the Schoolmaster and the Usher perform their duties in instructing the youth committed to their charge? And whether is the School-house, and Schoolmaster's house, kept in such repair as is fitting? And whether do the Schoolmaster and the Usher carry themselves sober, and free from scandal, as the statutes require? And whether doth the Schoolmaster duly read divine prayers in the Hospital chapel, as is required?

15 Item, Do any of you know of any thing concerning the Hospital, or any part or member thereof that is fit to be amended, declare it, and free your consciences.

No return appears in the Register.

*From the MS. Library at Lambeth entitled  
"Croydon School Orders," No. DCCCVI. 5.*

*Heads of Orders for the Charity-school for ten poor Boys  
and ten poor Girls; founded by Thomas Tenison,  
Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, at Croydon, March  
25th, 1714.*

1 This School is to consist at present of a Schoolmaster and Mistress, Mr. Henry Zealy, and Mary his wife, who shall teach no other children but what belong to this School, namely ten poor boys and ten poor girls.

2 The Master and Mistress shall always be professed members of the Church of England, of sober life and conversation; either to be twenty-five years of age at the least: they must frequent the Holy Communion, and understand well the principles of the christian religion.

3 The Master shall be able to write a good round hand, and understand the grounds of Arithmetic, and teach the children the true spelling of words with the points and stops to true reading.

4 The Master shall twice a week at the least instruct all the children in the church catechism, and by some exposition approved of.

5 No boy or girl to be under eight years old when admitted, nor to stay till after fourteen, unless it be to even the quarter then going on.

6 Each boy and girl to be sent in cloathed whole and clean.

7 A common Prayer book and Bible to be provided for each boy and girl.

8 The boys are to be taught to read, write, and arithmetic, the girls the same, also to spin, knit, sew, and work.

9 They are to come to School in the Summer at seven in the morning, and stay till eleven, to come again in the afternoon at one, and stay till five. Summer to be reckoned from Lady-day to Michaelmas.

10 In Winter to come at eight in the morning, and stay till eleven, to come again in the afternoon at one, and stay till four.

11 Every Lord's-day and every holiday, and every Wednesday and Friday, they are to go to Church two by two, to sit orderly in their proper seat, and make the answers at the prayers, and sing the psalms.

12 They are to break up at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and have the usual liberties as at other schools.

13 On Thursday they are to leave School at three of the clock in the afternoon.

14 On Saturday in the afternoon, the girls, five at a time, in such order as may be most easy, are to help to clean the house.

15 Absence from School, or great crimes, as lying, swearing, stealing, profanation of the Lord's-day, shall be noted in weekly bills to be laid before the Trustees at their meeting, in order to their correction or expulsion.

16 The Mistress shall weekly choose one girl to be her particular assistant for the week.

17 If the parent, brother, or sister, of any one in the School, shall steal any thing from Norwood, the child related to them shall immediately be expelled, and forfeit the School clothes and books.

18 If any one of the children of the School shall leave or be taken from the school before they have learned what the statutes shall direct, the clothes and books belonging to such shall be left for another.

19 If the parents or friends send not the children clean, decent, washed and combed, or not at the School hours, or any ways hinder them from observing the orders of the School, such children to be dismissed,

20 No child whose parents frequent the Meeting-houses, shall be admitted, or continue if admitted.

21 The Trustees are to meet on the Tuesday after every quarter-day, to look into the state and condition of the School; and then these orders are to be read publicly before them, the Master Mistress, and all the children.

22 The Trustees shall pay unto the Master and Mistress each, pounds, quarterly, out of the estate purchased by the Founder, Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, for the perpetual support of this Charity-school.

23 It shall be lawful for me Thomas the now Archbishop of Canterbury, Founder of the said School, to abrogate, add unto, change, or alter these orders, to place or displace any part thereof, and wholly to govern the same, according as shall to me seem reasonable, during my natural life, without any other person intermeddling therein.

24 The Schoolmaster and Mistress to sit rent-free in the new School-house, purchased and fitted up by his Grace Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, situate in the parish of Croydon.

25 No child to be admitted whose parents are not legally settled as inhabitants of the parish of Croydon.

26 At their coming in the morning, the Master, or one of the scholars appointed by him, is to begin with the prayer, "Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, &c." then the collect for the day, and then the collect for the fifth Sunday after Trinity, "Grant, O Lord, we beseech thee, that the course of this world may be so peaceably ordered, &c."

27 At night at their going away, they shall say the collect for the day, and then the collect for the fourth Sunday after Trinity, "O God the protector of all that trust in thee, &c." and also, "Lighten our darkness, &c."

They must be charged when they go to bed to say (as in Psalm 4th, unto verse 9th,) "I will lay me down in peace and take my rest, for it is thou, Lord, that makest me dwell in safety."

## EPITAPHS

IN THE

### CHURCH OF CROYDON,

TRANSCRIBED FROM THOSE PUBLISHED IN AUBREY'S  
NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF  
SURREY, 1718.

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Of the Latin Epitaphs, we request the Reader to accept our Translations.

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#### *Nave of the Church.*

*In the Cross Aisle,*

On a brass plate, is this inscription. (Black Letter.)

**U**NDER this stone lyeth interred the body of John Woode late of Croydon Inholder, who had 2 wyfes Anne and Amy; by his first wyfe he had allone 7 sonnes and by the last 3 sonnes and 4 daughters. He deceased the 23. day of June beinge Saturdaye an. Dni. 1525, ætatis suæ 52.

Olim et talis ego qualis nunc esse videris,  
Olim et tu talis nunc ego qualis eris.  
Terra tegit cineres, humus est aptata sepulchro,  
Quid nisi pulvis humo terra sepulta cinis.



I was, good Reader, flesh and blood like thee,  
 I am, good Reader, what thou too shalt be.  
 Earth scatter'd o'er my grave, my ashes hides,  
 Earth mix'd with earth : What's human dust besides?

*In the Middle Aisle.*

On a brass plate.

Here under lieth the body of Edward Arnold, a Brewer of this towne, about the age of 64 yeares, who deceased on the 10 day of August, Anno Dni, 1628.

*In the South Aisle.*

On a brass plate, on the South wall in Capitals ;

Here under lieth buried the body of Franc Tirrel, sometime Citizen and Grocer of London. He was a good Benefactor to the poore of divers Hospitals, Prisons, and Parishes of London, and to the continuall reliefe of the poore Freemen of the Grocers. He gave to this parishe 200l. to build a new Market-house, and 40l. to beautifie this Church and to make a new Saintes Bell. He died in September 1600,

On a brass plate.

Hereunder lieth the body of John Davenant \* Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, who had to wyfe Margaret Clarke, and had issue by her x sonnes and iiij daughters. He beyng about the age of lx and one yeares deceased the xxijth of October Anno Domini 1596.

William Mitchel died 17 July 1658 aged 60

*North Aisle.*

Cornelius Clifton, died 15 May, 1609 aged 20.

Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Crowe, & Catharine his wife, died 1638.

On a brass plate are the figures of a man and woman, and this inscription ;

Here lyeth buried the body of Robert Jackson the younger,

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\* This plate is now torn off and placed in the Sexton's pew.

yeoman. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wackrell, yeoman, who departed this life 11th October Anno Dom. 1629. For whose pious memorie his loving wife caused this memorial. They had issue 17 children, 12 sonnes and 5 daughters.

On another brass plate, near the former;

Here lyeth the bodies of Robert Jackson yeoman, the sonn of Nicholas Jackson, and Anne his wife, daughter of Richard Wood yeoman, who had issue by her 9 children, whereof 3 were living at his decease the 21 daye of September 1622; and Ann his wife died the 30 of August 1612.

*In the middle or Rectors Chancel.*

On the South side of the altar, is a large tomb supported by two black marble Corinthian pillars; on the tomb lies the effigies of a Bishop in his doctor's robes at full length, his hands in the posture of praying: his eyes have a whiteness in the pupil to denote his blindness; he has also a long black beard forked and curling: over him are these verses;

GRINDALLUS doctus, prudens, gravitate verandus,

Justus, munificus, sub cruce fortis erat.

Post crucis ærunnas, Christi gregis Anglia fecit

Signiferum; Christus cœlica regna dedit.

Grindal, accomplish'd, venerably grave,

Just, wise, munificent, in suff'ring brave,

A guardian to the Christian flock was giv'n

By England, and by Christ was raised to Heav'n.

Beneath his effigies are these verses;

Præsulis eximii ter postquam est auctus honore,

Pervigilique greges rexit moderamine sacro

Confectum senio, durisque laboribus, ecce

Transtulit in placidam mors exoptata quietem.

Thrice honor'd with Episcopal degree,

He rul'd with vigilant fidelity;

Worn out with age and toil, he pass'd from pain  
To rest, by death translated once again\*.

On the other side are these verses ;

Mortua marmoreo conduntur membra sepulchro,  
Sed mens sancta viget, Fama perennis erit,  
Nam studia et Musa, quas magnis censibus auxit,  
Grindali nomen tempus in omne ferent.

Clos'd in this marble tomb his mortal frame,  
Immortal live his spirit and his name ;  
Adorn'd by wealth, the learning of the sage  
Shall waft his fame to many a future age.

Beneath is this inscription ;

Edmundus Grindallus, Cumbriensis,  
Theologiæ Doctor, Eruditione Prudentia, et  
Gravitate clarus, Constantia, Justitia et Pietate  
Insignis, civibus et peregrinis charus; ab exilio  
(Quod Evangelii causa subiit) reversus ad summum  
Dignitatis fastigium (quasi decursu honorum) sub  
R. Elizabetha evectus, Ecclesiam Londinens.  
Primum, deinde Eboracens, demum Cantuariens.  
rexit. Et cum hic nihil restaret, quo altius  
ascenderit, e corporis vinculis liber ac beatus  
ad cælum evolavit 6<sup>o</sup>. Julii anno Dom MDLXXXIII.  
Ætat. suæ LXIII. Hic præter multa pietatis officia  
quæ vivus præstitit, moribundus maximam bonorum  
suorum partem piis usibus consecravit. In Paræcia  
Divæ Beghæ (ubi natus est) Scholam Grammaticam  
splendide extrui, et optimo censu ditari curavit. Magd-  
alenensi cœtui Cantab. (in quo puer primum Academiæ  
uberâ suxit) discipulum adjecit, Collegio Christi (ubi  
adultus literis incubuit) gratum MNEMOSUNON reliquit,

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\* Archbishop Grindal was in the year 1569 appointed Bishop of London; in 1570 he was translated to York, and in 1575 to Canterbury.

Aulæ Pembrochianæ (cujus olim Socius, postea Præfectus extitit) Ærarium et Bibliothecam auxit, Græcoque Prælectori, uni Socio, ac duobus Discipulis, ampla Stipendia assignavit. Collegium Reginae Oxon. (in quod Cumbrienses potissimum cooptantur) nummis, libris et magnis proventibus locupletavit. Civitati Cantuar. (cui moriens præfuit) centum libras, in hoc, ut pauperes honestis artificiiis exercerentur, perpetuo servandas atque impendendas dedit. Residuum bonorum Pietatis operibus dicavit. Sic vivens moriensque Ecclesiæ, Patriæ, et bonis literis profuit.

