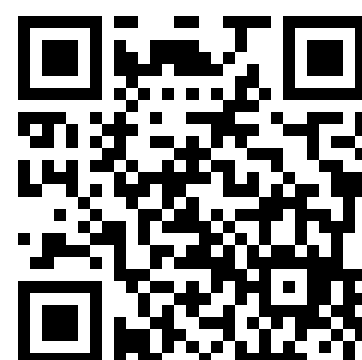

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Library of the University of Michigan
The Coyt^h Collection

Miss Jennie D. Coyt
of Detroit

in memory of her brother
Col. William Henry Coyt
1891.



ELF-526





*Library of the University of Michigan
The Coyle Collection.*

*Miss Jennie J. Coyle,
of Detroit*

*in memory of her brother
Col. William Henry Coyle
1891.*



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† The variety of information inferted in this History, and the length of time it has necessarily been in the press, have unavoidably occasioned several *errors*, and many *changes* and *alterations* have happened in different parts of it; the candid Reader therefore is particularly requested, in his perusal of this volume, to refer to the Table of Additions and Corrections at the end, and especially for those in the following pages-----

58	320	724
126	693	727
127	716	742

T H E
H I S T O R Y
A N D
T O P O G R A P H I C A L S U R V E Y
O F T H E
C O U N T Y O F K E N T.

C O N T A I N I N G
The ANTIENT and PRESENT STATE of it,
CIVIL and ECCLESIASTICAL;

Collected from public RECORDS, and other the best AUTHORITIES,
Both MANUSCRIPT and PRINTED:

A N D
Illustrated with MAPS, and VIEWS of Antiquities, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, &c.

By EDWARD HASTED,
Of CANTERBURY, Esq; F. R. S. and S. A.

Deus dedit huic quoque finem.

V O L U M E IV.



CANTERBURY,
PRINTED BY SIMMONS AND KIRKBY.
M D C C X C I X.

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

WILLIAM PITT,

CHANCELLOR of his MAJESTY'S COURT of EXCHEQUER,

FIRST LORD of the TREASURY,

CONSTABLE of DOVER CASTLE, LORD WARDEN, KEEPER,

And ADMIRAL of the CINQUE PORTS,

HIGH STEWARD of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE,

One of his MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

THE esteem and gratitude due to you from every individual, who has the salvation and prosperity of this kingdom at heart, will, I hope, plead my excuse for the liberty I take of offering this Volume of the History of your native County to your notice.

THE History of a County which stands foremost in the rank of all others, so deservedly proud of its pre-eminence in every respect; and so noted for its loyalty, not only in the annals of former times, but in the present crisis, when an exertion of it warms the breast of every honest man, cannot

D E D I C A T I O N.

cannot fail to give both pleasure and entertainment to you, Sir, who are so materially connected with it, not only from its being honored with your birth, but from the great and important offices, which you are intrusted with, of Constable of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; trusts which have ever, from the early establishment of them, been conferred on persons of the highest rank, and those nearest in the favor and confidence of their Sovereign.

THIS County, Sir, has a still further claim to your notice, from the partiality you have shewn, and the preference you have given to it, before all others, in making it the seat of your residence; a predilection, which you have inherited from your illustrious father, *the Great Earl of Chatham*, who honored this County likewise with his residence for several years.

I MIGHT dwell much longer on so pleasing a subject, which I reluctantly quit, lest I should exceed the bounds of decency in trespassing longer on your time, so meritoriously devoted to the public welfare. If I have trespassed beyond those bounds in my address of this Volume to your patronage, you will, I hope, Sir, pardon the fervency of my zeal in thus publicly acknowledging the respect due to you, from

Your most obedient

and most respectful

humble servant,

EDWARD HASTED.

LONDON,
June 24, 1799.



P R E F A C E.

THE PRESENT VOLUME concludes the History of the County of Kent, in which are included that of the Island of Thanet, the Towns and Ports of Dover, Sandwich, and the Corporate Town of Deal, with their correspondent jurisdictions; to which is added, a compleat History of the City of Canterbury, the Cathedral Church and Priory, and the Archbishopric, with the lives of the Archbishops, Priors, Deans, and other members belonging to them. Several years have elapsed since the publication of the former Volume of this History, the early part of which was employed in parochial perambulations, and enquiries, and no pains were spared to render them as copious, and as accurate as possible, and as such, they may be depended on, as far as information can be of this nature. Since which, peculiar events and unforeseen circumstances have unavoidably postponed the publication of the Volume to the present period. The original proposals were, to conclude this History in a much less size. This could only arise from inexperience in a work of this kind, otherwise the impossibility of it must have been easily foreseen, though some hopes of it were not entirely given up till a considerable part was printed, and yet there has been, even now, a difficulty, to compress the subjects treated on, in so concise a compass as to comprehend them in its present size; however, it is still hoped, that the undertaking will meet with that approbation as to give no other disappointment, than what the length of time may have occasioned to the public expectation.

It was intended to have added at the end of the volume a transcript of many of the instruments, grants, and deeds relating to the most curious and interesting matters mentioned in different parts of the history; but as this would have greatly increased the size, as well as the expence of the volume, it was given up, especially as they were in general to be met with, in the several offices of public record, and printed books of good authority, to which references are made throughout these volumes, and as such it would have been a matter of much inconvenience, and of very little, if of any, use to the Reader.

Whether the expectations of the public are answered in the perusal of this long, and laborious work, is not for the Editor to judge of; certainly no pains or expence have been spared in the prosecution of it; and if he has failed in his ambition to please, and inform his Readers, he solicits their pardon, and he hopes he merits it the more, as that ambition is all the reward he has, or ever shall, reap from it.

For their assistance, as well as information, collected for this volume he is indebted to several worthy friends of great respectability: to Mr. Pybus, M. P. for Dover, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, he has particular obligations, for his very liberal assistance and much esteemed friendship throughout it. To his liberal and highly respected friends, Mr. Boys of Sandwich, and Mr. Boteler of Eastry, both of them gentlemen well known to the learned societies of this kingdom, of which they are members, as well as to the republic of letters in general, he is greatly indebted not only for such information as has arisen from their personal knowledge and their curious searches into the antient and natural history of that part of the county, but for their repeated information obtained with no small pains and difficulty, from the owners of property, many of whose title deeds and family papers they gained permission to inspect for this purpose: the accuracy of which, together with their notes of whatever is worthy of notice and observation, in the several churches in their neighbourhood, cannot but gain the Reader's attention, and give him additional satisfaction, especially if he is acquainted with that part of the county.

To the Rev. Mr. Lyon of Dover, the Editor is much indebted for his communications relating to that town, its port, and castle, and the adjacent neighbourhood; of all that concerns the history and antiquities of which, he is a curious and indefatigable collector.

The Engravings in this volume are adapted to the subjects treated of in it. The expence of them has been by no means trivial, and the number of them is much the same as in the former Volumes.

The Map of Romney Marsh, and the several Hundreds and Jurisdictions within it, which was omitted in the third volume of this History, will be delivered to the Subscribers, as promised, with this book.

In the description of the Towns of Sandwich, and Deal, great use has been made of Mr. Boys's Collections for Sandwich, published a few years ago; a work of great merit and authenticity; every thing worthy of notice in which, that could be made use of, consistent with the general plan of this History, is inserted in it. The transcript indeed of the inscriptions on the monuments and gravestones in the churches of the Town of Sandwich, are only partially given here, being so very numerous, and many of them in memory of persons so little known, as to be by no means interesting, or worthy of the reader's attention.

The several places described in the antient record of *Domesday*, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, have been almost all of them pretty accurately ascertained, and their descriptions placed under their present modern names. The difficulty of this appears very obvious, when the great difference is observed between the several names of them in that record, and the present ones. This arose principally from these names, which are either *British* or *Saxon*, being pronounced to the *Norman* scribes, who took account of them, from the mouths of the *Saxon* natives and inhabitants; and it is not unlikely, that the former wilfully mistook the orthography of them, through hatred to the latter, and that, perhaps, by the express direction of the Norman rulers themselves: flagrant instances of which are recorded in most of the antient writers of those times.

The parishes of *Polton*, and *Denton*, the former in the Hundred of *Bewsborough*, and the latter in that of *Eastry*, have been, through mistake, inserted in the Third Volume of this History, as in the Hundreds of *Folkestone*, and *Kinghamford*; the Reader, therefore, is requested to correct this mistake, which arose from false information, and to refer to that volume for the description of them.

The late Mr. Hammond, a Jurat of Dover, but better known by his office in the Customs there, employed much of his time for a number of years, in collecting information, and papers, relating to Dover and its adjoining neighbourhood, for the purpose of writing the History of it. How far he might have succeeded in it, had he put that purpose in execution, is not now the question; but, like many others, who have had the same pursuits, he continued collecting materials for it to the time of his death. However a grateful acknowledgment is due to his memory, for his communications from time to time, of whatever he judged might be of use to this History, and whatever could be depended on from them, for his Collections were not always to be credited, are inserted in the progress of it.

It may not be improper to take some notice here of the present volume's being raised in price from that of the former ones, which has not been adopted from any lucrative view, but has been wholly occasioned by the great increase of expences in the bringing of it forward for publication, of which the recent additional tax on paper is not a small part; though every other article has increased in proportion, as every individual must be sensible of, in the existing circumstances of the present unhappy times.

The Editor's engagements being now fulfilled with his Subscribers, and the public, by the conclusion of this History. He has little to add further than to acknowledge his obligations to them for their assistance, their patience and their candour during the tedious progress of it. He intreats them to reflect that more than forty years have been devoted to the prosecution of it, and that the only recompence is, the hope of deserving their commendations for so many years employed for their instruction and amusement, and for a private fortune, far from inconsiderable, expended, great part of it, in the pursuit and completing of a History, which he is now well convinced is too arduous for any one individual to undertake, with that credit which is due to himself and to the public in general.

LONDON,
June 24, 1799.

A TOPO-

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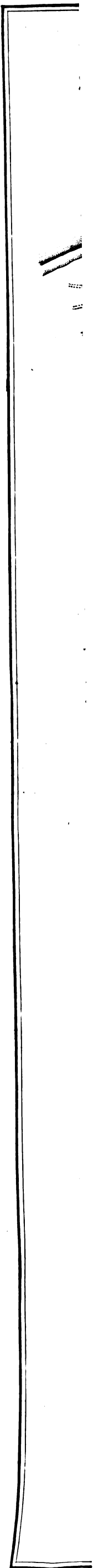
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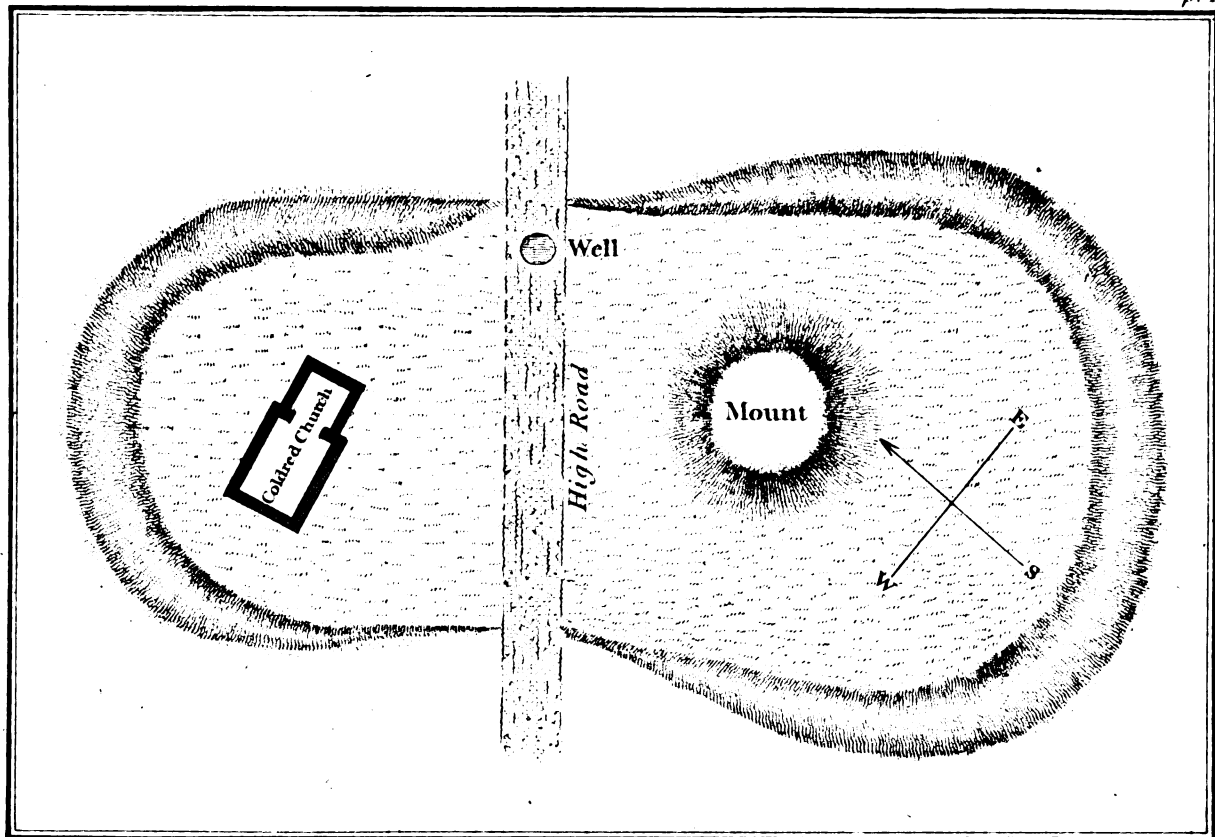
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LONDON,
June 24, 1799.

A TOPO-





The Ichmography of the Ancient Fortification at Coldred, containing near 3 Acres of Ground.

A

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY, or HISTORY,
OF THE SEVERAL
LATHS and HUNDREDS
In the COUNTY of KENT.

A N D

Of each particular TOWN and PARISH within the same.

The HUNDRED of BEWSBOROUGH

LIES next adjoining to that of *Kingbamford*, the last described in the former volume of this History. It is written in the record of *Domesday*, *Beusborge*; and in the 20th year of K. Edward III. on the aid then levied answered for 12 fees and an half, and the 8th part of one knight's fee.

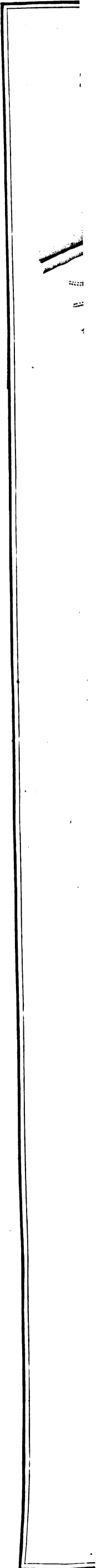
Vol. IV.

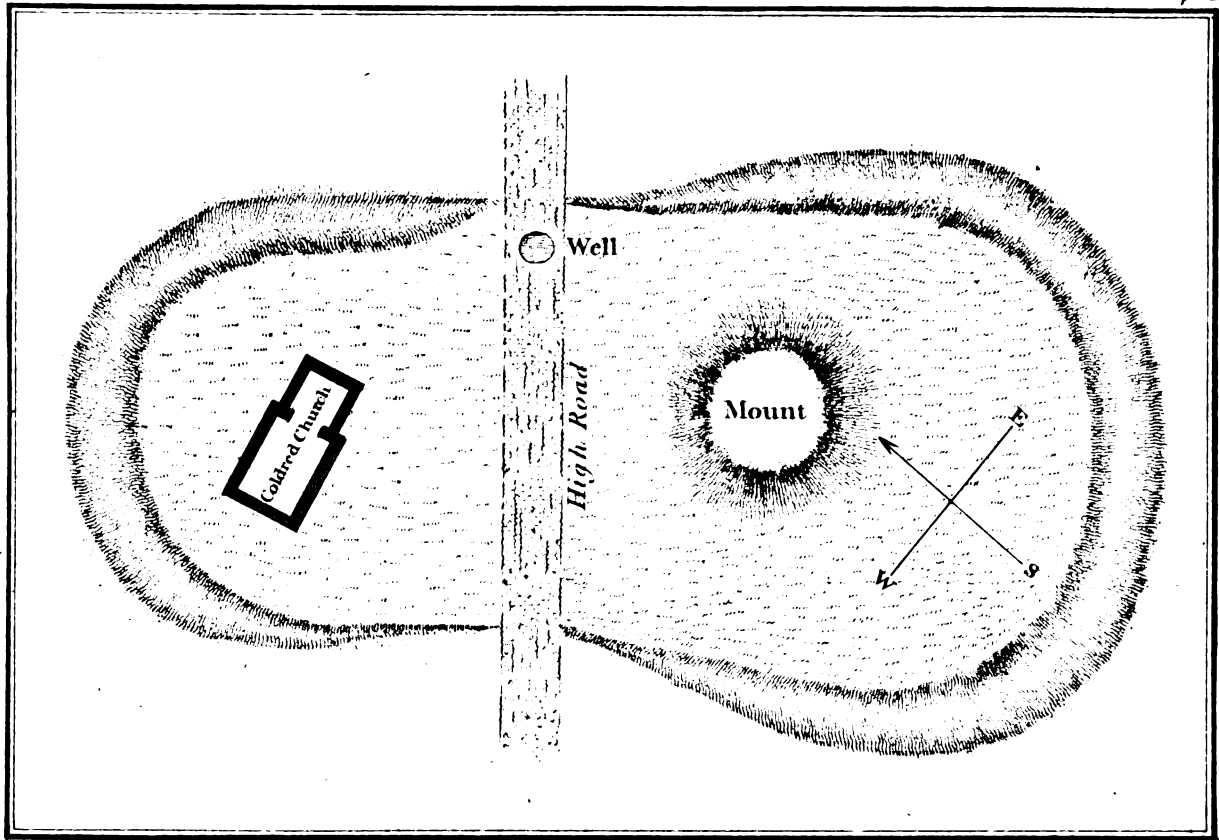
B

This *Hundred* contains within its bounds the parishes of

- 1, SHEBERTSWELL.
- 2, COLDRED.
- 3, WHITFIELD.
- 4, WEST LANGDON.
- 5, GUSTON.

6, OXLEY.





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VOL. IV.

B

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- 1, SHEBBERTSWELL.
- 2, COLDRED.
- 3, WHITFIELD.
- 4, WEST LANGDON.
- 5, GUSTON.

6, OXNLEY.

SHEBBERTSWELL.

- 6, OXNEY.
- 7, ST. MARGARET.
- 8, WEST CLIFFE.
- 9, EWELL.
- 10, RIVER.
- 11, POLTON.
- 12, HOUGHAM *in part*.
- 13, BUCKLAND. And
- 14, CHARLTON *in part*.

And the churches of those parishes, and likewise part of the parishes of *Wootton*, *Liddon*, and *Waldershare* (a), the churches of which are in other hundreds.

A Court Leet is held for this hundred (b), at which two Constables are chosen; one for the Upper, the other for the Lower Half Hundred (c). At this Court are chosen likewise Borsholders for the following Boroughs, viz. *West Langdon*, *Oxney*, *Popeham*, *Coldred*, *Shebbertswell*, *Church-Hougham*, *Polton*, *River*, *Ewell*, *West Hougham*, and *Liddon*.

SHEBBERTSWELL,

LIES the next parish northward from that of *Wootton*, the last described in the preceding volume of this History, being most commonly so called and written; but its more proper name is *Sibertswold*, which name it took from the antient Saxon possessor of it (d). In the record of *Domesday* it is written accordingly *Sibertswalt*.

There are two Boroughs in this parish, viz. *Shebbertswell*, the Borsholder for which is chosen at the Court Leet of *Bewsborough Hundred*;—and *Netbergong*, commonly called *Naxeton*, taking its name from the northern and lower part of this parish, comprehending a few cottages at the bottom of the street northward of the high

(a) Viz. part of the manor of *Wickham Bustes* in *Wootton*, the manor of *Cocklescombe* in *Liddon*, and the manors of *Apulton* and *Southwold* in *Waldershare*; and *Lambarde* in his Perambulation mentions the *Town of Smallhead* as within this hundred.

(b) This Court is held at a place called *Bewsborough Cross*, near the *Cross-hand*, between *Archers Court* and *Old Park*. The court is opened under a tree at the usual place, and from thence adjourned to some public house.

(c) The Upper Half Hundred contains the following parishes, which pay to the County rate as under:

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Shebbertswell</i>	2	1	11
<i>Coldred</i>	2	1	11
<i>Guston</i>	2	1	11
<i>St. Margaret's Cliffe</i>	2	1	11
<i>Oxney</i>	1	16	10
<i>Whitfield</i>	2	1	11
<i>West Langdon</i>	2	1	11
<i>West Cliffe</i>	2	1	11
The Lower Half Hundred contains			
<i>Buckland</i>	1	17	6
<i>River</i>	1	17	6

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

road, *Longlane farm*, and the manor of *Westcourt*.

The Borsholder of the latter is chosen at the *Priory Court*, in *Dover*; but no lands in this parish pay any quit rent to that manor or to any other, excepting those of *Upton* and *Westcourt*.

THE MANOR OF SHEBBERTSWELL, alias UPTON WOOD,

was given by K. Edmund, about the year 944, by the description of two plow lands in *Sibertswald*, to the monastery of *St. Augustine*, without the walls of the city of *Canterbury* (e), to which K. Ethelred afterwards, in 990, added two tenements of land in this parish likewise (f), all which continued in the possession of the *Abbat and Convent* in the time of the Conqueror; and on the taking of the survey of *Domesday*, in the 15th year of that reign, the whole was thus entered under the general title of the lands of the church of *St. Augustine*.

In Beusberg Hund.

Ipse abb ten Sibertswalt p. duobz solins se defd. Tra. e. 4. car. In dno. e una & dim. & 11 villi cu. 6. bord. bnt. 2. car. & dim. Ibi accla. T. R. E. valeb. 8. lib. Qdo recep. 40. sol. modo 6. lib. & tam redd. 8 lib.

Which is: In *Beusberg Hundred*. The *Abbat* himself holds *Sibertswalt*. It was taxed at 2 shillings. The arable land is 4 carucates. In demesne there is 1 and a half, and 11 villeins, with 6 borderers having 2 carucates and an half. There is a church. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor it was worth 8 pounds; when he received it, 40 shillings, now 6 pounds, and yet it pays 8 pounds.

Soon after which, *Scoland*, then *abbat* of this monastery, granted the two plow lands above-mentioned to *Hugo*, the son of *Fulbert*, to hold by knight's service (g), and the yearly rent of

<i>Ewell</i>	-	-	1	17	6
<i>Hougham</i>	-	-	1	17	6

Polton and *Charlton* are not rated to it.

(d) Leland in his *Itin.* vol. vi, p. 6, says, "*Sibertswalt* now communely caullid *Seperwelle*, is a village about 4 a miles from *Dover*, in the wood side on the lifie hand goying to *Dover* from *Cantawarabyri*."

(e) *Regist. Abb. Sci. Aug.*

(f) *Dec. Script. Thorn.* col. 1773. *Stev. Mon.* vol. i, p. 311.—TENEMENTS. *Spelman* interprets *CASSATUM*, (the word in this grant) to mean an habitation with a quantity of land to it, for the maintenance of a family. *Somner* interprets it a mansion.

(g) *Book of Knight's fees*. In relation to this book, it is to be observed, that in the time of K. Henry III. and K. Edward I. by reason of the subdividing of knight's fees and other causes, great and perplexing doubts arose, so that even the *Barons of the Exchequer*, who were expert in these things, were often at a loss how to act. It was found troublesome to search upon frequent occasions in the annual rolls, and other records of the *Exchequer* at large. Wherefore, to make the trouble of searching more easy, the *Barons and the King's Council* ordered extracts to be made out of the

the

SHEBBERTSWELL.

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

20s. together with all tythes arising from them (b).

After which, this estate came into the possession of *Richard*, natural son of K. John (i), between whom and *the Abbat* there was a suit before *the Justices Itinerant* at *Rockester*, in the year 1232, anno 17 Henry III. for this manor, containing one carucate of land, when *Richard and his wife* acknowledged it to belong to *the Abbat and his church* (k), in recompence for which *the Abbat* granted this land with its appurtenances to them and their heirs for ever, to hold at the yearly rent of 24s. instead of 20s. which they used to pay before (l); but at the latter end of that reign *sir Walter de Wyngbam, knt.*, brother of *Henry de Wyngbam, Bishop of London* (m), held it of their heirs as *mesne tenant*, and died without issue male at the beginning of K. Edward I.'s reign, upon which *John de Wyngbam*, Precentor of the church of *St. Paul in London*, became possessed of it, for the term of his life, after which the inheritance came to the daughters and heirs of *sir Walter* above-mentioned, viz. *Matilda* and *Joane*; and to *John*, son and heir of another of his daughters and coheirs (n); and in the 17th year of that reign, *Stephen de Pencestre*, who then held this manor, as of the inheritance of the above-mentioned daughters and heirs of *sir Walter de Wyngbam*, by knight's service, &c. of *the Abbat* being of his barony, by the yearly rent of 24s. (between whom and the said heirs he was at that time *mesne tenant*) released and quit claimed to *the Abbat and Convent* all homage, fealty, and service due to him from the said heirs, together

with the wardships, reliefs, marriages, &c. by which means the above-mentioned heirs became afterwards *immediate tenants to the Abbat* for this manor, but this family was entirely *extinct* here before the 20th year of K. Edward III. when on the aid then levied for making the Black Prince a knight, *Peter de Guildborough*, or, as he was more frequently written, *Goldborough*, was assessed for it as one quarter of a knight's fee, which *Master John de Wyngbam* before held in *Sibertswold*, of *the Castle of Dover*; however this name did not long continue here, for in the next reign of K. Richard II. a family named *de Uppetone*, was become possessed of it, whence it acquired the name of *Upton Court*.

They were succeeded by *the Philipotts*, descended from those of *Gillingham* in this county (o). They resided at *Upton Court* for several generations, and many of them lie buried in this church, though their inscriptions have been long since obliterated (p); but at length before K. Henry VII.'s reign, it was conveyed by sale to *Guldeford*, in which name it remained but a short time before it was alienated to *William Boys*, of *Fredville*, afterwards of *Bonnington, esq.* who died seized of it in 1508, having by his last will devised it to his grandson *William*, (son of his eldest son *John*,) who was afterwards of *Fredville*, and died seized of this manor anno 4 Edward VI, holding it of the King as of his *castle of Dover* by knight's service (q), in whose descendants it continued down to *sir John Boys*, of *St. Gregories, knt.* who in the latter end of Q. Elizabeth's reign, alienated this manor, then called *Sibwold, alias Upton*, to *Mr. John Merri-*

the rolls of the *Exchequer*, and to be digested in an orderly manner in books. Those books were called *the Books of Knight's fees*, which were not, indeed, records properly speaking; yet they served for a direction, or rule to go by, (*non sunt recorda sed habentur pro recordo*, as the title to the books themselves tell us,) in determining the doubts which from time to time arose. *Alexander de Swerford*, of his own accord, as it seemeth, began this method when he compiled *the Red Book*, as well out of the annual rolls as other records then extant, and he was followed in that method by the compiler of the book, called *Testa de Nevill*, and the other books of knight's fees were in like manner compiled for the use of the barons and other officers in the king's business. See *Madox's Baronies*, p. 123.

(b) Regist. Mon. Sci. Aug. cart. 277. Dec. Script. col. Thorn, 1789. There was a pension of 20s. paid from this church of *Shebbertswell*, which, in the name of the tythes of this manor, *the Abbat and Convent* received yearly from the rector of it, which pension they reserved when they gave up the other pensions from their several churches in K. Henry III.'s time. Dec. Script. ibid. col. 1891.

(i) *Richardum filium le Roi*. I can put no other interpretation to this name than the above.

(k) When *feudal seignuries* came to be vested in *abbies*, and *houses of religion* being *aggregate bodies of men*, or when their lands were charged with *feudal or military services or duties*, *the Abbat* was wont to stand in the place of his house, and he used to receive the *homage* of his men or *homagial tenants*; and the superior tenancy being lodged in

him, he only, by reason of it, did homage for his *barony or knight's fees*, either to the crown, or to some other lord, to whom he owed it, though notwithstanding this, he both did and received it in the name of him and his house; but the nature of the thing required, that the act should be done by a single person: for the same reason *the Abbat* might be, and often was, a *great lord*, or *baron*, when the monks of his house were only plain men, *the Abbat* representing the whole house; when the convent was without a head, that was a deviation from the regular course, for *the seignorage* was for that space vested in the convent, and on the re-appointing of an *Abbat* or *head* became then re-vested in him. See *Madox's Baronies*, p. 209.

(l) Dec. Script. col. 1881. The above gift of K. Edmund was confirmed by K. Edward III. in his 38th year, by *inspeximus*, among the rest of the possessions of this monastery. Ibid. col. 2126.

(m) See an account of him, in vol. iii. of this history, p. 700.

(n) Regist. abb. Scæ. Radigund, cart. 252.

(o) They were descended from *sir John Philipott*, Lord Mayor of London, anno 3 Richard II. who was knighted next year by the King in *Smithfield*, as a reward for his service, and the assistance he gave to *sir William Walworth*, Lord Mayor, in the destruction of the rebel *Walter Tyler*. See more of him in vol. ii. of this history, p. 84.

(p) See *Weaver*, p. 266.

(q) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

weather,

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weather, from one of whose descendants (r) it afterwards passed to *Edward Turner*, of *Bernard's Inn*, London, gent. who appears to have been possessed of it in 1692, and his daughter *Jane*, carried it in marriage to *John Sparrow*, of *Saffron Walden* in the co. of *Essex*, gent. and they in 1702, joined in the sale of it to *Awnsham Churchill*, gent. whose nephew of the same name, of *Henbury* in the co. of *Dorset*, esq; died possessed of it in 1773; after which, *William Churchill*, of *Henbury*, esq; and the Rev. *Henry Churchill*, cl. his sons and coheirs in gavelkind (s), passed away this manor, (together with all their other estates here, excepting *Butter Street farm*,) by sale in 1785, to *Mr. William Baldock*, of *Canterbury*, coachmaster, and *William Slodden*, of that city, gent. his trustee, and they in the following year alienated it to *James Gunman*, of *Dover*, esq; the present possessor of this manor.

A *Court Leet* with view of frank pledge, and all belonging to view of frank pledge, and a *Court Baron*, is held for this manor; but there is no officer chosen at it (t).

But the MANOR HOUSE, together with some of the demesne lands, belong to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Guildford* (u).

BUTTER STREET FARM,

with the mansion called the *Place House*, and the lands belonging to it, being the principal farm in

(r) See more of the *Merriweathers* below. In 1650, there was a rent of 2s. payable to the crown, for the tenement of *Sibwold*, alias *Upton*, and there were payable to the high court of the late monastery of *St. Augustine*, then in the hands of the crown, the rents of 11s. 10d. from the heirs of *Mr. John Boys*, for part of the manor—of 12s. from the heirs of *Thomas Phillips* for another part of it, and of 2s. 6d. from *George Pilcher* for lands in it, as was returned in the survey taken by the Commissioners of the late K. Charles I. in the Augmentation office.

(s) See more of the *Churchills* below.

(t) The manor extends over the greatest part of this parish, at least as much as lies within the Borough of *Shebbertswell*.

In 1763 *Mr. Churchill's* estate for sale was described as a capital mansion house, with gardens and appurtenances, at *Shebbertswell*, and the farms called *Shebbertswell* and *Coxbill farms*, in the same, with the glebe lands, impropriate tythes, and several other lands, tenements, and coppices, and the manor of *Upton Wood* in the same parish.

(u) The Earl of *Guildford* pays a yearly fee-farm rent to the crown of 12s. for part of the manor of *Upton*, and *Mr. James Walker*, of 2s. 6d. for another part of the manor.

The above house, a small one, neatly fitted up in the cottage style, is in the occupation of *Mrs. Elizabeth Boteler*; the grounds round it are disposed with much taste.

(v) There is a pedigree of a younger branch of this family settled in the adjoining parish of *Barfriston* in the heraldic visitation of this county, anno 1619. They bore for their arms—Or, 3 martlets sable, on a chief azure, a sun or. In the register of *St. Paul's parish*, in *Canterbury*, there are several entries of their marriages, by which it appears that

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this parish, containing 370 acres of land, was formerly part of the demesnes of the manor of *Upton Court* above-mentioned, and was held of the Abbat of *St. Augustine*, and passed in like sort as the manor itself into the family of *Boys*, from which it was in Q. Elizabeth's time alienated to *Mr. John Merriweather*, who afterwards resided here; by one of whose descendants the present mansion was built (v). In which family this estate continued, till at length it was carried by *Anne*, sole sister and heir of *Mr. Richard Merriweather*, who died unmarried in 1720, in marriage to *Mr. John Lowndes*, of *Overton*, in the county of *Chester*, who afterwards resided here, and dying in 1734, left an only daughter and heir, *Sarah*, who married *Awnsham Churchill*, of *Henbury*, esq; owner likewise of *Upton* manor, and nephew of *Awnsham Churchill*, the purchaser of that manor, as has been mentioned above (w). He died possessed of this mansion and estate in 1773, and his two sons and coheirs in gavelkind, *William*, and *Henry Churchill*, cl. in 1785, alienated the capital part of the mansion-house, with the gardens, pleasure grounds, and some meadows adjoining, to *Mr. Thomas Baldock*, and the remainder of the mansion-house, yards, barns, and buildings, together with the farm, to *Mr. Thomas Claringbold*, and he soon after alienated them to *Mr. Robert Potter*, who afterwards purchased the rest of the mansion, with the gardens, grounds, and meadows, of *Mr. Thomas Baldock*; so that he now possesses

they resided at *Shebbertswell* before the year 1590. In the Prerogative office, *Canterbury*, are the wills of *Edward Merriweather*, of this parish, gent. anno 1597, who was buried in this church; and of *William*, of this parish, gent. anno 1702, who was buried in the chancel of it, leaving by his wife, *Sarah Matson*, one son *Richard*, who died unmarried in 1720, et. 27; and three daughters, *Mary*, who died in 1716, et. 25, unmarried; *Anne*, who became her brother's heir, and married *Mr. Lowndes*; and *Sarah*, who died in 1703, aged 5 years only.

(w) *Awnsham Churchill*, who first purchased *Upton manor*, in this parish, was an eminent stationer, and M. P. for *Dorchester*, the son of *William Churchill*, of that place, esq. He left three sons, *Awnsham* above-mentioned, who died without issue in 1728, unmarried; *John*, who was his brother's heir; and *Joshua*, a colonel in the army, of *Gusage All Saints*. *John* was of *Henbury* in the co. of *Dorset*, esq; and left three sons, and a daughter, married to *Joseph Damer*, father of the present Earl of *Dorchester*; of the sons, *William* was of *Henbury*, and died in 1753, without issue, having married *Magdalen*, daughter and coheir of *Archbishop Wake*; *Awnsham* was the second son; and *John* was of *Gusage All Saints*. *Awnsham* became his elder brother's heir, and was of *Henbury*, esq; he died in 1773, having married *Sarah*, daughter and heir of *Mr. Lowndes*, of *Shebbertswell*, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter, *Mary*, married to *Major Edward Drax*—of the sons, *William* married *Lady Augusta*, daughter of *Earl Brook*, and *Henry* is in holy orders.

They bear for their arms—Sable, a lion rampant azure, debruised by a bendis; gules. See *Hutchins's* Hist. of *Dorsetshire*, p. 129.

the

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the whole of this mansion with its appurtenances, as well as *Butter Street farm*, and resides at this time in the capital part of the mansion house.

THE MANOR OF WESTCOURT,

so called from its situation in the western part of this parish, so much of which it claims over, as is within the *Borough of Nareton*, comprehending *Long Lane farm*, was part of the ancient possessions of the *Priory of St. Martin*, in *Dover*, before the time of the *Norman conquest*, perhaps given to it by *K. Wigbred*, when he removed the *priory*, in the year 696, from the circuit of the *Cattle down* into the *Town of Dover*, to the old church of *St. Martin* there. Accordingly it is thus entered in the survey of *Domesday*, taken about the year 1080, being the 15th year of the *Conqueror's* reign, under the general title of *Terra Canoniceorum S. Martini de Doure*, i. e. *Lands of the Canons of St. Martin in Doure*.

In *Beusberg Hd.*

In *Sibertesuualt ten Wills pietau dimid solin. & 12 acs. & in addela dimid solin. 12 acs min. & ibi bt 2 villos & 3 bord. cu. 1 car & dim. Totu hoc valet 55 sol. T. R. E. 4. lib.*

Which is: In *Sibertesuualt*, *William of Poitiers* holds half a *suling* and 12 acres and in *Deal*, &c. The whole of this is worth 55 shillings. In the time of *K. Edward the Confessor* 4 pounds.

And a little further: In *Sibertesuualt ten Sigar 1 jugu & dimid. & ibi bt in dnio dimid car. & 2 villos & 1 bord. val 25. sol. T. R. E. 35 sol. pat ipsius ten in prebenda.*

Which is: In *Sibertesuualt*, *Sigar* holds 1 yoke and an half, and there he has in demesne half a carucate, and 2 villeins, and 1 borderer. It is worth 25 shillings. In the time of *K. Edward the*

(x) See vol. iii. of this history, p. 347.

(y) In King Henry VII.'s reign *Roger Lychfield* was lessee of the *Priory of Dover*, for this manor, and dying anno 4 Henry VIII. devised his interest in it to *Edward*, son of *William* his son deceased. (Wills, Reg. off. Cant.) Afterwards the family of *Boys* became possessed of it, and *William Boys*, of *Nonington*, esq; by his last will, anno 3 Edward VI. devised to *Edward* his son his leases of *Accolt* and *Three Barrowes*, which he had obtained of my Lord of *Canterbury*, and his lease of six score acres of land, which he had obtained of the late *Prior of Dover*, called *Westcourt Land*, and also eight score acres of land, called *Kesterton*, which he took of my Lord of *Canterbury*. *Sir John Boys*, of *St. Gregories*, knt. by his will, anno 1612, devised to *Edward*, son of his brother *Vincent Boys*, his lease of *Westcourt* manor, at which time the *Parkers* resided here as tenants to *for John Boys*; which family of *Parker* bore for their arms—*Ermine, 6 escallops gules, 3, 2, and 1*; which coat was confirmed to *John Parker*, of *Sybertswold*, gent. by *Robert Cooke*, clar. May 6, 1588, anno 30 Eliz. See *Guillim's Heraldry*,

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Confessor 35 shillings. His father held it as a prebend.

And a little further, under the same title: In *Sibtesuuald ten Ulstan. f. Vluuin 1 solin & ibi bt dimid car & 3 villos & 9 bord cu. 1 car. T. R. E. valb. 100 sol. modo. 60. sol. pat ejus tenuit.*

Which is: In *Sibtesuuald Ulstan*, son of *Vluuin*, holds 1 *suling*, and there he has half a carucate, and 3 villeins, and 9 borderers, with 1 carucate. In the time of *K. Edward the Confessor* it was worth 100 shillings, now 60 shillings. His father held it.

And further on, as part of the possessions of the same *Canons*: *Una pastura in Sibertesuualt 16 den redd.*

Which is: One pasture in *Sibertesuualt*, worth 16 pence.

The above premises seem altogether to have comprehended, and to have constituted the manor of *Westcourt*, which during the several changes made in the *Priory of St. Martin* (x), continued nevertheless part of its possessions, till its final dissolution in the 27th of *K. Henry VIII*, when an act passing for the suppression of all religious houses, under the clear yearly value of 200l. and for giving them to the King, this *priory* was surrendered that same year, with all its lands and possessions, to the use of the King and his heirs for ever; but they did not remain long in the hands of the crown, for the King, by his indenture, Nov. the last, in his 29th year, granted this manor, with the scite of the *priory*, and all the lands and possessions late belonging to it, excepting the patronage of certain churches particularly mentioned in it, in exchange to the *Archbishop of Canterbury* and his successors for ever; in which situation this manor still continues, his Grace the *Archbishop* being now entitled to the inheritance of it (y).

A Court Baron is held for this manor (z).

p. 248. Harleian Mss. No. 1470—59. In 1643 *Robert Bargrave*, esq; was lessee under the *Archbishop* for this manor, at the yearly rent of 12l. In 1680, *John Bargrave*, D. D. Prebendary of *Canterbury*, died possessed of the lease of it, and devised it to his wife *Frances*, who, at her death in 1686, gave it (then held of the *Archbishop* at the yearly rent of 19l.) to her nephew *Robert Bargrave*. In 1769, the lessee of this manor was *William Hammond*, of *St. Alban's*, esq; at the above yearly rent; the rack-rent of the farm is 130l. per annum. *Suckling Wood*, 18 acres, 10l. per annum. The manor consisting of at least of 1100 acres. His eldest son, *William Hammond*, of *St. Alban's*, and of *Canterbury*, esq; is the present lessee of it.

(z) Although no part of the hundred of *Eastry* claims in this parish, yet the manor of *Eastry*, as appears by the court rolls of it, receives an annual pension of 5l. of the *Archbishop's* tenant for his manor of *Westcourt*, issuing out of 60 acres of land, called *Soles alias Subballs*, parcel of the demesnes of it in this parish.

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PRESENT STATE OF SHEBBERTSWELL.

THIS *parish* lies close on the north side of the high *Dover* road, about two miles north-eastward from *Barbam Downs*. It contains within its bounds about 1700 acres of land. The church, with a small hamlet of houses close to it, stands at the eastern extremity of it, adjoining to *Coldred*; the ground here lying as high as any in these parts. Less than half a mile westward from the church, is *Butter Street*, and the *Place House*, and about as far southward from thence, the hamlet of *Coxbill* (a); all the last-mentioned part of this parish being a low unpleasant situation and much inclosed; but from *Westcourt House*, which stands at a small distance westward from the *Place House*, the ground again rises to an open uninclosed down, at the extremity of which is *Three Barrow Down*, so called from three large *Roman tumuli*, or *barrows*, on it. On this down the lines of *intrenchment* thrown up by the *Romans*, appear exceeding singular; for they are large, and the trenches deep and particularly adapted, and continued up to a great extent and variety of *intrenchments*, which possess all the hill between *Denbill Terrace* upon the edge of *Barbam Downs*, and the scite of the late house of *Netherfole*, under *Snowdowne* (b). On the northern side of the parish is *Long Lane farm*, belonging to *Mr. Feſtor*, of *Dover* (c); eastward of which there are several more lines of *intrenchment*, and on each side of them a large heap of *Roman tumuli*, or *barrows*.

These cover a considerable extent of ground, perhaps three acres, in the north-west part of this

(a) *Coxbill farm* belongs to *Mr. Thomas King*, of *Dover*, who owns likewise *Belsfield*, another smaller farm in this parish.

(b) *Dr. Packe* says, this was a place very proper for the station of *Cæſar's* main corps, as by its situation it commanded all the open conquered country behind him to the sea, where he had left his fleet, and the woody country before him, where the *Britons* harboured, and from thence frequently alarmed and annoyed his foragers.

(c) This estate was purchased by *ſir Henry Furnace*, bart. of *John Gibbons*, gent. and afterwards passed in like manner as the rest of the *Waldersbare estate*, to the late *Frederick Viſcount Bolingbroke*, on whose death, in 1787, it came to his son, the present *Viſcount*, who sold it to *Mr. Feſtor*, of *Dover*. It consists of 130 acres of land, let anno 10 Geo. II. at 50l. per annum, and pays quit-rent to the manor of *Westcourt* 17s. 9d. and to the manor of *Soles* 8s.

(d) Will, in *Prerog. off. Cant.*

(e) In the chancel is an inscription on a brass plate for *Philemon Pownall*, obiit March 1, 1660, æt. 55, having had one wife, one son, and six daughters. A memorial for *John Cowley*, obiit April 10, 1648, æt. 45, having had by *Mary* his wife, two daughters, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*, and one son *Valentine*, deceased.—One for *Mary*, wife of *Mr.*

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parish, about a quarter of a mile from the farm upon the downs.

This burying-place was explored by the *Rev. Mr. Fauſſett*, of *Ileppington*, some years ago. The soil belongs to *Butter Street farm*. The soil of this parish is a cold clay upon a bed of chalk, stiff, and of unpleasant tillage; in some parts the clay is mixed with flints. It is more or less fertile as the layer is of greater or lesser thickness, and upon the whole it is rather an ungrateful soil. The surface of it partakes of the nature of the surrounding villages, uneven hill and dale in a continued succession.

Thomas Covell, of *Herne*, by his will proved in 1513, devised to *Robert* and *Thomas*, his sons, his place in this parish, called the *South Place*; and to *William*, his son, his place and garden in this parish, called the *North Place*; and desired to be buried in the church-yard of *St. Andrew* here (d).

CHARITIES.

THERE were given by a person or persons unknown, 11 acres of land, now pasture, situated near *Longlane*, adjoining to the road leading from *Barbam Downs* to *Waldersbare*, now used by the poor of this parish, and are of the annual value of about three guineas.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THIS *parish* is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Andrew*, is small, and consists of a nave and chancel. It has no tower, but there is one bell in it (e).

James Matſon, obiit April 13, 1714, æt. 73; also *Mr. James Matſon*, of this parish, obiit June 20, 1708, æt. 78; he had by *Mary* his wife, three sons and two daughters. *Robert*, *Sarah*, *Mary*, *James*, and *John*.—One for *Mr. Robert Matſon*, obiit 1716, æt. 53; he had by *Jeanne* his wife, three sons and five daughters, of which two sons and four daughters survived him; also *James Matſon*, their son, died in July 1716, æt. 18.—One for *Mr. John Matſon*, of *Wingham*, obiit 1731, æt. 60; his first wife was *Mary*, daughter of *Stephen Goldſnch*, of *Eaſtry*, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; his second wife was *Anne*, relict of *Thomas Boys*, of *Betſhanger*, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and four daughters survived him;—also his wife *Anne*, obiit 1759 æt. 90; two sons and three daughters survived her.—A small stone adjoining, for *James*, son of *Mr. John Matſon*, obiit 1712, æt. 12.—A stone let into the north wall, very mean, for *Anne*, wife of *Paul Petit*, of *Dandelyon*, gent. eldest daughter of *John Merriweather*, of *Shebbertſwell*, gent. obiit 1676, æt. near 60.—A monument against the east wall for *William Merryweather*, gent. obiit 1702, æt. 51; married *Sarah*, eldest daughter of *Mr. James Matſon*, of *Shepperdſwell*, obiit 1737, æt. 73, by whom he had one son and four daughters, *Richard*, *Anne*, *Mary*, (*Sarah* dead,) and *Sarah* living; also for *Sarah*, their daughter, obiit

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This church was antiently *appendant* to the manor of *Shebbertswell*, and continued so till *Henry de Wingham*, Dean of *St. Martin's*, London, lord of this manor, in the year 1257, anno 42 Henry III. gave it with all its appurtenances to the *Abbat and Convent of St. Radigund* near *Dover*, for the maintenance of one Canon of the *Blessed Virgin* there, and of the poor resorting thither (f), upon which it became appropriated to that monastery, and continued, together with the *advowson of the vicarage*, part of the possessions of it, till its final dissolution in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when it came into the king's hands, who granted it, with all its possessions that same year, to the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, in exchange (g) for other lands, who soon afterwards reconveyed them to the crown; but in this deed, among other exceptions, was that of all churches and advowsons of vicarages, by virtue of which the appropriation of the church of *Shebbertswell*, together with the *advowson of the vicarage*, remained part of the possessions of the *see of Canterbury*, as they do at this time, his Grace the Arch-

obit, *et.* one year; also *Mary*, their daughter, obit 1716, *et.* 25, single; also *Sarah*, second of the name, obit 1703, *et.* 5; also their son, *Richard Matson*, gent. the last heir male of the family, obit 1720, *et.* 27. Arms at top—*Merriweather* impaling *argent on a chevron azure, 3 mullets or, between 3 martlets gules*; for *Matson*.—Against the south wall, a monument for *Mr. John Lowndes*, of *Overton*, in *Cheeshire*, and his wife, daughter of *Mr. William* and *Mrs. Sarah Merriweather*. He died 1734, *et.* 52. She died soon after in the same year, *et.* 47, having had two sons and three daughters, four of whom died in their infancy, *Sarah* only surviving. Arms at top—*Argent, fretty azure, on a canton gules, a griffin's head erased or*—an escutcheon of pretence, for *Merriweather*. IN THE NAVE, a memorial for *James Herbert*, of this parish, *esq;* obit 1760, *et.* 38.—A hatchment for him, *Party per pale, azure and gules, 3 lions rampant argent, impaling argent, a fest nebulee, between 6 fleurs de lis, sable*.—One for *Thomas Rymer*, cl. A. M. vicar of *Shepperdswell* and *Coldred*, and one of the six preachers, obit July 17, 1759.—A monument for *Martha-Maria*, eldest daughter of *Mr. Thomas Thompson*, of *Dover*, wine-merchant, obit 1788, *et.* 28; she was buried in a vault under the west end of the church.

In the windows of the church were formerly the arms of *Boys*, with the bordure of crosses and acorns, impaling *Ringsley* and a shield, being *gules, a mullet between 3 crescents argent*, impaling *Finch*, being *argent, a chevron ermine, between 3 griffins segreant sable*.

In the church-yard is a handsome altar monument for *John Claringbold*, obit 1764, *et.* 60; his wife *Joane*, obit 1783, *et.* 77.—A head-stone for *Richard Seddon*, late steward to the noble family of *Waldersbare* 31 years, after which he retired to *Upton Court* in 1767, and died in 1770. *et.* 62.

(f) Regist. Abb. Scæ Radig. cart. 1122. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 244.

(g) Augm. off. Inrolm. Kent, box A. 21. In the register of the *Abbey of St. Radigund*, there are many charters of gifts of different lands here and in the adjoining parishes

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bishop being now intitled to the inheritance of them (b).

In the valuation of the spiritualities and temporalities of the diocese of *Canterbury*, anno 8 Richard II, 1384, this church was valued at 9l. 13s. 4d. (i). The vicarage is valued in the King's books at 6l. and the yearly tenths at 12s. (k)

It was united by *Archbishop Whitgift*, in 1584, to the adjoining one of *Coldred*, and *Archbishop Sancroft*, in 1680, again consolidated these vicarages, in which state they continue at this time; the collation being made by the *Archbp* to the vicarages of *Shebbertswell* and *Coldred* united (l).

The vicarage of *Shebbertswell* was augmented with the yearly sum of 20l. to be paid by the lessee of the great tythes, by *Archbp Juxon*, by indenture, anno 12 Charles II, and again confirmed by indenture, anno 28 Charles II (m). In 1588, there were 83 communicants here. In 1640, 80 communicants; and it was valued at 45l. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 43l. 19s. 8d. (n)

Walter de Wyngbam, lord of the manor of

to that monastery, during the reigns of K. Henry III, Edward I, and afterwards.

(b) In 1639, *Ralph Buffin*, of *Loose*, gent. died possessed of this lease of the parsonage, which he devised to his wife *Anne*, who dying that year, gave it to her son *William*, but in 1643, *Thomas Flood* and *Nathaniel Powel* were tenants of it, at the yearly rent of 5l. 6s. 10d. at which time the *Archbishop* paid the vicar yearly the old accustomed pension of 2l. 6s.

At this time, *Mr. Thomas Potter*, of this parish, holds of the *Archbishop* three parts of the tythes of it, arising from 1300 acres of land, and pays 20l. yearly to the vicar. He likewise holds under the *Archbishop* 20 acres of glebe, for which he pays a proportion of a yearly reserved rent of five guineas. *Mr. Thomas King* holds about 100 acres of land at *Coxhill*, as lessee of the *Archbishop*; and *James Gunman*, *esq;* holds about 50 acres of woodland. These two pay likewise their parts of the reserved rent above-mentioned, the proportion allotted to *Mr. Gunman* being 20s.

(i) Dec. Script. col. 2163.

(k) Viz. *Redd. Prior de Dover 15d.*—Abb. See *Radigund 4d.*—*Endow. in mans. garden, & 5 acr. terr. gleb.*—pens rec. de Abb. See *Raaig. 2l. 6s. 8d.*—*In predial decim oblat. & al spiritual. profic. per ann. 3l. 6s. od.* Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 44.

(l) Regist. Whitgift, vol. i, f. 459, Lambeth. Regist. Sancroft, f. 384^a, Lambeth. *Sententia judicium Delegatorum super decimis de Siberteswealde anno 1238.* Leiger Book of *St. Martin's, Dover*, f. 178^b, Lambeth. *Compositio int. Recl. de Syberteswealde & Prior & Conv. Sci Martini Dover super decimis dat ut supr.* Ibid. f. 179^a. *Confirmatio B. Edm. Cant. Archiep. super sententiam lata. de decimis de Syberteswealde dat ut supr.* Ibid. f. 179^b. *Compositio inter Abbat & Convent See Radig. juxta Dover & Prior & Conv. Sci Martin. Dover sup. decimis de Syberteswealde dat 1298.* Ibid. f. 180^a. See *Ducarel's Repert.* ed. ii, p. 103.

(m) Kennet's Improvements, p. 257.

(n) Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 44.

Siber-

SHEBBERTSWELL.

Siberteswealde in the 47th year of K. Henry III, anno 1262, gave to the church of *St. Andrew*, of *Shebbertswell*, a messuage, in which the vicars of this church used to dwell.

CHURCH OF SHEBBERTSWELL.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

VICARS.

- (o) *Rob. Bannyster*, in 1573.
 (p) *James Aucher*, July 23, 1582.
Henry Waddingham, Feb. 22, 1584, refig. 1597.
Wm Parnbye, A. M. March 28, 1597, refig. 1601.
Marc Graceborow, A. M. Mar. 9, 1601, obt. 1637.
Wm Newman, A. M. Feb. 20, 1637, obt. 1662.
Jonas Owen, LL. B. Sept. 6, 1662, obt. 1680.
Alex. Innes, A. M. April 29, 1680, refig. 1683.
 (q) *John Maximilian Delangle*, S. T. P. Feb. 4, 1683, refig. 1686.
Edward Pettitt, A. M. Oct. 23, 1686, obt. 1709.
 (r) *David Campredon*, A. M. Sept. 30, 1709, obt. Mar. 2, 1731.
 (s) *Geo. Smith*, A. M. Apr. 3, 1731, obt. May 16, 1752.
 (t) *Tho. Rymer*, A. M. June 23, 1752, obt. July 17, 1759.
 (u) *John Benson*, A. M. Aug. 9, 1759, refig. 1762.
John Holingbery, S. T. P. 1762, refig. 1771.
 (v) *Roger Pettitward*, S. T. P. July 6, 1771, obt. April 18, 1774.
 (w) *Durand Rhudde*, A. M. Oct. 24, 1774—1782.
 (x) *Allen Fielding*, 1782, refig. Oct. 1787.
 (y) *John Rose*, A. M. Oct. 1787, refig. July 1790.

(o) Wills, Prerog. off.

(p) And Vicar of *Coldred*, as were all his successors.

(q) Rector of *Chartham*, and *Prebendary of Canterbury*; see *Chartham*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 157.

(r) He was likewise Rector of *Charlton by Dover*.

(s) He had been Rector of *Barfriston*, and was likewise Rector of *Charlton by Dover*.

(t) See *Acrife*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 348. He lies buried in this church.

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John Henry Clapham, A. M. 1790, refig. 1792.
Rich. Blackett Dechair, 1792.
 Present Vicar.

C O L D R E D

IS the next parish eastward from *Shebbertswell*, being written in *Domesday*, *Colret*, and taking its name most probably from its cold and bleak situation, though it is supposed by some to have been so called, from *Ceoldred*, K. of *Mercia*, who is said to have come into this part of *Kent*, in the year 715, as will be further noticed below.

There are two boroughs in this parish, viz. the borough of *Coldred*, and the borough of *Poppsball*, which latter includes *Singledge farm* and *hamlet*, the *Borsholder* of which is chosen at the *Court Leet of the hundred of Bewsborough*.

THE MANOR OF COLDRED.

At the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, in the year 1080, being the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, this manor was part of the possessions of *Odo*, Bishop of *Baieux* and *Earl of Kent*, the Conqueror's half-brother; under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in that record.

Radulf de Curbespine ten Colret de epo. Tra. e. In dno. 1. car. & dim. & 6. villi cu. 7. bord bnt 2. car. Ibi. 2. servi. & 4. ac pti. p. 2. solins se defd T. R. E. valeb. 8. lib. & post 20. solid. modo. 6. lib. Molleue tenuit de rege E.

Which is: *Ralph de Curbespine holds Colret of the bishop. The arable land is In demesne there is 1 carucate and an half, and 6 villeins, with 7 borderers, having 2 carucates. There are 2 servants, and 4 acres of pasture. It was taxed at 2 sulings. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor it was worth 8 pounds, and afterwards 20 shillings, now 6 pounds. Molleue held it of K. Edward.*

Four years after the taking of this survey, the Bishop of *Baieux* was disgraced, and this manor, among the rest of his possessions, was confiscated to the crown, from whence it was soon afterwards granted to the family of *Saye*, in

(u) See *Harbledown*, *ibid.* p. 583.

(v) And *Residentiary of St. Paul's, London*. His original name was *Mortlock*, which he changed by act, anno 23 Geo. II.

(w) And *Lecturer of St. Dionis Backchurch, London*.

(x) He resigned this vicarage for that of *Hackington*, alias *St. Stephen's*.

(y) He resigned this vicarage on being presented to *Milton*, by *Sittingbourne*.

which

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which it continued till the reign of K. Henry III, when *Jeffry de Saye*, with the consent of his son *William*, granted this manor, with its appurtenances, together with the sepulture of his body, to the *Hospital of St. Mary*, in *Dover*, afterwards called *the Maison Dieu*, then lately founded by that eminent man, *Hubert de Burgh*, *Earl of Kent*, and *Chief Justice of England* (z), which gift was confirmed by K. Henry III, in his 15th year (a); after which, in the 14th year of the next reign of K. Edward I, that King granted a charter of *free warren*, a privilege of no small consequence in those early times, to *the Master and Brethren of the Hospital and their successors*, for this their manor of *Coldred* (b); and on the aid levied in the 20th year of K. Edward III, for making the Black Prince a knight, *the Master of the Hospital* was assessed for half a knight's fee in *Coldred*, being for this manor held of the *barony of Say*; after which it continued part of the revenues of the *hospital*, till the reign of K. Henry VIII, when on the suppression of it this manor came into the King's hands, where it did not stay long, for the King in his 29th year granted it, among other premises, to *Thomas Culpeper*, to hold *in capite* by knights service (c); but he did not possess it long, for it appears by the *Escheat* rolls, that it was again in the crown in the 34th year of that reign, in which, on April 26, the King granted it to *sir John Gage, knight*, comptroller of his household (d), as a reward for his services in *Scotland*, to hold *in capite* by knights service (e); but he exchanged a great part of it next year

(z) See more of him, in vol. i. of this history, p. lx, and vol. ii, p. 572.

(a) Dugd. Mon. vol. iii, p. 87; see vol. iii. of this hist. p. 433 (v).

(b) Rot. cart. ejus an. N. 6. Tan. Mon. p. 221.

(c) Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 2.

(d) See an account of him in vol. iii. of this history, p. 40 (i).

(e) See *ibid.* (k) and Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 3.

(f) Bundle of *Certiorari*, N. 55.

(g) The site of the manor of *Coldred*, with its lands and appurtenances, containing 160 acres, is held of the *Archbishop* on a *beneficial lease* for 21 years, at the yearly reserved rent of 3l. 6s. 8d. by *Mr. Robert Finnis*.

Mr. Robert Finnis purchased the interest in this lease of *Walton*, of *London*, who had it devised to him, with other lands in this parish, which were freehold; but the will being attested by two persons only, the freehold part was recovered at law by a *Mr. Forbes*, the heir at law.

(b) Augtn. off. Kent, box H. 24.—The King granted to him, *inter alia*, all that the manor of *Coldred*, with its appurtenances, late belonging to the *hospital* in *Dover*, called *le Maison Dieu*, and all those messuages in the said parish of *Coldred* belonging to the said late *hospital*, and in the separate tenures of *Anthony Barton* and *William Fysher*, and all that mill in *Coldred*, to hold *in capite* by knights service. Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 8.—granted as above in

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with the *Archbishop of Canterbury* for other premises, for the confirmation of which an act of parliament passed anno 35 Henry VIII (f), since which this estate, which still bore the name of the *manor of Coldred*, has continued parcel of the possessions of the *see of Canterbury*, his Grace the *Archbishop* being at this time entitled to the inheritance of it (g).

There is no Court held for this manor.

The OTHER PART of the manor, which remained in the possession of *sir John Gage*, retained likewise the name of the *manor of Coldred*, and continued his property till the 38th year of K. Henry VIII, when he passed it away back again to the crown (b), where it staid till K. Edward VI, by his indenture dated the last day of March, in his 7th year, granted this manor of *Coldred*, with sundry other premises in this parish, late belonging to the *Maison Dieu*, in *Dover*, to *Edward Lord Clinton and Saye*, to hold at the yearly rent of 26s. 6½d. and he very soon afterwards passed it away by sale to *Richard Monins*, of *Saltwood Castle, esq;* (i) who died seised of it anno 3 Elizabeth (k).

His grandson, *sir William Monins*, of *Waldershare, knight*, was created a baronet in 1611, whose son, *sir Edward Monins, bart.* died seised of it in 1663, leaving his wife *Elizabeth* surviving, who held it at her death in 1703, after which his heirs and trustees joined in the sale of it, together with other manors and lands in this parish and neighbourhood, to *sir Henry Furnese*, afterwards of *Waldershare, bart.* who died possessed of it in 1712 (l), after which, his grand-

son by let. pat. May 3, anno 7 Edw. VI. Rolls of particulars temp. inter regni, rot. 37, No. 145.

(i) Philipott, p. 123. (k) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(l) His son, *sir Robert*, made a settlement of it in 1714, on his marriage with *Arabella*, daughter of *Lewis, Lord* and afterwards *Earl of Rockingham*, whom he survived, having had issue by her one son *Henry*, his successor in title and estates, and a daughter *Catherine* above-mentioned, married to *Lord Rockingham*. *Sir Robert* died in 1733, and *sir Henry*, his son, died abroad two years afterwards, under age, and unmarried; and this manor, by preceding wills and settlements, became vested in his three sisters as coheirs of his father in equal shares in coparcenary in tail general, with such remainders over as the same was limited to. After which *Catherine, Countess of Rockingham*, above-mentioned, one of the sisters, with her husband, suffered a recovery in 1736 of her undivided third part of this manor, and afterwards by a decree of chancery, anno 3 Geo. II, a writ of partition was awarded, by which this manor was wholly allotted to *Catherine, Countess of Rockingham*, which partition was confirmed by act of parliament passed the next year. In the schedule of the above writ of partition, this manor is thus described: *Coldred Manor*, with the capital messuage called *Coldred Court*, 285 acres at 90l. per annum, the quit-rents being 3l. per annum; the outgoings a free farm of 11. 5s. 6½d. per annum. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 793, where the descent of *sir Robert Furnese's* estates is more particularly described.

daughter

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daughter *Catherine*, in 1736, carried it in marriage to *Lewis, Earl of Rockingham*, who died without issue in 1745, leaving her surviving, who then became possessed of it again in her own right. She afterwards, in 1751, married *Francis, Earl of Guildford*, by whom she had no issue, and dying in 1766, bequeathed this manor, among the rest of her estates, to her surviving husband, who died possessed of it in 1790, leaving it by his last will to his eldest son and heir *Frederick, Earl of Guildford and knight of the garter*, since whose death in 1792, his eldest son the present *Right Honourable George Augustus, Earl of Guildford*, is now become the owner of it (m).

A *Court Leet* and *Court Baron* is held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF POPESHALL,

or *Popshall*, as it is commonly called, and sometimes erroneously, *Copsall*, is situated in the eastern extremity of this parish, adjoining to *Waldersbare Park*. It is written in the survey of *Domesday*, *Popeselle*; at the time of taking which, being the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, it was part of the possessions of *Odo, Bishop of Baieux*, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it.

Ide Osbn (fili Letardi) ten de epo Popeselle p uno solin se defd. Tra e In dno sunt 2. car. & un vills cu. 4. bord. bnt dimid car. Hanc tra. tener. 2a libi boes de rege. E.—Quida Miles ejus ten dimid jugu. & ibi ht. 1 car in dno. Totu T. R. E. valuit. 60. sol. & post. 20. sol. modo. 100. solid.

Which is: *The same Osbern (son of Letard) holds of the Bishop, Popeselle. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is In demesne there are 2 carucates and one villein, with 4 borderers, having half a carucate. Two freemen held this land of K. Edward.—A certain knight of his held half a yoke, and there he has 1 carucate in demesne. The whole in the time of K. Edward the Confessor was worth 60 shillings, and afterwards 20, now 100 shillings.*

And afterwards: *In Beusberge Hund. Radulf de Curbespine ten dimid jugu in Popesale. & ibi ht. 3. boves. T. R. E. & post. valuit 4. sol. mo. 8. solid. Uluric tenuit de rege. E.*

(m) See more of this family below, under *Waldersbare*.

(n) See a further account of him in vol. ii. of this history, p. 571 (w). P. 602, *ibid*.

(o) Chauncy, in his History of the co. of Hertford, p. 114, says, the manor of *Popesball* in that county was held of *Dover Castle*.

(p) Rot. pat. an. 51 Henry III. m. 10. Philipott, p. 123. Rot. Esch. ejus an. N. 19.

(q) In the book of aid, levied anno 20 Edward III, it appears by three different entries, that the knights fee in

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Which is: *In Beusberge Hund. Radulf de Curbespine holds half a yoke in Popesale, and there he has 3 oxgangs of land. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth 4 shillings, now 8 shillings. Uluric held it of K. Edward.*

On the *Bishop of Baieux's* disgrace, which happened about four years afterwards, the King, his brother, confiscated all his possessions, and having put the *Castle of Dover* under a new order of government, he assigned the lands above-mentioned, among others, to *Hugh de Port*, for his assistance under *John de Fiennes*, in the defence of it (n).