EDMUND GRINDALL a native of Cumberland,  
 Doctor in Divinity, celebrated for his learning, prudence,  
 And gravity of character; remarkable for his  
 Constancy, Justice, and Piety;  
 Beloved alike by Countrymen and Foreigners;  
 Having returned from exile  
 (To which for the sake of the Gospel he submitted\*)  
 Promoted to the summit of dignity  
 By a gradation of Honours  
 Under the auspices of Queen Elizabeth  
 He governed successively the Churches of London, York, and  
 Canterbury,  
 And when now no loftier pre-eminence remained for him,  
 Released from the shackles of the body,  
 Free and happy  
 He took his flight to Heaven  
 On the VI of July in the year of our Lord MDLXXXIII.  
 And of his age LXIII.  
 Besides the many offices of piety

---

\* The Archbishop being friendly to the Reformation (but inclined to the Puritans) left England upon the accession of Queen Mary, and retired to Germany, where he remained till her death.

Which he performed in his lifetime,  
 When near his death  
 He consecrated the greatest part of his fortune  
 To pious uses.  
 In the parish which gave him birth  
 He caused a handsome Grammar School to be built,  
 Which he richly endowed.  
 To the foundation of Magdalen-college, Cambridge,  
 Where,  
 When a Boy,  
 He drew his first nutriment from the breast of Alma Mater,  
 He added a Scholar  
 To Christ's College,  
 Where he acquired the learning of maturity,  
 He left a grateful memorial :  
 Of Pembroke-hall,  
 Of which he was once a Fellow, and afterwards Master,  
 He encreased the Treasury and the Library  
 And to a Lecturer in Greek,  
 One Fellow and two Scholars  
 He assigned ample salaries.  
 He enriched Queen's-college, Oxford,  
 Into which the natives of Cumberland are chiefly admitted,  
 With money, books, and large revenues.  
 To the Corporation of Canterbury,  
 Over whom he presided at the time of his death,  
 He gave for ever  
 The sum of one hundred pounds  
 For the purpose of instructing the poor in honest trades.  
 The residue of his property  
 He dedicated to pious works.  
 Thus living and dying  
 He was a Benefactor  
 To the Church, to his Country, and to learning.

On the North wall is a black marble tablet, supported with two black marble Corinthian pillars; over the tablet are these arms. Gules on a chevron ingrailed, three stars argent: beneath is this inscription;

Here lyes the body of John Pynsent, Esqr. one of the Prothonotaries of his Majesties Court of Common-pleas, who departed this life the 29th of August 1668.

The meanest part of him is only told  
 In this Inscription, as this Tombe doth hold  
 His worser part, and both these early may  
 In length of time consume and wear away;  
 His Virtue does mere lasting Honours give,  
 Virtue and virtuous Soules for ever live;  
 This doth embalme our Dead beyonde the Art  
 Proud Egypt used of old; his Head and Heart  
 Prudence and Piety enriched, his hand,  
 Justice and Charity did still command;  
 He was the Churches and the poore Mans Freind,  
 Wealth got by Law, the Gospel taught to spend.  
 From hence he learnt that what is sent before  
 Of our Estates doth make him rich farr more,  
 Than what we leave, and therefore did he send  
 Great Portions wekely; thus he did commend  
 His Faith by Workes, in Heaven did Treasure lay,  
 Which to possess his Soule is called away:  
 Here only is reserved his precious Dust,  
 Until the Resurrection of the Just.

“Blessed are the Dead that dye in the Lord; they rest  
 “from their Labours, and their Works doe follow  
 “them.”

On the North wall is a tomb supported by three black marble corinthian pillars. Under two arches are the statues of a man and woman at their devotions, before desks supporting books; the man's head is lost; and over the arch these words in capitals;

Obiit 21, Jan, 1573. ætat suæ 69.

Over the woman are these words ;

Obiit - - - - ætat suæ - - - -

Under the man is this Inscription in capitals ;

Heare lyeth buried the corpse of Maister Henry Mill, Citezen and Grocer of London famous Cittie, Alderman and sometime Shreve. A man of prudent skill, charitable to the poore, and alwaies full of pittie, whose soule wee hope dothe rest in blisse, wheare joye he still abounde though bodie his full depe do lie in earthe here under grounde.

Under the woman's feet, in capitals, is this Inscription ;

Elizabeth Mill his loving wife lyeth also buried here who sistene children did him beare the blessing of the Lorde, eight of them sonnes, and the other weare daughters. This is cleare a witness sure of mutuall love and signe of gret accorde whose sole among the Patriarks in faithfull Abram's brest though bodie hirs be wrapt in cla we hope in joye doth rest.

Anno Dni 1575.

On a brass plate, at the entrance of the Altar rails, under the figure of a Priest praying, is this inscription ;

Silvester Gabriel cujus lapis hic tegit ossa,

Vera sacerdotum gloria nuper erat,

Legis nemo Sacræ Divina volumina verbis

Clarius, aut vita sanctius explicuit.

Cominus ergo Deum, modo felix eminus almis

Quem prius in scriptis viderat, ante videt.

An. Dmni Millimo v̄cxij iiij die Octob. vita est functus.

Silvester Gabriel, whose ev'ry bone

Lies bury'd here, the Priesthood's glory shone ;

No words more plain than his breath'd Holy Writ,

No life more virtuous could illustrate it.

Now blest, he sees the Godhead face to face,

Whom distant in his Bible he could trace.

He died the iiij day of Octob. in the year of our Lord one thousand v̄cxij.

On a brass plate fixed to a rough stone beneath ;

Here lyeth buried the body of Nicholas Hatcher, of Croydon in the County of Surrey, Gentleman, who was captain of a troop of Horse under his most sacred Majesty, King Charles the First, and Yeoman usher in ordinary to his Majestie, King Charles the Second; who departed this life the 29th of September in the year of our Lord God 1673. Aged 61.

On a rough marble are these arms, in a Lozenge, St. Andrew's Cross, and this inscription in capitals ;

Here lieth interred the body of the truly pious, and singularly accomplished Lady Dame Ruth Scudamore, daughter to Griffith Hamden of Hamden in the county of Bucks, Esq.; first married to Edw. Oglethorp Esq. sonn and heir to Owen Oglethorpe in the County of Oxford Knight, and by him had 2 daughters, after to Sir William Scudamore of Burnham in the County of Bucks Kt. and lastly to Henry Leigh Esq. sonn and heir to Sr Edw. Leigh of Rushall in the County of Stafford Kt. by him had one son named Samuel, now living. She died at Croydon March 28, 1649, being the 73d year of her age.

On a brass plate, near the former, bearing the effigies of a man in a gown, in capitals :

Sub hoc marmore sepultus est Gulielmus Mill, generosus, duarum uxorum maritus, quarum prior erat Avisia, filia Edmundi Harwell de Besford in Wigorniensi agro armigeri; e qua sustulit filios quatuor, Nicolaum, Gulielmum, Johannem, Thomam; filias quinque, Aunam, Elizabetham, Franciscam, Milicentam, Margaretam. Posterior Margareta filia Nicolai Clerke de Eccleston in Eboracensi agro, generosi; e qua sustulit unicum filiam Margaretam. Septuagesimo ætatis anno mortuus est. Januarii duodecimo, Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo octavo.

Under this marble is buried William Mill, gentleman, who had two wives, the first of whom was Avise, daughter of Edmund Harwell, of Besford, in the county of Worcester, Esq.



by her he had four sons, Nicholas, William, John, and Thomas; and five daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Frances, Milicent, and Margaret. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Clarke, of Eccleston in the county of York, Gentleman; by her he had one only daughter, Margaret. He died in the seventieth year of his age, on the twelfth of January in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and sixty eight.

On a cross plate

Hic jacet Egidius Seymor, qui obiit xxij die Decemb. anno  
Dni MCCCLXXX cujus aie propicietur Deus.

Here lies Egid Seymor who died the xxij of Decemb. in the year of our Lord MCCCLXXX to whose soul God be merciful.

On a brass plate fixed to a grave-stone, in capitals;

Here under are contain'd the bodies of Thomas Packington late farmer of the Parsonage of Croydon, and Elizabeth his wife, which Thomas deceased the 7th day of September, 1603, and Elizabeth the 30th of January, 1594.

On a brass plate in capitals;

Here lieth interred the body of John Packington late of the Parsonage of the Towne of Croydon, who deceased the xxii day of June an. Dom. 1607. leaving issue one onely childe, Henry Packington by Anne his wife, who yet surviving at her decease appoynteth heare her place of buriall.

Beneath is the following inscription;

Courteous Reader, knowe that here doth ly

A rare example of true pietie,

Whose glorie 'twas to prove herself in life

A vertuous wooman, and a loyall wife.

Her name to you obscurely Ile impart

In this her Anagramme, no arme but Hart;

And least you joyne amisse and soe loose the name

Looke underneathe & you shall find the same.

Martha Burton the wife of Bernard Burton Esq. deceased the 20th day of November, and was buried the 26th

day, an. Dom. 1608.

On a black marble grave-stone within the altar-rails ;

Here lyeth interred the body of Mrs Susannah Legatt, the wife of Mr George Legatt, Citizen and Dry-Fishmonger of London, the onely daughter of Mr Richard Shallecross, of the Parish of Croydon, Yeoman, aged 24 years, leving one son. She departed this life the 9th day of September, in the years of our Lord God 1679.

On a black marble are these arms ; a St. Andrew's Cross and this inscription in capitals ;

Sara the wife of Jonathan Andrews, of London, Marchant, died the 1 of October 1644.

On a grave-stone near are the figures of a man armed, his wife, and four sons, and seven daughters ; the inscription is lost, but in several places are these arms, A Chevron charged with three Cinquefoils, between three Herons.

At the entrance of the altar-rails, on a brass plate, is a man in armour and a woman, both praying ; over him are these arms,

A Chevron charged with three Cinquefoils, between three Herons, and underneath this inscription ;

Here lyeth Willyam Heron, Esquyer, Justys of the Peace, and Alse his wyfe, which Willyam deceased the iiij daye of January, in the yere of our Lord MCCCCCLXII. whose soule God sake to hys Mercy. Amen.

*In St. Mary, or Heron's Chapel.*

On a small raised marble tomb, under the effigies of a person on a brass plate, (torn away) is this inscription ;  
(in black letter)

Orate pro anima Elye Davy, nuper Civis et Merceri, London, qui obiit iv die mens. Decembris, anno Dni Mill'imo cccclv. cujus anime propicietur Deus Amen.

Pray for the soul of Ellis Davy, late Citizen and Mercer of London, who died on the fourth of December, in the year of our Lord 1455. God be merciful to his Spirit, Amen.

On a white grave-stone, near the former;

Here lyeth the body of Mrs Eliza Price wife of Herbert Price of the County of Hereford, Gent. and daughter to Thomas Morton of Whitehorse in this Parish Esq. who departed this life the 15th. day of February in the 35 yeare of her age 1701-2. Also near this place lyeth three of their children, (viz.) Jane, Susannah, and Thomas Price.

Charo viro et natus vixit; charissimo Christo  
Vivat, et æterne huic pax sit et alto quies.

Happy in husband's children's love  
Few years she liv'd in earth's abode;  
How may she happier converse prove  
In blest, eternal peace with God.

On a grave-stone in capitals is this inscription;

Here lyeth the body of Marmaduke Wyvel Esq. and one of the King's Majestie's Pentioners, second sonne to Sir Marmaduke Wyvel, of Constable-Burton, in Yorkshire, Knight and Barronet, who died the xxth of August 1623, aged 58.

On the same stone, in small roman letters, is this inscription;

Juxta hic jacit, in spem certam resurgendy Depositum Corpus Marmaduci Wyvel, Armigeri, filii secundo geniti Dni Marmaduci Wyvell, de Cunstable-Burton, in agro Eboracensi Equitis et Baronetti. Ibidemque reconduuntur corpora Marmaduci Wyvel, supra nominati: Beati sunt pulveres, quibus promittitur a Christo Resurrectio ad gloriam in regno suo. Adveniat cita ora tu etiam Lector. Obiit 2 die Januarii 1678, ætat suæ 60.

Near this place is deposited in certain hope of rising again, the body of Marmaduke Wyvel Esq. second son of Sir Marmaduke Wyvel of Constable Burton in the County of York, Knight and Baronet, and in the same place is deposited the body of Marmaduke Wyvel above named; Happy the shades to whom Christ hath promised the resurrection to glory in his kingdom! Pray reader that it may soon approach. He died the 2. January, 1678 in the 60th year of his age.

Joining to the North wall is a large tomb, to which the

ascant is by three steps; on it in alto relievo labels a man praying before a desk, on which is a book opened. He is armed and behind him are five sons kneeling, and near him a woman in the same manner attended by eight daughters:

over their heads is this inscription in capitals:

K. A. M. S. E. A. M. E. M.

Between are these words,

Anno Do. iv Junii 1566.

Over the men's heads is this inscription, in capitals;  
Tumulus Nicholai Herone, Equites, sepulti primo die Septem.  
"The grave of Nicholas Heroas, Knight, buried 1st Sep."

On a black grave-stone is inscribed as follows:

Memorie sacrum; To the pious memory of his religious  
Father Ralph Smith, who deceased the 26 of Sept. 1639,  
aged 63. Thomas Smith did lay this marble as a grateful  
testimonie of his filial duty.

So well thou lov'st God's House tho' beinge blinde

. . . . . by thy mind;

Where thou didst offer such a sacrifice,

As few do now present that have their eyes;

A bleeding Harte of sinne in sorrowe dround,

Sustain'd by hope, and with devotion cround:

Therefore thou dost deserve an abler Pen,

Whose spritely lines mighte stir up zeale in men;

To write thine Epitaph I am sure of this,

What thou dost want in Words thou hast in Blisse.

Towards the middle of this aisle, are two brass figures of a man in armour, and a woman praying; a little southward of which are two grave-stones stripped of their brasses; on another grave-stone, a little northward, is a man in armour and a woman, without any inscription remaining. The arms over the man are obliterated. Over the woman is a lion rampant.

Margaret Delaune, died 2 January, 1714 aged 78.

Elizabeth wife of Francis Butler, Esq. 26 November, 1626.

Francis Butler Esq. 4 June, 1648.

Elizabeth wife of George Elcock, died 1 July, 1648.

George Elcock, Citizen & Draper, died 8 August, 1657.

Ann wife of William Wharham, Citizen & Shipwright, died  
4 October 1716, aged 52.

Mary Boddington, died 13 July 1695, aged 54.

William Boddington, (Cursiter) died 25 Nov. 1703, aged 26.

Morren Harbin, Citizen & Dyer, died 22 Oct. 1680, aged 55.

Hellen his wife, died 8 October 1680, aged 74.

Edmond Sonne of Morren & Hellen Harbin, died 8 July 1682,  
aged 10.

*In St. Nicholas or the Bishop's Chapel.*

On the East wall, is a black and white marble monument,  
bearing a person in a gown, kneeling before a desk, on which  
is a book open; these words are inscribed;

Ossa Michaelis sunt hic sita Murgatroida. Da, pia posteritas,  
ut vere quiete cubent.

Here are deposited the bones of Michael Murgatroid.

Reverent posterity,

Let them rest in peace at the season of Spring.

Beneath his feet, on a black marble tablet is this inscription;

Michael Murgatroid Eboracensis, Ricardi Gascoigni ar-  
meri alumnus, olim Collegii Jesu apud Cantabrigienses socius,  
postea Johanni Whitgift Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi ab epis-  
tulis, inde ejus familiæ Censor sive Contrarotulator, denique  
Dispensator sivi Senescallus, et ad Facultates in alma Curia  
Cantuariensi Commissarius; vixit annis 56. mensibus 4, diebus  
12, obiit tertio die Aprilis, anno salutis Humanæ 1608.

Michael Murgatroid of the county of York; pupil of Richard  
Gascoigne Esq. formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge,  
afterwards secretary to John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canter-  
bury, then comptroller of his household, finally his steward,  
and commissioner of Faculties in the ecclesiastical court of  
Canterbury . . . . lived 56 years, 4 months and 12 days;  
died the 3d of April, in the year of human salvation 1608.

On a marble tomb underneath, is this inscription;

Here lieth Elizabeth Bradbury wyfe unto Wymond Bradbury of Newport-pond in Essex gent. daughter to William Whitgifte of Claveringe in the county aforesaide gent. and second brother to Doctor John Whitgifte Archbishophe of Canterbury; and who had issue by her abovenamed husband Jane, William, Anne and Thomas, and deceased the 26 day of June an. Dni 1612, being of the age of 38 yeares and three months.

On a brass plate, under the figure of a woman, (Black Letter)

Elizabeth daughter of John Kynge and Clemence his wyfe the wyfe of Samuel Ffynche, unto whom she bare three sonnes, and two daughters, and deceassyng the xvij daye of November, here lyeth buried; A. D. 1589. *Ætatis* 21.

On a brass plate, underneath a man in armour and his lady;

Here lyeth the bodies of Thomas Walshe of Croydon gentleman 3d sonn of Fraunces Walshe of Sheldisley Walshe inn the county of Worcester Esquier and Katherin his wife daughter of William Butler of Tyes in Sussex gent. whoe had by her too sones and one daughter, viz. Fraunces, John, and Avice; which John died younge, and the aforesaide Thomas Walshe departed the xxx of August 1600.

On a black marble, are in an escuthion three horse buckles, and an amulet, with this inscription;

Here lieth interred the body of Henry Marten late Citizen and Grocer of London, son of Thomas Marten of Rowsham in Oxfordshire gentleman, and Lucie his wife, who departed this life February the 27 1602, aged forty-two yeares and two months.

On a black stone under Archbishop Whitgift's tomb.

M. S. To the memorie of that worthie Lady Elizabeth Gresham late wife of Sir William Gresham Knight, who after she had lived 27 yeares unspotted in her conversation, charitable to the poore sincere in Religion, resigned up her soule into the hands of her Creator upon the 9 day of December 1632, and lieth here interred in hope of a glorious Resurrec-

tion for a memoriall of which singular vertue her deare and only daughter H. G. hath consecrated this marble as a duty she could performe.

On a brass plate, is this inscription;

Richard Yeoman, farmer of Waddon Courte, the husband of 3 wives, by whom he had 9 children, 5 by the first, 2 by the nexte, and 2 by the laste; and deceasing the xxvith daye of Decr. here lyeth buried, Anno Dni 1590, ætatis suæ 90.

On another brass plate, is this inscription;

Here lieth the body of Thomas Yeomans, who had issue by Anne his wife George and Susan; which Thomas deceased the first of Aprill An. Dni 1602.

*Church Yard.*

On a free-stone tomb, near the North door;

Mortis Trophæum de corpore Henrici Hoar medico-chirurgi, qui prisici candoris et humanitatis se exemplum præbuit, et plane bonus fuit licet optimis comparetur. xi Februarii obiit, anno salutis MDCCIX, ætatis LXXII,

Annis ille senex fuit et candore; sed illum

Dixerunt omnes non satis esse senem.

The triumph of Death over the body of Henry Hoar, Physician and Surgeon, who was an example of ancient integrity and benevolence, and was positively good, tho' compared with the best. He died on the xi of February in the year of Salvation 1719, and of his age the 72.

Grown old in virtue, as in years he grew,

But thought not old enough by all he knew.

On a grave-stone, now lost, (Black letter.)

Here lyeth John Redynge Esq; late Treasurer to Prince Henry sonne to King Henry VIII. and Marye his wife, mistres to the Prince of Cassel; which John deceased the xix daye of January, anno D'ni 1580.

The monumental inscriptions already given from Aubrey, were collected by him prior to the year 1718. Since that time a century has nearly elapsed, which has mutilated and rendered illegible great numbers of them, some have been hid by the late erection of new pews, and from others, the brass plates and inscriptions have been sacrilegiously stolen away.

Those since placed in the church and cemetery, being so very numerous, that instead of inserting the whole of them at length, we shall give a list of the deceased having common Epitaphs, with the age, and time of their death, rather than swell our pages with the repetitions of *Here lies*, and *Hic jacet*, terms neither very curious or interesting to the public, but have given a selection of such inscriptions in full, as may in any respect be interesting, instructive, or different from the common run.

### *Nave of the Church.*

#### *North Gallery.*

Over the North door on a neat marble monument ;

Sacred to the memory of John Parker, Esq. formerly of London, who died 6 March 1706, aged 46 years, and is here interred : Also of Elizabeth his relict, who died the 10th August, 1730, aged 70. This pair whilst they lived together were a pattern for conjugal behaviour ; he a careful indulgent husband ; she a tender engaging wife ; he active in business, punctual to his word, kind to his family, generous to his friend, but charitable to all ; possess of every social virtue. During her widowhood, she carefully and virtuously educated five children, who survived her : she was an excellent economist, modest without affectation, religious without superstition, and in every action behaved with uncommon candour and steadiness.

#### *Cross Aisle.*

On a brass plate on the wall, over the North door ;

Near this place are deposited the remains of Joseph Wilks Esq. of Measham in the county of Derby, who died May 24th 1805, aged 73.



On a neat marble monument, on the wall, near the former,  
in capitals;

Sacred

To the Memory of  
ROBERT CHATFIELD Esq.  
who departed this Life  
The XXI of May MDCCCXI  
Aged LXIII years.

Captain Geo. Protheroe died Feb. 23, 1745 aged 70.  
Roger Drake Esq. June 20, 1762, aged 64.  
Roger Drake Esq. Jan 23d. 1770 aged 22.  
Beeston Drake Esq. June, 14, 1764 aged 21.  
Mary, wife of Allen Chatfield, Sep. 18, 1761 aged 39.  
Allen Chatfield April 30, 1772 aged 60.  
Mary Anne Chatfield July 23, 1788 aged 3.  
Thomas William Chatfield May 29, 1795 aged 17.  
Mary Marston Oct. 9, 1795 aged 71.  
Mary Moore of Bloomsbury, July . . 1784.  
Samuel Moore . . . . 1789 aged 71.

*Middle Aisle.*

On the wall at the East end of the Nave, near the Chancel,  
on a tablet under a beautiful Corinthian column of white  
marble, designed by Glover, the author of Leonidas, is in-  
scribed as follows;

Near the remains  
of his beloved wife PHILLIPA BOURDIEU  
This Monument was erected  
By James Bourdieu of Coomb in the county of Surrey Esq.  
whom with ten children  
the objects of her long and invariable care  
She left behind her  
under the most unfeigned affliction  
at their common and irreparable loss.  
She died  
at the age of 50 on the 24th June 1780.

On a marble tablet under the above ;  
 Near this place  
 are deposited the remains of  
**JAMES BOURDIEU Esq.**  
 of Coombe, in the county of Surrey  
 died on the 3d of November 1802  
 in the 90th year of his age.

On the wall betwixt the Nave and Chancel, on a convex  
 column of white polished marble, supporting an urn,  
 is the following ;

Sacred

To the Memory of  
**MRS. ANNE BOURDIEU**  
 Wife of John Bourdieu Esq.  
 of Golden Square London  
 She departed this life  
 the **XXIII** of March  
**MDCXCXVIII**

Aged **XXXI** years.