These lands, which together made up the *barony of Port*, were held of the King *in capite by barony*, the tenant of them being bound by his *tenure* to maintain a certain number of soldiers there from time to time, for the defence of that castle.

In which grant this manor of *Popesball* was estimated as one knight's fee (o), under which notion it was afterwards held of his descendants, (who assumed the name of *St. John*, and made their seat of *Basing*, in *Hampshire*, the chief or capital of their barony,) by the family of *Orlanstone*, of *Orlanstone*, in this county; for *William de Orlanstone* held it, as appears by an *Escheat roll*, marked with the number 86, in *K. Henry III's* reign, and left it to his son *William de Orlanstone*, who in the 51st year of that reign obtained a charter of *free warren*, among other liberties, for his manors of *Orlanstone* and *Popesballe* (p). He died anno 12 Edward I, seized of this manor, which held by ward and suit to the *castle of Dover* as above-mentioned, and was succeeded by his son, *John de Orlanstone*, who held it at his death, anno 2 Edward II; after which it descended down to his grandson, *William de Orlanstone*, who in the 20th year of *K. Edward III.* paid aid for one quarter of a knight's fee, which the heirs of *John de Orlanstone* held at *North Popesball*; and likewise for half a knight's fee in *South Popesball*, held by the same heirs, by which it appears that this was not the whole of *Popesball*, but was most probably that part above-mentioned, described in *Domesday*, as held of the *Bishop of Baieux*, by *Osborn*, son of *Letard* (q).

Popesball, granted to *Hugh de Port*, was at this time held as three different manors; viz. the manor of *Popesball*, held by *William de Orlanstone*, as the quarter of a knight's fee, viz. 150 acres of land, which the heirs of *John de Orlanstone* held at *North Popesball*.—The manor of *Little*, alias *North Popesball*, held by *William* and *John Monyns*, as one quarter of a knight's fee, viz. 100 acres of land,—and the manor of *South Popesball*, held by *William de Orlanstone*, as half a knight's fee, which the heirs of *John de Orlanstone* held in *South Popesball*, of *John de St. John*.

John

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John de Orlanstone, brother of *William* above-mentioned, died seised of this manor, anno 46 Edward III. (r) whose son of the same name alienated it to *Horne*, a branch of that family of this name seated at *Hornes Place*, in *Aple-dore* (s), in which name it continued, till *James Horne*, dying without issue in the 20th year of K. Henry VI, it descended to *John Digge*, of *Barkam*, whose ancestor of the same name had married *Juliana*, sister, and at length heir, of *James Horne* above-mentioned (t), and in his descendants it continued down to *sir Dudley Diggs*, of *Ckilbam Castle*, *knt.* who about the latter end of K. James I.'s reign, alienated it to *sir William Monins*, of *Walderbare*, *bart.* who was possessed of the remaining part of *Popeball*, probably the same as is described in the survey of *Domesday* as above-mentioned, as having been held by *Ralph de Curbespine*, which had been in the possession of his ancestors of the name of *Monins*, as far back as the beginning of K. Edw. III.'s reign (u). His son, *sir Edward Monins*, *bart.* died seised of the whole of this estate in 1663, leaving his wife *Elizabeth* surviving, who held it in jointure at her death in 1703, after which his heirs and trustees joined in the sale of it, together with other manors and lands in this parish and neighbourhood, to *sir Henry Furnese*, *bart.* who died in 1712 possessed of it, after which it descended at length to his grand-daughter *Catherine*, who carried it successively in marriage to her two husbands, *Lewis*, *Earl of Rockingham*, and *Francis*, *Earl of Guildford* (v); and dying in 1766 without heirs by either of her husbands, she by her last will devised it to the latter, who survived her, and at his death in 1790, gave it to his eldest son and heir *Frederick*, *Earl of Guildford* and knight

(r) Rot. Esch. ejus an. See more of the family of *Orlanstone*, in vol. iii. of this history, p. 477. In the register of *St. Radigund's Abbey* is a charter, N. 237, of *Simon de Hydeney*, dated anno 31 Henry III. by which he grants to that abbey a certain rent, which *Richard*, then lord of *Popebale*, once gave with his daughter *Isabel*, his wife, in free marriage, and two other charters, viz. 238 and 239, in which *William de Orlagbeston*, *juvenis*, lord of *Popebale*, and *Joane* his wife, confirmed the same, anno 44 Henry III.

(s) See vol. iii. of this history, p. 119. In the *Surrenden Library* are two deeds, *sans date*, by one of which it appears, that *sir William de Orlanstone* was seised of *Popeball*, and dying, *Ida* his widow, intitled her second husband, *John de Criol*, to the possession of it; and by the other, his son *Nicholas de Criol* granted his interest in it to *William de Horne*, of *Aple-dore*.

(t) *John Digge* died anno 18 Henry VII, and by the inquest taken next year, it was found that he held this manor of *Thomas Kingeston*, heir of *John de St. John*, by knights service, viz. by homage and fealty to be paid to him for each 20 weeks to the Castle of *Dover*, for ward of the same 22d. the said *Kingeston* being *mesne tenant* between the said *John Digge* and the King. Another inquisition was taken anno 28 Henry VIII, after the death of another *John Digge*.

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of the garter, at whose decease, in 1792, his eldest son, the present Right Honourable *George Augustus*, *Earl of Guildford*, succeeded to it, and is the present owner of it (w).

There is a yearly fee-farm of 10s. 10½d. payable to the crown for this manor.

A Court Baron is held for it.

About 80 acres of the demesne lands are included in *Walderbare Park*.

Henry Malmains, of *Walderbare*, by his will, anno 1274, mentions the church of *Popebale*, among others, to which he had given legacies; and in a manuscript of *Christ Church, Canterbury*, mention is made, that the pension of the vicar of *Coldred* was assigned to the maintenance of one chaplain at *Popeball*; and in the 8th year of K. Richard II, anno 1384, the church of *Coldrede* and *Popebale*, belonging to *Dover Priory*, was valued at 13l. 6s. 8d. (x).

There was a portion of tythes arising from 76 acres of the manor of *Popeball*, which belonged to the *Abbat of Langdon*, relating to which there was a composition entered into, anno 1219, between him and the *Prior of Dover*, appropriator of the church of *Coldred*; this portion, anno 8 Richard II, was valued at 30s. (y) It is now the property of the *Earl of Guildford*, proprietor of *Langdon Abbey*.

A branch of the family of *Finch* was settled at *Coldred*, in the latter end of Q. Elizabeth's reign, of whom there is a pedigree in the *Heraldic Visitation* of the co. of *Kent*, 1619. They bore for their arms, the same as those of *Eastwell*, but with the chevron engrailed.

PRESENT STATE OF COLDRED.

The parish of *Coldred* lies on high ground, in an open uninclosed country, being esteemed ex-

(u) It appears by the Register of *St. Radigund's Abbey*, as well as by the Book of Knights fees, that this part of *Popeball* was held by a family who took their name from it, after which it was held by *Robert de Berbam*, and in the reign of K. Edward I, the heirs of *Robert de Berbam* answered for it as one quarter of a knight's fee, which they then held in *North Popebale*; but in the 20th year of K. Edward III, the family of *Monins* was in possession of it, when *William* and *John Monyns* paid aid for it as one quarter of a knight's fee, viz. the manor of *Little alias North Popyball*, containing 100 acres of land, as has been mentioned already above.

(v) This estate passed after *sir Henry Furnese's* death, in like manner as the manor of *Coldred* above-mentioned; and in the schedule, on the partition of these estates, anno 9 Geo. II, it is described thus: The manor of *Popeball*, with *Popeball house*, and 320 acres of land, of which 76 acres were tythe-free, let at 140l. per annum; quit-rents 14s. 3d. outgoings to the castle-guard of *Dover* 12s. 10½d.

(w) See more of this family, under *Walderbare*, below.

(x) *Stev. Mon.* vol. i. p. 39. The foundations of this chapel, or church, are still to be seen at a small distance from the manor house.

(y) See *Ducarel's Rep.* p. 26. *Stev. Mon.* vol. i, p. 39.

ceedingly

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ceedingly healthy (z); but being unfrequented it is but little known. The church is situated at the west end of it, next to *Shebbertswell*, having a hamlet, called *Coldred Street*, adjoining to it eastward; at the north east part of it, close to *Waldersbare Park*, which incloses a small part of this parish within its pales, is *Popeball House*, and south-eastward of that *Newsole Farm*, vulgarly called *Mewsole*, belonging to the *Earl of Guildford* (a).

South-eastward from whence, at about a quarter of a mile distance, at the extremity of the parish, next to *Ewell*, is the hamlet and farm of *Singledge*, the latter of which belongs to the *Trustees of Dover Harbour*. This parish contains about 1500 acres of land; the soil of it is much the same as that of *Shebbertswell* last described, and the face of it much the same, but it is somewhat more woody (b).

The inhabitants of *Coldred*, in the perambulation of their bounds, not only include great part of *Waldersbare Park*, but even claim to divide and go through the mansion-house; but this they were refused in their last walk, the parish of *Waldersbare* having been induced to dispute their right, so that the bounds between them remain still undecided.

(z) As an instance of it, out of 30 families in this parish, containing one with another about five in a family, as *Mr. Pettit*, the minister, here told a friend of *Dr. Harris*, in the year 1700, for seven years before he had buried only one person in his parish, and that several of the inhabitants here had exceeded the age of 100 years. See *Harris's History of Kent*, p. 81.

(a) The hamlet of *Newsole* was once accounted a manor, and belonged to the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, and in the *Register* of it, taken about K. Richard II.'s reign, it is there entered, that *Newsole* had a court of itself, and that the *Abbat* had there certain liberties, it being holden by suit and service. In the 8th year of which reign, the temporalities of the *Abbat* here were valued at 106s. 2½d. Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 2163.

About the time of K. Edward I. there was a controversy between the *Abbats of St. Augustine* and *Langdon*, concerning certain lands and tenements within the tenantry of the former of *Newsole*, purchased in fee by the latter; but at the intreaty of the latter, and out of charity, the *Abbat of St. Augustine* granted all the said premises to the *Abbat of Langdon* for ever, to hold of him and his successors at the yearly rent of 48s. 5½d. and suit to the court of *Newsole*; and further, that the *Abbat of Langdon* should not in future purchase any lands and tenements in the tenantry of the *Abbats and Convent of St. Augustine*, without their licence. Dec. Script. fol. ibid. 1931; and in the folio of *Christ Church MS.* often referred to in the course of this history, mention is made of the *Abbat of Langdon's chapel* at *Newsole*, but there are no remains of a chapel existing, nor any tradition leading to it.

William Boys, of *Nonington*, died anno 1508, possessed of *Newsoles farm*, in *Coldred*, which he gave by his will to *John* his son. It afterwards became the property of *Jenkin*, one of whom sold it to *Mr. Robert Furnese, bart.* from whom it came down to the present *Earl of Guildford*.

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There is no fair held in this parish, nor any parochial charities.

There is a fair intrenchment about this church of *Coldred*, containing about two acres, or something more, having a large mount in the north-east part of it. The tradition of the place is, that it was made by a King of this name, perhaps *Coldred*, K. of *Mercia*, who might come hither anno 715, to assist the *Kentish* men against *Ina*, King of the *West Saxons*, who had imposed a heavy tribute on them but a little time before, in the year 694, and probably held them in great subjection still. For the *Saxon Chronicle* tells us, that *Ina* and *Coldred* fought a battle at *Wodnesbeorb* in 715, which certainly was *Woodnesborough*, near *Sandwich*, not far from hence, where there is a very great mount thrown up (c).

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

COLDRED is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Pancrase*, is very small and mean, consisting of only one isle and a chancel. It has one bell in it, but the steeple of it has been down for many years past (d).

Newsole pays a yearly *see-farm* rent of 12s. 11d.—a quit-rent of 16s. 8d. to *Norborne Manor*, and another to *Linacre Court* of 8s. 4d.

(b) *Singledge Wood* in this parish, contains about 20 acres, and belongs to *Dover Harbour*; *Capel Hook Wood* belonging to the *Earl of Guildford*, adjoining to it, and contains about 20 acres likewise; *Wadnell Wood*, (*Wainholte* in the old writings,) contains 17 acres, and belongs to the same *Earl*.

The boundaries of the two parishes of *Waldersbare* and *Coldred* pass through it, but whereabouts is a dispute; the two vicars taking the tythes of it equally by agreement.

(c) The church of *Coldred* stands on very high ground, on part of the site of the old fortification; the fosse on the north-west forming a boundary to the church-yard, being there of a very considerable depth, the highway separating the above part from the remainder on the south-east. In the middle of this road, some years since, a large well was discovered by the earth giving way; the area of the whole within the intrenchment contains something more than two acres; it probably may be of *Roman* original, whatever use might be made of it afterwards. Upon enlarging *Waldersbare Park*, between twenty and thirty years ago, and digging the ground deeper than common, for a plantation of about two acres of ground, a considerable quantity of urns, *patæ*, and other *Roman* utensils, of different coloured earths, evidently of that nation, burnt bones, &c. &c. were discovered throughout the whole of it. They were found north-east from the above fortification, at a little more than a quarter of a mile distance.

This land having always been in tillage, there were no inequalities remaining on the surface to point out any vestigia of this burial-place. See a plan of this fortification above, p. 1.

(d) There are two singular niches, such as are not seen in these parts, piercing the head wall of this church, at the west end, where it rises above the roof, each of which probably held a bell formerly, and though not used in common in this part of the country, are at this time frequent in the parts

COLDRED.

The church of *Coldred* was given to the *Priory of St. Martin*, in *Dover*, by *Archbishop Stephen Langton*, in the beginning of K. Henry II.'s reign, and was not long afterwards appropriated to it; and this donation and appropriation was confirmed by the Chapter of *Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*, with the deduction of a competent portion of six *marcs* to the vicar of it for his maintenance (e).

This church, in the 8th year of K. Richard II, was valued at 13l. 6s. 8d. (f) and in this state it continued till the dissolution of the above priory, in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when an act passing for the suppression of all religious houses, under the clear yearly value of 200l. and for giving them to the King, this priory was surrendered that same year, with all its lands and possessions, to the use of the King and his heirs for ever; but they did not remain long in the hands of the crown, for the King granted this church and the advowson of the vicarage, with the scite and other possessions of the priory, by his indenture in his 29th year, to the *Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors* for ever (g), part of whose possessions they remain at this time (h).

This vicarage, in the 8th year of K. Richard II; anno 1384, was valued at 4l. being the antient pension of six *marcs*, reserved and payable to the vicar for his maintenance, by the *Prior of Dover*, but on account of its smallness was not charged to the payment of the tenth (i).

It is valued in the King's books at 6l. 2s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 12s. 3d. (k)

The antient yearly pension of 4l. is still paid by the *Archbishop*, as possessor of the *Priory lands of Dover* (l), to the vicar. In 1588, here were communicants 60, and it was valued at 20l. In 1640, here were communicants 60, and it was valued at 30l.

parts adjacent to *Caiais*, in France, formerly under the dominion of the *English*.

In the chancel is a memorial for the infant children of *Capt. William Ockman*, of *Deal*, and *Mary* his wife, fourth daughter of *Capt. Stephen Pilcher*, of this parish; they died in the years 1704--6--7.—Another to the memory of *Mrs. Mary*, wife of *Capt. William Ockman*, obiit 1732, *æt.* 68; also *Capt. William Ockman*, obiit 1740, *æt.* 70. The arms—*a fess, between 3 crescents, impaling a fess dancette, between 3 balls*.—On a brass plate, an inscription for *William Fyntch*, gent. obiit 1615, who had by *Bennet*, daughter and heir of *Christopher Hunniwood*, gent. 4 sons, *William, Christopher, Thomas*, and *Robert*, and 3 daughters, *Bennet, Mary*, and *Margaret*.—A memorial, in the body of the church, for *Margaret*, wife of *Thomas Jeken*, obiit 1616.—A monument against the north wall for *Edward Pettit*, A. M. vicar of *Sheppardswell* and *Coldred*, who married *Susan*, daughter of *Stephen Pilcher*, by whom he had four children, *John, Mary, Edward*, and *Elizabeth*, the last of whom survived him, obiit June 20, 1709, *æt.* 55.

(e) *Lieger Book of St. Martin's, Dover*, f. 187^b, *Mss. Lambeth*. See *Ducarel's Rep.* p. 26, 27.

(f) *Dec. Script. Thorn*, col. 2163.

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This vicarage was augmented with the yearly sum of 20l. to be paid by the lessee of the great tythes, by *Archbp Juxon*, anno 12 Charles II, and confirmed by another indenture, anno 28 of the same reign.

It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 35l. 7s. 9d. (m)

Archbishop Whitgift in 1584, united this vicarage and the adjoining one of *Shebbertswell*; and *Archbishop Sancroft* in 1680, again consolidated these vicarages, in which state they continue at this time (n).

There was a portion of tythes, as has been already mentioned, payable to the *Abbat and Convent of Langdon*, from certain lands of the manor of *Popeshall* (o); and the same *Abbat*, &c. was entitled to the small tythes of a teneement in this parish, which they held of the *Prior and Convent of Cumbwell*, concerning which there was an agreement between the first-mentioned *Abbat and Convent* and those of *St. Martin's, Dover*, the appropriators of this church, in the year 1227 (p). There are at this time 70 acres of land belonging to *Popeshall*, and 18½ acres to *Newsole*, tythe free, which seem to be the above portion of tythes. There is now another portion of tythes arising from 90 acres of land in this parish, payable to the lords of the manor of *Temple Ewell* adjoining (q).

CHURCH OF COLDRED.

James Aucher was Vicar of *Coldred* in 1582, and likewise of *Shebbertswell*, collated to both by the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, since which his successors have held these two vicarages together to the present time, of whom see a list above, page 8, under *Shebbertswell*. *The Rev. Richard Blackett Dechair* being the present Vicar of both these parishes (r).

(g) *Augtn. off.* box A. 21.

(h) This parsonage is held of the *Archbishop* on a beneficial lease, at the yearly reserved rent of 9l. 6s. 8d. by the *Right Hon. the Earl of Guildford*. There are 20 acres of glebe land belonging to it.

(i) *Stev. Mon.* vol. i, p. 41.

(k) *Viz. Endow. in terr. gleb. p. ann. 2s. 6d.*—*Penf. receipt de Prior de Dover* 4l. *In decim predial & personal. oblat. & al spiritual. profic.* 2l. *Bacon's Liber Regis*, p. 43.

(l) By the King's grant, anno 29 Henry VIII, the *Archbishop* was made subject to the payment of this pension among others. *Kennet's Impr.* p. 257.

(m) *Bacon's Liber Regis*, p. 43.

(n) *Regist. Whitgift*, vol. i, f. 459. *Regist. Sancroft*, f. 384^a, *Lambeth*.

(o) This portion of tythes was valued anno 8 Richard II, at 30s. *Dec. Script.* col. 2163.

(p) *Lieger Book of Dover Priory*, f. 188^b, *Lambeth*.

(q) Concerning which, see the same *Lieger Book*, f. 251^b, *Lambeth*. *Ducarel's Rep.* p. 47.

(r) *Alexander Breton* was Vicar of this parish in K. Henry III.'s reign.—*Stephen de Wycombe* was collated to this vicarage, 3 *Id.* Dec. 1286, anno 15 Edward I.

WHITFIELD,

WHITFIELD.

WHITFIELD, *alias* BEWSFIELD,

IS the next parish *south-eastward* from Coldred. It has been variously called by both these names, both which plainly imply its high and open situation; but the latter, written in *Domesday*, *Bevesfel*, is its proper name, that of *Whitfield* being much more modern, by which it is now however in general called.

The manor of *Norborne* claims *paramount* over great part of this parish.

THE MANOR OF BEWSFIELD.

OFFA, K. of *Mercia*, in the 1st year of his reign, anno 757, gave to *Adelnoth*, *Abbat* of *St. Augustine's Monastery*, near *Canterbury*, the land of two tenancies, which belonged to him in the place called *Bevesfeld*, with the privilege of feeding hogs and cattle in the royal wood, and other liberties mentioned in his charter for that purpose (*s*); after which this land continued in the possession of the monastery, till the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, anno 1080, being the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which record it is thus entered under the general title of *the land of the Church of St. Augustine*:

Oidelard ten de hoc M. un solin & vocat Bevesfel. & ibi ht. 2. car. cu. 10. bord. Val. 6 lib.

Which is: *Oidelard holds of this manor, (viz. Norborne,) one suling, and it is called Bevesfel, and there he has 2 carucates, with 10 borderers. It is worth 6 pounds.*

After which, that part of the above land, which comprehended *this manor of Bewsfeld*, was held of *the Abbat of St. Augustine* by knights service, as half a knight's fee, by the eminent family of *Badlesmere*. *Guncelin de Badlesmere* held this manor as above-mentioned (*t*), and with his brother *Ralph*, accompanied K. Richard I. to the siege of *Acon*, in *Palestine*. Another *Guncelin de Badlesmere* held it in like manner in K. John's reign, and was a *Justice Itinerant*, as was his brother *Giles*, who was slain anno 43 Henry III. The former left issue one son, *Bartholomew*, and two daughters; *Joane*, married to *John de Northwood*, and another to *John de Coningsby* (*u*).

(*s*) *Regist. Abb. Sci. Aug. cart. 358.* And the liberty of taking one goat in the wood called *Snowlyns*, where the King's goats went. *Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1775.*

(*t*) *Book of Knights fees, and Regist. Abb. Sci. Aug.*

(*u*) See more of the *Badlesmeres*, vol. ii. of this history, p. 773.

(*v*) *Phillipott, p. 66.*

(*w*) See more of him, vol. ii. of this history, p. 625.

(*x*) *Phillipott, p. 67.*

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Before his death, he gave this manor *in frank marriage*, with this eldest daughter *Joane*, to *fir John de Northwood*, of *Northwood*, *knt.* (*v*), who was a man of great account in the reigns of K. Edw. I. and II, having served the office of *sheriff* in this county several times, and received *summons to parliament* among the barons of this realm. He died in the 14th year of the latter reign (*w*), and was succeeded in this manor by his grandson *fir Roger de Northwood*, son of his son *fir John*, who died in his life time; which *fir Roger* paid aid for it in the 20th year of K. Edward III, as half a knight's fee, which *John de Northwood* before held in *Bewisfeld*, of *the Abbat of St. Augustine*; after which his descendants continued in the possession of this manor for some length of time, and till it was at length alienated to *Cbelesford*, *alias Chelford* (*x*), from which name it again passed by sale about K. Henry VII.'s reign, to *William Boys*, of *Fredville*, *esq;* who died seised of it in 1508 (*y*), and by his last will gave it to his son *John Boys*, of *Fredville*, *esq;* whose descendant *fir Edward Boys the elder*, of *Nonington*, *knt.* afterwards possessed it, at which time the name of this manor seems to have dropt, and to have been blended in that of the adjoining one of *Linacre Court*, by which name it has ever since been called. He gave it to his second son *Roger Boys*, *esq;* (*z*) whose widow *Anne*, marrying *Mr. John Pelter*, intitled him to it during her life (*a*), and he enjoyed it in 1629; after her death it descended to her only son and heir *Mr. Edward Boys*, who about the year 1644, conveyed it by sale to *Herbert Nowell*, *esq;* and he in 1691 alienated it to *John Day*, who sold it about the year 1704 to *Roger Laming*, of *Wye*, and he in 1717 parted with it to *Hercules Baker*, of *Deal*, *esq;* (*b*) whose daughter *Sarah* carried it in marriage to *Thomas Barrett*, of *Lee* in *Ickham*, *esq;* whose third wife she was, and died without issue in 1734, as did *Mr. Barrett* in 1757, possessed of this manor, leaving it *in jointure* to his fourth wife *Katherine*, daughter, and at length sole heir of *Humphry Pudner*, *esq;* who died in 1785, on which it descended to their only son *Thomas Barrett*, now of *Lee* in *Ickham*, *esq;* who is the present possessor of it (*c*).

(*y*) *Will, Prerog. off. Cant.*

(*z*) He married *Anne Rowe*, re-married as above-mentioned to *John Pelter*, by whom he had *Edward*, and three daughters.

(*a*) Court rolls of the manor, from which the following account is taken.

(*b*) He was a Captain in the Royal Navy, and served twice in parliament for the *Town and Port of Hythe*.

(*c*) See more of him, vol. iii. of this history, p. 695.

LINACRE

WHITFIELD.

LINACRE MANOR,

or *Linacre Court*, as it is usually called, in which the manor of *Bewsfeld* is now merged, lies in the south-west part of this parish, adjoining to *Coldred* and *River*, and was the other part of that land given to *St. Augustine's Monastery*, and described in *Domesday* as above-mentioned, being held by knights service of the *Abbat*, as half a knight's fee (*d*), by the family of *Criol*, one of whom, *William de Criol*, as appears by the Book of Knights fees in the Exchequer, held it as such in the reign of K. Edward I; but it did not long afterwards remain with them, for *John de Malmains*, of *Hoo*, held it in the next reign of K. Edward II; his son *John* left an only daughter and heir, who carried it in marriage to *John Monyn*, and he in her right paid aid for it in the 20th year of K. Edward III, as half a knight's fee, which the heirs of *Nicholas Criol*, of *Sholdon*, held at *Lenacre* of the said *Abbat*. After this, it continued but a small time in the name of *Monyn*, for in the 49th year of that reign, *John Solley* is entered in the register of the abbey, as holding this manor of the *Abbat* by knights service. How long it remained in his descendants I have not found, only that it was at length alienated to *Cbelesford*, alias *Cbelford*, from which name it passed, with the manor of *Bewsfeld* as above related, by sale, about K. Henry VII.'s reign, to *William Boys*, of *Fredville*, *esq*; who died possessed of both these manors in 1508 (*e*). His descendant *sir Edward Boys the elder*, of *Nonington*, *knt*, gave it to his second son *Roger Boys*, *esq*; at which time, though he was possessed of it likewise, I find no further mention of the manor of *Bewsfeld*, which at that time and afterwards seems to have been blended with this of *Linacre*, and to have been known by that name only. *Roger Boys*, *esq*; left his widow *Anne* surviving, who remarrying with *Mr. John Pelter*, intitled him to it during her life, after which it descended to her only son and heir *Mr. Edward Boys*, who about the year 1644 conveyed this manor by sale to *Herbert Nowell*, *esq*; since which it has passed in the like chain of owner-

(*d*) Philipott, p. 66, says, this manor gave both seat and surname to a family so called, and from whom *Linacre*, that composed the *Latin* grammar in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, was lineally extracted; but that this name was expired before the end of K. Edward III; but the records above quoted prove the contrary of this. See more of the *Linacres*, vol. ii. of this history, p. 556; vol. iii, p. 202.

(*e*) Will, Prerog. off. Cant.

(*f*) Rot. cart. ejus an. N. 6. Tan. Mon. p. 220.

(*g*) K. Edward VI. in his first year demised to *sir Thomas Cheney*, *knt*. treasurer of his housho'd, the scite and capital messuage of his manor of *Little Pysyng*, and all these lands,

BEWSEBOROUGH HUNDRED.

ship as the manor of *Bewsfeld* described above, down to *Thomas Barrett*, of *Lee*, in *Ickham*, *esq*; who is the present owner of this manor of *Linacre*, in which that of *Bewsfeld* is included.

A Court Baron is held for this manor.

A fee-farm rent of 3s. 4d. is paid yearly to the crown for it.

THE MANOR OF WHITFIELD, with THE MANOR OF LITTLE PISING, and THE LANDS OF PINHAM,

was in the reign of K. Henry III. in the hands of the crown, in the 13th year of which, that eminent man, *Hubert de Burgh*, *Earl of Kent and Chief Justice of England*, had a grant of it, among others, to him and his heirs, with licence to give or assign it to whomever he would, either to a religious house or otherwise; not long after which, he appears to have settled this manor, with an estate in this parish, called *Little Pising*, with their appurtenances, on the hospital of *St. Mary*, in *Dover*, afterwards called *the Maison Dieu*, then lately founded by him; after which, in the 14th year of the next reign of K. Edward I, the King granted a charter of free warren to the Master and Brethren of this hospital, and their successors, for their demesne lands in *Wbytsfeld* and *Coldred* adjoining (*f*); and on the aid levied in the 20th year of K. Edward III, the Master of this hospital and the *Abbat of St. Radigund*, near *Dover*, answered for one knight's fee at *Pysyng*, of which the aforesaid Master held the third part of *John Champayne*, and he again of *John de St. John*, which third part seems to be the estate above-mentioned, called *Little Pising*. After which, this manor and estate continued part of the revenues of this hospital, till K. Henry VIII.'s reign, when on the suppression of it they came into the King's hands, where the fee of them staid (*g*), till K. Edward VI, by his indenture, in his 2d year, granted the manors of *Whitfield* and *Little Pysyng*, late belonging to the above hospital, to *sir Thomas Heneage*, *knt*. and *William Lord Willoughby*, to hold in capite by knights service (*b*). They seem to have sold their joint interest in them to *James Hales*, whose heirs

meadows, &c. called the demesne lands of the said manor, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, late in the occupation of *Thomas Warren*, situate and lying in *Little Pysyng*, late belonging to the hospital of the *Maison Dieu*, in *Dover*, to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 53s. 4d. &c. Inrolm. Augtn. off.

(*b*) Augtn. off. box, Kent, G. 4. Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 7.—Anno 1 Elizabeth, *Thomas Shirley* appears by the *Escheat* rolls to have alienated the sixth part of the manor of *Whitfield* and *Little Pysyng*, in the parishes of *Bewsfeld*, *River*, and *Guston*, to *Robert Fynet*.

possessed

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possessed them at the latter end of the reign of Q. Elizabeth, after which I find no more of the manor of *Whitfield*, but that the manor of *Little Pysing* passed by sale into the family of *Monins*, of *Waldersbare*, in which it continued down to *sir Edward Monins, bart.* who died seized of it in 1663, leaving *Elizabeth* his wife, surviving, who held it *in jointure* at her death in 1703, after which *his heirs and trustees* joined in the sale of it, together with other lands at *Pinbam*, in this parish, to *sir Henry Furnese*, afterwards of *Waldersbare, bart.* who died possessed of it in 1712, after which his granddaughter *Catherine, Countess of Rockingham*, became possessed of this manor of *Little Pysing* in her own right, and of the lands at *Pinbam*, jointly with her two sisters, as *coheirs* of their father, in equal shares *in coparcenary in tail general (i)*. She carried her interest in these estates in marriage to her husband *Lewis, Earl of Rockingham*, who with her in 1736, suffered a recovery of their third part of the lands at *Pinbam*, which on a partition of the *Furnese* estates between the three sisters, anno 9 Geo. II, were wholly allotted to the *Countess of Rockingham (k)*, who survived her husband, and afterwards remarried with *Francis, Earl of Guildford*, and dying in 1766, without issue, devised this manor and lands above-mentioned, to the latter, who survived her. He died possessed of them in 1790, and was succeeded in them by his eldest son and heir *Frederick, Earl of Guildford* and knight of the garter, since whose death in 1792, his eldest son, the present Right Honourable *George Augustus, Earl of Guildford*, is become entitled to them, and remains the present possessor of them (l).

PRESENT STATE OF WHITFIELD.

THIS parish is very small, being very narrow from east to west. The village, called *Whitfield Street*, having the church in it, is situated at the south-east bounds, at a small distance from which, south-westward, is another hamlet, called

(i) See above, under *Coldred*, p. 9, (l), for a more particular account of the descent of the *Furnese* estates.

(k) In the schedule of these estates, annexed to the above writ of partition, the messuage at *Pynam*, in *Whitfield*, is said to consist of 63 acres, at the yearly rent of 26l. 10s. and the demesne lands of the manor of *Pysing*, of 200 acres, of the yearly value of 70l.

(l) See more of this family below, under *Waldersbare*.

(m) This estate formerly belonged to *Denerw*, who gave it to *Brett*, of *Spring Grove*, and *Robinson*, who jointly conveyed it to *Mr. Peter Feñor*, of *Dover*, the present owner of it. This estate consists of 140 acres of land, and pays quitrent to the manor of *Linacre*.

(n) The hamlet of *Pinbam* consists of three small farms,

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

Lower Whitfield, where is a farm belonging to *Peter Feñor*, of *Dover*, esq; (m) and at the western bounds, in a dell, *Hazling Wood*. At the northern bounds is the hamlet of *Pinbam (n)*.

This parish is situated on very high ground, in an open uninclosed country, the soil of which, though in general it is very light and chalky, yet there are some few stripes of deep ground more fertile than the rest.

It is a very unfrequented place, having nothing further worth notice in it.

There is no fair.

CHARITIES.

THERE was given by a person unknown, for the use of the poor not having relief, land, now vested in *Redman Jones*, of the annual produce of 10s.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THIS parish is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Dover*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Peter*, consists of a small nave and two chancels, having one bell in it, but there is no steeple (o).