A virtuous daughter and a sister kind,  
 A tender mother, and a wife refin'd,  
 Who all the various dues of life sustain'd,  
 Inspir'd by wisdom and in honour train'd,  
 Lies here entomb'd, here virtue, beauty, grace,  
 Ready for heav'n, have run their earthly race ;  
 Yet to the shorten'd course of youth confin'd  
 She shew'd but glimpses of her glorious mind ;  
 Where multitudes of virtues pass'd along,  
 Each moving onward in the lovely throng,  
 To kindle admiration, and make room  
 For greater multitudes that were to come ;  
 But her vast mind rich with such gifts divine  
 In Heaven's eternal year alone could shine.

Ann Catharine Birne, 10 April 1785, aged 5.  
 Stephen Galhie. gent. 16 Sep. 1772, aged 70.

Mary Galbie, his wife, 25 March, 1796.  
 Judith, wife of Francis Fisher, surgeon, 6 Oct. 1785, with  
 Henry, and Mary Eliza, their children, infants.  
 Peter Harrison, Esq. of this parish, 22 Nov. 1755, aged 70.  
 Miss Abigail Cook, 16 Dec. 1772, aged 30.  
 Mary Cook, mother of the above, 10 Jan. 1769, aged 60.  
 Elizabeth Hetherington, 28 April 1768, aged 75.  
 George Reaveley Esq, 17 Jan. 1780, aged 65.  
 Mrs. Rose Belgrave, 2 Sept. 1780, aged 88.  
 Andrew Smith, 23 June, 1755, aged 48.  
 Hannah Smith, his wife, 12 Dec. 1735, aged 73.

*South Aisle.*

On a neat oval marble Tablet ;

Beneath this place were deposited the remains of Thomas Brigstock, Esq. he died of a decline 27 October, 1792, in the 17th year of his age. If a suavity of manners and goodness of mind could have preserved his life, he had not now been numbered among the dead.

James Wilkinson, Esq. 7 March, 1769, aged 49.  
 The Hon. James Douglas, 10 April 1748, aged 75.  
 Mary Smith, of Bromley, 12 Sep. 1788, aged 58.  
 Mary Whitehill, of this parish, 22 May, 1781, aged 52.  
 William Godfrey, 3 Aug. 1770, aged 9.  
 Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Wilson, widow, 28 May, 1777, aged 77.  
 Richard Peers, Alderman of London, 25 June 1772, aged 72.  
 Ann Sophia, wife of the above, 10 April 1756, aged 42.  
 Thomas Peers, Esq. brother to the above, 15 Nov. 1765, aged 55.

William Welbank, Esq. 16 Oct. 1791, aged 71.  
 Jane, wife of Thomas Brewster, 1 Nov. 1783, aged 38.

On a free-stone slab covering the vault;

Here lieth the body of the Reverend John Vade Vicar of this parish, who died the 9th of June 1765 aged 42 years.  
 Also the remains of Miss Mary Vade his daughter who died  
 28 March 1790.

Likewise Mrs. Elizabeth Vade relict of the aforesaid Rev. John Vade late Vicar of this parish and of St. Nicholas, Rochester, Kent, who died 23 July 1800 aged 80.

*North Aisle.*

Rev. James Gardner, Rector of Slingsby, 11 Dec. 1772, aged 88.

Mr. John Baynham, 20 Jan. 1779.

Elizabeth, wife of Edward Whitacre Esq. 1 Sep. 1727, aged 25.

Catharine, daughter of Frederick Burr Esq. 6 Jan. 1734, infant.

Petronella, daughter of the above, 8 April, 1739, infant.

Samuel Alexander, son of the above, 1 May, 1732, infant.

John Elderton, Gentleman, 5 Aug. 1762, aged 53.

John Parker, 16 June 1740, aged 52.

Bathsheba, his wife, 6 May 1763, aged 84.

Christopher, their son, 7 Oct. 1711, infant.

Henry, their son, 2 Feb. 1717, infant.

William Gibson, 9 April 1773, aged 87.

Sarah, his wife, 1 June 1761, aged 72.

*Middle or Rector's Chancel.*

Mr. Joseph Williams, Citizen &c. 1 June, 1756, aged 57.

On a black marble ledger.

Here lyeth the body of James Moulton, gent. who died the 5th of October, 1761, aged 59 years, deservedly esteemed. His extensive liberality to the Poor was an amiable example to the wealthy, and his death a real loss to the aged and Indigent.

On a black marble ledger.

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Moulton (relict of James Moulton, gent.) who died February 10, 1772, aged 67 years.

On a large slab covering a vault under the brass eagle,

ALEXANDER CALDCLEUGH Esq.

of Broad Green,

departed this life

January 18, 1800, aged 55 years.

John Kilvington, Esq. London, 30 March 1768, aged 34.  
 Richard Poore Esq. 24 Aug. 1768, aged 50.  
 John Harley, gent. 15 Jan. 1706, aged 62.  
 Mary Harley, his wife, 7 March 1715, aged 74.  
 John Wood, Waddon, 28 Feb. 1738, aged 69.  
 Arabella, his wife, 9 October 1757, 84.  
 Arabella, their daughter, 8 Feb. 1738, aged 35.  
 John, their son, 9 April, 1736, aged 32.  
 Thomas, their son, 8 Nov. 1757, aged 47.  
 Maria Daniel Richards, Waddon, 3 Feb. 1788.  
 Daniel Richards Esq. Dec. 1793.  
 James Pettit, of Coombe, gent. 7 March 1724, aged 64.  
 Hannah Smith, 6 April 1791, aged 90,  
 Paulina Smith, her daughter, 15 Jan. 1815, aged 78.  
 Robert Mackett Esq. 22 Aug. 1786, aged 83.  
 Ann Drummond, 17 June 1803, infant.

*St. Nicholas' Chantry or Bishop's Chapel.*

On a black marble ledger.

Depositum Gulielmi Wake, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis,  
 Qui obiit xxiv Januarii, anno Dom. MDCCXXXVI. Ætatis suæ  
 LXXIX. Et Etheldredæ uxoris ejus, Quæ obiit xi Aprilis,  
 MDCCXXXV, Ætatis suæ LXII.

Here lie the remains of William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died 24 of January A. D. 1736, in the 79 year of his age. Also of Etfuldreda his wife, who died 11 of April 1731, in the 62 year of her age.

On a fine black marble raised with stone, in capitals :

Here lieth the body of the most Reverend John Potter D. D. Archbishop of Canterbury, who died 10th Octob. 1747, in the 74 year of his age.

This tomb being lately hid by the erection of new pews, the following inscription on a neat polished Marble Tablet, is put upon the wall above them.

Beneath are deposited the Remains of

The Most Reverend

JOHN POTTER, D. D.

Archbishop of Canterbury, who died

Octob. 10, 1747.

On a fine polished black marble ;

Here lieth the body of the most Reverend Thomas Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died March 13, 1757 aged 64.

In front of Archbishop Sheldon's tomb :

Here lieth the body of Roger Sheldon Esq. Son of Ralph Sheldon Esq. who was the elder brother of Gilbert Sheldon, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. He died unmarried May 30, 1710, aged 71.

At the end of the Archbishop's monument ;

Here lieth the body of Sir Joseph Sheldon, Knight, the eldest son of Ralph Sheldon Esq. who was the eldest brother of Gilbert Sheldon Archbishop of Canterbury. He left issue two daughters, Elizabeth and Ann, and died August 16th 1681, in the 51st year of his age.

Near the Tomb of Roger Sheldon, upon a black marble ;

Daniel Sheldon Esq. son of Ralph, elder brother to the Archbishop, died 14th Feb. 1698, aged 65. Also Judith Sheldon, daughter of Daniel Sheldon Esq. died December 6th 1725, aged 47.

On a black Marble ;

Underneath lieth interred, near the remains of her Parents, the body of Mrs Dorothy Pennyman, relict of Sir James Pennyman, of Thornton in the county of York, Bart. and one of the daughters and Co-heirs of Dr. William Wake, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. She died the 2d of December 1754 aged 55 years.

John Durand Esq, 19 July 1788, aged 70.

William Herring Esq. 28 Sep. 1801, aged 82.

Mary Mills, 26 June 1716.

John Mills, 17 Nov. 1717.

Hannah Freeman, 6 June 1721.

John Mattock, citizen of London, 9 June 1720.

Richard Mattock, Apothecary, 25 Feb. 1721, aged 26.

Catharine Campion, wife of Peter Campion Esq. 14 Nov. 1750, aged 68.

Peter Campion Esq. 27 May 1758, aged 75.  
 Anthony Wallinger, London, 4 May 1728, aged 90  
 Elizabeth Wright, 15 March 1748, aged 50.  
 William Chapman, Gent. 3 Dec. 1720, aged 52.  
 John Usborn, citizen, &c. of London, 3 Nov. 1738 aged 70.  
 Grace Usborn, his wife 17 July . . . . aged 76.  
 Dorothy, wife of William Young, Esq. 27 July 1789, aged 65.  
 Thomas Brigstock, Esq. 17 August 1756, aged 46.  
 Thomas, his son, 27 Oct, 1792, aged 26.  
 Caroline, his daughter, infant.  
 Richard Popwell Brigstock, 7 Dec. 1785, infant.  
 Ann Rachael Brigstock, .. May 1787, aged 13.  
 Thomas Brigstock Esq. .. Oct. 1787, aged 49.

On the wall betwixt the monuments of Archbishops Whitgift and Sheldon, is an antient gothic tomb (not mentioned by Aubrey) it is of freestone, the sculpture and foliage of which is very fine, under the arch are the vestiges of a man and woman with labels issuing out of their mouths, these as well as the inscriptions and mouldings were on plates of brass, and probably was torn away during the civil wars, when the sacrilegious Bleeze \* was hired to break the stained glass and commit other depredations in this Church.

The arms upon this tomb shew that it belonged to the family of the Warehams, and most probably for Thomas Wareham, Esq. † who died at Haling in 1478, and who by his Will ordered his body to be buried in this place, he was a great benefactor to the Church.

*St. Mary's Chantry, or Heron's Chapel,*

C. B. Apthorpe, 9 Oct. 1776, infant.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Apthorpe, 28 Jan. 1782.

William Hutchinson Esq. born at Boston, in America, died 8th February 1797, aged 54 years. He was a man of strict

\* See His. page 72.

† See His. page 36.

probity and true honour, and a zealous faithful friend, an affable and kind relation, and a worthy member of the established Church. He entertained the highest and most uniform principles of loyalty, to which he sacrificed his private interest; as agent to the Island of Antigua, and in other public stations, his conduct received the fullest approbation. He merited and enjoyed universal esteem.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchinson, 22 March 1790, aged 61.

Catherine Hutchinson, 22 Jan. 1777, aged 27.

On the East wall, over the Altar, is a beautiful Monument of White Marble.

Sacred to the Memory of

ANN,

The beloved wife of James Bowling,

of the Borough of Southwark

(and Daughter of the late Mr. James Harris of this place)

who after five days illness only,

Exchanged this Life for a better on the 26 April 1808,

in the 25th year of her age.

Bright excellence, with every virtue fraught,  
Such may we be by thy example taught,  
Pure in the eye of Heaven like thee appear  
Should we this hour Death's awful summons hear,  
Like thee all other confidence disown,  
And looking to the Cross of Christ alone,  
In meekness tread the paths thy steps have trod,  
And find with thee, acceptance from our God.

Her husband, under the strongest bonds of affection, has caused this Monument to be erected in testimony of his everlasting regard and gratitude to a most affectionate wife, and kind Friend.

On the East wall, a neat marble monument;

In the family vault, near this place, are deposited the remains of Samuel Marsh, Esq. of Bellemont House, near Uxbridge in the county of Middlesex, who died March 18, 1795,



aged 78 years. His affectionate widow has caused this monument to be erected to his memory.