This church was antiently appendant to the manor, and as such was given to *St. Augustine's Abbey* in 757, by *K. Offa (p)*; after which the Abbat and Convent, in the year 1221, anno 6 Henry III, granted the right, which they had in this church, to *John*, then Abbat, and the Convent of *Combwell (q)*, to hold in perpetual alms by fealty, and the yearly pension of 10s. but it was at the same time agreed, that the latter should not exact the tythes of sheaves, arising from 25 acres of *Napusburst*, which the Abbat and Convent of *St. Augustine* had sometime granted to *Thomas de Newsfole*, but that the church of *Bewesfield* should enjoy the small tythes of the above lands for the ecclesiastical service, which it should perform to the tenants of *St. Augustine*, who inhabited there, and this, by the liberal concession of the Abbat and Convent of *St. Augustine*; at the time of making

one of which being freehold, containing 70 acres, lies partly in *Guston*.—Another of the farms, larger than the above, of the rent of about 40l. per annum, belongs to *Mr. Richard Wood*, of *Mongeham*.

(o) *Kilburne* and *Harris* say, this church was dedicated to *St. Peter*; but *Bacon*, in his *Liber Regis*, says, it was dedicated to *St. Mary*.

The church is a wretched mean building. The roof is supported by a most uncouth pillar in the middle, so strangely as to prevent, I think, all description of it. There are no monuments in it, nor any thing further worthy notice.

(p) See above, p. 14.

(q) See an account of this priory, vol. iii. of this history, p. 39.

which

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which grant, in the chapter-house of that monastery, *John the Abbat of Combwell* made his oath of fealty to the true observance of it (r); upon which, though this church became appropriated to the *Abbat and Convent of Combwell*, yet there does not seem to have been a vicarage endowed in it till the year 1441, anno 20 Hen. VI, when a composition was made by *Archbp Chicheley*, between the *Abbat and Convent*, appropriators of this church, and *William Gedyng*, perpetual vicar of it, on account of the portion of the vicar, and the pensions belonging to this church (s). In which state this appropriation and vicarage continued till the final dissolution of the *Priory of Combwell*, for so it was then esteemed (t), in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when an act passing for the suppression of all such religious houses, under the clear yearly value of 200l. this priory was surrendered that year with all its lands and possessions, to the use of the King and his heirs for ever; but they did not remain long in the hands of the crown, for the King, by his indenture, in his 29th year, granted the site of the priory, with all its lands and possessions, in which this appropriation and advowson of the vicarage of *Beausfield, alias Whitfield*, was included, to *Thomas Culpeper, esq;* to hold in capite (u), who before the 34th of that reign passed them back again to the crown (v), whence they were immediately afterwards granted to *sir John Gage, knt.* comptroller of the King's household (w), to hold in like manner (x); and he next year exchanged them both, among other premises, with the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, for the confirmation of which an act passed anno 35 Henry VIII (y), since which they have continued parcel of the possessions of the see of *Canterbury*, his Grace the *Archbishop* being at this time intitled to them (z).

This church has been for many years esteemed only as a curacy, to which the *Archbishop* nominates; for *Henry Hannington*, vicar of it, at the instance of *Archbp Abbot*, by deed, June

(r) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1878-1941-1956. Regist. Abb. Sci. Aug. cart. 254-518. The *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine* received a pension of 10s. from this church, which pension they reserved as a mark of feignory the same as a ferme, when they granted it to the *Priory of Combwell*. Dec. Script. ibid. col. 1892.

(s) Regist. Chichele, pars prima, f. 236^{ab}, in Lambeth Library.

(t) Tanner says, it was at first founded as an abbey, but on account of the great charge of supporting an abbat, and its slender revenues, it was degraded to a priory. Tan. Mon. p. xxvii.

(u) Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 2.

(v) Rot. Esch. anno 34 Hen. VIII.

(w) See an account of him in vol. iii. of this history, p. 40 (i).

(x) See ibid. (k), and Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 3.

(y) Bundle of Certiorari, N. 55, in the Rolls chapel,

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26, 1613, renounced all the right, title, and interest, that he had by virtue of the endowment or composition made in the time of *Archbishop Chichele*, between the then vicar of this church and the *Prior and Convent of Combwell* (a).

This church was valued, anno 8 Richard II, at 12l. and the vicarage at 4l. which on account of its smallness was not taxed to the tenth (b); the latter is valued in the King's books at 5l. 18s. 8d. (c) In 1588, here were 82 communicants, and it was valued at 15l. only. In 1640, it was valued at 45l. It was augmented by *Archbishop Juxon*, in compliance with the King's letters mandatory in 1661, with 20l. per annum, to be paid by the lessee of the parsonage; and farther confirmed by indenture, anno 28 Charles II. It is now a discharged living of the yearly certified value of 26l. (d) There was a payment to the Parson of *Bewsfeld*, payable yearly out of the lands of the *Abbat and Convent of St. Radigund*, which was granted to the *Archbishop* anno 29 Henry VIII. (e)

CHURCH OF WHITFIELD.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	VICARS.
<i>Abbat & Convent of Comberwell.</i>	<i>William Gedyng</i> , in 1441.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Wm Watts</i> , June 23, 1565, refig. 1591.
	<i>Richard Pickeringe</i> , May 22, 1591, obt. 1601.
	<i>Wm Pulley</i> , A. M. Mar. 23, 1601, refig. 1603.
	<i>William Tye</i> , A. M. Sept. 19, 1603.
	<i>Rob. Richards</i> , A. M. Aug. 5, 1608, obt. 1608.
	<i>David Dee</i> , A. M. Oct. 21, 1608, refig. 1610.
	<i>Hen. Hannington</i> , A. B. June 23, 1610, obt. Mar. 1644.

being an act for the confirmation of an exchange of lands, made between the *Archbishop*, *sir John Gage*, and *Thomas Culpeper*.

(z) This parsonage is held of the *Archbishop*, on a beneficial lease. In 1643, *Samuel Gilpin, gent.* held it, at the yearly rent of 1l. 6s. 8d. *Thomas Barrett, of Lee, esq;* is the present lessee.

(a) Reg. Abbot, pars 1, f. 397, in Lambeth Library.

(b) Dec. Script. col. 2163.

(c) Viz. Endow. in decim prædial per ann. 2l. in decim personal & oblat. 10s. pens rec. de Prior de Cumberwell 3l. 6s. 8d. pens rec. de Prior de S. Radig. 2s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 32.

(d) This formerly paid 12s. tenths to the crown receiver, but being certified to be only of the value of 26l. It is now discharged of first fruits and tenths. Bacon, ibid.

(e) Augtn. off. Kent, box A. 21.

WHITFIELD.

----- Bonny, in 1662.
 James Burvil, from 1679 to
 1692.
 Thomas Mander, from 1697
 to 1703.
 (f) Francis D'Atb, A. M.
 1753, obt. Jan. 29, 1784.
 (g) Thomas Delanoy, A. M.
 1784, refig. 1788.
 Wm Tournay, A. M. 1788,
 refig. April 1792.
 Sir Henry Pix Heyman, bart.
 Apr. 1792. Present Vicar.

WEST LANGDON.

THE next parish northward is *West Langdon*, which takes its name from the long down or ridge of hills on which it is situated; and to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of *East Langdon*, in the hundred of *Corniloe* (b). The manors of *Norborne* and *East Langdon* claim over some parts of this parish.

THE MANOR and ABBEY OF WEST LANGDON.

THE manor of *West Langdon* was antiently part of those lands which made up the barony of *Averanches*, alias *Folkestone* (i), of which it was antiently held by the service of one knight's fee and ward to the castle of *Dover*, by the family of *Auberville*, or *De Albrincis*, as they were written in *Latin* deeds, whose capital seat was at *Westenhanger* in this county (k); one of them, *for William de Auberville, senior*, resided there in K. Richard I.'s reign, and held this manor as above-mentioned; and having in the fourth

(f) See *Knotton*.

(g) He resigned this vicarage for the Rectory of *East Langdon*, with the Curacy of *Guston*.

(b) It is sometimes written in old records, *Monken Langdon*, from the monastery situated within it.

(i) See more of this barony, vol. iii. of this hist. p. 370.

(k) See *ibid.* p. 323.

(l) See carta foundationis in Bod. Cat. Mss. Oxford, 191, 209; among which is likewise a register of this abbey, 226: and in the King's Remembrancer's office is a ledger book of this priory. Among the records in the Tower, are several relating to the *Abbey of Langdon*, of the years 16 Edw. II, 17 Edw. II, m. 27—19 Edw. II, m. 23—all *pro Abbate de Langdon*. In the 19th year of that reign, *Edward, Earl of Chester*, the King's eldest son, guardian of the kingdom of *England*, and the King's *locum tenens* in it, was here at *Langdon*, on August 3. Rot. ejus an.

(m) In the charter of *Inspeximus*, he styles *William de Auberville* his knight, *i. e.* one who held of him by knights service. See *Dugd. Mon.* vol. ii, p. 622, 623. *Tan. Mon.* p. 219. *Hugh de Auberville* the founder's son, and *for William* son of this *Hugh*, were good benefactors to this abbey; which last *for William* left an only daughter and heir *Jeanne*, married to *Nicholas de Criol*, eldest son of

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year of it, anno 1192, founded within this manor an abbey of *White Canons* of the *Premenstratensian* order, brought hither from *Leyston* in the co. of *Suffolk*, in honor of the *B. V. Mary* and *St. Thomas the Martyr of Canterbury*, he gave this manor, among other lands, as an endowment to it in *pure and perpetual alms*, free from all secular service and payment (l), which foundation and gift was afterwards confirmed by *Simon de Auberville*, or *Albrincis* (m); and in the 30th year of K. Edward I, by *for Nicholas de Criol, knt.* great-grandson of the founder above-mentioned (n).

But whether the endowment of this abbey was not sufficient for its maintenance as such, so that being unable to support the expence and dignity of an *abbat*, it seems at times to have discontinued the election of one, and to have remained contented under the government of a *prior*, as the head of it, and frequently to have been under the estimation of a *priory*, (as appears by many deeds and instruments at different times relating to it,) in like manner as many other religious houses elsewhere, in which state it continued till the final dissolution of it in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when the *abbat* (for so he is styled in the instrument of *surrender*) and religious of this monastery, foreseeing the impending storm to crush them, and knowing themselves culpable of many irregularities, and being besides so artfully managed by the King's commissioners, that they desired to leave their profession and habit, and to give up their house and possessions to the King, as their founder and patron, on Nov. 13, that year, voluntarily *surrendered* both into his hands (o), which *surrender* was confirmed by the act

Destram, constable of *Dover Castle*. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 323. Which marriage and inheritance brought this abbey from that time under the *patrouage* and *protection* of the family of *Criol*. Philipott, p. 210.

(n) *Dugd. Bar.* vol. i, p. 770. *Walter, Archbp of Canterbury*, granted his licence to the *Canons* of this house, to serve in the churches of *Langdon, Oxney, Walmers*, and *Ledene*, and the *Chapel of Newesle*. Appendix to *Gibson's Eccles. Code*, p. 44.

(o) *Tan. Mon.* præf. p. xxxvii. *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xiv, p. 555. The instrument of its *surrender* is still remaining in the *Augm.* office, and is as follows:

Omnibus Xti fidelibus, etc. William Sayer, Abbat of the Monastery or Priory of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Thomas the Martyr of Langdon and the Convent of the same place, of the order of Premenstratensis. We being assembled in our chapter, and considering the state of our house, and the small revenues belonging to it, and the great and heavy debt which oppresses and overwhelms us; therefore we weighing these matters, which can have no earthly remedy, have by the King's permission, (of whose foundation the said Priory now exists.) consented that this Priory shall be totally annihilated in spirituals, as well as temporals: and we do give and grant to the said King, founder and patron of the said Monastery, all ma-

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of parliament which passed afterwards in the same year, by which all religious houses, which were not above the *clear yearly value of 200l.* were suppressed, and this act not only gave those to the King, but all such as within one year next before had been given up to him or otherwise dissolved, this house being at that time of the *clear yearly value of 47l. 6s. 10d.* and of the *gross revenue of 56l. 6s. 9d.*

ABBATS OF LANGDON.

- RICHARD, in the time of *Archbp Hubert.*
- JOHN.
- ROBERT.
- WILLIAM, in the time likewise of *the same Archbishop.*
- WILLIAM, in the time of *Archbp Boniface.*

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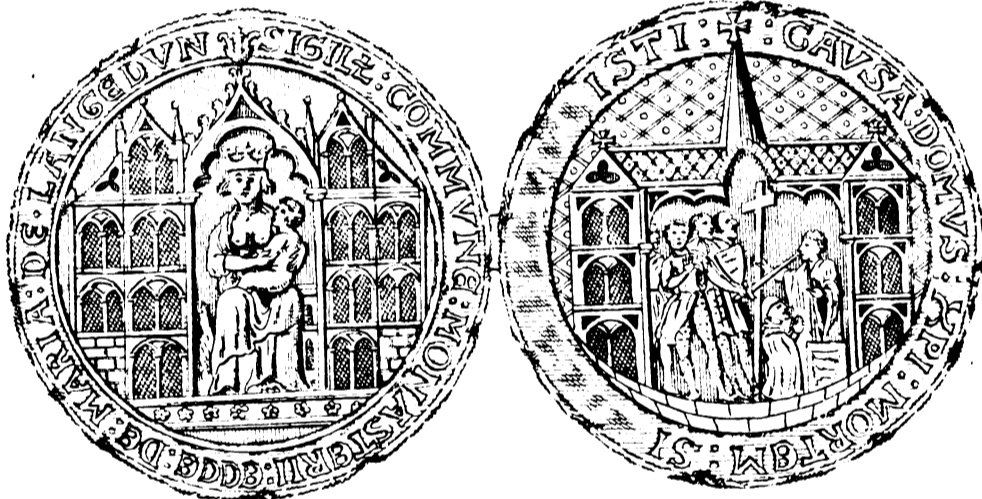
After a long interval, JOHN KENTWELL, to whom succeeded JOHN BRONDYCH, elected about the year 1473. WILLIAM WAYNFLETE occurs in 1482 and 1488.

RICHARD CALEY, anno 1494 and 1500, in whose time there were 10 religious in this convent.

JOHN YORK, before the year 1536, who was soon after succeeded by

WILLIAM SAYER, *the last Abbat*, who with 10 monks, surrendered this abbey into the King's hands (p).

The arms of the abbey were—*Azure, 2 croziers in saltier argent, the dexter crook or, the sinister, sable.*



The Seal of the Abbey of West Langdon.

After the surrendry of this monastery, the manor of *West Langdon*, with the site of the abbey, and other lands and possessions belonging to it, remained in the hands of the crown, till the King, by his indenture, dated the last day of November, in his 29th year, granted the whole of them, *excepting the advowsons of churches, and made subject to a payment to the curate of West Langdon, and another for ward to Dover Castle, and sundry other payments and outgoings to Thomas, Archbp of Canterbury (q),*

riors, lordships, rents, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and all other revenues and possessions whatsoever, &c. to the said Priory belonging within the realm of England, without any concealment or deceit, to be by him disposed of at his will and pleasure. Signed in our Chapter House, this 16th November, in the year, &c. 1535, and in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII. Recog. coram Thomas Beydell, uno cler. Cancell'o die et anno supradicit. March 20th, anno 28 Henry VIII, the Abbat had the grant of an annuity of 7l. sterling. Augtn. off.

who not long afterwards exchanged this manor, the scite of the monastery, and all the lands and tenements in this parish belonging to it, again with the crown, where the fee of them remained, till Q. Elizabeth in her 33d year granted this estate to *Samuel Thornbill, of London, esq; (r)* in whose descendants it continued, till it was at length alienated to *Master, of the adjoining parish of East Langdon, and from that name again about the beginning of Q. Anne's reign to Henry Furnese, of London, esq; (s)* who

(p) See Willis's *Mitred Abbeys*, vol. ii, p. 101. Tanner, in his *Monasticon*, p. 219, says, there were only eight monks in it at the time of the surrender.

(q) Augtn. off. box, Kent, A. 21.

(r) Philipott, p. 210. See a further account of the *Thornbills*, under *Wye*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 170.

(s) He was the son of *George Furnese*, brother of *sr Henry Furnese, of Waldershare, bart.* See more of him, under *Waldershare*, below.

passed

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passed it away by sale to *Coke*, and he devised it by will to his brother, *Edward Coke*, afterwards of *Canterbury*, *esq*., who died possessed of in 1773, and by his last will devised his farm and lands, called *Langdon Abbey*, with the manor of *Langdon*, and all lands, tythes, and appurtenances, bought by his brother as aforesaid, to *Lewis Cage, junior*, *esq*.; son of *Lewis Cage*, of *Bersted*, *esq*.; by *Annette*, his second daughter and coheir (*t*), and he is at this time the possessor of this estate.

A *Court Baron* is held for this manor.

PRESENT STATE OF WEST LANGDON.

THIS parish is but small, containing about 600 acres; the church which is in ruins, with about twelve houses, forming the village, stand round a green of about an acre in compass, in the middle of the parish. About a quarter of a mile eastward from which are situated the ruins of *the Abbey*, and the house called *the Abbey farm*, which latter was modernized and new fronted with brick by the *Thornbills*; but it appears now to be again falling to decay.

It is situated, like the rest of the neighbouring parishes, mostly open and uninclosed, having no wood, and but little shelter within it; the soil is like that of the adjoining parish of *Whitfield*, chalky and but poor. It has nothing further worth notice in it. There are no *parochial charities*.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

WEST LANGDON is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which was dedicated to *St. Mary*, has been long in a ruined state. In 1660, *sir Thomas Peyton*, of *Knolton*, *bart.* had a design to repair it, for which purpose he provided a quantity of timber, but in the night the country people stole the whole of it away, and besides took away the pulpit, pews, &c. which had been left standing, out of the church; in which *dilapidated*

(*t*) *Edward Coke, esq*.; was descended of a younger branch of that family, seated at *Heliam* in the co. of *Norfolk*; he married *Catherine*, daughter of *sir Thomas Hales*, of *Bekeborne*, *bart.* by whom he had a son, who died a youth, and two daughters his coheirs, viz. *Mary* married to *sir William Lynch*, of *Groves* in this co. K. B. privy counsellor, and *Envoy extraordinary* to the Court of *Turin*, who died in 1785, without issue, leaving her surviving; and *Annette*, second daughter and coheir, who married *Lewis Cage*, of *Bersted*, *esq*.; above-mentioned, by whom she has had four sons and one daughter; of the former, *Lewis* the eldest son, is the present possessor of this

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situation it still continues, having never since been repaired (*u*).

The church of *West Langdon* was antiently *appendant* to the manor, and as such was of the patronage of the *Abbat and Convent of West Langdon*, to which it was *appropriated*, and continued so till the *dissolution* of it in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when this church, with the manor, among the rest of the possessions of the abbey, was granted anno 29 of that reign to the *Archbishop*, who, though he not long afterwards *exchanged* the manor again with the crown, retained this church, among others, in his possession, and it has continued ever since in the patronage of his successors, *bis Grace the Archbishop* being the *present patron* of it.

This church was *valued* anno 1384, 8 Rich. II, at 6l. 13s. 4d. (*v*) It is *valued* in the King's books at 6l. 13s. 4d. but since the *dissolution* of the abbey it has been esteemed only as a *curacy*, to which the *Archbishop* nominates, and is now of the *clear yearly value* of 16l.

The demesnes of the abbey are *exempt* from the payment of *great tythes*, but they are charged with the payment of 6l. yearly to the Curate.

This curacy has been *augmented* by the Governors of Q. Anne's bounty, with the money from which, a small farm of about 30l. *per annum*, lying in *this parish*, *Guston*, and *Little Mongebam*, was purchased for the *augmentation* of the vicarages of the parishes of *West Langdon* and *Guston*, by *Mr. Quiteville*, for the sum of 800 guineas, 40l. of which he himself was the donor of.

There are three acres of *glebe*, but no *vicarage house*.

CHURCH OF WEST LANGDON.

THE Rectors of the adjoining parish of *East Langdon* have been for a long time past successively nominated by the several *Archbishops of Canterbury* to this curacy, whose names may be seen under the description of that parish, *Thomas Delaney*, A. M. Rector of *East Langdon*, being the *present Curate of West Langdon*, nominated to it by *bis Grace the Archbishop*, in 1788.

manor. He married in 1791 one of the daughters of the late *sir Brook Bridges*, of *Goodnestone*, *bart.* deceased. See more of the *Cages*, under *Bersted*, in vol. ii. of this history, p. 487.

(*u*) The ruins of the church consist of a nave and chancel tolerably entire, excepting the roof. In the chancel, is a grave-stone, now covered with rubbish, for *sir Timothy Thornbill*, *knt.* once owner of this abbey; and there is one in the nave, for *Robert Dunkin*, formerly tenant of the abbey; the date *obliterated*.

(*v*) Dec. Script. col. Thorn, 2163.

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G U S T O N

IS the next parish south-eastward from West Langdon, being written in *Domesday*, *Gociston*, and in other records both *Gouceston* and *Gusleton*.

There is a *borsholder* for the borough of *Guston*, chosen at the *Court Leet of Dover Priory*, which court claims *paramount* over that district (u).

The manor of *Ripple* claims likewise over part of this parish, as does the manor of *East Langdon*, both once belonging to the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, who were possessed likewise of

THE MANOR OF GUSTON,

which they held as a *Prebend* in the church of *St. Martin*, in *Dover*; but it does not seem to have been given to them till after the taking of the survey of *Domesday*, in 1080 (x); for it is thus entered in that record, under the general title of *the possessions of the Canons of St. Martin of Dover*:

In Gocistone ten Ulric 1. jug. & ibi ht 2. villos & 1. bord. cu. 1. car. ad hanc tram ptin. 25. acr træ in Corneli bund. & ibi sunt 5. bord cu dim car. Int tot val 20. sol. T. R. E. 10. sol Elric tenuit in pbenda.

Which is: *In Gocistone, Ulric holds 1 yoke, and there he has 2 villeins, and 1 borderer, with 1 carucate. To this land there belong 25 acres of land in Corneli hundred, and there are 5 borderers with half a carucate. In the whole it is worth 20 shillings. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor 10 shillings. Elric held it as a Prebend.*

It was not long after this, that this *Prebend* was given to *St. Augustine's Monastery*, and in 1179, anno 24 Henry II, the *Abbat* procured a bull from the Pope to confirm it to them (y), and his successors afterwards obtained several others from the future Popes, for the like purpose (z).

In the 7th year of K. Edward II, anno 1313, in the *Iter of H. de Stanton and his sociates*, Jus-

(u) It appears by the Registers of *St. Augustine's Abbey*, that *Guston* was in part one of the *tenantries* of *Ripple* manor, and that a court of it might be held here.

(x) In the time of K. Edward the Confessor these *Prebends* were all held in common by the Canons; but they were divided into separate *Prebends* by the *Bishop of Baieux*.

(y) Dec. Script. col. 2255.

(z) Urban III, anno 1185, by his bull inhibited this *Prebend* to be secularized, or to be applied to any other use than what it was allotted to. Dec. Script. col. 1838.—In 1188, Celestine III. confirmed this *Prebend* to the cloathing of the monks. Col. 1839, 2257.—In 1191, the *Abbat* had another bull for it. Col. 2257.—In 1220 and 1229, they obtained two more bulls for the confirmation of this *Prebend*

Itin. the *Abbat* was summoned by *quo warranto* concerning certain liberties therein mentioned, which he claimed in this manor of *Goncistone*, among others, and *view of frank pledge*, and all belonging to it, and *weif* within the same, and the *Abbat* pleaded the grants and confirmations of them by divers of the King's predecessors, and that they had been allowed in the last *Iter* of *J. de Berewick and bis sociates*, *Justices Itinerant* in this county; and he further pleaded, that K. Edward II, in his 6th year, had fully confirmed the same (a). After which, the rolls of the last *Iter* of *J. de Berewick* as aforesaid being inspected, it was found that all the liberties then claimed by allowance of that *Iter*, were allowed in it; upon which every part of the same was allowed by *H. de Stanton and bis sociates* as above-mentioned (b). After which, K. Edward III, by his charter of *inspeximus* in his 36th year, confirmed to the *Abbat and Convent* all their manors and possessions given by former Kings; and by another the several grants, liberties, and confirmations made by his predecessors, among which were those above-mentioned (c); and K. Henry VI. likewise confirmed the same (d).

In K. Richard II.'s reign, the *Abbat's temporalities* at *Gonstone*, in the receipt of the *Chamberlain*, were valued at 4l. 10s. 6d. (e) and the measurement of their lands was 109 acres of pasture (f).

In which state this manor continued, together with

THE MANOR OF FRITH,

now usually called *the Fright*, from its heathy situation in the south-east part of this parish, adjoining to *Buckland* and *Charlton*, which was likewise part of the antient possessions of the same *Canons of St. Martin's*, in *Dover*, till the final dissolution of that *priory* in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when it was suppressed by the act which passed that year, as being under the clear yearly value of 200l. and given up, together with all its lands and possessions, to the use of the King and his heirs for ever; but this manor

to them. Col. 2259, 2261; and in the year 1233, anno 18 Henry III, Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, confirmed this *Prebend of Guffeton*, to be retained by the *Abbat and Convent* to their own proper uses peaceably for ever. Col. 1384. Regist. Abb. Sci. Aug. cart. 37, and 75.

(a) Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 3.

(b) Dec. Script. col. 2015 to 2018. See a more ample account of the above, in vol. ii. of this history, under *Lebam*, p. 429.

(c) Dec. Script. col. 2132, et seq.

(d) Rot. Cart. ab an. 1, usq; 20, N. 11.

(e) Dec. Script. col. 2163.

(f) Ibid. col. 2203. Regist. Abbæ Sci. Aug.

GUSTON.

or *Prebend of Guston*, and *that of Frith*, did not remain long in the hands of the crown, for the King, by his indenture dated the last day of November, in his 29th year, granted them both, with the scite of the *priory* and other possessions late belonging to it, in exchange to the *Archbp of Canterbury* and his successors for ever, in which situation these manors both continue, his Grace the *Archbishop* being at this time entitled to the inheritance of them (g).

There are no Courts held for these manors, nor have they any manerial rights, the manor of *Dover Priory* claiming such rights over them.

PRESENT STATE OF GUSTON.

THIS small parish is very obscure, and but little known. It lies, as well as those last described, among the high range of hills which extend as far as the sea. From hence the country is alike, much open and uninclosed, and the land very chalky and poor, great part of it being much covered with furze and heath. The village, with the church, is situated in the northern part of it. There is nothing worth further notice in it.

CHARITIES.

THERE was given, by a person unknown, to the use of the poor of this parish, half an acre

(g) In 1643, *for William Abetson, kn.* was lessee of the manor of *Guston*, at the yearly rent of 12l. 4s. The family of *Master*, of *East Langdon*, were afterwards lessees of it, from whom the lease of it passed to the *Furneses*, at which time the manor and parsonage of *Guston*, late held in lease by the *Masters* of the *Archbishop*, were valued at 100l. per annum, the yearly rent paid to the *Archbishop* being 15l. and to the vicar 30s. From the *Furneses* their interest in this manor and parsonage passed in like manner as the rest of their leasehold estates in this county, to the *Countess of Guildford*, who, at her death in 1766, gave her interest in them to her second surviving husband, *Francis, Earl of Guildford*, whose eldest surviving grandson, *George Augustus, Earl of Guildford*, is now lessee of this manor and parsonage.

As to the manor of *Frith*; in 1643 *Anne Craford, widow*, was lessee of it on a beneficial lease from the *Archbishop*, at the yearly rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. as was *Maurice Abbot, esq;* of *Frith Tythes*, with other lands, at the yearly rent of 17l. 3s. 11d. Both these leases came afterwards into the *Furnese family*, whence they have passed in like manner as the lease of *Guston* above-mentioned, to the *Right Hon. the Earl of Guildford*, the present lessee of them.

(i) The following are the particulars of the will of *Edward Prescott*, of this parish, one of the same family, which are inserted to shew the bequests made to parish churches in conformity to the religion of former times. By his will, in 1482, he ordered his body to be buried in the churchyard of *Guston*, behind the high altar, and devised 4l. to the buying of a cup for the church—A cow to the maintenance of a taper of wax of 4lb. to burn perpetually before the sacrament at the high altar—A cow to the maintaining of a taper of wax of 4lb. to burn before the sepulchre of our

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of land, now vested in *Samuel Prescott*, of the annual value of three shillings (i).

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

GUSTON is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Dover*. The church, which is exempted from the *Archdeacon*, is dedicated to *St. Martin*, and consists of only one isle and a chancel, having neither tower nor steeple, nor any monument or thing worth notice in it.

This church was part of the antient possessions of the *Priory of St. Martin*, in *Dover*, to which it was appropriated by *Edmund, Archbp of Canterbury*, by his ordinance, dated at *Wingham* 5 Kal. Mart. in the year 1239, anno 24 Henry III, with a reserve of eight marks to the vicar for his portion, which was confirmed by *Pope Gregory*, in the 7th year of his pontificate (k), and in the 8th year of *K. Richard II*. It was valued at 10l. among the temporalities of the *priory* (l), on the dissolution of which, in the 27th year of *K. Henry VIII*, the appropriation of this church, with the advowson of the vicarage, came into the King's hands, and was granted as above-mentioned, with the other possessions of the *priory*, in the 29th year of the same reign, to the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, in exchange, subject to the payment of 4l. yearly to the vicar of this parish (m); since which they have remained parcel of the possessions of the *see of Canterbury*,

Lord every *Easter* perpetually, and also the maintaining of the *Paschal* perpetually every *Easter* in this church equally, the profits of the said cow to be divided by the discretion of the Curate and two Wardens—One ewe to the maintaining of a taper of wax, to burn before the image of *St. Martin* perpetually—Five ewes to the maintaining of five tapers of the *Holy Cross* light perpetually—Two ewes to the maintaining of two tapers, to burn perpetually before the image of our Lord—Three ewes to the maintenance of three tapers, to burn perpetually before the three images of *St. Nicholas*, *St. Anthony*, and *St. Luke*, to every one of them one—One ewe to the maintaining a led-roll in the said church. The said kine and ewes to remain with the Wardens of this church for the intent above-mentioned, which if not performed, the Wardens of *Bewesfeld* should have the same for the same intent and purpose—To the Lord Prior of *Dover*, for the reparations of the monastery, 5l. 5s. 8d. with sundry other bequests to the religious of *Dover Priory* and the *Maison Dieu*, &c. &c.

(k) Chart Miscell. Lambeth, vol. v, N. 8, and Leiger Book of the *Priory*, f. 121^a, Mff. Lambeth. In the same Leiger Book is a composition concerning certain tythes at *Gostone*, against the *Prior and Convent of Cumberwell* dat 10 Kal. June 1247, and likewise the description of the limits and bounds of the parish church of *Guston*, anno 1331, f. 254^a. See *Ducarel's Report*. p. 53.

(l) Dec. Script. col. 2166. Anno 21 Richard II, the *Archbishop* confirmed this *prebendal* church of *Guston* to the *Abbat of St. Augustine*, by which it should seem that the *Abbat* was then in possession of it as appurtenant to the *Prebend*. See Dec. Script. col. 2199.

(m) Augtn. off. Kent, box A. 21.

OXNEY.

his Grace the Archbishop being at this time possessed of them (n).

In the 8th year of K. Richard II, anno 1384, this church was valued at 10l. and the vicarage at 66s. 8d. and on account of the smallness of it was not taxed to the tenth (o). In 1588, here were 38 communicants. In 1640, here were 39.

It has long since been esteemed as a chapel. The *Archbishop* nominates a perpetual curate to it, who receives the antient pension of 4l. yearly from the *Archbishop*, who is entitled to the small tythes of this parish.

Archbishop Juxon, in conformity to the King's letters mandatory, augmented this curacy, by indenture July 10, anno 13 Charles II, with 10l. per annum, to be paid out of the great tythes, and the same was confirmed by indenture June 16, anno 27 of the same reign (p).

It was lately returned to be of the yearly value of 14l. (q), since which it has been augmented by the Governors of Q. Anne's bounty, in conjunction with the adjoining parish of *West Langdon*, of which an account has been given above, in the description of that vicarage.

CHURCH OF GUSTON.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

CURATES.

Abp of Canterbury. (r) *Henry Hannington*, refig. 1618.
(s) *Isaac Lovel*, A. B. 1672, obt. 1729.
William Wood, A. M. obt. 13 Feb. 1736.
(t) *Wm Newton*, obt. May 1744.
(u) *John Queterville*, A. M. 1772, obt. 1788.
Thomas Delanoy, A. M. 1788.
Present Curate.

O X N E Y,

IN antient records written *Oxene*, lies at the north-east bounds of this hundred, the next parish adjoining northward from *St. Margaret's at Cliffe*.

(n) The *Earl of Guildford* is the present lessee of this parsonage. See more of the former lessees and value of this parsonage above; but the small tythes are demised by the *Archbishop* in the same lease; with the manor of *Dover Priory*; more of which see below, under *Dover*.

(o) Dec. Script. col. 2163.

(p) Kennet's Imp. p. 256.

(q) Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 33.

(r) And Vicar of *Bewsfeld*.

(s) And Vicar of *Woodnesborough*.

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The *borsholder* is chosen at the *Court Leet* for the hundred of *Bewsforough*.

THE MANOR OF OXNEY

was in early times in the possession of the family of *Auberville*, who held it as one knight's fee of *Hamo de Crevequer*, as of the manor of *Folkestone* (v). *Sir William de Auberville*, of *Westenbanger*, held this manor in K. Richard I.'s time, whose grandson of the same name left an only daughter and heir *Joane*, who marrying *Nicholas de Criol*, brought him this manor as part of his inheritance, and his descendant, *sir John de Criol*, in the 20th year of K. Edw. III. paid aid for it as one knight's fee, which *Nicholas Criol* and *William Hakenor* before held in *Oxene* of the barony of *Folkestone*. His son *sir Nicholas de Criol*, or *Keriel*, died seised of it in the 2d year of K. Richard II, and his son *William Keriel* alienated it to *Tame*, and in the 4th year of K. Henry IV. *Robert Tame* paid respective aid for it at the marriage of *Blanch*, that King's daughter. After this family was become extinct here, the *Sedleys*, of *Southfleet*, became possessed of it, in whom it continued down to *John Sedley*, of *Southfleet*, esq; one of the auditors of the Exchequer, in K. Henry VII.'s reign, who added much to the building of the *Court Lodge* here (w); in the younger branch of whose descendants, seated at *Scadbury* in that parish, this manor continued down to *sir Charles Sedley*, of *Southfleet*, knt. created a *Baronet* in 1702, whose grandson *sir Charles Sedley*, of *Nutball* in the county of *Nottingham*, bart. passed it away by sale to *Rose Fuller*, of the co. of *Suffex*, esq; who died possessed of it in 1777, without issue, and gave it by his last will to his nephew *John Trayton Fuller*, esq; who married his neice, and he is at this time the possessor of it (x).

There is no *Court* held for this manor.

PRESENT STATE OF OXNEY.

THIS small parish has nothing remarkable in it. The *Court Lodge*, called *Oxney House*, is the only one in the parish (y). The lands consist of open uninclosed corn fields, the soil of which is chalk.

(v) See *Wingham*, and *Stodmarsh*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 703, 652.

(w) And Rector of *East Langdon*, as is his successor, the present Curate of this parish.

(x) Book of Knights fees in the Exchequer.

(y) See *Philipott*, p. 281.

(z) This manor pays a *quit-rent* to the manor of *Folkestone*.

(y) The mansion of the *Court Lodge* is partly in this parish, and partly in that of *Langdon*.

There

OXNEY.

There are *no parochial charities* (z).

It appears by *Tberne's Chronicle*, p. 1887, that the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine* were possessed of lands in this parish.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

OXNEY is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which was dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, has been long since *desecrated*, though there are some remains still left of it (a).

This church was antiently part of the possessions of the family of *Auberville*, owners likewise of the manor as above-mentioned, one of whom, *fir William de Auberville, senior*, in K. Richard I.'s reign, having founded *West Langdon Abbey* in this neighbourhood, as has been already fully mentioned above (b), gave this church to it *in pure and perpetual alms*, as part of the endowment of it, which gift was afterwards *confirmed* by his descendant, *Simon de Auberville*, or *Albrincis*, and in the 30th year of K. Edward I. by *Nicholas de Criok* (c). After which, this church continued with the *Abbey of Langdon*, to which it was *appropriated*, till the *dissolution* of it in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was, among the rest of the possessions of the *abbey*, granted in the 29th year of that reign to the *Archbp of Canterbury*, who not long afterwards *exchanged* the scite of the *abbey* and other possessions of it, among which was the *advowson and appropriation* of this church, with the crown, whence it was not long afterwards granted to the family of *Sedley*, owners of the manor of *Oxney* likewise, since which the tythes and other emoluments of this *desecrated* church have continued vested in the owners of the manor down to the present time, *John Trayton Fuller, esq;* being the present proprietor of them.

In a charge made in 1240, between the *Elemosinary* and the *Chamberlain of St. Augustine's Abbey*, of the revenues allotted to each of them, it was stipulated, *inter alia*, that the latter should pay yearly to the *Abbat of Langdon*, or to whomsoever for the time being should administer divine offices to the *Abbat and Convent's* tenants of *Oxene*, three bushels of barley (d).

(z) The poor of this parish are maintained with the poor of the adjoining parish of *St. Margaret at Cliffe*, this parish paying after the rate of 6d. in the pound, and the parish of *St. Margaret* one shilling, towards the relief of the poor of both parishes.

(a) The walls of it still remain; it has a roof, and is now made use of as a barn.

(b) See above, under *West Langdon*, p. 18.

(c) *Dugd. Mon.* vol. ii, p. 622, 623. There was a

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Walter, Archbp of Canterbury, granted licence, that the *Canons of West Langdon* should have liberty to serve in this church, among others, which thereupon became afterwards esteemed as a *perpetual curacy* (e).

The church of *Oxene*, appropriated to *West Langdon Abbey*, was valued, anno 1384, at 40s. (f). *James Jeken*, the tenant of the Court Lodge, is the present *Rector*, and receives the tythes of this parish.

ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE,

OR *St. Margaret's near Dover*, as it is sometimes called, to distinguish it from another parish of this name near *Rockester*, and written in the survey of *Domesday*, *S. Margarita*, lies eastward from *Gufson*, a small part of the parish of *West Cliffe* only intervening.

A *borsholder* for this parish is chosen at the *Court Leet of Dover Priory*.

THE MANOR OF ST MARGARET AT CLIFFE,
alias PALMERS, alias EAST COURT,

was formerly the estate of the family of *Eaton*, in which it continued for some length of time, and till *Peter Eaton, gent.* in 1642, anno 17 Charles I, at length alienated it to *Bartholomew Planker*, merchant, of *Dover*, who at his death deviled it, after the death of his widow, to the children of *John Francis* his kinsman. *William Francis* was possessed of it in 1679, and was succeeded in it by *Mr. John Francis*. But in the year 1710, it was become the property of *William Denne, gent.* from whom it again passed into the name of *Francis*; for in 1717 *William Francis* alienated this manor to *William Tindale, A. M. of Trinity Hall, in Cambridge*, who passed it away to *John Chitty, of St. Margaret's*, and he conveyed it by sale in 1730, to *Mr. Richard Solly, of Sandwich, gent.* whose grandson *Richard Heaton Solly, of St. Margaret's, esq;* is the present owner of it.

A *Court Baron* is held for this manor (g).

THE MANOR OF REACH,

vulgarly called *Ridge*, the mansion of which is situated in the southern part of this parish, was part of the antient possessions of the *Priory*

yearly payment to the curate of this church referred to it in K. Henry VIII.'s grant of the scite and lands of *Langdon Abbey*, which shews the church was not at that time *desecrated*.

(d) *Dec. Script.* col. 1887.

(e) See appendix to *Gibson's Codex Juris Eccles.* p. 44.

(f) *Stev. Mon.* vol. i, p. 39.

(g) He bears for his arms—*Argent, a chevron between 3 foles hauriant, proper, within a bordure engrailed, sable.*

ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE.

of St. Martin, in Dover, perhaps part of its original endowment, and accordingly it is thus entered under the general title of the land of the Canons of St. Martin of Dover, in different places in the survey of Domesday:

In hoc eod bund. (viz. Beufberg) jacet S. Margarita.

Ibi bt Sired 1. solin & 1. car in dno. & 6. bord cu 4. servis. val. 100. sol. T. R. E. 4. lib. pat ejusd Sired tenuit in pbenda. Ibide ten. Radulf. 1. solin. & bt 1. car in dno. & 7. bord. val 60 & 9. sol. & 2. den. T. R. E. 4. lib. Alric tenuit in pbenda. Similit.

Ibide ten Alred 1. solin. & bt in dno 1. car. & 2. vill & 2. bord cu dim car. val 60. sol. T. R. E. 20. sol. pat buj. tenuit in pbenda.

Ibid ten Robt Niger 1. solin. & bt ibi 3. villos & 6. bord cu 1. car. val 30. sol. T. R. E. 20. sol. Esmellit tenuit capellan R. E.

Ibid ten Walter 1. solin & ibi bt 3. vill & 5. bord cu 1. car & dim. val 60 sol. T. R. E. 70. solid. Sigar tenuit in pbenda.

Ibid ten Turbat dimid solin. & ibi bt 2. villos & 1 bord cu dimid car. & isde Robt bab dimid solin in Cornelai Hd. & ibi dimid car in dno. & 5. bord. Int tot val. 3. lib. T. R. E. 4. lib. Goldstan tenuit.

Ibide ten Eduuine dimid solins & adhuc 25. acs træ. In dno bt dimid car. & 1. villm cu. dimid car. In Cornilai Hd. bt isd Eduin qt 20. & 5. acs & ibi 1. villm cu. 1. car. val 3. lib. T. R. E. 4. lib. Ipsemet tenuit T. R. E. De hoc pbenda supfit eps Baioc 8. acs. & dedit Alan Clerico suo. modo bt Ulric de Oxeneford.

And a little further:

In Cornelai Hund.

Huic eid ancbitello (viz. archidiac) ded Eps Baioc 50 acs træ addela & alias 50 acs ap scam Margarita ubi bt 1 villm & dim car. Hæ 100 acra erant de pbendis ut testificant. Int totu valet 8 lib T. R. E. 7. lib.

And below as follows:

Nigellus Medicus ap scam Margarita ten 1 jugu & dimid & ibi bt 1 villm cu 2 bobs. val. 20. sol. T. R. E. 25. sol. Spirites tenuit in pbenda.

And below again, under the title, *Item possessio S. Martini:*

In inland S. Martini manent 7 bord cu dimid car. Redd. 60 solid. ad calciamta Canonico.

Ibi e. un rusticus. S. Margarita redd. 8. lib.

Which is: *In this same hundred, (viz. Beufberg) lies S. Margaret.*

There Sired has 1 suling and 1 carucate in demesne, and 6 borderers with 4 servants. It is worth 100 shillings. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 4 pounds. The father of the same Sired held it as a prebend.

In the same place, Radulf holds 1 suling, and

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

has 1 carucate in demesne, and 7 borderers, worth 60 and 9 shillings and 2 pence. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 4 pounds. Alric held it as a prebend in like manner.

In the same place, Alred holds 1 suling, and has in demesne 1 carucate, and 2 villeins, and 2 borderers; with half a carucate. It is worth 60 shillings. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 20 shillings. The father of him held it as a prebend.

In the same place, Robert Niger holds 1 suling, and has there 3 villeins, and 6 borderers, with 1 carucate. It is worth 30 shillings. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 20 shillings. Esmellit held it, the Chaplain of K. Edward.

In the same place, Walter holds 1 suling, and there has 3 villeins, and 5 borderers, with 1 carucate and an half. It is worth 60 shillings. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 70 shillings. Sigar held it as a prebend.

In the same place, Turbat holds half a suling, and there has 2 villeins, and 1 borderer, with half a carucate; and the same Robert has half a suling in Cornelai Hundred, and there half a carucate in demesne, and 5 borderers. In the whole it is worth 3 pounds. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 4 pounds. Goldstan held it.

In the same place, Eduuine holds half a suling, and also 25 acres of land. In demesne he has half a carucate, and 1 villein, with half a carucate.

In Cornilai Hd. the same Eduuine has 4 times 20 and 5 acres, and there has 1 villein with 1 carucate. It is worth 3 pounds. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 4 pounds. He himself held it in the time of K. Edward the Confessor. From this Prebend the Bishop of Baieux took away 8 acres, and gave them to Alan his clerk. Now Ulric de Oxeneford has them.

And a little further: *In Cornelai Hundred. To this same Ancbitill, (viz. the Archdeacon) the Bishop of Baieux gave 50 acres of land at Dele, and other 50 acres at St. Margaret, where he has 1 villein and half a carucate. These 100 acres of land were of the Prebends, as is testified. In the whole it is worth 8 pounds. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 7 pounds.*

Nigell the Physician holds at St. Margaret's 1 yoke and an half, and has there 1 villein, with 2 oxen. It is worth 20 shillings. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 25 shillings. Spirites held it as a prebend.

And below again, under the title, *Also the possession of St. Martin:*

In the inland of St. Martin there remain 7 borderers, with half a carucate, paying 60 shillings towards the shoes of the Canons. St. Margaret ^{There is one such man.} pays 8 pounds.

ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE.

THOSE PARTS in the above description in *Cornelai Hundred*, seem to refer to the districts of *Oxney*, and *Kingsdowne*, northward of this parish, and the remainder wholly to *St. Margaret at Cliffe*, in this hundred of *Bewsborough*, which continued afterwards part of the possessions of *the Priory of St. Martin*, till the suppression of it, in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when it was dissolved as being under the clear yearly value of 200l. and given up, together with all its lands and possessions, to the use of the King and his heirs for ever; but this manor, with the *advowson* of the church of *St. Margaret appendant*, did not continue long in the King's hands, for by his indenture, November the last, in his 29th year, he granted them, with the site of the priory and other possessions late belonging to it, in exchange to the *Archbishop of Canterbury* and his successors for ever, in which state they continue at this time, his Grace the *Archbishop* being now entitled to them (b).

A *Court Baron* is held for this manor.

PRESENT STATE OF ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE.

THIS parish lies on very high ground, on the chalk cliffs, from whence it takes the addition to its name, adjoining the sea shore eastward; it is situated in a right angle across the channel to *Calais*, having the *South Foreland* at the southern extremity of it. The village, with the church, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the edge of the cliff, which is here of considerable height from the sea shore; on which, below high-water mark, is a spring of fresh water, which issues plentifully on the retreat of the tide (i). Here is a small bay, where one *Thomas Laurence*, in *Abp Morton's* time, made a small pier, or jetty, to defend the fishing craft. In and near this bay are caught the finest flavored lobsters of any part of *Britain*; they are but of a small size, and of a remarkable dark red colour. The parish, like those before described, is partly inclosed, and partly an open uninclused range of arable and pasture; the soil is mostly chalk, and for the greatest part not very fertile. There is no coppice wood in it. The road from *Dover* to *Deal* runs along the western bounds of this parish.

There is a fair held here on July 30, by the

(b) In 1643, *Robert Bargrave, esq;* and others, were lessees of the manor of *Reach*, under the *Archbishop*, at the yearly rent of 8l. On the abolition of episcopacy soon after this, this estate was sold by the state to *Alderman Philips*, of *London*, in fee. But at the restoration of K. Charles II, anno 1660, it reverted again to the *archbishoprick*, and various tenants afterwards possessed it as lessees under the *Archbishop*, till the lease came into the possession of *Richard Beckford*, and he by deed empowered his brother, *Alderman William Beckford* to alienate his interest in it to *George Leith*, of

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alteration of the stile, formerly on the day of *St. Justin and Rufinus*, the 19th, for breeches, gloves, ribbons, and toys.

Simon, son of *Symon Monyn*, resided here in K. Edward IV.'s time, and was, at his death anno 12 of that reign, possessed of several lands and tenements in this parish, as appears by his will proved that year, by which he ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of *St. John Baptist*, in this church.

Robert Croydon was, in Q. Elizabeth's reign, seized of a mansion in this parish, called *Bintons*, which, by his will proved anno 1585, he gave to *Edward* his son.

The family of *Upton*, at the latter end of K. Henry VIII.'s reign, was possessed of the manor of *Wanstou*, now called *Wanstou Farm*, in the southern part of this parish, which continued in it till K. Charles II.'s reign, when *Abraham*, *Robert*, and *Valentine Upton*, joined in the sale of it to *Richard Gibbon*, of *Dover*, gent. who at his death in 1679 gave it by will to his grandson *Richard Gibbon*, in tail general, after which it came by purchase into the *York* family, in which it continues at this time.

The family of *Fenys*, or *Finnis*, as they were afterwards spelt, resided here in K. Edw. VI.'s reign, and were possessed of several lands and tenements in it, as appear by their wills in the *Prerogative* office, *Canterbury*, in a continued series, down to *Edmund Finnis*, of this parish, whose will was proved anno 1710.

A branch of the family of *Fincux* likewise resided here, from the reign of K. James I, for several descents afterwards, as appears by their wills proved in the same office.

BOTANY.

Cribmum maritimum, samphire; grows plentifully on the perpendicular chalk cliffs here and along them as far as *Dover* (k).

Lycnis major rotiflora Dubrensis perennis, the great night-flowering *Dover* campion; found all along on the same. (l)

Crambe maritima, sea colewort; found in this parish (m).

Calendula officinalis, garden marigold; found on the beach here plentifully (n).

Deal, esq; who parted with it lately to *Thomas Hatton*, of *Buckland*, who is the present lessee of it.

It consists at present of a capital messuage, &c. and 350 acres of land, 120 of which are inclosed pasture, 100 acre arable, and the rest down land, all within a ring fence.

(i) There are several springs of fresh water in the rocks between this place and *Dover*, which keep rising when the tide is off.

(k) *Jacob's Plantæ Fav.* p. 30. (l) *Ibid.* p. 62.

(m) *Ibid.* p. 126. (n) *Ibid.*

CHARITIES.

ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE.

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

CHARITIES.

THERE were given by a person unknown, for the use of the poor, and chiefly to widows who do not receive alms, three roods of land, now of the annual produce of 1l. 4s. and by another person unknown, for the like use, two roods of land, now of the annual produce of 10s.

There are five roods of land given for tolling the bell at night, called *Curfew Land*, and there are 50 acres of fine land in two pieces, said to have been given to the poor, and supposed to have been ingrossed by those who cultivate the land.

There is given to the Clerk two acres of land, and for the use of the sacrament one acre, called *Sacrament Acre*, now of the yearly value of 4s. 6d. and in the occupation of *William Barville*, husbandman.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THIS parish is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Dover*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Margaret*, is exempt from the *Archdeacon*. It is large and strongly built, having a tower steeple at the west end, and is adorned on the outside, as well as within, with many marks of antiquity (o).

This church was antiently an appendage to the manor, and as such was part of the possessions of the *Priory of St. Martin*, in *Dover* (p), to which it was very early appropriated, and a vicarage was endowed in it by an agreement made in 1296, between the vicar of it and the sacrist of the priory (q). In which state it continued till the dissolution of the Priory, anno 27 Henry VIII, when it came into the King's hands, and was afterwards granted by him, in his 29th year, as an appendage to the manor, to the *Archbishop* of

(o) The church is preferable to most of the country churches in this part of the county. The roof is supported by two rows of pillars, and semicircular arches. The chancel is lofty and handsome, being separated from the body of the church by a beautiful semicircular arch. The arch over the west door is ornamented much, after the *Saxon* manner, and has several rude heads on it. There are several small arches and niches in the side walls of the nave, above the roofs of the two side isles, the nave or middle isle rising above them in the nature of a choir. The tower, which is square, had formerly four small turrets, one at each corner; but about the year 1711, that turret on the west side, with a part of the tower fell down, and the tower having never been repaired, the other three turrets were probably taken down to make the whole appear more uniform.

On some of the arches of the two isles are the arms of *Savage*. The chancel was handfomely waincotted and carved several years since by the then lessee of the great tythes, *Mr. Richard Crook*, of *Bekesborne*.

Canterbury and his successors in exchange, as has been already mentioned above, with a reservation of 40s. yearly pension to the vicar of this church (r), since which it has remained parcel of the possessions of that see, his Grace the *Archbishop* being now possessed of the appropriation with the advowson of the vicarage of this church (s).

In the year 1384, anno 8 Richard II, this church was valued at 16l. (t) The vicarage is valued in the King's books at 6l. 10s. per annum (u). In 1588, here were 88 communicants, and it was valued at 20l. per annum. In 1661, *Archbishop Juxon*, in conformity to the King's letters mandatory, augmented this vicarage, by indenture dated June 22d that year, with 26l. per annum, which was confirmed by indenture July 21, anno 28 Charles II. It is now a discharged living, of about the clear yearly value of 46l. (v)

The vicarage-house was burnt down in 1721, and has never since been rebuilt.

CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	VICARS.
<i>Abbat & Convent of St. Martin.</i>	(w) <i>Tbo. Middleton</i> , in 1494 and 1506.
	(x) <i>Walter Green</i> , in 1513.
<i>Abp of Canterbury.</i>	(y) <i>John Lylforth</i> , in 1540.*
	(z) <i>William Watts</i> , in 1570:
	<i>John Spilman</i> , in 1580.
	<i>Christopher Pasbley</i> , induct. April 1581.
	<i>Edmund Tanner</i> , in 1610.
	<i>William Barney</i> , 1666, obt. March 28, 1700.
	(a) <i>Richard Marfb</i> , A. M. induct. Aug. 1700, obt. Dec. 24, 1732.

(p) The *Prebend of Guston* was entitled to the 21st part of the profits of the altarage of this church.

(q) Liger Book of the Priory, f. 147^a, Lambeth. Libr.

(r) Augtn. off. box, Kent, A. 21.

(s) In 1643, *William Langborne*, and *Edmund Page*, gent. were lessees of this parsonage, at the yearly rent of 10l. 6s. 8d. A few years since *John Underdowne*, esq; was lessee of this parsonage, whose only daughter and heir *Frances*, carried his interest in it in marriage to *John Carter*, of *Deal*, esq; the present lessee of it.

(t) Dec. Script. col. 2163.

(u) Viz. *Endow. in terr. gleb. p. ann. 5s. In decim personal. & oblat. 13s. 6d. In decim predial 3l. 11s. 4d. Penf. rec. de Prior. Dover. 2l. redd. 6d.* Bacon's Lib. Reg. p. 33.

(v) Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 33.

(w) (x) (y) (z) They are mentioned in different wills in the Prerog. off. Cant.

(*) He was Vicar of *Tilmanstone*, in 1560.

(a) Vicar likewise of the adjoining parish of *West Cliffe*.

John

WEST CLIFFE.

(b) *John Marshall, A. M.* ind.
Feb. 1733, *obt.* Sept.
1773.

(c) *Alexander James, A. M.*
Oct. 1773. Present Vicar.

WEST CLIFFE

IS so called from its situation *westward* of the adjoining parish of *St. Margaret at Cliffe*, last described, and to distinguish it from that of *Cliff at Hoo* in this county, near *Rochester*.

THE MANOR OF WEST CLIFFE, *alias* WALLETT'S COURT,

was, in the time of the Conqueror, part of those possessions with which he enriched his half-brother *Odo, Bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent*, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in the survey of *Domesday*, taken in the 15th year of that reign:

Hugo (de Montfort) ten de epo Westclive. p. 2. solins se defd. Tra. e. In dno. e. 1. car. & 17. villi knt. 2. car. T. R. E. valeb. 8. lib. Qdo recep. 6. lib. modo. 8. lib. De hoc M ten hugo de Montfort. 2. molin de 28 solid. Edricus tenuit de rege. E.

Which is: *Hugo (de Montfort) holds of the Bishop, Westclive. It was taxed at 2 sulings. The arable land is In demesne is one carucate, and 17 villeins, having 2 carucates. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor it was worth 8 pounds, when he received it 6 pounds, now 8 pounds. Of this manor Hugo de Montfort holds 2 mills of 28 shillings. Edric held it of K. Edward.*

Four years after the taking of the above survey, the Bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown, upon which this manor was granted to *Hamon de Crevequer*, a man of much note at that time, being one of those knights who were joined with *John de Fiennes*, for the better defence of *Dover Castle*; which the King had then put into a new form of government (*d*). Of the *Crevequers*, who held this manor of the King *in capite*, this manor was again held by the eminent family of *Criol*, who continued in the possession of it in the reign of *K. Henry III*, in the 48th

(b) Son of the former Vicar, and Vicar likewise of *West Cliffe*.

(c) Also Rector of *Buckland*, near *Dover*.

(d) See vol. ii. of this history, p. 65.

(e) *Dugd. Bar.* vol. i, p. 771.

(f) Book of Knights fees in the Exchequer.

(g) *Dugd. Bar.* vol. ii, p. 67.

(h) See a further account of the family of *Cobham*, vol. i. of this history, p. 402. Vol. ii, p. 488.

(i) *Rot. Esch. ejus an. m. 12.* (k) *Ibid.*

(l) *Dugd. Bar.* vol. ii, p. 69. *Rot. Esch. ejus an. He*

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year of which, *John de Criol*, younger son of *Bertram*, died seised of it, leaving *Bertram* his son and heir (*e*), and he alienated it to *sir Gilbert Packe, knt.* who then held it as one knight's fee of the fee of *Hamon de Crevequer*, who held it again of the King *in capite* (*f*). He soon afterwards conveyed it to *K. Edward I.* and *Eleanor* his Queen, for the use of the latter, who died seised of it in the 19th year of that reign. How long it afterwards continued in the crown, I have not found; but in the 20th year of *K. Edward III.* *Gawin Corder* paid aid for it as one fee, which the Queen of *England*, formerly consort to the King, held in *Westclyve*, of the Honor of *Perch*, viz. of the *Constabularie* of the Castle of *Dover*.

Sir Gawin Corder, as it appears, possessed this manor only for the term of his life, for the next year the King granted the reversion of it to *Reginald de Cobham* for his laudable services, especially in *France*, to hold to him *in tail general* (*g*). He was son of *John de Cobham*, of *Cobham*, in this county, by his second wife *Joane*, daughter of *Hugh de Nevill* (*b*), and he died seised of this manor in the 35th year of that reign (*i*), leaving issue *Reginald* his son, and *Joane* his wife, surviving, who possessed it at her death, in the 43d year of that reign (*k*), and was succeeded in it by *Reginald* her son above-mentioned, who was of *Sterborough Castle*, whence all his descendants were called of that place. He had summons to Parliament among the Barons of this realm, and died in the 4th year of *K. Henry IV.* being then seised of this manor (*l*), leaving *Reginald* his son, and *Alianore* his second wife, surviving, who had this manor assigned to her *in dower* (*m*).

Reginald de Cobham, the son, possessed this manor on her death, and was succeeded in it in the 24th year of *K. Henry VI.* by his eldest surviving son *sir Thomas Cobham, knt.* who died seised of this manor held *in capite*, in the 11th year of *K. Edward IV.* leaving an only daughter and sole heir *Anne* (*n*), who carried it in marriage to *sir Edward Borough*, of *Gainborough* in the co. of *Lincoln, knt.* (*o*) whose son and heir *Thomas*, was summoned to parliament, anno 21 *Henry VIII.* by the title of *Lord Burgh* (*p*),

had a daughter *Margaret*, married to *Reginald Curteis*, to whom and the heirs of their bodies, as it seems by the *Escheat Rolls* of 4 *Henry IV.* and 7 *Henry V.* he gave this manor; but it returned to *Reginald de Cobham* his son, who appears by the rolls of 24 *Henry VI.* to have died seised of it.

(m) *Dugd. Bar.* vol. ii, p. 69.

(n) *Rot. Esch.* anno 11 *Edw. IV.* and anno 20 *Hen. VII.*

(o) *Inquis. post mortem*, anno 20 *Hen. VIII.*

(p) See more of this family, under *Chidingstone*, vol. i. of this history, p. 402.

and

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and was succeeded by *Thomas, Lord Burgh*, his son and heir, whose lands were *disgavelled* by the act passed in the 31st year of that reign. His son *William, Lord Burgh*, succeeded to it, holding it likewise *in capite* (q), and in the 15th year of Q. Elizabeth alienated it (r) to *Mr. Thomas Gibbon*, who resided here, as did his several descendants afterwards down to *Thomas Gibbon, gent.* (s) who in 1660 sold it to *Streynsbam Master, esq;* and he alienated it to *Matthew Aylmer, esq;* Admiral of the *British Navy*, afterwards in 1718 created *Lord Aylmer* of the kingdom of *Ireland*, whose descendant *Henry, Lord Aylmer* (t), devised it to his youngest son *the Hon. and Rev. John Aylmer*, and he alienated it to *George Leith, of Deal, esq;* who passed it away by sale (u) to the two daughters and coheirs of *Mr. Thomas Peck, of Deal, surgeon*; they married two brothers, viz. *James Medburst Pointer*, and *Ambrose Lyon Pointer, of London, gentlemen*, and they are now, in right of their wives, jointly entitled to this manor.

BERE, or BYER COURT,

as it is sometimes written, situated in the southern part of this parish, was once accounted a manor, and was parcel of the de-

(q) Rot. Esch. anno 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary, rot. 51.—*Hil. Term*, anno 4 Elizabeth, he levied a fine of all his lands. (r) Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 3.

(s) Though the coat of arms assigned to the *Gibbons, of Westcliffe*, by *sr William Segar*, viz.—*Sable, a lion rampant guardant or, between 3 escallops argent*—bears a strong resemblance to that assigned by him to the *Gibbons of Rolvenden*, yet I do not find any affinity between them; but I should rather suppose, these of *Westcliffe* were descended of the same branch as those of *Castleacre Abbey* in the co. of *Norfolk*. *Thomas Gibbon*, the purchaser of this manor, left issue *Philip* and *Matthew*, the former of whom was of *Westcliffe*, and rebuilt this seat in 1627, as the date still remaining on it shews. His sons by the heiress of *Philipott* were, *Thomas, of Westcliffe*, and *Matthew, of Westcliffe* likewise; whose grand-daughter *Elizabeth*, married to her second husband *Philip York, of Dover, gent.* father of *Philip, Earl of Hardwick, lord high chancellor, &c.* *Thomas*, the eldest son above-mentioned, resided at *Westcliffe Court Lodge* for some years, but giving it up to his eldest son sometime before death, he removed to *Hartlip*, the residence of his 3d wife, where he died in 1671, *æt.* 81, and was brought to *Westcliffe*, and buried in this church with his ancestors; he was thrice married: first, to *Dorothy Best, of St. Lawrence, near Canterbury*; secondly, to *Alice*, daughter of *Cheney Selhurst, of Tenterden, esq;* and thirdly, to *Mary*, daughter of *Robert Osborne, of Hartlip, gent.* (widow first of *Ambrose Wilkins, gent.* and secondly, of *Gabriel Salisbury*.) By his first wife he had issue several children, of whom, *Thomas* the eldest was of *Westcliffe*, which estate he alienated in 1660; he married *Mary*, sister of *sr William Rooke, knt.* by whom he had several children, viz. *Aune*, married to *John Coppin*, whose descendants are mentioned in vol. iii. of his history, p. 762, under *Wootton*. *Richard Gibbon, M. D.* owner of *Kingston manor*, where an account of him and his descendants may be seen in the same volume, p. 749. *Edward Gibbon, esq;* who died in 1677, and *Matthew Gibbon, of*

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mesnes of a family of the same name; one of whom, *William de Bere*, was *Bailiff of Dover*, and accounted for the profits of his office to the *Constable of Dover Castle*, in the 2d and 4th years of K. Edward I. (v) After this name was extinct here, this manor passed into the name of *Brockman*, and from thence into that of *Toke*, a family who seem before this to have been for some time resident in *Westcliffe* (w). *John Toke, of Bere*, a descendant of the purchaser of this manor in the fourth generation, lived in the reigns of K. Henry V. and VI, and by *Joice*, daughter of *sr Thomas Hoo, knt.* had three sons, of whom, *Thomas* the eldest possessed this manor of *Bere*, as will be further mentioned below. *Ralph*, the second, was ancestor of the *Tokes* of the counties of *Cambridge, Dorset, and Hertford*; and *John* left an only daughter and heir, married to *Eyre*, of the co. of *Derby*. *Thomas Toke, esq;* the eldest son, resided here, and was twice married, first to *Joane*, daughter of *William Goldwell, of Godington in Great Chart, esq;* whose heir general she at length was; and secondly, to *Cecilia*, daughter of *sr Robert Chicheley, knt.* niece to the *Archbishop*, by whom he had no issue. By his first wife he had three sons, *Ralph*, who succeeded him in

London, and of Putney, in the co. of Surry, whose descendants are mentioned in the same volume, under *Wootton*, p. 762 (g). Another daughter married *Randolph*, whose daughter married *Dr. Smith, of Maidstone*, by whom she had a daughter, married to *Otway*, and *Deborah* married *Bradford*; the other children died without issue.

(t) *Matthew, Lord Aylmer*, was second son of *sr Christopher Aylmer, knt. and bart. of Balrath* in the co. of *Meath*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*, and being bred to the sea, was promoted to the rank of *Captain* in the *Royal Navy*, and in 1692, having before commanded a ship at the famous battle of *La Hogue*, was further promoted to the rank of *Rear-Admiral* of the red squadron, and in 1709, *Admiral* and *Commander of the fleet*; after which, in 1714, he was made *Governor of Greenwich Hospital*, and again placed at the *Admiralty Board*, where he had sat some years before. In 1718, he was, by patent, dated May 1 that year, created *Lord Aylmer, Baron of Balrath in the co. of Meath, in Ireland*, and in 1720 *Rear-Admiral of Great Britain*. He married *Sarah*, daughter of *Edward Ellis, of London, esq;* by whom he had issue only one son *Henry*, and two daughters; he died on August 18, 1720, and was succeeded by his only son *Henry, Lord Aylmer*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Henry Priestman, esq;* and by her, who died in 1750, he had four sons: *Matthew*, an officer in the *Army*, who died before him in 1748—*Henry*, who succeeded him in title, and was a *Captain* in the *Navy*—*Philip*, who died before him, and *John*, in holy orders, to whom he devised his estate at *Westcliffe*.