By the side of the last, on the East wall;

To the memory of Captain John Marsh, of the 66th Regiment, who died Feb. 27, 1798, aged 21 years. Also to the memory of Frances Elizabeth Marsh, widow of the late Samuel Marsh, Esq. of Bellemont House, who died October 27, 1811, aged 64 years.

On a brass plate, on the North wall;

Heare lyes ye body of yt precious servant of God, mr. Samuell Otes master of arts & minister of the word in Croydon, whose piety, zeal, and self denyall are the best monument of his worth: whose blessed memory lives, & need not words to preserve it. he was placed there, a 1643 and deceased a 1645 aged 30 years having lived long though he died young.

R (admire & learn.) B

On a black marble slab at the side of the altar;

Here lyeth the body of Mrs Ann Gallant, widow, and eldest daughter of Thomas Morten Esq. (of White house) who departed this life the 11th of February, 1735, in the 72 year of her age,

Martha, second wife of Robert Gallant 28 Sep. 1741 aged 45.

Robert Gallant 7 Feb. 1764 aged 72.

Jane, wife of Robert Gallant 19 Oct. 1736 aged 52.

Frances, mother of the Family of Boddington 7 Nov. 1727 aged 84.

Ann, daughter of James and Mary Lodge 22 Jan. 1772 aged 2.

Benjamin Bowles Esq. 6 Oct. 1776 aged 60.

Thomas Johnson, Vintner, London, 16 Feb. 1726 aged 56.

John Johnson, his brother 14 April 1721 aged 52.

John Johnson, son of Thomas 24 July 1723 aged 16.

Francis Fletcher, late of London 4 July 1757 aged 58.

Mary Fletcher, his relict 11 April 1771 aged 65.

Charles Westgarth, Unthank, Durham, 1 July 1733 aged 35.

Benjamin Delaund 19 June 1753 aged 79.

Margaret Delaund, aged.  
 Richard Delaund.  
 Margaret Lee, Infant.  
 Mary Lee 18 August 1771 aged 9.  
 Ann Eyres 2 March 1717 aged 78.

*In the Belfrey.*

Mrs. Sarah Heathfield 7 Feb. 1772 aged 61.  
 John Heathfield Esq. 8 April 1743 aged 73.  
 Elizabeth, his widow 7 Oct. 1748 aged 77.  
 Mary, late wife of Jno. Heathfield Esq. 11 June 1741 aged 44.  
 John Heathfield Esq. 14 Nov. 1776 aged 78.  
 William Heathfield Esq. of London\* 12 Dec. 1791 aged 56.  
 Jane, daughter of John & Mary Heathfield 19 Dec. 1727 infant.  
 Margaret, their daughter 8 March 1729 infant.  
 Elizabeth, their daughter 27 March 1731 infant.  
 John Bourn 4 August 1756 aged 71.  
 Sarah Bourn 24 July 1741 aged 55.  
 Mrs. Kimbra Ricards (not lost but gone before) 21 Jan. 1782  
 aged 52.  
 Mrs. Partridge, wife of Capt. Partridge 8 June 1778 aged 49.

*Church Yard.*

Adams, Sophia Stillwell, 6 Oct. 1793, aged 11.

Here lies the body of Anna, the loving and beloved wife of Roger Anderson of London, youngest of the seven sons of William and Bridget Anderson, of this parish. She was daughter of the Rev. Dr. Casson, Rector of Sutton, in Herefordshire, and one of the Prebends of Hereford Minster; a great sufferer during the time of Cromwell's Usurpation, for his firm adherence to the Church of England, and his

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\* He bequeathed a donation of 300l. to Archbishop Tenison's Charity School. See Hist. p. 136.

loyalty to the Royal Martyr. She died 19 Jan. 1723, in the 74th year of her age.

## FINIS CORONAT OPUS.

- Anderson, Sarah 9 Feb. 1775, aged 86.  
 Agate, Mary 19 March 1798, aged 62.  
 ..... George 4 Aug. 1799, aged 62.  
 Allfree, Jemima wife of Alexander 1 Feb. 1783, aged 31.  
 ..... Alexander 19 May 1792, aged 16.  
 Andrews, Thomas 21 Oct. 1766, aged 67.  
 Angus, John 17 Jan. 1740, aged 49.  
 ..... Elizabeth 12 March 1764, aged 66.  
 Ashburne, Sarah 31 Jan. 1791, aged 31.  
 Auld, Samuel 25 Nov. 1782, aged 35.  
 Axford, Jonathan 10 March 1791, aged 57.  
 ..... Elizabeth his wife 9 March 1794, aged 63.
- Bailey, Thomas 5 Dec. 1791, aged 55.  
 ..... Jane 17 June 1772, aged 16.  
 ..... Ann wife of Thomas 24 Oct. 1765, aged 28.  
 ..... Thomas 5 Dec. 1791, aged 55.  
 ..... John 15 Feb. 1795, aged 21.  
 Bance, Judith wife of William 23 April 1817, aged 61.  
 Banks, Mary 25 Aug. 1794, aged 62.  
 Barker, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Percival, 2 July 1816,  
 aged 47.
- Barnard, John 9 April 1795, aged 59.  
 ..... Margaret 29 Nov. 1791, aged 81.  
 Bassett, William 4 July 1764, aged 67.  
 ..... Mary his wife, 11 Dec. 1814, aged 92.  
 Battersbee, John 12 Jan. 1813, aged 53.  
 Beard, Sarah 21 Dec. 1800, aged 68.  
 ..... William 22 July 1775, aged 37.  
 Bell, Josiah 19 July 1814, aged 53.  
 .... Mrs. Lucy his wife 11 Jan. 1797, aged 49.  
 .... Mrs. Eleanora his second wife 9 Oct. 1813, aged 40.

- Bennet, Priscilla 1 Sep. 1798, aged 45.  
 ..... Mary 30 Oct. 1812, aged 30.  
 Bennet, Champion 9 Dec. 1787, aged 50.  
 ..... Elizabeth his wife 28 Jan. 1814, aged 74.  
 Berand, William 9 Nov. 1761, aged 30.  
 ..... William 12 June 1768, aged 56.  
 ..... Mrs. Sarah May 15, 1769, aged 54.  
 Bettridge, Mary wife of Thomas 20 Aug. 1799, aged 42.  
 Bishop, Richard 7 Feb. 1779, aged 47.  
 Blake, William 21 July 1807, aged 61.  
 .... Mrs. Mary his wife, 12 July 1785, aged 39.  
 Bodiman 10 Feb. 1788, aged 40.  
 Bodkin, William 30 May, 1796, aged 65.  
 ..... Mr. John 28 Jan. 1812, aged 46.  
 Booth, Sarah wife of James 13 April 1794, aged 36.  
 ..... Elizabeth 13 Sep. 1769, aged 69.  
 ..... Jeremiah 29 Sep. 1773, aged 76.  
 ..... Elizabeth 3 Dec. 1778, aged 49.  
 ..... Jeremiah 3 May 1805, aged 72.  
 Breary, Mary 28 April 1785, aged 28.  
 Bridges, William 19 Oct. 1807, aged 30.  
 Brigstock, Alice wife of Richard 15 May 1750, aged 59.  
 ..... Richard 14 Nov. 1779, aged 89.  
 Brindbelcomb, Mercy 28 Nov. 1788, aged 52.  
 Brookes, Elizabeth Caroline 29 March 1790, aged 3½  
 Brown, Ann 19 Dec. 1801, aged 47.  
 ..... John 26 Jan. 1816, aged 67.  
 ..... Mary wife of Richard 23 Aug. 1817, aged 52.  
 ..... William 25 Nov. 1807, aged 57.  
 ..... Mrs. Mary 8 Jan. 1816, aged 94.  
 Budgen, William 21 Sep. 1816, aged 87.  
 ..... William 31 Oct. 1788, 2 years 4 months.  
 ..... Mary 15 May 1803, aged 19.  
 ..... Thomas 1 March 1805, aged 23.  
 Bull, Mrs. Lucy 6 Feb. 1809, aged 78.  
 Burkin, Michael, 11 Feb. 1798, aged 49.

Burkin, William his son, 3 Sep. 1779, aged 1 yr. & 8 months.  
 ..... Elizabeth 29 Sep. 1783, aged 10 weeks.  
 ..... Fanny 20 May 1800, aged 8.

Mrs Sarah Burnet was born in this parish, January 1, 1673; she died in London, February 17, 1742; and was buried here.

Boast not, vain man, whoe'er though art,  
 Of high birth, riches, strength, or power,  
 For they no comfort can impart  
 When thou art at thy dying hour.  
 Be meek and humble while on earth,  
 Delight in being good and just;  
 Nor riches, strength, nor power, nor birth,  
 Will be distinguish'd in the dust.

Mr William Burnet, born January 29, 1685; died October 29, 1760.

What is Man?—

To day he's drest in gold and silver bright;  
 Wrapt in a shroud before to-morrow night:  
 To day he's feasting on delicious food;  
 To-morrow nothing eats can do him good:  
 To day he's nice, and scorns to feed on crumbs;  
 In a few days himself a dish for worms:  
 To day he's honour'd and in great esteem;  
 To-morrow not a beggar values him;  
 To day he rises from a velvet bed;  
 To-morrow lies in one that's made of lead:  
 To day his house, tho' large, he thinks too small:  
 To-morrow can command no house at all:  
 To day has twenty servants at his gate;  
 To-morrow scarcely one will deign to wait:  
 To day perfum'd and sweet as is the rose;  
 To-morrow stinks in every body's nose:  
 To day he's grand, majestic, all delight;  
 Ghastly and pale before to-morrow night.

Now, when you've wrote and said whate'er you can,  
This is the best that you can say of man !

Burrell, Christopher, 22 Dec. 1736, aged 66.  
 ..... Margaret his wife 19 Oct. .... aged 62,  
 Berry, Samuel 18 May 1817, aged 53.  
 Butler, Prudence wife of William 2 Oct. 1793, aged 67.  
 Bryant, Henry 20 Oct. 1775, aged 65.

Calvery, Ann 30 March 1804, aged 85.  
 Carpenter, Mary 19 Oct, 1750, aged 50.  
 Chapman, Sarah, wife of James, Sep. 4 1756, aged 35.  
 ..... James Dec. 21 1767, aged 52.  
 ..... Thomas July 23 1817, aged 73.  
 ..... Bridget 3 Feb. 1811, aged 43.  
 ..... James, an infant.  
 Chapple, Clement 27 March 1812, aged 74.  
 Charlwood, Thomas 3 August 1801, aged 68.

Sacred to the memory of James Chatfield Esq. late of the Honourable East India Company's Service, Madrass, who departed this life the 5th March, 1813, in the 29th year of his age. He was possess of exemplary manners, a strong mind, and a true christian fortitude, which enabled him to support a long, severe, and painful affliction. His loss is deeply lamented by his relations, and deservedly regretted by his friends.

Clark, Mary 20 August 1776.  
 , ..... Cornelius 20 July 1775, aged 62  
 Clifford, Ann, wife of George, 18 June 1809, aged 32.  
 ..... George who died in his infancy.  
 Coales, Thomas 27 March 1800, aged 56.  
 ..... Sarah his wife, 15 Sep. 1814, aged 65.  
 Cock, William 31 March 1787, aged 33.  
 .... Margaret 29 Sep. 1817, 62.  
 Cockrell, Joseph 4 Jan. 1807, aged 19.