He bears for his arms—*Argent, a cross sable, between 4 Cornish boughs, proper*.

(u) This estate then consisted of a house, &c. and 500 acres of arable and pasture, within a ring fence.

(v) Memb. 19, anno 2do. Edi. pmi. & Memb. 34 ejusdem regni, 4to.

(w) See the origin of this family, in vol. iii. of this hist. p. 247 (t).

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the family seat of *Bere*; *Richard*, who died without issue; and *John*, the youngest (x), who had the seat and estate of *Godington*, where his descendants remain at this time. *Ralph Toke, esq.*, the eldest son above-mentioned, resided at *Bere* in K. Henry VIII.'s time (y), in whose descendants this manor continued till the latter end of the last century, when *Nicholas Tooke*, or *Tuck*, as the name came then to be spelt, dying possessed of it, his heirs conveyed it afterwards by sale to the Trustees of *George Rooke, of St. Laurence, esq.*, who died possessed of this estate, which had long before this lost all the rights of having ever been a manor, in 1739, without issue, leaving it to his widow *Mrs. Frances Rooke (z)*, who alienated it to *Thomas Barrett, of Lee, esq.*, who died in 1757, and his only son and heir *Thomas Barrett, of Lee, esq.* is the present owner of it (a).

S O L T O N

is an estate in the northern part of this parish, which was once accounted a manor; it was part of those possessions with which William the Conqueror enriched his half-brother *Odo, Bishop of Baieux*, under the general title of whose lands it is entered in the survey of *Domesday*, as follows:

Hugo (de Montfort) ten Soltone. de epo. p uno solin se desd. Tra. e. In dnio. e una car. & 3 villi cu uno bord reddt. 4. solid. & 7. den. T. R. E. valeb. 15. lib. & post. & modo. 30. solid.

(x) The *Heraldic Visitation* of the co. of *Kent*, anno 1619, gives the seniority of the three sons of *Thomas Toke* as above; but the family pedigree of *Toke*, of *Godington*, makes *John* the eldest son and heir, *Richard* the second, and *Ralph Toke*, of *Bere*, the youngest. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 247.

The *Tookes*, of *Bere*, bore for their arms—*Parted per chevron, sable and argent, 3 griffins heads erased and counterchanged*. There are pedigrees of this family in the *Heraldic Visitations* of the co. of *Kent*, of the years 1574 and 1619, and among the *Harleian Mss.* No. 1195--55--and 1196--108.

(y) *Ralph Toke* above-mentioned, was thrice married: first, to the daughter of *Darell*; secondly, to *Anne Brockbill*; and thirdly, to the daughter of *Finch*. By his third wife he had one son *Ralph Tooke, of Bere, esq.*, who by *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Roberts*, of *Glassenbury*, left *Richard*, who died without issue, and *John Tooke, of Bere*, and one daughter. *John* above-mentioned became his brother's heir, and married *Margaret Pipe*, by whom he had a son *George*, and two daughters, married to *Knight* and *Collins*, which *George Tooke*, was of *Bere, esq.* and was born in 1585; he died in 1611, having married *Peyton*, daughter of *Thomas Monins, esq.* by whom he had eight sons and five daughters, viz. *Thomas*, who was of *Bere*, of whom hereafter; *George*, of *London*, vintner, who married *Elizabeth*, widow of *Charles Roue, of Greenwich, gent.*—*Nicholas*, who spelt his name *Tuck*, and was of *Westcliffe, gent.* and died in 1615—*Richard Tuck, of Canterbury*, vintner—*Stephen, Edward, Henry, and Francis*.—Of the daughters, *Helen* was

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In hoc M mansit Godric & ten. 20ti acs de alodia suo.

Which is: *Hugo (de Montfort) holds Soltone of the Bishop. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate, and 3 villeins, with one borderer, paying 4 shillings and 7 pence. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 15 pounds, and afterwards and now 30 shillings. In this manor Godric dwelt, and holds 20 acres as his own fee simple.*

Four years after the taking of the above survey, the Bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions confiscated to the crown.

Soon after which, this manor was granted to *Jeffry de Peverel*, for his assistance with *John de Fiennes*, in his defence of *Dover Castle*, each having with others sufficient lands assigned for that purpose. Those granted to *Jeffry de Peverel* amounted to 14 knights fees and a quarter, among which this manor was included, and together made up the barony of *Peverel*, as it was then called, being held of the King *in capite by barony (b)*. Of the heirs of *Jeffery de Peverel*, this manor was again held by the family of *Cramaville* as one knight's fee, and it appears by the Escheat Rolls, that *Henry de Cramaville* held it *in capite* at his death, in the 54th year of K. Henry III, by yearly rent and ward to the castle of *Dover*; after which it seems to have been divided, for by the Escheat Rolls, another *Henry de Cramaville* held part of it as one quarter of a knight's fee, in the reign of K. Edw. I,

married to *Thomas Bedingfield*—*Anne* to *William Rooke, of Horton*—*Elizabeth* to *Richard Kennet*—*Katherine* to *John Henman*, and *Margaret* to *John Hales, of Lenham*—*Thomas Tooke, or Tuck*, the eldest son, resided at *Bere*, and married in 1611 *Joane*, daughter of *sir Charles Hales, knt.* by whom he had *Charles*, born in 1612, and *John*, three other sons, and four daughters; which *Charles Tooke* was of *Bere, esq.* and married in 1637 *Bridget*, daughter of *Nicholas Tooke, of Great Chart, esq.* by whom he had three sons, *Thomas, Charles, and Nicholas*, and five daughters, viz. *Anne* married to *Thomas Somers*—*Mary* to *John Denew, of Canterbury*—*Joane* to *Nicholas Toke*—*Bridget* to *John Wynne, Vicar of Boughton Aluph*—*Margaret* to *Gideon Maud, cl.* *Thomas* the eldest son, was of *Bere, gent.* and married in 1665 *Catherine*, daughter of *sir Robert Haies, of Howlets, bart.* by whom he had *Nicholas* and *Thomas*, the former of whom died possessed of this manor, whose heirs sold it as above-mentioned.

(z) He was only son of *sir George Rooke, knt. Vice-Admiral of England*, who died in 1708; by his second wife *Mary*, daughter of *Colonel Francis Luttrell, of the co. of Somerset*, and married the *Hon. Frances Warde*, sister of *William Viscount Dudley and Warde*.

(a) See an account of this family, vol. iii. of this history, p. 665, and below, under *Stonar*, and *St. Laurence near Canterbury*.

(b) Of these fees, all but four lay in this county, and for each he was to find one knight; and of these knights, three at a time were to enter the castle, and perform ward there for one month, until they had all completed their turns.

and

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and that *Henry Holand* died likewise possessed of another part of it in the 35th year of that reign (c), and in the 20th year of K. Edw. III. the heirs of *Salomon de Holand*, and the Master of the *Maison Dieu*, in *Dover*, paid aid for one quarter of a fee, which *Henry de Holand*, and the *Lady de Cramaville* held in *Soltone* of the King in capite, as of the honor of *Peverel*, of which the Master held one third part (d).

That part in the possession of the heirs of *Holand*, containing the manor or mansion of *Soltone*, continued in that name, for *Henry Holand* died seized of it anno 10 *Richard II.* (e) leaving by *Alice*, daughter and heir of *Henry Malmaings*, one daughter and heir *Jane*; after which it passed into the name of *Frakners*, and then again into that of *Laurence*, from whom it was conveyed to *Finet*, and *Robert Finet* resided here in *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, as did his son *sir John Finet, knt.* master of the ceremonies to *K. James* and *K. Charles I.*; he died in 1641, and was buried in the church of *St. Martin in the Fields, London* (f). He left by *Jane* his wife, daughter of *Henry, Lord Wentworth*, two daughters and co-heirs, *Lucia* and *Finette* (g), who became entitled to this manor, which at length was afterwards alienated to *Matson*, whose descendant *Henry Matson*, about the year 1720, devised it by his will to the Trustees of *Dover Harbour*, for the use, benefit, and repair of it for ever (h), with an injunction, as I am informed, that any relation of his name, should have from time to

(c) Rot. Esch. ejus an. N. 8. In the Leidger Book of *Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*, collected in *K. Edward I.'s* reign, by *Henry de Estrie*, Prior of that church, it is entered, that *Archbp Anselm*, founder of the *Priory of Sepulchres*, in *Canterbury*, gave several lands and possessions to it, lying at this place, in pure and perpetual alms, in *K. Henry I.'s* reign; and further, that in the year 1230, *sir Henry de Cramavill, knt.* with *Eugenia* his wife, gave to the use of the same priory, their manor of *Soltone*, with its patronage in *Kent*, which grant was made in the time of *Archbp Henry*, who confirmed this gift, after which I find no mention further of its belonging to this priory, till the 38th year of *K. Henry VIII.*, when the King granted that dissolved priory, and all its possessions in different parishes and places in this county, and among others in *Westcliffe* and *Soltone*, to *sir Christopher Hales, knt.* to hold in capite. Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 3. He died seized of these premises, anno 1 & 2 *Philip* and *Mary*, as appears by the *Escheat* Rolls, and that *Humphrey Hales* was his son and heir.

(d) This part continued among the possessions of the *Maison Dieu*, till the suppression of it in *K. Henry VIII.'s* reign, when it came to the crown, and continued there till the 3d year of *K. Edward VI.*, who demised for 21 years to *John Franke*, his lands, called *Maison deuve, alias Meason deuve lesawe*, containing 60 acres, lying near *Soltone* in *Westcliffe*, late in the tenure of *John Upton*, and parcel of the late *Hospital of Maison Dieu*, at the yearly rent of 30s. Inrolm. Augm. off.

(e) They bore for their arms—Parted per fess sable and argent, 3 fleurs de lis counterchanged. Mss. pedigree of *Toke*, of *Great Chart*.

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time the preference in the occupying of it, and these trustees are at this time entitled to the fee of it.

PRESENT STATE OF WEST CLIFFE.

THIS parish lies on high ground, being partly inclosed, and partly open arable and pasture downs; it extends to the high chalk cliffs on the sea shore, and the *South Foreland* on them, where the light-house stands. The road from *Dover* to *Deal* leads through it northward. Its greatest extent is from north to south, in the middle of which stands the church, and the village adjoining to it. It is, as well as the adjoining parishes, exceeding healthy; the soil mostly chalk, but not unfertile; the height and continuance of the hills, and the depth and spacious breadth of the vallies, added to a romantic wildness which appears throughout this part of the country, renders it exceedingly pleasant; and the variety of prospects seen from it are very beautiful.

There are no parochial charities.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

WEST CLIFFE is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Dover*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Peter*, is small, consisting of only one isle and a chancel (i), was given by *Q. Alianor*, wife to *K. Edward I.*, together with one acre of

(f) He was descended from *John Finet, of Sienna, in Italy*, of an antient family of that name there, who came into *England* with *Cardinal Campejus*, anno 10 *Henry VIII.* He married the daughter of *Mantell*, Maid of Honor to *Q. Catherine*, by whom he had *Thomas*, who married the daughter of *Granger*, by whom he had 2 sons, *Robert*, of *Soltone*, and *John*. *Robert Finet, of Soltone*, married *Agnes*, daughter and coheir of *Captain John Wenlock, of Calais*, (re-married in 1583 to *John Rooke*.) by whom he had two sons, *sir John*, of *Soltone*, above-mentioned, and *Richard*, who married *Mary Boys, of Goodneston*, and a daughter *Joane*, married to *Thomas Fochs, of Wootton*. There is a pedigree of this family in the *Heraldic Visitation of Kent*, anno 1619. They bore for their arms—Argent, on a cross engrailed gules, 5 fleurs de lis of the field; quartering *Rolfe, Preston, and Wenlock*.

(g) One of these daughters married, first, *Rufbont*, secondly, *Merton*.

(h) He devised it (part of 150l. per annum) after the decease of his brother *Charles*, towards the stopping of the trunnel holes of *Dover Harbour*, which are annually surveyed by the *Mayor and Jurats of Dover*.

The discharging of the trust in *Mr. Matson's* will being attended with many difficulties, his affairs were put into the *Court of Chancery*, and a decree was made, that the Commissioners of *Dover Harbour* should have *Diggs Place, Soltone, Singledge*, and other lands, to make up the 150l. per annum, they paying 40l. a year out of these estates to the poor relations of his family, as long as any such of the name should remain according to the devise in his will.

(i) In the chancel is a stone, about one foot square, (not the

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land and its appurtenances, and the advowson of the parish, together with the chapels, tythes, and all other things and rights belonging to it, or to the chapels and advowsons of the same in any way appertaining, to *the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, in Canterbury, in pure and perpetual alms*, free from all secular service for ever (*k*), which grant appears by the chronicles of *Christ Church* to have been made, among other premises, *in exchange* for the *Port of Sandwich*; and it was confirmed to the *Prior and Convent* by *K. Edw. I.*, in his 18th year (*l*). After which, *Prior Richard Oxinden*, in the year 1327, anno 2 Edward III, with the consent of his convent, assigned and appropriated the parsonage of this church to the *Almshouse of the Priory* for ever, for the sustaining of the priests, and the maintenance of the chapel and chamber of the chantry, erected and founded there by his predecessor, *Prior Henry de Estry*, in the year 1319, anno 11 Edward II. (*m*) In which situation it remained till the dissolution of the priory, in the 31st year of *K. Henry VIII.*, when it was surrendered, among the other possessions of the monastery, into the King's hands, where this appropriation and the advowson of the vicarage did not remain long; for the King, by his *Dotation Charter*, dated May 23, in his 33d year, settled them both, among other lands, on his new erected *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, part of whose possessions they remain at this time.

In 1384, anno 8 Richard II, the church was valued, as of the *Almshouse of the Priory*, at 18l. (*n*)

On the sequestration of the possessions of *Deans and Chapters*, after the death of *K. Charles I.*, the parsonage of *Westcliffe* was surveyed in 1650, by order of the state, when it was returned, that the messuage or tenement, called the *Parsonage House*, with a large barn and yard, with the parsonage close, containing three acres, and a piece of ground lying in *Westcliffe* common field, containing four acres, together with the tythes of corn and grass, and all other small tythes, all which were within the parish, were of the improved yearly value of 62l.

Memorandum. The late *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, by indenture, June 26, 1641, demise to *Anne Boys, widow*, and *Robert Wilkinson, gent.* all the aforesaid premises, excepting all

the original one, I apprehend,) to the memory of *Matthew Gibbon the elder*, son of *Thomas Gibbon*, who built *Westcliffe House*, and dying in 1629, æt. 72, was buried here. Service being performed in this church only once a month, little care is taken of it.

(*k*) Reg. Roff. p. 677. Battely's Somn. Cant. appendix, p. 40.

(*l*) Reg. Roff. p. 677. (*m*) Battely's Somner, p. 113.

(*n*) Dec. Script. col. 2163.

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woods and underwoods, and the gift of the advowson of the vicarage, but were worth upon improvement, over and above the said rent, 57l. 13s. 4d. per annum. The lessee to repair the premises and chancel. Rent to the *Dean and Chapter* 4l. 6s. 8d. (*o*)

Thomas Barrett, of *Lee, esq.* is the present lessee, under the *Dean and Chapter*, on a beneficial lease of the above premises.

The vicarage of *Westcliffe* is not valued in the King's Books. In 1640 it was valued at 10l. communicants 20. It is now of the clear yearly value of 24l. per annum, which is the augmented pension paid by the *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*; the Vicar not being entitled to any tythes whatever, nor even to the profits of the churchyard, all which are demised by the *Dean and Chapter* as part of the parsonage (*p*).

The *Dean and Chapter* pay the sum of 7s. 6d. procurations for this church.

Maurice Callan, Curate, by his last will proved 1466, ordered his body to be buried in this church, and devised, that immediately after his decease, his executors should pave the body of this church with paving tile.

CHURCH OF WEST CLIFFE.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

VICARS.

The Queen, by lapse. Paul Turner, July 15, 1595.
(*q*) Griffin Higgs, S. T. P.
about 1636, sequestred.
(*r*) Edmund Tanner, obt.
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. William Barney, A. M. Oct.
24, 1662, obt. 1700.
Richard Marsh, A. M. obt.
Dec. 24, 1732.
(*s*) John Marsh, A. M. ind.
July 9, 1733, obt. Sept.
1773.
(*t*) John Bearblock, A. M.
induct. Dec. 28, 1773.
obt. May, 1784.
(*u*) Robert Pitman, A. M.
1784. Present Vicar.

E W E L L,

WRITTEN in *Domesday*, both *Ewelle* and *Etwelle*, lies in the valley the next parish

(*o*) Parliamentary Surveys, vol. xix, Lambeth Library.

(*p*) In the church chest is a curious petition, for an augmentation to this vicarage in the time of *K. Henry VII.*

(*q*) Ath. Oxon. vol. ii, p. 239.

(*r*) And Vicar of *St. Margaret at Cliffe*.

(*s*) Also Vicar of *St. Margaret at Cliffe*.

(*t*) Son of the former, and Vicar of *St. Margaret at Cliffe*.

(*u*) And Rector of *Chillenden*.

Southward

EWELL.

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southward from *Whitfield*, alias *Bewsfeld*, taking its name from the water or spring rising in it. It was antiently known likewise by the name of *Temple Ewell*, from the *Knights Templars* possessing the manor of it. The manor of *Patrickborne* claims over the farm, called *Waterend*, at the western part of this parish.

A *Borsholder* for this parish is chosen at the *Court Leet* of the hundred.

At the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, the *Bishop of Baieux* held the greatest part of this parish, as appears by the following entry, under the general title of his lands in it:

In Beusberg Hund.

Hugo ten Ewelle de epo. p. 3. solins se defd. Tra. e. In dnio. e. 1. car. & 15. villi cu. 12. bord bnt. 2. car. Ibi. 2. molini. de. 46. solid. & 4 ac. pti. Silva 4. porc. T. R. E. valeb. 12 lib. & post 100 sol. modo 10 lib. & tam redd 12. lib. & 12 solid. Edric de Alkam tenuit de rege. E.

De isto M ten Hugo de Montfort. 17. acs tra. & una. dena. & dimid qd appciat. 7. solid.

And a little further, under the same possessions:

Isde Radulf. (de Curbespine) ten Ewelle. p. 3. solins. se defd. Tra. e. In dnio. e. una Car. & 5 villi Cu. 4. bord. bnt. 2. car. Ibi silva 10 porc. De hoc M ten qda Miles. 1. solin de Radulfo. & ibi bt. 1. car. cu. 3. bord. Totu M. T. R. E. valeb. 12. lib. & post 20. sol. modo. 40. sol. & tam qd Radulf bt. reddit 4. lib. bugo de Montfort bt Cap Manerii & ibi 5 molin & dimid de 6. lib. Molleue tenuit de rege. E.

Which is: *In Beusberg Hundred. Hugo holds Ewelle of the Bishop. It was taxed at 3 sulings. The arable land is In demesne there is 1 carucate, and 15 villeins, with 12 borderers, having 2 carucates. There are 2 mills of 46 shillings, and 4 acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of 4 bogs. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 12 pounds, and afterwards 100 shillings, now 10 pounds, and yet it pays 12 pounds and 12 shillings. Edric de Alkam held it of K. Edward.*

Of this manor, Hugo de Montfort holds 17 acres of land, and one denne and an half, which is valued at 7 shillings.

And a little further, under the same possessions:

The same Ralph (de Curbespine) holds Ewelle. It was taxed at 3 sulings. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate, and 5 villeins, with 4 borderers, having 2 carucates. There is

(uu) See an account of him, vol. iii. of this hist. p. 103.

(v) Viz. *Robert de Vere*, son of *Osmund*, of a mill of 20s. *Henry de Essex*, of the new mill of *Ewell*—*Saber de Arceles*—

wood for the pannage of 10 bogs. Of this manor, a certain Knight holds 1 suling of Ralph, and there he has 1 carucate, with 3 borderers.

The whole manor, in the time of K. Edward the Confessor, was worth 12 pounds, and afterwards 20 shillings, now 40 shillings, and yet what Ralph has pays 4 pounds. Hugo de Montfort has the chief seat of the manor, and there are 5 mills and an half of 6 pounds. Molleue held it of K. Edward.

And again, in the same survey, under the title of the land of *Hugh de Montfort*, is the following entry:

In Estrea Lest. In Beusberge Hund.

Ipse Hugo de Montfort ten Etwelle. Molleue tenuit. p. 3. solins se defd. & mo. p. 1. solin.

Tra. e. 1. car. & ibi e. in dnio. & 19. bord. bnt. 1. car. Ibi accla. & 4 molini & dimid de. 4. lib. & 17 sol & 4 den. & 4. ac. pti. T. R. E. valeb. 11. lib. & post. 4. lib. modo 8 lib.

Which is: *In Estry Latb, in Beusberge Hundred. Hugo de Montfort himself holds Etwelle. Molleue held it. It was taxed at 3 sulings; and now for 1 suling.*

The arable land is 1 carucate, and there it is in demesne, and 19 borderers, having 1 carucate. There is a church, and 4 mills and an half of 4 pounds and 17 shillings and 4 pence, and 4 acres of meadow. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 11 pounds, and afterwards 4 pounds; now 8 pounds.

Four years after the taking of the above survey, the Bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown, as were those above-mentioned of *Hugh de Montfort*, on the exile of his grandson *Robert*, in the next reign of K. Will. Rufus, (uu) so that the whole of the lands above-described, became at those periods *Escheats* to the crown.

They comprehended most probably the greatest part of this parish, as well as that of *River* adjoining. In this parish they constituted the superior manor in it, afterwards called

THE MANOR OF EWELL, alias TEMPLE EWELL, which was at the time of the above survey in the tenure of *Hugh de Montfort*, and after its becoming an *Escheat* to the crown as above-mentioned, was granted to *William the King's brother*, and *William Peverelle*, who gave it in alms to the *Knights Templars*, as may be seen by the inquisition taken of their lands and possessions in the year 1185, anno 32 Henry II, and now remaining in the King's Remembrancer's office in the Exchequer; which gift was afterwards increased in this and the adjoining parishes, by the donation of several others (v).

the brother of *Eustace Picot*—*Hugh de Dover*—*Ralph Truue*, and *Peter de Chilesfield*. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 527, 546. See an account of the order of *Knights Templars*, vol. i. of

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The *Knights Templars* were most probably first instituted in *England*, at the latter end of K. Henry I.'s reign, or the very beginning of that of K. Stephen, by whose successor, K. Henry II, they were much caressed, and their possessions (*w*), though in so short a time, were increased to a large revenue; but at length in the early part of K. Edw. II.'s reign, their over-great wealth and power had so corrupted their morals, and the vicious lives which they most of them led, had so entirely estranged the King's favor, as well as of the nobles and nation in general from them, that for the peace and safety of the realm, it was found necessary wholly to put an end to them; accordingly, being accused of various horrid and detestable crimes, their persons were every where seized and imprisoned, and their lands and goods *confiscated*, which were seized on by the King and other Lords as *Escheats*, the Judges affirming that by the laws of the land they might warrantably hold them;

this history, p. 218 (*d*). Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 517.—Bishop Tanner says, they were greatly accused, but that there was but little proved against them, as appears from the whole process, which is printed in Wilkins's Councils, vol. iii, p. 329, &c. The arms of the *Templars* were—*Gules, a plain cross, argent*. See Tanner's List of Arms in Monasticon, N. cvii.

(*w*) In the *Testa de Nevill*, taken in K. Henry III.'s reign, it is entered: *Ewell* is an *Escheat* of our Lord the King of the honor of *Peverell*; the *Bretbren* of *Knights Templars* hold it by *William Longespee* in *alms*, and it is worth *per annum xx lib*.

(*x*) See the process against them. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 559, 943; and in several volumes of Rymer's *Fœdera*, viz. The Pope directed a bull to the King for the seizing of the *Templars* and their possessions throughout the realm, on the same day, and in the same manner, as the K. of *France* had done. In this bull, the Pope particularly recites their crimes and enormities, and that one act at their admission was the solemn abjuration of *Jesus Christ*; dated at *Poitiers*, 10 Kal. Dec. pontif. anno 3tio. (1 Ed. 2, anno 1307.) vol. iii, p. 32.—The King orders the same to be executed throughout *England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales*, on the *Tuesday* next after the *Feast of the Epiphany*, in his 1st year. Clauf. 1, Edw. II, m. 13d. Ibid. vol. 34.—Notwithstanding which, the King, ever changeable, on Dec. 4, the same year, anno 1307, wrote to the Kings of *Castile, Sicily, and Arragon*, in their favor, and to entreat them not to believe the evil reports concerning them; and on the 10th of the same month, he wrote to the Pope for the same purpose. Ibid. vol. p. 36, 37.—The Pope afterwards granted certain bulls to Commissioners, to enquire into the truth of the accusations against them, and they were secured in the principal castles and strongholds throughout the realm, by the King's command, in his 3d year. Ibid. vol.—and were afterwards collected from thence throughout the province of *Canterbury*, and were delivered to the several *sheriffs*, to be sent to *London*, to be there kept in hold till a council of that province should be held at *London*, assisted by the Commissioners appointed by the Pope, there to abide the condemnation or acquittal of the same, anno 4 Edward II. Ibid. vol. iii.—and their possessions were given into the custody of divers persons in the several districts to account for the profits of

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and the whole order of them was dissolved in the 6th year of that reign, anno 1312, in a general Council held at *Vienna*, by Pope Clement V, (*x*) who immediately afterwards conferred their lands and effects on the *Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem*, which the King confirmed next year, saving his own and his subjects rights; and an act passed anno 17 Edward II, by which the King, Nobles, and others, assembled in *Parliament*, granted that their lands and effects should be assigned, according to the will of the donors, to other men of religion, that they might be charitably disposed of to godly uses, and as such they were by it wholly given to the *Knights Hospitallers* (*y*); who thus becoming possessed of this manor, which from the long possession of the former owners, had acquired the name of *Temple Ewell*, continued in the possession of it till the general dissolution of their order in K. Henry VIII.'s reign (*z*), when this manor, among the rest of the possessions of it, was sur-

the same at the King's Exchequer. Numbers of them were confined in different monasteries, by sentence of the *Archbishop* and the Provincial Council, to perform penance; and the several *bailiffs* were directed to allow to such monasteries 4d. a day, for the subsistence of each within them.—*Henry de Cobham, jun.* was appointed bailiff or keeper of their lands and tenements in the co. of *Kent, Sarry, and Suffex*, to account for the same as above, anno 5 Edw. II, 1311, vol. iii, p. 297.—The Pope granted, by bull, all the houses, lands, &c. which belonged to them, in Oct. 1308, throughout the world, excepting in the kingdoms of *Castile, Arragon, Portugal, and Majorca*, which the Pope reserved to his own intire disposal, to the order of the *Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem*; dated at *Vienna*, 6 Nones of May, anno 7 Pontif. clauf. 5, Edw. II, m. 4, 1312. Ibid. p. 323; which bull was confirmed in the General Council there on the day and year aforesaid.—The Pope therefore by another bull, entreated the King to promote and give his assistance and protection in the same; dated at *Liberon*, in the dio. of *Valentin*, 17 Kal. June, the same year. Ibid. p. 326—and he directed his bulls likewise to the same purpose to the *Bishops, Earls, and Barons* of the realm. Ibid.—The King, by his let. pat. directed to the *Prior of the Hospital of St. John*, prohibited the execution of the above bulls within his realm; dated *London*, Aug. 1, 6 Edw. II, clauf. 6, Edw. II, m. 29d.—The King, by his letters patent, ordered his several bailiffs to deliver up the possession of all the manors, lands, tenements, &c. belonging to the *Templars*, to the *Grand Master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem*, or his deputy, and the Procurator General of the Hospital, in the name and for the use of it; dated at *Westminster*, Nov. 28, anno 7 Ed. II, clauf. ejus an. m. 16, anno 1313. Ibid. p. 472.

(*y*) Tan. Mon. præf. p. x, and *ibid.* note (*c*). See an account of the *Knights Hospitallers*, vol. i. of this history, p. 219 (*i*).

(*z*) The residence of the *Knights Templars* was on the north side of the *London* road; and on the hill above the turnpike, there is a house called the *Temple Farm*; but the scite of the ancient house of the *Templars* is about fourscore rods from it. The last remains of the *Templars* buildings on it were destroyed about fifty years since.

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rendered into the King's hands, and was confirmed to him and his heirs by the general words of the act of the 32d year of that reign (a).

The manor of *Temple Ewell*, with the appropriation and advowson of the vicarage appendant, remained in the hands of the crown, till K. Edw. VI, by his letters patent, dated March 6, in his 5th year, granted them to *Edward, Lord Clinton and Saye*, lord high admiral, and of his privy council, to hold in capite, at the yearly rent of 30s. 5d. (b) and he on the 1st of September following, reconveyed them to the crown (c), where they staid but till the next year, when the King, by his letters patent, dated June 15, anno 6 Edward VI, granted them to *sir William Cavendish, knt.* to hold in capite at the rent above-mentioned (d), who the same year alienated them to *sir Richard Sackville, knt.* chancellor of the Court of Augmentations (e), who in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth's reign alienated them to *Winifred, Marchioness of Winchester*, and she in the 24th year of it joined with other trustees in the sale of them to *Thomas Digge* and *William Boys* (f), who quickly afterwards passed them away to *John Daniell*, and he dying without male issue, his two daughters and coheirs carried them in marriage to *John Mabb* and *William Wiseman*, who at the latter end of that reign joined in the sale of them to *Mr. Robert Bromley*, of London, mercer, and he about the beginning of K.

(a) The order of *Knights Hospitallers* was restored by letters patent of 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, and many of their ancient manors and possessions given to them. See Dugd. Mon. vol. iii, p. 108. But their re-establishment seems never to have taken place; and on the accession of Q. Elizabeth, two years afterwards, it was wholly annihilated.

(b) Augtn. off. Inrolm. box, Kent, G. 28. By the description of the manor and rectory of *Temple and Ewell*, and the manor of *Ewell*, with their appurtenances. Rot. Esch, anno 5 Edw. VI, pt. 4. See more of the *Lord Clinton*, under *Folkestone*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 372.

(c) Augtn. off. Inrolm. box, Kent, G. 36.

(d) Augtn. off. Inrolm. box, Kent, H. 4.

(e) By the description of the *Manor and Rectory of Temple Ewell*, with their appurtenances. Rot. Esch. anno 6 Ed. VI, pt. 8. See more of *sir Richard Sackville*, vol. i. of this history, p. 346.

(f) Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 4. By which roll it appears likewise, that she that year sold 50 acres of land and pasture in this parish, to *Edward Mereworth* and his heirs.

(g) *William Angell*, anno 12 James I, was seised of two parts (the same to be divided in three parts) of the manor of *Ewell*, alias *Temple Ewell*, and *William Wiseman, esq;* and *Ursula* his wife, were seised of the other third part.—*William Angell* aforesaid settled his two parts on his son *John*, on his marriage with *Elizabeth Edolphe*, anno 14 James I. Court Rolls of the High Court of St. Augustine's Monastery.

William Angell above-mentioned was descended from *Capt. Angell*, who resided in the co. of *Northampton*, in K. Henry

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James I.'s reign, passed them away by sale to *William Angell*, of London, clerk of the acatery to that King (g), in whose descendants they continued down to *John Angell*, of *Stockwell* in the co. of *Middlesex, esq;* who died seised of them in 1784, *et.* 84, unmarried, and by his will devised them to *Mr. Benedict Brown*, his next heir general, in default of lineal male issue, from his great-grandfather *William Angell*, of *Crowhurst, esq;* subject to which proviso, *Mr. Brown* soon afterwards alienated this manor of *Ewell*, alias *Temple Ewell*, with the rectory impropriate, and the advowson of the vicarage appendant, to *William Osborne*, of London, *esq;* M. D. who at times resides here at *Old Park Place*, a house which he has fitted up and enlarged for that purpose on this estate, and he is the present possessor of them.

There is a most extensive prospect from the above house south-eastward over the adjacent country, the *British Channel*, and the coast of *France* beyond it.

A Court Leet and Court Baron is held for this manor.

A fee-farm rent of 1l. 17s. 7½d. is yearly paid to the crown, for this manor and its appurtenances.

There is a portion of tythes arising from 90 acres of land in the parish of *Coldred*, payable to the lords of *Temple Ewell* manor (h).