- Collyer, Charles 29 August 1809, aged 68.  
 ..... William 4 Nov. 1802, aged 22.
- Colson, Edward  
 ..... Mary his wife, 26 Sep. 1810.
- Cortin, Elizabeth 3 May 1730 aged 12.
- Criswick John 2 Oct. 1809, aged 27.  
 ..... William 24 Feb. 1814, aged 66.  
 ..... Gedeon 4 Nov. 1810, aged 26.
- Davis, Margaret 30 Dec. 1777, aged 69.  
 ..... William 8 Dec. 1793, aged 47.  
 ..... William 4 July 1774, aged 69.  
 ..... Mrs. Ann his wife 17 May.....  
 ..... John 6 March 1766, aged 28.
- Dabner, 27 June 1804, aged 16.  
 ..... Thomas and William, who died young.
- Dean, Joseph 26 March 1777, aged 43.  
 .... Jane his wife 11 Dec. 1774, aged 46.
- Dodson, Mary wife of James 20 May 1787, aged 54.
- Downs, Thomas 4 Aug. 1797, aged 54.
- Drake, George Esq. 21 April 1800, aged 60.
- Durand, Anna 28 June 1812, aged 61.
- Durham, Alexander son of Alexander and Elizabeth 25 March  
 1815, aged 2 years and 6 weeks.  
 ..... Joseph their son, aged 2 years 3 months & 16 days.
- Eagles, Elizabeth wife of Thomas, 4 July 1798, aged 65.  
 ....., Thomas 13 Oct. 1798, aged 61.
- Edwards, Elizabeth 22 May 1815, born 1751.
- Elliot Esq. William, Woodside, 4 Nov. 1809, aged 63.
- Evans, Thomas 7 May 1785, aged 57.
- Everingham, Mrs Sally, wife of Charles, 19 Nov. 1769....
- Farley, Jane wife of Thomas 23 Oct. 1783, aged 70.  
 ..... Thomas 4 Sept. 1808, aged 95.  
 ..... Steward 13 April 1796, aged 71.

In memory of Mrs. Mary Haggell, late wife of Mr. William Haggell, of St. Clement's Inn Passage, Clare Market, London, who departed this life the 11th of May, 1772, aged 28 years.

Hains, Mary wife of John 8 May 1815, aged 62.

Sacred to the memory of Henry Haldane Esq. Student of Physic, who departed this life the 28 January, 1810, in the 23 year of his age.

With manners gentle, and with zealous mind,  
 Both formed complete, to benefit mankind ;  
 The healing art he sought with keen desire,  
 Thro' fume pestiferous, and contagion dire.  
 Careless of self, intent on other's ease,  
 This mortal frame severe disorder seize :  
 Him, fierce cathartic and horrid coughs assail,  
 O'er which no skill or science could prevail ;  
 Tyrannic Death, who view'd him as a foe,  
 Stretch'd forth his dart and struck the deadly blow ;  
 Down sank the youth ; his earthly part soon lies,  
 But to its God the dismal spirit flies ;  
 There plac'd with Seraphs in the realms above,  
 In Joy, in peace, in happiness, and love :  
 They to his soul all joyous comfort bring,  
 While to their God, they Hallelujah's sing.  
 Avaunt thou Tyrant, where is then thy sting ?

Halfbide, James 23 July 1807, aged 72.

Hammond, Henry 14 March 1731, aged 51.

Hampton, William 5 April 1816, aged 72.

Harburk, Hannah 18 April 1815, aged 38.

Hare, Ann 20 March 1795, aged 21.

Harris, John 4 Jan. 1811, aged 59.

..... James aged 59.

..... Elizabeth 27 Dec. .... aged 21.



Hexter, Henry Lewis, from Bombay, 2 Dec. 1800 aged 18.  
 Hideman, William 11 June 1781, aged 42.  
 ..... Elizabeth his wife 11 Jan. 1807, aged 72.  
 Hill, Mary Ann 5 Oct. 1814, aged 17.

In memory of the truly deserving and justly lamented Mr.  
 William Hill, late of the Borough of Southwark, Butcher,  
 who departed this life, 24th September, 1779, in the 77th  
 year of his age. He was a sincere and honest man; an  
 unparalleled friend to friendless orphans, one of whom lives,  
 through his paternal care, humbly to dedicate this stone to  
 his memory, now he rests from his labours, and his works  
 do follow him.

Hindley, John 13 Dec. 1810, aged 39.  
 Hirley, William 6 Oct. 1792, aged 43.  
 Hitchcock, John 23 July, 1772, aged 69,  
 Hoar, Elizabeth wife of David 10 Feb. 1784, aged 88.  
 .... 3 children of David and Mary, died in their infancy.  
 .... Mary wife of David 22 July 1775, aged 33.  
 .... David 14 May 1804, aged 75.  
 Hobbs, James 30 Jan. 1809, aged 72.  
 Hodgkins, William 12 Sep. 1794, aged 41.  
 ..... Mary his wife 4 Feb. 1815, aged 62.  
 ..... Catherine Elizabeth 17 April 1816, aged 2 years  
 and 8 months.  
 Hooker, James 17 July 1788, aged 74.  
 Hopton, Mary wife of Michael Cope 8 Jan. 1784 aged 51.  
 ..... Michael Cope 9 March 1808, aged 88.  
 Horn, Tabitha 11 Feb. 1809, aged 77.  
 Hough, Sarah 2 Jan. 1795, aged 36.  
 How, Honest Tom 25 Sept. 1727, aged 64.  
 Hughes, Mary wife of John 6 June 1793, aged 36.  
 Hugglecoat, Charles 6 Oct. 1767, aged 47.

In memory of Elizabeth Hunton, (late wife of Samuel Hunton) of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. who departed this life the 28th of December, 1779 in the 58th year of her age. She was a sincere christian, a faithful friend, and affectionate wife. All that is mortal of her remains underneath, in the silent chambers of this tomb, in hope of a more happy state hereafter, at the joyful resurrection, at the last day.

To this sad shrine, who'er thou art, draw near,  
Here lies the friend most loved, the wife most dear;  
Whø ne'er knew joy, but friendship might divide,  
Or gave her husband grief but when she died.

Hutchinson, Ann wife of Thomas 4 Feb. 1812 aged 48.

Ives, Benjamin 18 May 1811, aged 27.

Jenner, James of St. Saviours 9 April 1792 aged 66.

.....Mary his wife June 1786 aged 63.

.....James their son 25 Feb. 1775, aged 13.

Jewell, John 15 March 1813, aged 11.

.....Jane wife of John 3 May 1798 aged 52.

Johnson, Daniel 12 June 1817, aged 7 years and 6 months.

.....Catherine, wife of Samuel, 3 Aug. 1803, aged 63.

.....Beatrix wife of John 30 April 1772, aged 63.

.....John 24 Jan. 1793, aged 86

Jones, Mary 26 March 1792, aged 63.

.....Catherine 21 July 1786, aged 81.

.....Elizabeth wife of Richard, 23 March 1774, aged 32.

.....Mary, her daughter 29 March 1775, aged 1 yr. 5 wks.

.....Elizabeth, wife of Richard, 2 April 1800, aged 52.

.....Elizabeth 9 March 1797, aged 25.

.....Benjamin 6 April 1778, aged 49.

Kennedy, John 28 Jan. 1804 aged 49.

Kentish, William Oct. 4, 1806, aged 66.

- Kentish, Amy his wife 15 Jan. 1808, aged 64.**  
**King, Ellen wife of John 15 Sep. 1817, aged 62.**  
 .... Elizabeth 22 April 1768, aged 68.
- Larae, Barbara Buchanan 29 July 1808, aged 88.**  
**Levins, Rachael 20 Dec. 1774, aged 65.**  
**Lewen, Sarah Ann, 4 August 1800, aged 20.**  
**Lewis, Elizabeth wife of Robert, 31 May 1798, aged 78,**  
**Lynn, William 17 March 1776, aged 60.**  
 .... Jane his wife, May 1801, aged 84.  
**Lovejoy, Phebe wife of James, 3 August 1805, aged 50.**  
 ..... Elizabeth 28 Sep. 1810, aged 2.
- M'Carty, Robert, son of Michael and Jane, 1 Oct. 1796, aged 7 weeks.**  
 ..... Elizabeth, 17 Dec. 1798, aged 14 months.  
 ..... Sarah 22 Sep. 1803, aged 9 months.  
 ..... Mrs Jane 16 March 1805, aged 29.  
**Mansell, Ann 23 May 1764.**  
**Margetts, Christopher 12 Oct. 1808, aged 68.**  
**Markby, Edward 16 Feb. 1814, aged 29.**  
 ..... Mrs Mary 22 March 1817, aged 73.  
**Marsh, Annabella, wife of Samuel, Esq. 6 Nov. 1772, aged 69.**  
 ..... William, Esq. 22 Feb. 1778, aged 76.  
**Martin, James 19 Jan. 1808, aged 61.**  
 ..... Arenia, his wife, 18 Sep. 1816, aged 54.  
**Mathis, Sarah, wife of George, 8 Feb. 1814, aged 56.**  
**Mayhew, Thomas, 3 June 1800, aged 9.**  
**Meager, George 4 July 1764.**  
 ..... George 15 Nov. 1774, aged 50.  
 ..... Mary his wife 21 Oct. 1801, aged 73.  
 ..... James 10 May 1797, aged 67.  
 ..... Robert 6 Sep. 1807, aged 56.  
 ..... William 12 August 1780, aged 51.  
 ..... James 26 August 1757, infant  
 ..... Robert 5 March 1765, aged 5.

- Meager, Catherine** 13 Sep. 1772, infant.  
 ..... Catherine 8 May 1780, infant.  
 ..... Francis 8 Aug. 1811, aged 90.  
 ..... Sarah his wife 8 Aug. 1781 aged 50.  
 ..... Elizabeth wife of William, 18 Dec. 1797, aged 40.  
 ..... John, Brewer, 3 Sep. 1804, aged 48.  
**Merredew, John**, 6 Sep. 1806, aged 36.  
**Message, John Thomas** 13 Nov. 1797, aged 15.  
**Messenger, Richard** 22 Oct. 1777, aged 9 months.  
 ..... John 11 Jan. 1811, aged 73.  
 ..... Mary 22 Oct. 1781, aged 74.  
 ..... Mary 3 Feb. 1792, aged 3.  
 ..... Mary, wife of Richard, 15 Nov. 1797, aged 45.  
**Miles, Hannah**, 22 Dec. 1751, aged 81.  
 ..... John 15 Dec. 1781, aged 56.  
 ..... Elizabeth, his wife, 22 Oct. 1794, aged 66.  
**Miller, Charles Thomas** 7 June 1784, aged 24.  
**Mills, Ann**, 11 July 1802, aged 64,—and 4 of her children.  
 ..... William 5 Dec. 1809, aged 63.  
**Montfield Samuel** 6 Oct. 1802, aged 23.  
**Moore, Mary** 3 Nov. 1815, aged 47.  
**Morrel Isaac**, 26 Feb. 1780, aged 63.  
 ..... Mary, his wife, 6 Dec. 1805.  
**Morris, Samuel** 14 Oct. 1810, aged 73,  
**Morrison, John**, of Malta, 17 April, 1814, aged 55.  
**Mublet, Jane** 2 May 1803, aged 30.  
**Musgrove, William** 21 June 1813, aged 53.
- Newbury, Elizabeth** wife of Samuel, 11 March 1777, aged 58.  
 ..... Elizabeth her daughter, and wife of James Batten,  
 29 March 1811.  
 ..... Samuel 11 May 1788.  
 ..... Catharine his wife, 17 March 1796.  
**Newman, Isabel** 11 Dec. 1781 aged 75.  
 ..... John 19 March 1790, aged 80.  
**Nicholson, George** 25 March 1808, aged 59.

Nockalls Mrs. Jane 15 Jan. 1813, aged 92.

Norman, John 27 March 1803, aged 72.