VII.'s reign, whose descendant *John Angell*, of the same county, married *Anne*, sister of *John Herby*, of *Glimpton*, by whom he had *William Angell*, of London, above-mentioned, who married *Joane*, daughter of *John Powers*, of London, by whom he had *John* and *James*, and seven daughters. *John Angell, esq;* the eldest son, was of *Crowhurst* in the co. of *Surry*, and was Caterer both to K. James and K. Charles I, and was Gentleman Pater of *Windsor Castle*; he died in 1670, *et.* 78, and was buried at *Crowhurst*, having married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *sir Robert Edolphe, knt.* by whom he had 20 children, of whom six sons and three daughters survived, viz. *William, John, Robert, James, Justinian*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Scaldwell*, of *Bristow Causeway, gent.* by whom he had issue, *John, Justinian*, and *Elizabeth*; he died in 1680, *et.* 47. *Thomas, Mary, Thomazine*, who married *Richard Marriot*, of London, by whom she had issue. *William Angell, esq;* the eldest son, was twice married, having for his second wife, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Robert Goffon*, of *Binfield* in the co. of *Berks, esq;* who survived him; he died in 1674, *et.* 50, and was buried at *Crowhurst*, leaving issue, *William, Elizabeth*, and *Frances*; which *William* resided at *Binfield* above-mentioned, and died seised of the manor and appendages of *Ewell*, which his descendant *John Angell* possessed in 1784. They bore for their arms—Or, 5 lozenges in fess azure, surmounted of a bendlet gules. See *Aubrey's Antiquity of Surry*, vol. iii, p. 39, &c.

(h) See *Coldred* above, p. 11. An account of the lands of which tythes are paid to the manor of *Temple*, or to the church of *Ewell*, within the bounds of the parish of *Coldred*, may be seen in the Leiger Book of *St. Martin's Priory of Dover*, f. 251^b, *Miss. Lambeth*.

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THE MANOR OF TEMPLE, *alias* BOSWELL BANKS,
and DOWNE.

THIS manor, called in the survey of *Domesday*, *Brocestelle*, and in other records, *Brostall*, lies in the *southern* part of this parish, and partly in the adjoining one of *Swingfield*. In the reign of the Conqueror, it was part of the possessions of *Odo, the great Bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent*, the King's half-brother, under the general title of whose possessions it is thus entered in the above survey, taken in the 15th year of that reign:

Herfrid ten de Hugone Brocestele. & e. de feudo Epi. p. uno solin se defd. Tra. e. In dnio. e. 1. car. & 2. servi. T. R. E. valeb. 60. sol. & post 60. modo. 40. Qdo herbt recep. 3 juga. modo. 2. juga. Ulnod tenuit de rege. E.

And further on:

Isde Radulf (de Curbespine) ten de epo. 1. jugu in Brocestele. Qd Molleue tenuit de rege. E. & ibi. e. un Vills redd. 30 den.

Which is: *Herfrid holds of Hugo, Brocestele, and it is of the see of the Bishop. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate and 2 servants. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 60 shillings, and afterwards 60, now 40. When Herbert received it 3 yoke, now 2 yoke. Ulnod held it of K. Edward.*

And further on: *The same Ralph (de Curbespine) holds of the Bishop 1 yoke in Brocestele, which Molleue held of K. Edward; and there is one villein paying 30 pence.*

Four years after the taking of this survey, the Bishop of Baieux fell under the King's displeasure, and all his lands and possessions were confiscated to the crown; after which, it appears by an *inquisition* taken anno 1434 (*i*), to have been held by *sir Robert de Clottingham, knt.* who gave this manor of *Brosthall*, with its appurtenances in the parish of *Swynfelde*, to the *Knights Templars*, on the suppression of whose order, it came with the rest of their possessions into the hands of the *Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem* (*k*), with whom it continued till their dissolution, in the 32d year of K. Henry VIII,

(*v*) An *inquisition* taken that year of all the lands and possessions given to the *Knights Templars*, and afterwards on the suppression of their order to the *Knights Hospitallers*—which is now in the Herald's office. See *Dugd. Monast.* vol. ii, p. 541.

(*k*) *Dugd. Mon.* vol. ii, p. 246.

(*l*) *Philipott*, p. 149.

(*m*) *Rot. Esch.* ejus an.

(*n*) This *Nailbourne* rises from some springs in a meadow at *Drelingore*, which in very wet and windy weather increase to the height of 10 feet, and run through the lands to the

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when it came to the crown, where it staid, till it was at length granted by Q. Elizabeth to *Stokes*, of *Waterend* in this parish, in which name it continued, till it was alienated in the same reign to *Harvey*, from which name in K. Charles I.'s reign, it was conveyed by sale to *Capt. Temple*, of *Dover* (*l*); who was possessed of it in the beginning of the next reign of K. Charles II; after which it passed by sale to *Freeman*, of this parish, who was succeeded in it by his son, and he sold it to *Captain Fagg*, of *Updown*, near *Eastry*, and he alienated it about the year 1777 to *Mr. Henry Belsey*, who died seised of it in 1792, and his heirs are now entitled to it.

There is no Court held for this manor.

The family of *Digges*, of *Barbam*, were possessed of lands lying at *Bostall* in this parish, of which *James Diggs* was found by *inquisition* to have died seised of, anno 27 Henry VIII, holding the fame of the *Prior of the Hospital of St. John*, but by what service was not found, and that *William Diggs* was his kinsman and next heir (*m*).

The *Earl of Guildford* is possessed of lands at *Bostall* here, which came to him from the family of *Furnese*, of *Waldersbare*.

PRESENT STATE OF EWELL.

THE village of *Ewell*, having the church on the south side of it, is situated in the beautiful and capacious valley, leading from *Barbam Downs* to the land's end at *Dover*, through which the high London road leads to it. The houses in this village are little more than cottages, being most of them but meanly built of flint, and a great part of them in a very ruinous condition, and it is far from being pleasantly situated.

The head of the river *Dour* rises in this valley, at the western extremity of the parish, and a little below *Casney Court* takes in another stream of it, the head of which rises about two miles higher southward, at the hamlet of *Drelingore*, at *Alkham*. This stream turns a corn-mill here near the church, and then flows on from hence eastward into the sea at *Dover* (*n*).

head of the river *Dour*, at *Chilton*, commonly beginning in February and ending in March or April, at which time the wells of 15 or 16 fathom depth are full; and the country people entertain a notion that this water has a subterraneous communication with the waters called the *Liddon spouts*, in the cliffs at *Hougham*, at least four miles from hence, of which further mention will be made below. *Leland*, in his *Itin.* vol. vii, p. 127, writes thus of this river: "As concerning the River of *Dovar*, it has no long Course from no spring or Hedde notable, that descendith to that botom, "The principel Hed as they say, is at a place cawled

"*Ewell*,

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The hills rise here on each side very high and mountainous, and the vales between them are very deep and hollow; they are more open and less incumbered with woods than the more western parts of this county. The hills are almost wholly uninclosed and covered with greenward, having furzes and broom interspersed on them at different intervals. These stupendous hills, in comparison of what the traveller has been used to in his journey hither, raise both his pleasure and admiration, the prospects on both sides being beautifully romantic and singular; and they are terminated by the town of Dover, its castle, and the sea, and beyond all, the *Bologne hills* on the coast of France.

In the valley, at the western part of this parish, on each side of the *London road*, are the two farms of *Great and Little Waterend*, so called from the end or rise of the river *Dour*; the former of them belonging to *Mr. George Finch*, of Dover. Close behind the latter, on the hill southward, there seems to be a line of breast-works thrown up, and a large mount or barrow above them, which was opened lately, but nothing was found in it (o). On the hill, about a mile northward from the village, is the *Court Lodge* of the manor, called *the Temple Farm*, situated, as has been mentioned above, near the site of the antient mansion of the Knights of that order (p). About half a mile eastward from hence is *Archers Court*; and still further, *Old Park Hill*, so called from its having once been *the park*, belonging to *the Temple* here. On this hill, is the house fitted up by *Dr. Osborne*, which being white, is a distinguished object between the break of these lofty hills to the adjacent country. On the southern side of the village, this parish extends up the hills; on them is a common, called, from the barrenness of the soil, *Scotland Common*; and a little further, a large one, called *Ewell Minnis*. The soil of this parish is in general very unfer-

“ *Ewell*, and that is not past a iii or iiij Myles fro *Dovar*,
 “ There is also a great spring at a place *Cawled*
 “ and that ones in a vij or viij yeres brasted owt so abundantly that a great part of the *Water Cummeth* into
 “ *Dovar* streme, but els yt renneth yn to the fe bytwyxt
 “ *Dovar* and *Folchestan* but nearer to *Folchestan* that ys to
 “ say withyn a ii myles of yt. Surely the *Hedde Standeth*
 “ so that it might with no great Coſt be brought to run
 “ away into *Dovar* ſtreme.”

(o) There are many barrows or tumuli scattered about on the different hills in the neighbourhood of Dover.

(p) Some have doubted, whether this was not the house where *K. John* resigned his crown to *Pandolph*, the Pope's Legate, A. D. 1213, on account of the pardon of *Archbp Langton*, which was one effect of that meeting being dated at *the Temple of Ewell*. Vide Pat. 15 Joh. N. 48. But others have conjectured that this was done at Dover; but *the Templars* had no house there. Others again have placed it

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tile, the vale being a red earth, much covered with flints, and the hills mostly chalk.

There are no parochial charities.

The Master and Fellows of Emanuel College in Cambridge, are possessed of lands in this parish and *Liddon*, given in 1627 by *Walter Richards*, for two exhibitions in that college (q).

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THIS parish is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Dover*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Peter and St. Paul*, is an antient building, consisting of only one isle and a chancel, having a low square tower at the west end (r).

This church was always appendant to the manor. It was very early appropriated to the order of *Knights Templars*, after whose dissolution it was given, with the advowson of the vicarage to the *Knights Hospitallers*, and on their suppression, passed with the manor as an appendage to it, in like manner as has been already fully mentioned above, thro' a succession of owners, to *William Osborne*, of London, esq; M. D. who is the present owner of the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage of this church, appendant to the manor of *Temple Ewell*.

The vicarage in 1384, anno 8 Rich. II, was valued at 66s. 8d. and as such, on account of its smallness, not taxed to the tenth (s). In 1588, here were communicants 112, and it was valued at 15l. It is valued in the King's Books at 6l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 13s. 4d. (t) It is now of the yearly certified value of 13l. 10s. 8d. (u)

In the Register of *the Archdeacon's Court* is a return and terrier of the glebe and profits of this vicarage, made in 1616.

Imprimis. A vicarage house, with a garden, containing about 10 perches of ground adjoining to it. The tythes belonging to the vicarage were, all manner of tythes, excepting those of

at the house of *the Commanders of the Templars*, at *Swyngheld*, where, or at this mansion of *Ewell*, it certainly was. Which of them is left to the reader's option. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 753. Tan. Mon. p. 217, note (f).

(q) It consists of 37 acres, the rents of which are greatly sunk in value since the donation of it, which shews either that the College is greatly imposed on; or that the rents of these parishes are much lowered in value. Most probably the former is the reason of it. See vol. iii. of this hist. p. 355.

(r) In this church was formerly this coat of arms—Vert, 2 bendlets argent, on a chief gules 3 mullets argent. It has at present nothing worth further notice in it.

(s) Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 41.

(t) Viz. Endow. in decim predial 2l. 10s.—In decim personal & oblat. 2l.—Pens. recep. de Com. de Swyngheld 2l. Vide Leig. Lib. Sci. Mart. Dovor, fol. 25, Mss. Lamb. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 31.

(u) Ibid.

EWELL.

corn, viz. hay, wood, lambs, wool, calves, and colts, fruits of trees, &c. There were certain parcels of lands, called *Hamstalles*, that did and ever had paid the tythe of corn to the vicar as his due (v). These were two acres of land and upwards in *Lymborough Bottom*; three acres called *Wellclose*, near the *London road*; two yards and upwards near the road in *Great Waterfend farm*, and one acre in *Kerseny Court farm*, adjoining the *Parsonage Close*.

CHURCH OF EWELL.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	VICARS.
The Archbishop.	(w) Rich. Montague, indust. Nov. 1, 1567.
Wm Boys and Tho. Dyggs, esqrs.	(x) Francis Saunders, April 15, 1583, deprived 1594.
Edward Darcy, esq; and A. Astley, gent.	William Jones, A. B. Dec. 4, 1594, refig. 1600. William Moore, A. M. Apr. 19, 1600, refig. 1605.
Robert Bromley, of London, mercer.	Peter Bennett, July 18, 1605, obt. 1618.
William Angell, esq;	Robert Lake, A. M. Sept. 9, 1618, obt. 1621.
Sir Tho. Edolph, knt.	Tho. Hetb, June 16, 1621. Edward Skinner, A. M. Feb. 6, 1626, obt.
Simon Edolph, esq;	(y) William Russell, Cl. Nov. 18, 1661. Jeremiah Allen, 1693. John Dauling, in 1695.
John Angell, esq;	(z) Richard Monins, A. M. 1726, obt. 1747. (a) Richard Pike, Cl. 1747, obt. 1751.

SEQUESTRATORS.

Thomas Tournay, A. M. in 1752.
Rich. Harvey, A. M. 1763.
William Williams, 1765.
(b) James Smith, A. M. 1772, obt. 1784.
(c) John Gostling, A. M. 1784.
Alex. James Smith, A. M. 1784. Present Sequestr.

(v) This return is subscribed by Peter Bennet, Vicar, and by the two Churchwardens and two Sidefmen.

(w) He held this vicarage with the adjoining one of *River*.

(x) He was likewise Vicar of *Liddon*.

(y) And Vicar of *River*.

(z) He was likewise Rector of *Ringwold*.

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

RIVER

LIES the next parish eastward from *Ewell*, being written in *Domesday*, both *Ripa* and *ad Ripam*; in other *Latin* records, *Ripa* and *Riparia*; and in *English* ones, *River*, taking its name from the river which flows through it.

A *Borsholder* is chosen for this parish at the *Hundred Court*, and another for that part of the manor of *Archers Court*, which is in the parish of *Whitfield*, at the *Court Leet* of that manor.

It appears by the *Testa de Nevill*, that this parish in the latter end of K. John's reign was an *Escheat* of the crown, and held in three parts; one of which, the *Castle* (viz. of *Dover*) held; another part, the *Canons of St. Radigund's* held; and the third part was held by *Soloman de Dover*, of the gift of K. John, and the whole was worth xxx pounds. The former of these afterwards came into the possession of the *Hospital of St. Mary*, otherwise called the *Maison Dieu*, of *Dover*; the other part, belonging to *St. Radigund's*, will be further mentioned below in the ecclesiastical account of this parish; and the third part was, what is now called, the manor of *Archers Court*, situated likewise within the bounds of this parish.

THE MANOR OF RIVER,

which was comprehended in that third part of this parish first above-mentioned, seems to have been in the reign of the Conqueror part of the possessions of *Hugh de Montfort*, and perhaps described among those lands mentioned in the survey of *Domesday* above, under the parish of *Ewell* (d). His lands, on the exile of his grandson *Robert de Montfort*, in K. Henry I.'s reign, *escheated* to the crown, whence great part of them in this neighbourhood were afterwards granted to *Robert*, son of *Bernard de Ver*, constable of *England*, who had married *Adeliza*, daughter of *Hugh de Montfort*; after which these possessions came to *Henry de Essex*, who was constable likewise of *England*, from his succession to which as well as from other circumstances, it should seem that he became entitled to them by inheritance. *Henry de Essex* was

(a) From the time of his death, this vicarage has been held in sequestration.

(b) He was likewise Vicar of *Alkham*, which he held with the Rectory of *Eastbridge* in *Remney Marsh*, and in 1781 was presented to the Vicarage of *Cosinus Blean*; all which preferments he held at the same time with this sequestration.

(c) And Vicar of *Alkham*, as was his successor.

(d) See above, p. 33.

Baron

RIVER.

Baron of Raleigh in *Essex*, and hereditary standard-bearer of *England*, but for his cowardice in a battle against the *Welsh*, in the 10th year of that reign, anno 1163, he forfeited all his possessions, which became *Escheats* to the crown (e); among them was this manor of *River*, held of the King as of his Castle of *Dover*, and it appears to have continued in the crown during K. John's and the beginning of K. Henry III.'s reign, who in the 13th year of it confirmed to *Hubert de Burgh*, *Earl of Kent*, and his heirs, for his homage and service, all the land which was *Henry de Essex's*, with its appurtenances, and of which this manor *de la Rivere* besides *Dover* was a part; and further, at his petition gave and confirmed to the *Hospital of St. Mary*, at *Dover*, (afterwards called the *Maison Dieu*), which the said *Hubert*, *Earl of Kent*, had founded, this manor, with all its appurtenances, to hold of him and his heirs in pure and perpetual alms, for the support of the poor, and of strangers resorting thither for ever (f); after which, K. Edward I, in his 21st year, summoned by *quo warranto* the Master of the *Maison Dieu*, to shew by what right he claimed a manor and the usual privileges of it, in this parish, when the Jury gave it for the Master, and K. Henry VI, in his 2d year confirmed the same to the *Hospital* (g), part of the possessions of which it continued till the reign of K. Henry VIII, when on the suppression of it this manor came into the King's hands, where it seems to have remained without interruption till K. Charles II.'s reign, when it was alienated by the crown to the *Dean and Chapter of Rochester*, with whom it remains at this time (h).

(e) See more of him, vol. iii. of this hist. p. 297, 298.

(f) Dugd. Monast. vol. iii, p. 86. *Nigel de Mowbray* married *Maud*, daughter and heir of *Roger de Camville*, but had no issue by her, and died anno 13 Henry III. The year afterwards *Ralph Fitz Nicholas*, the king's steward, gave the King 500l. to have the marriage of her for one of his sons, and in the 17th of Henry III. *Hugh de Pateshall* her uncle, paid 300 *marcs* fine for the custody of the said *Nigel's* lands, and that she might marry whom she pleased, and have her dowry in the manor of *Rivere*, among others.—Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 125.

(g) Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. p. 86.

(h) On a survey, ordered by the state, of the possessions of the crown after the death of K. Charles I, this manor of *River*, with its appurtenances, was surveyed in 1650; when it was returned, that the quit-rents due to the lord from the freeholders in free soccage tenure were 16l. 8s. 8½d. The profits of courts 40s. There was a *Court Leet* and *Court Baron*; and that the relief from the freeholders was one half of the quit-rent.—Parliamentary Surveys, Augtn. off.

(i) Placit. Coron. 21 Edw. I, rot. 45.

(k) In other Latin records, he is written *de Campis*; and in English ones, *Attefeld*; as in Clauf. Edw. I, *Solomon Attefeld* is said to hold land at *Kesserland* and *Atterton*, by ser-

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

A *Court Leet* and *Court Baron* is held for this manor.

ARCHERS COURT

is a manor situated in the northern part of this parish, on the hills adjoining to that of *Whitfield*, in which parish, as well as in those of *Guffon* and *Waldershare*, some parts of it lie.

In the time of K. John this manor was in the possession of *Soloman de Dovere*, as appears by the *Testa de Nevill* mentioned above, and it seems as if this person was the same as is mentioned in the pleas of the crown, anno 21 Edward I (i), by the name of *Soloman de Champs*, or *Chauns* (k), who might from his residence there be likewise called *de Dovere*; in which pleas, as well as by the inquisition taken after his death in the 31st year of that reign (l), he is said to hold certain lands, called *Coperland* and *Atterton*, containing one messuage and 132 acres of land, (part of this manor, as will appear by the records mentioned below,) of the King in capite, by the sergeantry and service of holding the King's head between *Dover* and *Whitsond*, as often as it should happen for him to pass the sea between those ports, and there should be occasion for it (m). He died seised of this manor and land above-mentioned, in the 31st year of K. Edward I, and was succeeded by his son and heir *Gregory de Dovere*; but I find no more mention of this name afterwards, but that it became the possessions of a family named *Archer*, and sometimes *L'archer*, from whom it acquired the name of *Archers Court*, one of whom, *Nicholas Archer*, held it in the 1st year of K. Edward II (n), as did *Thomas le Archer* in the 3d year of K. Edward III (o); his son *William Archer*, paid aid for it in the 20th year of that reign, as 100 acres of land held in sergeantry (p).

geantry, by the above-mentioned service; and the Jurors witness that the aforesaid sergeantry is entire, and that the said *Solomon* fully performed the said service. Therefore, &c. Lib. Nig. Scacc. f. 188. See Beckwith's Ten. p. 57, 58.

(l) Rot. Esch. N. 34.

(m) In vol. ii. of this history, p. 510. This land of *Atterton*, from the similarity of the name, is supposed to have had relation to *Otterden*, and is inserted accordingly in the description of that parish; but it appears to be a mistake, as may be seen by the above description, and the reader is desired to correct it accordingly.

It appears by the register of *St. Radigund's Abbey*, cart. 1192, that the *Abbat and Convent of Bec*, in *Normandy*, anno 1237, released all their right and title to the tythes of *Cupland*, in the parish of *Ryver*, to the *Abbat and Convent of St. Radigund of Bradefole*.

(n) Philipott, p. 282.

(o) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(p) By inquisition, taken anno 48 Edw. III, it was found that *Agnes*, who was wife of *William Barry*, held at the day of her death, *inter alia*, one toft, 30 acres of arable, and 60 acres of pasture, in *la Ryver*, to hold to her, and *William Archer* and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to *Simon de Goldeburg* and *Christian*, daughter of *William Archer*, in like tail; remainder to *William*, son of *William Archer*,

RIVER.

At length, after this name was become extinct here, this manor was alienated to *Bandred*, or *Brandred*, in which name it continued for several years, till at length the manor itself, with the *Court Lodge*, and part of the demesne lands, together with *Coperland*, were sold by one of them, in the 1st year of K. Edward IV, to *Thomas Doilie*, esq; (q) and the other part of the demesne lands, since known by the name of *Little Archers Court*, to *sir George Browne*, of *Beechworth Castle*; a further account of which will be given below.

From one of the descendants of the above-mentioned *Thomas Doilie*, this manor was in K. Henry VIII.'s reign exchanged with the crown, and that King in his 36th year granted it to *sir James Hales*, in whose family it continued till it was sold to *Lee*, who passed it away to *sir Hardress Waller*, of *Dublin*, knt. and he with others, in 1657, alienated this manor, with the *Court Leet and Court Baron*, view of frank pledge, and whatever belonged to the same, to *Mr. Thomas Broom*, of *London*, one of whose descendants of the same name sold it to *Richards Rouse*, of *Dover*, whose daughter in 1768 carried it in marriage to *Phineas Stringer*, of *Dover*, esq; who is the present owner of it (r).

A *Court Leet* and *Court Baron* is held for this manor (s).

LITTLE ARCHERS COURT.

THE OTHER PART OF *Archers Court*, which was sold in K. Edward IV.'s reign, as has been mentioned above, to *sir George Browne*, of *Beechworth Castle*, was afterwards known by the name of *Little Archers Court*. *Sir George Browne* was sheriff of this county in the 21st year of the above reign, but was attainted anno 1 Richard III, and restored again in the 1st year of K. Henry VII. His son *sir Matthew Browne* died anno 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, seised of this estate, with 60 acres of arable and two acres of wood in *River*, alias *Archers Court*, called *Copland*, held in capite by serjeantry, and the service

cher, and his heirs, by the like service of serjeantry, as above-mentioned; and that *John Alkham* was the next of kin and heir of the said *Agnes*. In the Court of *Shepway* of the *Cinque Ports*, anno 24 Edw. III, *John Archer* brought a plea of trespass against *John Monyn*, of *Dover*, who had imprisoned him at the suit of *William Archer* his brother. See *Jeakes's Charters of the Cinque Ports*, p. 77.

(q) Philipott, p. 282.

(r) He bears for his arms—Per chevron or and sable; in chief, 2 eagles displayed of the 2d; in base, a fleur de lis of the 1st, impaling Rouse—Sable, a fess dancette or, between 3 crescents argent.

(s) A *Borsholder* is chosen at this Court for the borough of *Archers Court* only, but this is merely nominal, as he has never been known to act as such.

This manor claims over the adjoining farm of *Little Archers Court*, formerly part of the demesnes of it.

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mentioned above, as was found by inquisition taken after his death that year. His son *Henry Browne*, esq; left issue one son, *sir Thomas Browne*, of *Beechworth Castle*, knt. who had his lands disgravelled by the two acts of the 1st and 8th years of Q. Elizabeth. He afterwards passed away this estate to *Capt. Isaac Honeywood*, who was slain at the battle of *Newport*, and dying without issue devised it by his will to his nephew, *Colonel Henry Honeywood* (t), who died seised of it in 1662, and was buried in the cathedral of *Christ Church* in *Canterbury* (u).

After his death, this estate seems to have come into the possession of his first-cousin *sir Thomas Honeywood*, of *Marks-hall* in the co. of *Essex*, knt. (v) after whose death, in 1666, his two sons, *Thomas* and *John Le Mot Honeywood*, became successively owners of it, both of whom dying without issue, the latter in 1693 devised it to his kinsman *Robert Honeywood*, who was afterwards of *Marks-hall*. He died seised of it in 1735, whose son *Richard* dying in 1755, left an infant son of the same name, who died at the age of 10 years, in 1758; upon which his only surviving uncle, *Philip Honeywood*, of *Marks-hall*, and general of the King's forces, succeeded to it, who on his death without issue in 1785, devised it by his will to his kinsman, *Filmer Honeywood*, now of *Marks hall*, esq; and knight of the shire for the co. of *Kent*, who is the present owner of it (w).

CASTNEY COURT,

as it is commonly called, but properly *Kerjoney*, is another manor, situated partly in the western part of this parish, adjoining to the river, and partly in the parishes of *Ewell* and *Whitfield*. It was antiently accounted part of the *Barony of Saye*, being held of the *Castle of Dover*; and at the latter end of K. Edw. I.'s reign was in the possession of the family of *Paganel*, or *Painall*, as they were usually called. *John Paganel* died seised of it anno 12 Edw. II, leaving a daughter and heir *Maud* (x), and his widow *Ijeld*,

This estate, in the parishes of *River* and *Whitfield*, consists of 200 acres of land, of which 100 acres are *tythe-free*.

(t) Philipott, p. 282. Errata.

(u) The Register of *Christ Church* says, he was a Colonel sometime under that grand rebel *Oliver Cromwell*. He was one of the sons of *Arthur Honeywood*, of *Lion's Inn*, gent. and afterwards of *Maidstone*, brother of *Isaac* above-mentioned; the sons of *Robert Honeywood*, of *Charing*, by *Mary*, daughter and coheir of *Robert diwater*, of *Lenham*. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 442.

(v) He was the eldest son of *Robert Honeywood*, of *Charing*, the eldest brother of *Arthur* and *Isaac Honeywood* above-mentioned, by his second wife *Elizabeth*, daughter of *sir Thomas Browne*, of *Beechworth Castle* in *Surry*, knt.

(w) See vol. iii. of this hist. p. 402; and vol. ii. p. 449.

(x) See *Dugd. Bar.* vol. i. p. 434.

surviving,

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surviving, who held it *in dower* at her death in the 17th year of that reign (y); after which, I find it held by *Elias de Bolton*, as half a knight's fee, situated at *La Kersony* (z); but in the 20th year of K. Edward III. *William Archer* and *Thomas de Whitfield* paid aid for it at the making of the Black Prince a knight, as half a fee, which the heirs of *Stephen de Bolton* held at *Kersener* of the *Barony of Saye*. After this, the family of *Norwood* became possessed of it (a), and in later times the *Ropers*, of *St. Dunstan's*, near *Canterbury*; for *John Roper*, of *St. Dunstan's*, esq; died seised of it in the 5th year of K. Henry VII, holding it of the heirs of *William de Saye* by knight's service (b). In his descendants this manor continued till the latter end of Q. Elizabeth's reign, when it was conveyed by sale to *Best*, of *Canterbury*; the last of which name who held it was *George Best*, who alienated it to *Captain Nicholas Toke*, who after the death of K. Charles I. conveyed his interest in it to *Charles Fotherby*, esq; (c) and he dying without issue, it came to his next brother and heir *Thomas Fotherby*, of *Crixall* in *Staple*, esq; who died possessed of it in 1674 (d), upon which it descended to his only son of the same name, who alienated it to *William Richards*, of *Dover*, and he in 1701 devised it to his nephew *John Sladden*, of *Dover*, merchant, who bequeathed it to his sister *Mary Sladden*, and she in 1729 carried it in marriage to *Thomas Fagge*, of *Dover*, and afterwards, by the powers vested in her by her marriage settlement, devised it to her husband for life, and afterwards to certain trustees to dispose of, to fulfill the purpose of her will (e); and they, in the year 1783, passed it away by sale to *Mr. William Andrews*, of *London*, who in 1788 devised it to *Thomas Biggs*, of *Dover*, esq; the present owner of it (f).

A Court Baron is held for this manor.

A *see-farm rent* of 8s. 11½d. is paid yearly to the crown for this manor.

In the year 1236, *Robert de Sandford*, master of the *Knights Templars* in *England*, with the consent of his brethren, received from the *Prior and Convent of Cumbwell*, in perpetual ferme, all the small tythes which accrued or might accrue from the demesne of *sir Elias de Bolton, knt.* which he possessed in the *Hamlet de la Kerseny*,

(y) Rot. Esch. ejus an. (z) Book of Knights fees.

(a) Book of Dover Castle.

(b) Rot. Esch. ejus an. (c) Philipott, p. 282.

(d) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(e) In 1770, this estate consisted of the manor, manor-house, buildings, &c. with the lands belonging to it, containing about 171 acres of arable, and 96 acres of down and meadow land, and a water corn-mill adjoining to the same; also *Little Kerseny Farm*, with the house, buildings, &c. and 60 acres of arable, pasture, and down land, all which were in the parishes of *Ewell*, *Whitfield*, and *River*.

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in the parish of *Ewell*, for the recompence of 2s. sterling yearly, &c. (g)

The *Canons of St. Martin's Priory* in *Dover*, were possessed of 100 acres of land in this parish, at the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, as appears by the following entry in that record, under the general title of their possessions:

Terra Nordeuode tra Ripe & tra Brandet reddit 20 sol & 6 den.

And a little further:

Ap Ripa sunt 100 acrae quæ se adgetant ubi. T. R. E. se adgetant.

Which is: *The land of Nordewode, the land of River, and the land of Brandet, pay 20 shillings and 6 pence.*

And a little further: *At River there are 100 acres, which are taxed where they were taxed in the time of K. Edward the Confessor.*

PRESENT STATE OF RIVER.

THE high *London* road goes through this parish towards *Dover*, which is about two miles from hence eastward. On the north side of it, the uninclosed down hills rise very sudden and high. On the south side, the slope of the vale is as sudden for two or three fields, at the bottom of which is the river *Dour* (b); and on the further bank, among a narrow range of meadows, is a long straggling row of pretty neat-built houses, among which are three paper-mills (i), a corn, and a seed-mill (k), comprehending the village of *River*, having the church in the midst of them, beyond which the hills rise again very high, being frequently arable, interspersed with small coppices and clumps of wood wildly placed among them. The view of this from the *London* road forms a most romantic and picturesque scene, when at the same time towards the east, through the opening of the valley, is seen the town of *Dover* and its churches, and beyond, the *British* channel and the high hills of *Bologne* on the coast of *France*, and on the height of the hills to the right, the stately buildings of *Dover Castle*.

The soil, in the northern part of this parish on the hills, is mostly chalk, and on those on the other side of it the same, but interspersed with

(f) He bears for his arms—*Argent, on a fess between 3 martlets sable, as many annulets or.*

(g) Regist. Scæ Radig. cart. 1177, 1218.

(b) See *Ewell* above.

(i) One of these mills, built lately, is situated near *Kersony*, or *Casney Court*, but in *Alkham* parish.

(k) Anno 10 Elizabeth, the Queen granted a water-mill here to *Francis Burton*. The corn-mill above-mentioned was part of the demesnes of *Kersony manor*. The paper-mill is now vested in *Mrs. Elizabeth Turner*, who pays a *see-farm* of 2l. 13s. 4d. to the crown for it.

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a red earth, intermixed with flints; a barren and hungry soil. In the vale near the river, the meadows are rich and fertile. There are *no parochial charities*, excepting that the poor have a right to commoning on *the Minnis*, which is a large common or heath of 300 acres, called *River Minnis*, lying on the hills in the *southern* extremity of this parish, next to *Polton* (l).

A *new workhouse* is built in this parish, for *the united parishes of Alkham, Capel, Hougham, River, Buckland, Charlton, and Whitfield*.

Upon the hill, on the *north* side of the *London* road, near the lime kiln, are several *tumuli*, some of which were lately opened, and in each of them was found a skeleton, a sword of about three feet long and two inches broad, and the head of a spear.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

RIVER is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Dover*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Peter*, is a small building, consisting of a nave and a chancel, without any steeple, and has nothing worth notice in it.

K. John, in his 9th year, granted to *the Abbat and Canons of St. Radigund of Bradsole*, this church of *St. Peter of River*, and his place and court of the manor, to hold for ever *in pure and perpetual alms*, for the building of their *abbey* there, which was then at *Bradsole* (m). After which the same King, in his 17th year, granted that they might *appropriate* this church, which was of his own patronage, to the maintenance of themselves and of poor strangers resorting thither (n). Notwithstanding the grant for the removal of the *abbey* hither, it never took place, but continued at *Bradsole*, in the adjoining parish of *Polton*, to the time of its *dissolution*, which happened in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when this *appropriation*, with the *advowson* of the vicarage, and the lands and possessions of the *Abbat and Convent* in this parish as well as elsewhere, came into the King's hands, who granted them with

(l) The occupier of *St. Radigund's farm*, adjoining to the *Minnis*, pays an acknowledgement to the manor of *River*, for turning on cattle and cutting gorse on it.