Olive, George 9 March 1792, aged 39, and 4 of his children.

Onion, Francis 4 Aug. 1806, aged 67.

..... Henry Francis 12 Ap. 1805, aged 5 months & 3 wks.

Osborn, Robert 2 Oct. 1765, aged 72.

..... Elizabeth his wife, 20 Nov. 1732.

..... Elizabeth his second wife, 22 June 1767, aged 73.

..... Sarah wife of Robert Osborn, 5 Feb. 1783, aged 60.

..... Maria wife of Thomas Osborn, 16 Nov. 1789, aged 65

..... Thomas 6 Jan. 1792, aged 63.

..... Robert Osborn 1 Nov. 1785.

..... Robert his son, 6 Nov. 1812, aged 49.

Oxden, John 16 Oct. 1780, aged 55.

..... Elizabeth his wife 14 Oct. 1786, aged 67.

Page, Mary, wife of Morris 21 June 1806, aged 40.

.... Jasper 29 Aug. 1814, aged 41. Also 4 of his children.

.... Mary, wife of Thomas 26 Jan. 1786, aged 49.

.... Thomas 6 May 1797, aged 69.

Parry, Aaron 17 July 1770, aged 44.

Parsons, Thomas 6 May 1746, aged 25.

..... Thomas son of the above.

..... Thomas 5 Sep. 1744, aged 52.

..... Ruth 13 Oct. 1778, aged 20.

Part, Ann wife of Thomas 23 June, 1792, aged 32.

Partridge, Sarah 2 Nov. 1790, aged 74.

..... John Esq. 27 Feb. 1809, aged 90.

Pascall, Easter 52 Jan. 1810, aged 24.

..... Benjamin 24 May 1800, aged 8 years 4 months.

..... Martha 6 Aug. 1807, aged 17 years 9 months.

Peake, John 10 Feb. 1789, aged 68.

..... Jane his wife 25 Oct. 1791, aged 68.

Peters, Mary, 19 Sep. 1812, aged 30.

Perry, Susanah wife of James 21 Oct. 1806 aged 66.

- Richards Elizabeth wife of John, 9 Dec. 1802, aged 81.  
 ..... John 12 April 1808, aged 80.
- Richardson, James Tweedale Adair, son of George and Bridget, 18 May 1812, aged 2 years and 4 months.
- Ride, Ann 17 March 1814, aged 16.
- Riddle, Mrs Mary 4 July 1806, aged 86.
- Ridley, John 2 Oct. 1793, aged 70.  
 ..... Patience 9 April 1794, aged 72.  
 ..... John 29 Aug. 1774, aged 20.  
 ..... Thomas, of Charles Square, Hoxton, 13 Jan. 1815.
- Roberts, Thomas 18 May 1814, aged 52.  
 ..... George 4 Oct. 1801, aged 44.  
 ..... Mary his wife 30 Dec. 1809, aged 53.
- Robinson, Mitchell Benjamin 15 Sep. 1781, aged 48.
- Roffey, Mary wife of William 9 Feb. 1787, aged 36.
- Rogers, Mary Ann 30 Dec. 1794, aged 3 years 11 months.
- Rowed, Henry 3 June 1787, aged 67.
- Rowles, Henrietta 27 Nov. 1773, aged 45.
- Rowley, Edward 13 April 1805, aged 23.
- Russel, Mrs. Hester 10 March 1817, aged 82.
- Rutter, Elizabeth 14 Dec. 1786, aged 70.  
 ..... Daniel 30 Jan. 1790, aged 80.
- Sanders, Ann wife of Richard 4 March 1794, aged 38.
- Saph, Henrietta 2 Dec. 1816, 5 years 5 months
- Scott, John, 1 Dec. 1767, aged 28.
- Scriver, Sarah 28 Feb. 1766, aged 2 years 7 months.  
 ..... Ann aged 77.

Outside of the wall of St. Nicholas' chantry, inclosed with iron palisades, on a neat Tomb of white polished marble, is the following inscription :

Beneath this Tomb repose the Remains of the Right Hon. Lady Catharine Sheldon, late Phipps, who died in January 1736. John Sheldon, Esq. of Mitcham, who died in March

- Smith, Robert son of the above, 8 June 1785, aged 60.  
 ..... Mary wife of Robert 12 Aug. 1754.  
 ..... Charlotte 4 May 1807, aged 44.  
 ..... Rebecca wife of the above, 25 March, 1740.  
 ..... Thomas Esq. 18 Oct. aged 34.  
 Spanswick, William 2 Sep. 1799, aged 64.  
 ..... John 21 May 1790, aged 35.  
 Spence, Christopher Esq. 18 March 1801, aged 34.  
 ..... Jane 18 May 1814, aged 75.  
 Stacy, Francis 9 Oct. 1756, aged 50.  
 .... Elizabeth his wife, 5 June 1778, aged 65 and three  
 children.  
 Starey, Samuel 28 Nov. 1809, aged 52.  
 ..... Hannah Maria daughter of the above 18 May 1812,  
 aged 19.  
 Stent, Elizabeth wife of Henry 13 July 1808, aged 31.  
 Steptoe, Penelope 28 March 1807, aged 56.  
 ..... Thomas 25 Feb. 1800, aged 31.  
 Stevens, James 11 April 1812, aged 50.  
 ..... Elizabeth his wife, 13 Feb. 1816, aged 63.  
 Stillard, Henry Gale 6 April 1793, aged 3.  
 ..... Elizabeth 26 April 1793, aged 10.  
 ..... Martha Fish 27 July 1806, aged 21.  
 ..... Edward 1 Oct. 1806, aged 49.  
 Stillwell, Edward 30 Aug. 1779, aged 61.  
 Stoakes, Ann wife of Peter 11 April 1811, aged 65,  
 ..... Willoughby 4 April 1816, aged 42.  
 Streeter, Eleonor 28 Feb. 1816, aged 14.  
 Strudwick, Sophia wife of William, 23 Dec. 1779.  
 ..... Sophia their daughter, an infant.  
 Strugnell, William 5 April 1805, aged 53.  
 ..... Hannah his wife, 18 Sep. 1813, aged 60.  
 ..... William 14 Aug. 1766, aged 58.  
 ..... Susannah 8 Sep. 1743.  
 ..... Sarah 16 May 1789, aged 73.  
 ..... William 7 May 1791, aged 38.

- Sturdy, Sarah** 6 Dec. 1787, aged 64.  
**Sturt, Ann** wife of Jonas 18 Nov. 1792, aged 37.  
**Sutton, Rebecca** wife of John 20 March 1810, aged 34, and  
     two of their children who died young  
     ..... John 7 Dec. 1816, aged 39.  
**Swift, Richard** 26 June 1780, aged 76.  
     .... Mrs. Philadelphia 1 Feb. 1794, aged 76.  
**Swinbourn, Ursula** 5 Jan. 1781, aged 55.  
**Symonds, Mary** wife of Thomas 21 May 1802, aged 73.  
     ..... Thomas 15 March 1806, aged 81.
- Tatnell, James** 19 March 1772, aged 33.  
**Taylor, James** 31 Aug. 1772, aged 25.  
     ..... Susannah 18 Oct. 1798, aged 50.  
**Tegg, Mary** widow of Francis 2 Feb. 1778, aged 74.  
**Terrell, Mary** 1 January 1796, aged 76.  
**Tester, William**, 30 June 1789.  
**Thatcher, Mary** wife of Richard 11 Sep. 1794, aged 43.  
**Thomas, Thomas** 6 April 1792, aged 77.  
**Thomson, Charles** 6 March 1816, aged 71.  
**Thorp, Mary** wife of James 20 May 1794, aged 74.  
     ..... Capt. James 22 Jan. 1798, aged 76.  
**Tidy, Richard** 20 Feb. 1816, aged 63.  
**Tilbury George** 5 March 1787, aged 40  
**Tinkler, Atkinson** 27 July 1797, aged 15 months.  
**Todnan, Henry** 12 May 1815, aged 5 years 6 months.  
**Turner, Elizabeth** 24 May 1787, aged 23.  
     ..... John, 22 May 1795, aged 64.  
     ..... Elizabeth his wife 2 Sep. 1802 aged 60.  
     ..... Mary wife of James 24 March, 1787, aged 28.  
     ..... John & William who died in their infancy.  
     ..... Thomas 6 July 1811, aged 44.  
**Tyrrill, Richard** 29 June 1778, aged 30.  
     ..... Richard 2 Aug. 1792, aged 72.  
**Unwin, John, Esq.** 21 Sep. 1789, aged 76.  
     ..... William 8 May 1800, aged 19.



- Unwin, Mary Ann, 24 Sep. 1799, aged 20.  
 ..... Elizabeth 19 Jan. 1795, aged 40.  
 Usborn, Mrs. Mary, aged 36.
- Verger, Mary Ann 15 Sep. 1789, aged 15 months.  
 ..... Mary Ann 17 Jan, 1797 aged 7.  
 Viny, John 27 July 1793 aged 58.  
 .... Rebecca 28 Aug. 1791, aged 53.
- Walder, John 24 Feb. 1766, aged 34.  
 ..... Jane his wife 7 Nov. 1817, aged 85.  
 Walker, William, Druggist 3 Dec. 1811, aged 33.  
 Wallis, Elizabeth wife of John 26 Oct. 1803, aged 33.  
 Walton, Thomas 25 Sep. 1783, aged 46.  
 ..... Jane 7 Nov. 1800, aged 67.  
 Ward Mary 16 March 1802, aged 72.  
 .... William 5 April 1812, aged 33.  
 .... Mary 8 March 1795, aged 8 weeks.  
 .... John 13 June, 1791, aged 57.  
 .... Ann his wife, 8 Oct. 1792, aged 67.  
 Webb, Eleanor 14 Jan. 1778, aged 56.  
 Weller, George 10 Jan. 1802, aged 28.  
 Westbrook, William 2 Sep. 1793, aged 71.  
 ..... Sarah 14 June 1760, aged 36.  
 ..... Elizabeth 11 May 1772, aged 14.  
 ..... Sarah 21 May 1773, aged 19.  
 Wheeler, Isaac 26 June 1789, aged 33.  
 Whiffen, Richard 11 April 1809, aged 40.  
 White, Mary 3 Aug. 1812, aged 52.  
 Whitley, William 8 June 1783, aged 94.  
 ..... Mary his wife 4 June 1773, aged 74.  
 Whitney, Jeffery 16 Nov. 1787 aged 35.  
 Wickens, Sarah wife of William, 6 June 1814, aged 56.  
 Wildgoose, George 26 Feb. 1806, aged 61.  
 ..... William 27 Oct. 1778, aged 3 years 6 months.  
 ..... George 12 July 1810, aged 37.

*Rare Plants.*

**W**E trust that the following list of curious Plants to be found in the parish of Croydon and its vicinity, will be acceptable to the Botanical Reader.

*Achillea Ptarmica*, *screeaswort*, or, *goose-tongue*, grows at Streatham.

*Agrostis spicca venti*, *silky bent grass*, Croydon & Kingston.

*Aguga chamæpitys*, *ground pine*, in corn fields, and on the Banstead Downs.

*Anagallis arvensis*, *blue pimpernel*, at Croydon, Streatham, Peckham, and Mitcham.

*Aquilegia*, *columbine*, Norwood.

*Asperula cynanchica*, *squinancy-wort*, Croydon, Box-hill, and Sutton.

*Avena pubescens*, *downy oat grass*, Downs near Croydon.

*Blechnum boreale*, *rough spleenwort*, Norwood.

*Bunium flexuosum*, *earth-nut*, or *pig-nut*, Croydon and Streatham.

*Bupleurum rotundifolium*, *thorow-wax*, Croydon, Sutton, Epsom, and Leatherhead.

*Butomus umbellatus*, *flowering rush*, Croydon.

*Campanula rapunculus*, *rampions*, on banks of ditches, and corn-fields near Esher and Croydon.

*Carduus pratensis*, *meadow thistle*, Croydon Common.

*Carex capitata*, *round-headed carex*, on turfy bogs near Croydon, and on Shirley Common.

*Carex pulicaris*, *flea carex*, on turfy bogs, on Shirley Common, and near Croydon.

*Caucalis daucoides*, *small bur parsley*, Banstead Downs.

*Centunculus minimus*, *bastard pimpernel*, Croydon, and Barnes Common.

*Cerastium arvense*, *field chick-weed*, on the dry banks at Croydon.

*Cerastium semidecandrum*, *little mouse-ear chickweed*, *ibid.*

*Chenopodium hybridum*, *maple-leaved goose-foot*, Norwood.

*Chlora perfoliate*, *yellow wort*, in Croydon fields.

*Cistus surrejanus*, *dotted leaved cistus*, Croydon.

*Convallaria majalis*, *lily of the valley*, Norwood.

*Cratægus aria*, *white beam tree*, or *mountain service tree*, common in the copses near the Downs, and about Croydon.

*Crepis foetida*, *stinking hawk's beard*, Banstead Downs.

*Dianthus armeria*, *Deptford pink*, in gravelly pastures and meadows, near Croydon, in great plenty.

*Dianthus dittoides*, *maiden pink*, on Duppa's Hill.

*Digitalis purpurea*, *purple fox glove*, Norwood, and Shirley Common.

*Erigeron acre*, *blue fleabane*, Streatham.

*Eriophorum vaginatum*, *hare's tail rush*, on the great bog beyond *John Coal's* at Croydon.

*Erodium moschatum*, *musky stork's bill*, Streatham-common.

*Galium Anglicum*, *wall bed straw*, Duppa's-hill.

*Genista anglica*, *needle furze*, or *petty whin*, on Norwood, Croydon, and Mitcham Commons.

*Gnaphalium*, *cutweed*, Banstead Downs.

*Hedysarum onobrychis*, *Saintfoin*, Banstead Downs.

*Hypericum androsæmun*, *Tutsan*, or *park leaves*, Norwood.

*Hypericum elodes*, *marsh St. John's wort*, Shirley Common.

*Hypericum elodes*, *marsh St. Peter's wort*, near springs; near the Mole and the Wandle, and on Shirley Common.

- Hypericum montanum*, *mountain St John's wort*, Croydon.
- Leontodon palustris*, *marsh dandelion*, Mitcham Common.
- Leonurus cardiaca*, *motherwort*, Coombe Lane.
- Limosella aquatica*, *water plantain*, Croydon.
- Lycopodium ampullaceum*, *bottle-shaped wolf's claw moss*, Shirley Common.
- Lycopodium selago*, *fir moss*, *ibid.*
- Mentha piperata*, *peppermint*, Croydon and Mitcham.
- Mentha pulegium*, *penny royal*, Streatham Common.
- Montia fontana*, *water chickweed*, or, *Blinks*, between Croydon and Streatham.
- Myosurus*, *mousetail*, Croydon, Streatham, and Wimbledon.
- Ophrys anthropophora*, *green man ophrys*, near Croydon.
- Ophrys muscifera*, *fly-orchis*, in chalky meadows and pastures near Croydon and Wrotham.
- Ophrys palustris*, *marsh ophrys*, on the Reigate road.
- Ophrys spiralis*, *lady's traces*, Banstead Downs.
- Orchis bifolia*, *butterfly orchis*, Norwood and Penge.
- Origanum vulgare*, *common marjorum*, Croydon.
- Orobanche major*, *great broom rape*, Norwood and Epsom.
- Osmunda lunaria*, *noon-wort*, Shirley Common.
- Phascum curvicolium*, *crooked stalked earth-grass*, Croydon.
- Phascum curvisetum*, *short bent stalked earth moss*, Croydon.
- Pilularia globulifera*, *pepper grass*, or, *pill-wort*, on heaths, and at Streatham Common.
- Polypodium vulgare*, *common polypody*, Norwood.
- Prenanthes muralis*, *ivy-leaved lettuce*, Croydon to Sanderstead.
- Pulmonaria officinalis*, *common lung-wort*, in a wood between Croydon and Godstone.
- Quercus sessiliflora*, *sessile-fruited oak*, Norwood.

- Thesium linophyllum*, *bastard toadflax*, in mountainous pastures, especially chalk, near Croydon, and elsewhere.
- Tortula aristata*, *short-pointed screw-moss*, Croydon.
- Tortula cuneifolia*, *wedge-shaped screw-moss*, Streatham Common.
- Tortula rigida*, *rigid screw-moss*, Downs near Croydon.
- Trichostomum flexifolium*, *waved-leaved fringed moss*, Croydon.
- Trifolium ochroleucum*, *yellow-flowered trefoil*, Duppa's Hill.
- Trifolium scabrum*, *rough trefoil*, Croydon.
- Trifolium subterraneum*, *dwarf trefoil*, Shirley Common.
- Triticum caninum*, *bearded wheat-grass*, in woods and hedges near Croydon.
- Turritis hirsuta*, *hairy tower mustard*, on rocks, stones, and old walls, in Smitham Bottom, near Croydon.

Paul." Mr. West inscribed in an arbour the following verses upon the scene of his retirement :

Not wrapt in smoky London's sulph'rous clouds,  
 And not far distant stands my rural Cot ;  
 Neither obnoxious to intruding crowds,  
 Nor for the good and friendly too remote.

And when too much repose brings on the spleen,  
 Or the gay city's idle pleasures cloy,  
 Swift as my changing wish, I change the scene,  
 And now the country, now the town enjoy.

The classical Reader will observe the imitation of the last four lines in the *Villula* of Ansonius :

Hæc mihi nec procul urbe sita est, nec prorsus ad urbem ;  
 Ne patiar turbas ; atque bonis potiar,  
 Et quotiens mutare locum fastidia cogunt,  
 Transeo ; et alternis ruræ vel urbe fruor.

*Verbascum lychnitis*, *white mullein*, Duppa's Hill.  
*Vinca minor*, *small periwinkle*, near Croydon.  
*Viola palustris*, *marsh violet*, in wet meadows, and on Shirley  
 Common.

---

*Fossils found at, and near Croydon,*

*And collected by the late John Smith Budgen, Esq. of  
 Dorking, in the possession of different Gentlemen at  
 Croydon, and in its Vicinity.*

A VERY fine piece of *Fossil wood*, cut through the middle and polished on one side of each slice, was found in a module of flint taken out of the Chalk-pit at Croydon; it was called by the workmen, *Heart of oak*, having apparently the grain and texture of wood, with knots. Such specimens are rare.

Two coralline bodies of the class *Mycetitzæ Concides*, but of a larger size, and uncoated so as to shew the internal texture. From the Chalk-pit, Croydon.

Two *Belemnites*, smooth, semi-pellucid, and of a yellowish cast. From the same pit.

Several *pectines*, of the *Bivalvia* class, detached from the chalk. Taken from the pits at Croydon.

A *Pecten* with both valves. From the same place.

A very fine *Pecten*, circular, and striated, with both valves, but a little displaced. From the same pits.

A very fine *Pecten* bedded in chalk ; the valves are open gradually from the hinge ; one of them has an uncommon gloss upon it. Taken from the chalk pit on the right hand side of the road leading from Croydon towards Brighton.

Some *Echini Oviair*. Taken from the pits at Croydon.

A small *Oyster* of the cock's comb kind, of the *Bivalvia ostrea* class, and bedded in chalk ; the valves are separated, and lie near each other. From the chalk-pits.

A small one of the class *Echini cordati* was taken from a gravel-pit near Croydon.

One also from the chalk-pit ; this specimen is very large and beautiful ; the top of the shell rises very high, and at the bottom are several of the spines crushed and flatted down.

Some other very fine ones from Croydon, having a kind of reticulated film found upon Sea-shells, supposed to be the remains of the vesiculæ of the sprat.

Of the class *Echini Pileati* several have been found in the pits at Croydon ; one in particular with the top broken off, which exhibits the inside chrystallized.

A very fine one with several spikes, bedded in chalk. Found at Croydon.

Another taken from Croydon of the *Piscium* class, measuring three inches and a half.

Three others ; one is a Fish, about the size of an anchovy, bedded in chalk ; an exceedingly rare fossil ; no collector who has seen it, ever saw one before in chalk. Another is part of a jaw with parts of the teeth, in chalk. The third is part of

- ..... Robt. Lloyd at the' (a Greyhound in the centre) R' Grayhound in his halfpenny 1668.
- ..... Edmond Atwater R' in Croydon his halfpenny  $E \overset{A}{\dagger} E'$
- ..... Anthony Stockes of 'R Croydon in Surrey 1668 his halfpenny  $A \overset{S}{\dagger} E$
- ..... O-Cypher D†G-Haypenny payable at Garraways Croydon'
- ..... R†O a Teapot in the centre. 'The best Teas in Croydon 1797.
- ..... O- a Cypher D†G- Halfpenny payable at Garraways, Croydon.
- ..... R- The same as last, except the Teapot being rather smaller.

FINIS.





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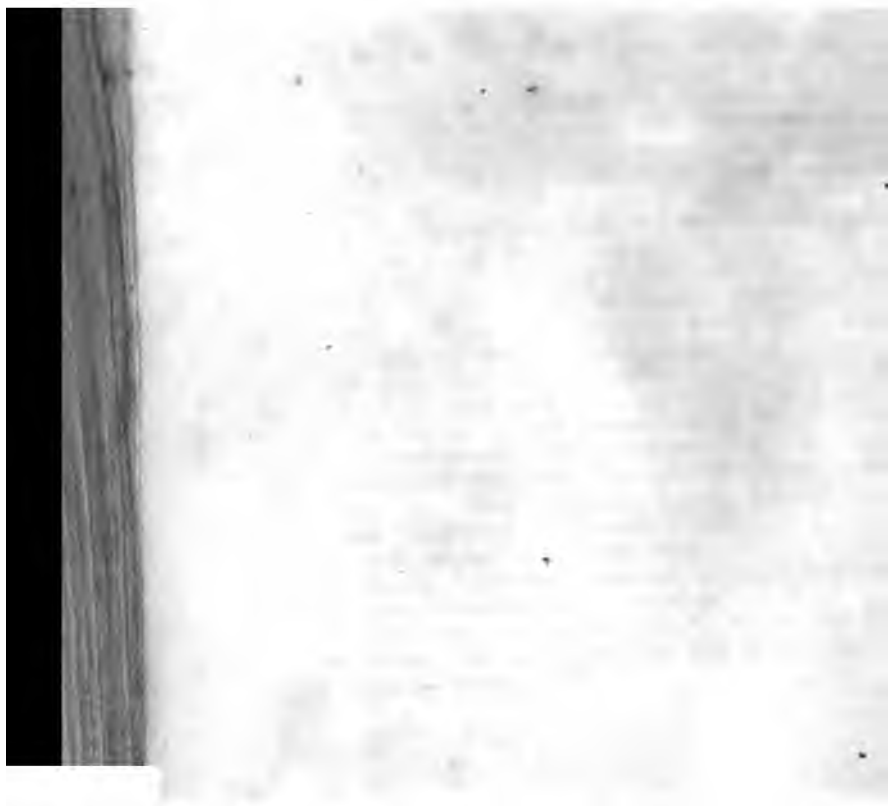
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