(m) Regist. Abb. cart. 89. Dugd. Mon. vol. iii, p. 70. K. John, in his 5th year, had given to the same *Abbat and Convent* 100 acres, as well arable as heath, in the manor of *River*, which lay between the land called the *Menneffe*, and the water of *River*, &c. Ibid. Regist. cart. 88.—which gift was *confirmed* by K. Henry III, in his 11th year. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 244.

(n) Ibid. Regist. cart. 1113 and 1175.

(o) The parsonage, with two pieces of land, is *demised* by the *Archbishop*, on a *beneficial lease*, to Mr. Thomas Lamb, of *Crabble*.

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certain exceptions therein mentioned, to the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, in exchange for other lands, and he soon afterwards reconveyed them to the crown, an act of parliament being specially passed for this purpose; but in this act, among other exceptions was one of this church, *appropriate of River*, with the *advowson* of the vicarage, which have ever since continued parcel of the possessions of *the see of Canterbury*, his Grace the *Archbishop* being at this time entitled to them (o).

John Prior, and the *Brothers of the Maison Dieu* in *Dover*, in 1243 released and granted to *the Abbat and Convent of St. Radigund of Bradsole*, all their right to certain tythes belonging to their demesne of *River*, therein particularly mentioned (p).

In the 8th year of K. Richard II, anno 1384, the church of *River* was *valued* among the possessions of *the Abbat of St. Radigund* at 106s. 8d. at which time the *vicarage* of it was *valued* at 66s. 8d. which on account of its smallness was not taxed to the tenth (q).

This vicarage is *valued* in the King's Books at 7l. 1s. 0½d. (r) and is now of about the *clear yearly value* of 18l. In 1588 and 1640, here were 58 communicants.

CHURCH OF RIVER.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.

VICARS.

(s) *Richard Mountague*, ind. Nov. 1, 1567.

Richard Tayler, Dec. 3, 1583, obt. 1597.

Edward Parke, A. B. March 13, 1597, obt. 1637.

William Russell, 1662.

(t) *Richard Marsh*, obt. Dec. 24, 1732.

SEQUESTRATORS

(u) *John Rattray*, Cl. Nov. 4, 1740.

(v) *Thomas Freeman*, A. M. Feb. 24, 1763. Present Sequestrator.

(p) Viz. *De decimis gressi & de Jonn & insuper de decimis Multure proprii Bladi ad mole: dinum nrm. qd. infra limites pchie sua consistit, etc. quæ concessimus, etc.* Regist. Abb. Scæ Radig. cart. 1193.

(q) Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 39, 41.

(r) Viz. *Endow. in terr. gleb. p. ann. 12d. In oblat. & decim 2l. 6s. 8d. In pens. rec. de Abb. Scæ Radig. 2l. 13s. 4d.* Bacon's Lib. Reg. p. 33. *The Archbishop* still pays the above pension of 2l. 13s. 4d. yearly to the vicar.

(s) And Vicar of *Ewell*.

(t) Vicar of *Westcliffe*, and *St. Margaret's* near *Dover*.

(u) And Rector of *East Langdon*.

(v) He was Rector of *Old Romney*, which he resigned on being collated to the Rectory of *St. Martin* and *St. Paul's* Vicarage united, in *Canterbury*.

POLTON.

POLTON.

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

P O L T O N.

THE parish of *Polton* lies the next *south-eastward* from *River*, within the bounds of this *hundred*; a description of which the reader will find inserted by mistake as within *the hundred of Folkestone*, in volume the third of this history, p. 360.

H O U G H A M,

OR *Huffam*, as it is called, and frequently written, in *Domesday*, *Hicbam*, being so denominated from its high situation, lies the next parish *eastward* from *Polton*. Part of it only is within this *hundred of Bewshorough*; another part is within *the hundred of Folkestone*; and the residue is within the jurisdiction of *the Cinque Ports*, and of *the Corporation of the Town and Port of Dover*.

A *Borsholder*, for that part of this parish which is within *the hundred of Bewshorough*, is chosen at *the Court Leet of the hundred*.

The *parish of Hougham* was part of those lands which were given by the Conqueror to *Fulbert de Dover*, for the defence of *Dover Castle* (w), which made up together *the barony of Fulbert*, or *Fobert* as it was usually called, being held *in capite by barony*, of which *Chilbam* became the *chief seat*, or *caput baroniæ*; of which this place, as appears by the *Book of Dover Castle*, was afterwards held by knights service as *two fees*, one of which comprehended

THE MANOR OF HOUGHAM, otherwise called
THE ELMES,

at times called by the names of *Great Hougham*, alias *Chilverton*; and likewise *Southcourt*, from its situation in regard to *the manor of Northcourt*, alias *Little Hougham*, in this parish.

This manor was held in manner as above-mentioned by a family who took their surname

(w) See vol. iii. of this hist. p. 127 (t). In some records, *Hugham* is said to be a *fee* held of *Kingston manor*, (which must mean a part of this parish only;) which manor was again held of the *Barony of Fobert*, alias *Chilbam*. Ibid. p. 748, (z).

(x) Philipott, p. 195.

(y) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(z) Ibid. N. 14.

(a) *Robert*, son of *Robert de Hougham*, who died anno 2 Edward I, died anno 29 Edward I, and is said to have left these two daughters his coheirs; but there was another of the same name, most probably this man's son, who appears by the *Escheat Rolls* to have deceased anno 11 Edward III, and it is more likely left the two daughters and coheirs above-mentioned.

This family bore for their arms—*Argent, 5 chevronels*

of *Hougham* from it. *Robert de Hougham* held it in K. Richard I.'s reign, and was present with that King at the siege of *Acon*, in *Palestine* (x), and his son of the same name died seised of it in the 41st year of K. Henry III. (y) His son *Robert de Hougham* died anno 2 Edward I, possessed of this manor, and of the office of *Constable of Rochester Castle* (z). At length *Robert de Hougham* dying without issue male (a), his two daughters became his coheirs, of whom *Benedicta* was married to *John de Shelving*, and the other to *Waretius de Valoignes*, the latter of whom became entitled to this manor, on the share of his wife's inheritance; and in the 14th year of K. Edward III. obtained a charter of *free warren* for this manor of *Hougham*, soon after which he died seised of it, leaving two daughters his coheirs, one of whom married *sir Francis Fogge*; the other *Maud*, married *Thomas de Aldelyn*, or *Aldon*, who in her right became possessed of this manor, and accordingly paid aid for it at the making of the Black Prince a knight, in the book of which it is entered thus: *Of Thomas de Aldelyn, by Maud his wife, the daughter of Warin de Valoyns for one fee, which the heirs of Robert de Hougham held in Est Hougham of the Barony of Chilbam of William de Wilton, and it always paid ward to Dover Castle.*

Thomas de Aldelyn, or *Aldon* as it was afterwards written, died seised of this manor in the 35th year of the above reign (b); but it should seem that he had no further interest in it but for his life, for *Maud* his wife before her death had infeoffed *William Tapaline and others* in this manor, and they passed it away to *Stephen, Richard*, and *John de Combe*, the latter of whom was of *Hastingleigh*, and afterwards became sole possessor of it. He conveyed this manor in the 10th year of K. Richard II. to *John* then rector and others (c), probably *in trust* to sell the same; after which it came into the name of *Heron*, in which it remained at the end of K. Henry IV.'s reign (d), and from which it was

sable—which *Philipott* (see *Camden's Remains*, p. 212, and *Guillim*, p. 67) says, they bore in allusion to those of their superior lords, of whom they held lands, the *Averanches*, or *Albrincis*, lords of *the Barony of Folkestone*, whose arms were—*Or, 5 chevronels gules*. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 358, 370. From this family of *Hougham* descended those of *Weddington*, in *Ash* near *Sandwich*, now extinct; and from the latter collaterally, those now of *St. Paul's* near *Canterbury*. Ibid. p. 681; and below, under *St. Paul's, Canterbury*.

(b) Rot. Esch. ejus an. N. 10, pars 1ma.

(c) *Heraldic Visitation of the co. of Kent*, anno 1619. *Pedigree Denne*.

(d) Philipott, p. 195.

after

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after some interval alienated to *William Fineux*, of *Swingfield*, gent. who married the daughter of *Monins*, by whom he had three sons; *ſir John Fineux*, chief juſtice of the King's Bench, who purchaſed *Haw Houſe*, in *Herne*, under which, an account of him and his descendants may be ſeen (e); *William*, to whom his father gave this manor of *Southcourt*; and *Richard*, who was of *Dover*, and left two ſons, *William* and *Thomas*.

William Fineux, the ſecond ſon of *William* firſt above-mentioned, who had this manor of *Southcourt* by gift of his father, reſided at *Hougham*, and dying poſſeſſed of it in 1534 without iſſue, he by his will bequeathed it to *William* the eldeſt ſon of his brother *Richard* deceaſed, who afterwards reſided here, and in his direct deſcendants it continued down to *Thomas Fineux*, of *Dover*, gent. who in K. Charles II.'s reign paſſed away this manor to *Robert Breton*, gent. (f)

(e) See vol. iii. of this hiſtory, p. 617. The origin of this family may beſt be given in the words of Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi, p. 6, who ſays, that "The name of *Finiox* thus cam ynto Kent about K. Edward the 2ds days. One *Creaulle* a Man of Faire poſſeſſions yn Kent was a priſoner in *Boleyne* yn Fraunce and much deſiring to be at Liberte made his Keeper to be his frend, promiſing hyſſ Lande yn Kent, and if he wold help and deliver him. Whereupon they booth toke ſecrete paſſage and Came to Kent and *Creal* performid his Promiſe; ſo that after, his keeper or Porter apou the Cauſe was namid *Finiox* This name Continuid in a certain flay of Lande, ontylle *Finiox* Chief Juge of the Kinges Bench Cam that firſt had but 40l land. For he had 2 Bretherne and eche of them had a Portion of Land and after increſid it into 200 Poundes by the yeare—one of the younger Brothers of *Finiox* the Juge died and made the other younger Brother his heir. So that now be two Houſes of the *Finiox*, the Heyre of *Finiox* the Juge, and the Heyre of Juſtice *Finiox* Brother."

William Fineux, of *Hougham*, gent. next brother to the Judge, in his will, dated 1532, mentions the manor of *Southcourt* in *Hougham*, given him by his father *William*, and the lands and tenements which he had purchaſed in this pariſh, in the tenantry of the *Priory of Dover*, being the tenantry of *Syberſton*, the tenantry of *Maxton*, and in the tenantry called *Oxford Tenantry*. *Richard* the younger brother was of *St. Peter's*, in *Dover*, in which church he was buried in 1520, having been Mayor there in 1514. In his will he mentions his lands in *Deal* and *Sboldon*, in this pariſh, in *Charlton Dane*, *Dovor*, and on *Aythorn Dane*, ſome-time called *Monins*, and in *St. Margaret's Cliffe*. *William* his eldeſt ſon became his uncle *William's* heir, by his will as above-mentioned, whoſe deſcendants will be further mentioned; and from *Thomas* his ſecond ſon deſcended *Richard Fineux*, of *Hernebill*, gent. in 1589.—*William Fineux*, the eldeſt ſon above-mentioned, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Warren*, of *Dover*, from whom deſcended *Captain Thomas Fineux*, of *Hougham*, who was twice married; firſt to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *William Boone*, and ſecondly to *Anne*, daughter of *John Ramſay*, of *Canterbury*; by the latter he had iſſue *Thomas*, who was of *Hougham*, of whom below.—*John*, of *St. Margaret at Cliffe*.—*Henry*, of *Hougham*, gent. who in 1614 married *Mary Gillit*, of *St. Lau-*

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who reſided at the manſion, called *the Elmes*, in this pariſh (g), formerly the reſidence of *the Nepueus*, ſeveral of whom lie buried in this church, which ſeat he had purchaſed of *William Nepueu*, of *Twickenham*, eſq; the grandſon of *Peter*, the firſt builder of it (h). His grandſon *Robert Breton* died ſeiſed of this manor, with the manſion of *Elmes*, in 1707, leaving the poſſeſſion of both to his eldeſt ſon *Moyle Breton*, afterwards of *Kennington Houſe*, eſq. He alienated both to *Robert Lacy*, eſq; who reſided at *Elmes*, where he ſerved the office of ſheriff of this county in the year 1739, and he died ſeiſed of them about the year 1746 (i); upon which they came to his ſon-in-law *Granado Piggott*, eſq; who in 1749 paſſed them away to *Mr. Phineas Stringer*, of *Dover*, who died in 1757, and his eldeſt ſon *Phineas Stringer*, of *Dover*, eſq; is the preſent owner of them (k).

rence in *Thanet*; and three daughters, one of whom married *Sparke*.—*Thomas Fineux* the eldeſt ſon married in 1604 *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Laurence Rooke*, of *Horton*, gent. by whom he had *Thomas*, born in 1609, who poſſeſſed this manor, and alienated it.—*George*, who married *Margaret Morſoft*, by whom he had *Pearce Fineux*, of *Canterbury*, gent. who married *Catherine Donnes*, and dying in 1657, was buried in *St. Paul's* church there, and *Uſula* married to *John Pearce*. They bore for their arms—Vert, a chevron between 3 eagles or. There are pedigrees of this family in the *Heraldic Viſitations of Kent*, of the years 1574 and 1619.

There are ſeveral entries of their burials in the register of *St. Paul's* pariſh, in *Canterbury*, ſo late as the year 1703.

(f) Philipott, p. 195, ſays, that at the latter end of K. Charles I.'s reign, this manor was alienated from *Fineux* to *Mr. Newiew*, of *Dover*; but *Thomas Fineux* was owner of *Southcourt* in 1664.

(g) He was deſcended from *the Bretons of Barwell*, and on the mother's ſide from *the Baſſingtons*, of *Temple Roſhley* in the co. of *Leiceſter*. He was the ſon of *Nicholas Breton*, of *Norton* near *Darventry*, by *Elizabeth* his wife, (who afterwards married *ſir Samuel Clarke*, knt. a maſter in chancery;) he died poſſeſſed of this eſtate, and was buried in this church, leaving by *Elizabeth* his wife a ſon *Richard*, who married *Mary-Adriana*, eldeſt daughter and coheir of *Thomas Criſpe*, of *Quex*, eſq; by whom he had *Robert*, of *the Elmes*, eſq; who died as above-mentioned in 1707. Of whoſe deſcendants, ſee a farther account in vol. iii. of this hiſtory, under *Kennington*, p. 268. The manſion of *Elmes* is ſituated in a valley in the north-weſt part of this pariſh.

(h) *Peter Nepueu*, who built, and reſided at, *the Elmes*, was a native of *France*, and came over to *England* upon the *Edict of Nantes*, and brought with him a conſiderable property. He had iſſue ſix ſons and five daughters, and dying in 1658, lies buried in *Hougham* church. They bore for their arms—Azur, a ſteele, or.

(i) At which time, his eſtate here conſiſted of a large-built manſion called *the Elmes*, with its appurtenances, in *Hougham* and *Poulton*; and alſo a farm, containing 225 acres, with the manor or royalty of *Southcourt*, extending about three miles to the ſea-ſide.

(k) *Phineas Stringer* the father left two ſons, *Phineas*, and *George* now of *Canterbury*, gent. *Phineas* the eldeſt ſon married

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A Court Baron is held for this manor (l).

THE MANOR OF HOUGHAM COURT, *alias* NORTH-COURT,

which latter name it took from its situation in regard to the former described manor of *Southcourt*, was comprehended as part of those two knights fees, which, as has been mentioned above, were given by the Conqueror to *Fulbert de Dover*, and with other lands made up the barony of *Fobert*, of which it was held afterwards as half a knight's fee, by the family of *Basing*, of eminent account in the city of *London* during the reigns of K. John and K. Henry III, for the high offices of trust which they bore in it. From them descended *sir William de Basing, knt.* who held this manor. He was one of those *Kentish* gentlemen who accompanied K. Edw. I. in his victorious expedition into *Scotland*, where he was knighted, with many others of his countrymen, in the 7th and 8th years of K. Edward II; he served the office of *sheriff* of this county, and in the latter year was one of the knights in parliament for it. He died that same year, and *Margaret* his wife (daughter and heir of *sir Thomas de Normanville*) accounted for the profits of this county, as the Pipe Rolls inform us (m). His son *sir Thomas de Basing, knt.* succeeded him in this manor, which he afterwards alienated to *Adam Sare*, whose heirs paid aid for it in the 20th year of K. Edw. III. as half a fee, which *sir Thomas de Basing* before held in *Little Houghbam* of the barony of *Chilbam*. In whose possession it remained after this, I have not found, till the beginning of K. Henry VI.'s reign, when it was alienated to *Clive*, commonly called *Cliffe*, a family of good account in the counties of *Salop* and *Essex*; from whence, at the latter end of that reign, it passed by sale to *William Hextal*, of *East Peckbam, esq;* who dying without issue male, *Margaret*, one of his daughters and coheirs, entitled her husband *William Whetenball*, commonly called *Whetnall, esq;* citizen and alderman of *London*, to the possession of

married the daughter of *Mr. Richards Rouse*, of *Dover*, by whom he has an only daughter and heir, married in 1785 to *Mr. Edward Broadrip*, of *Dover, gent.*

(l) The boundaries of this manor, as I am informed, begin at *Higb-cliff*, from whence they extend along the coast, to a place called *Jews-gut*; and there leaving the cliff, on towards *Capel*, whence including *West Hougham*, they go down to the *Elmes*, and the land of *Dover Priory*.

There was a payment of 3s. 8d. payable to the owner of the manor of *Southcourt* from the *Priory of Dover*, which was reserved to him in the grant of the *Priory* to the *Archbishop*, anno 29 Henry VIII.

(m) See more of him in vol. iii. of this history, p. 115, under *Kenardington*, which manor he possessed in right of *Margaret* his wife; their son *sir Thomas de Basing* died anno 23 Edward III, as did his son *John* in the 7th year of K. Richard II.

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it (n). His descendant *William Whetenball* about the middle of K. Henry VIII.'s reign sold it to *John Boys*, of *Fredville, esq;* who died seised of it in the 35th year of that reign, in whose descendants it continued down to *Major John Boys*, of *Fredville*, who possessed it in 1656 (o).

Before his death, he alienated this manor; but how it passed afterwards, I have not learned, only that it became vested in the name of *Woodroofe*; and in the year 1720, *William Woodroofe*, of the co. of *Cambridge, Cl.* sold one moiety of it to *John Walker*, citizen and draper, of *London*, who in 1741 passed it away to *Francis Cabot*, and he, at his death in 1753, devised it to his widow *Barbara*, as she did at her death in 1756, to her father *Mr. Robert Cooper*, of *Salisbury*, and her brother-in-law *William Barnes*. In 1786, this moiety was in possession of *Robert*, son of the above-mentioned *Robert Cooper*, and of *Anne Barnes*, and they joined in the sale of it to *Mr. Michael Becker*, of *Dover*, who in 1792 sold it to *Mr. Philip Leman*, of *Dover Castle*, the present owner of it.

The other moiety continued afterwards in the descendants of *William Woodroofe* above-mentioned down to the *Rev. Mr. Woodroofe*, of *Shoreham* in this county, the present possessor of it; so that this manor remains in undivided moieties at this time (p).

There is no Court held for this manor. A yearly *fee-farm* of 7s. 6½d. is paid to the crown for it.

SIBERTON, *alias* SIBERSTON,

is a manor in the north-east part of this parish, which made likewise part of the barony of *Fobert* above-mentioned, of which it was held as the fourth part of a knight's fee. *John de Herste* held this manor in the 2d year of K. John, as did his descendant *Hamo de Herste* in the reign of K. Edward II, and in the 20th year of K. Edward III, the heirs of *John de Herste* paid aid for it as one quarter of a fee, which *Hamo de Herste* before held in *Siberston* of the barony of *Chilbam* (q), and it always paid ward

(n) Philipott, p. 195. See more of the *Hextals* and the *Whetenballs*, in vol. ii. of this history, p. 277, 278.

(o) Philipott, *ibid.*

(p) This estate consists of a farm, called *Huffam Court*, and 254 acres of land, with the reputed manor, to which is annexed the right to wreck of the sea along the coast, from *Higb-cliff* to *Archcliff fort*, and is of the yearly rent of 82l. per annum.

(q) The family of *Herste* held likewise the manor of *Herste* in *Chilbam*, of the same barony; for in the Book of Aid above-mentioned, it is entered under the hundred of *Felborough*, that the heirs of *John de Herste* accounted for one knight's fee, which *Hamo de Herste* held in *Felborough*, *Siberston*, and *Herste*, of *William de Wilton*, as of his *Castle of Chilbam*, of which one fourth was in *Bewsborough*. See vol. iii, p. 135.

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to *Dover Castle*; not long after which it appears to have been in the possession of a family who took their surname from it, one of whom, *Richard de Siberston*, as appeared by an old dateless deed of that time, demised it to *John Monins* (r). And in another deed, *John Monins*, of *Dover*, passed away, in the 39th year of K. Edward, the third part of this manor to *John Monins* the elder, his father (s), in whose descendants it continued down to *Edward Monins*, of *Waldershare, esq*; whose lands were disgavelled by the act of the 2d and 3d Edward VI. He died possessed of it in the 6th year of that reign, and by his will gave this manor of *Seberston*, and all his lands in this parish, to his second son *George Monins*, and he sold it to *Thomas Pepper*, jurat of *Dover*, who dying in the 17th year of Q. Elizabeth, gave it to *Thomas*, son of *Richard Pepper* (t), and he in K. James I.'s reign alienated it to *Moulton*, of *Redriff*, in whose descendants it remained at the time of the restoration of K. Charles II, 1660 (u); since which it was alienated, after some intermediate owners, to *Mr. Phineas Stringer*, of *Dover*, whose son, of the same name, is the present possessor of it.

But this manor, by unity of possession has for some years since been so blended with that of *Hougham*, otherwise called *the Elmes*, above described, that it is now accounted one and the same manor.

PORTION OF TYTHES.

THE tythes of the manor of *Siberston*, lying in *Elms Bottom* in this parish, were part of the possessions of *the Priory of St. Martin in Dover*, and continued so till the dissolution of it in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when an act passing for the suppression of all such religious houses as were under the clear yearly value of 200l. and for giving them to the King, this portion of tythes, among the rest of the possessions of the priory, came into the King's hands, where it did not remain long, for he granted it with the scite and other possessions of the priory,

(r) Philipott, p. 196, says, this deed was in the hands of *Mr. Whittingham Wood*, of *Canterbury*.

(s) Philipott, *ibid*.

(t) He gave the manor of *Syberston*, with all the lands, tenements, and appurtenances whatsoever belonging to the same, which he severally purchased of *George Monins, gent. Mr. Dering*, and *Mr. Ewyas*; by which it should seem that the whole of this manor was not then vested in the former of them.

(u) Philipott, p. 196.

(v) See *Shebberswell* above, p. 5.

(w) In Q. Elizabeth's reign, *the Hanningtons* were in possession of this portion of tythes; and *Francis*, son of *William Hannington*, of *Dover*, conveyed his interest in it, anno 25 of that reign, to *Richard Dering*, of *Pluckley*; but in

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

in his 29th year, to *the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors* for ever, in exchange, in manner as has been already frequently mentioned above (v), in which state it has continued ever since, his Grace *the Archbishop* being at this time entitled to the inheritance of it (w).

FARTHINGLOE, alias VENSON DANE,

is another manor in the eastern part of this parish, which was antiently part of the possessions of *the Canons of St. Martin in Dover*, under the general title of whose possessions it is thus entered in the survey of *Domesday*:

In Beusberg Hund.

In *Ferlingelai ten Wills fili Gaufridi* 1. solin & ibi bt in dnio 1. car. & 4 villos cu 1. car. val. 4 lib. T. R. E. 6. lib. Sired tenuit in prebenda.

Which is: In *Beusberg Hundred*. In *Ferlingelai*, *William the son of Gaufrid* holds 1 suling, and there he has in demesne 1 carucate, and 4 villeins, with 1 carucate. It is worth 4 pounds. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 6 pounds. Sired held it as a prebend.

And immediately following, under the title of the same possessions:

In *Hicbam ten Balduin* 1 solin & ibi bt 4 villos & 5 bord cu 2. car. val 4 lib. T. R. E. 100. sol. Eduuin tenuit.

Which is: In *Hicbam*, *Balduin* holds 1 suling, and there he has 4 villeins, and 5 borderers, with 2 carucates. It is worth 4 pounds. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 100 shillings. Eduuin holds it (x).

As *the Canons of St. Martin's Priory* had other possessions in this parish, besides the manor of *Fartbingloe*, the latter entry no doubt contains the description of them, and includes their estate here, called *Venson Dane*, alias *Welcheje*, mentioned below, which together with the manor of *Fartbingloe*, remained parcel of the possessions of the above priory (y), till the final suppression of it in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when they both came into the King's hands, who granted them in his 29th year to *the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors*, in exchange,

1643 *Humphrey Mead* was lessee of it on a beneficial lease under the *Archbishop*, at the yearly rent of 2l. *The Eatons*, of *Woodford in Essex*, were for many years afterwards lessees of it. *Peter Eaton*, of *Woodford, esq*; died possessed of the lease some few years ago, and bequeathed his interest in it to *Mrs. Hannab Markland*, of *London*, whose devisee is now possessed of it.

(x) This last entry in *Domesday*, is through mistake inserted under *Ickbam*, in vol. iii. of this history, p. 663; but it certainly relates to lands in this parish of *Hougham*.

(y) The manor of *Fartbingloe* was held of the *Prior and Canons* in K. Henry III.'s time, by a family, who from their residence at it, assumed their surname from it. One of them, *Matilda de Farthinglor*, is mentioned by *Prynne*, p. 46, anno 44 Henry III.

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as has been already more particularly mentioned above; since which this manor of *Farthingloe*, with the estate of *Venson Dane*, alias *Wellclose*, has remained parcel of the possessions of the see of *Canterbury*, his Grace the Archbishop being at this time entitled to the inheritance of them (x).

This estate is exempted from the payment of the great or corn tythes.

There is not any Court held for this manor.

MAXTON,

or *Maxton Court*, is another manor situated in this parish, at no great distance further northward from *Farthingloe*, which in K. Henry III.'s reign, as appears by the Book of Knights fees kept in the King's Remembrancer's office in the Exchequer, was in the possession of *Stephen Manekyn*, who held it as one quarter of a knight's fee of the barony of *Fobert*, being part of those two fees in this parish, which together with others elsewhere made up that barony, and were given for the defence of *Dover Castle*. After this it seems to have been divided into moities, and to have been held by *Richard Walsbam*, and *Alice*, daughter of *Stephen Manekin*, who alienated the entire fee of it to *William*, son of *Nicholas Archer*, of *Dover* (a), and he paid aid for it in the 20th year of K. Edward III, as one quarter of a fee, which *Richard Walsbam* and *Alice*, daughter of *Stephen Manekin*, held before at *Maxton* and *le Regge*, of the barony of *Fobert*, alias *Chilbam*. His son *William Archer*, in the 21st year of the next reign of K. Richard II, passed it away by sale to *John Alkham*, of *Alkham*, a family of good estate in this neighbourhood, in the descendants of which this manor remained for some time (b), but at the

(x) In 1643, *sir Edward Dering, knt.* held this manor and lands as *lessee* under the Archbishop, on a *beneficial lease*, at the yearly rent of 30l. 6s. 8d. The rack rents were demised by him to the occupier—being for *Farthingloe* 95l. per ann. and for *Venson Dane* 45l. per annum.

Sir Edward Dering sold his interest in them anno 13 Charles I, to *Anthony Percival*, of *Dover*, and *Captain of Arcliff-fort*, whose son *John Percival*, about 1670, parted with it, but to whom, I am not informed, only that in the very early part of the present century, the estate was in the possession of the *Harveys*.

Richard Harvey, about the year 1730, by his will devised his interest in it to his son *Richard*, who in 1738 alienated one moiety of it to *John Knott*, of *Dover*, and *Hambrooke Harvey*; the other moiety remained with *Thomas Harvey*, of *Alkham*.

The whole of the former moiety became vested in *Hambrooke Harvey* above-mentioned, who in 1754 passed it away to *Mr. Nathaniel Walker*, of *Dover*, who at his death gave it to his widow.

The latter moiety was passed away by the Executors of *Thomas Harvey* above-mentioned to *Richard Marfb.*

These estates consist at present of 610 acres of land, arable, pasture, meadow, down, and wood, situated in this parish. The interest of the present lease is vested in the widow of *Mr. Nathaniel Walker*, deceased, and *Mr. John*

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latter end of K. Edward IV. it was become the property of *Roger Appleton* (c), from whom it passed to *Hobday*, and thence to *Harman*, of *Crayford* in this county (d), from which name it was sold by *Thomas Harman* to *sir James Hales, knt.* who at or about the middle of Q. Elizabeth's reign alienated it to *Andrews*, of *Dover*, who some few years afterwards sold the fee of it to *Pepper*, and he in K. James I.'s reign conveyed it to *sir Thomas Wilford*, of *Ilden, knt.* who in K. Charles I.'s reign passed it away to *Mr. William Richards*, of *Dover*, whose descendant of the same name, at his decease in 1701, devised it to his nephew, *John Sladden*, of *Dover*, merchant, as he did in 1720 to his sister *Mary*, who in 1729 carried it in marriage to *Mr. Thomas Fagge*, of *Dover*, and she at her death by the powers vested in her by her marriage settlement, devised it to her husband for life, and afterwards to trustees, to perform the uses of her will; pursuant to which they sold it in 1783 to *Thomas Biggs*, of *Dover, esq.* the present owner of it, who has much improved the mansion of this manor, by making several additional buildings to it (e).

A Court Baron is held for this manor.

The Prior of *St. Martin's* in *Dover*, had some interest in this manor, as appears by an inquisition taken anno 16 Richard II (f), after the death of *John atte Hall*, by which it was found that he held lands at his decease of that priory at *Maxton* (g).

K. Edward VI, in his 7th year, demised to *Roger Bryngebome*, a close of land and pasture, called *St. Richard's Close*, alias *Maxton Close*, late in the tenure of *Hugh Richards* in this parish, late parcel of the lands and possessions of

Marfb (the present occupier); the former possessing the lands, and the latter the great tythes, for their respective shares.

(a) His seal was—A stag's head caboshed, as appears by a deed in the *Surrenden Library*, dated anno 17 Edw. III.

(b) Philipott, p. 196.

(c) This appears by the will of *Thomas Hextal*, of *Dover*, who was possessed of land within the tenantry of this manor, which he describes as bounding to the lands of *Roger Appleton*, called *Maxton*. Proved anno 1486.

(d) *William Harman* held the manor of *Mayton*, alias *Maxton*, with its appurtenances, of the *Lord Cheney*, as of his manor of *Chilbam*, by knights service. *Thomas Harman* was his son and heir. Rot. Esch. 2 Edw. VI.

(e) There was a payment of 5s. 1d. due to the lord of the manor of *Maxton* from the *Priory of Dover*, which was referred to him in the grant of that *Priory* to the Archbishop, anno 29 Henry VIII.

In 1783, this estate consisted of the manor, with its rights and appurtenances, and the farm of *Maxton*, with the house, buildings, and lands belonging to it, arable, pasture, and down lands, (except 13 acres in lease to the crown,) containing by estimation 100 acres, in this parish.

(f) Rot. Esch. ejus an. N. 129, pars 2da.

(g) Philipott, p. 196.

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the Archpriest of Dover, for the term of 21 years, at the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. (b)

PRESENT STATE OF HOUGHAM.

THE parish of *Hougham* lies upon the high eastern hills of Kent, in a healthy though a very rude and wild country. In the midst of it are two streets, called *Church Hougham*, and *East Hougham*; in the former of which the church stands, and at the south-west part of it, a hamlet called *West Hougham* (i). Great part of this parish is full of small inclosures, interspersed with frequent coppice wood, and much rough ground. The soil is but poor and barren, consisting of either chalk or a red earth, covered with a rotten flint stone, with which the narrow roads here abound. Towards the eastern part of it the ground lies high, being an open unclosed down, (across which the high road from *Folkestone* to *Dover* leads northward) quite to the sea-shore, over which the chalk cliffs here rise to a great height; from hence there is a most beautiful prospect over the channel, and the *Bologne hills* on the coast of *France*. Near the bottom of these cliffs are three holes, called *Lydden Spouts*, through which the subterraneous waters empty themselves continually on the beach of the shore (k).

When the plague raged in *London* in the year 1665, it was brought to *Dover*, and great numbers died there of the pestilence in that and the following years, for the burial of whom a piece of ground was bought in this parish, on the side of the hill fronting the pier fort, and consecrated for that purpose. It is computed that upwards of 900 of those who died of this pestilence were buried in it, since which it has been constantly known by the name of *the Graves*:

In the *Heraldic Visitation* of the co. of *Kent* anno 1619, is a pedigree of *Henry Benger*, of *Hougham*, gent. living at that time, and de-

(b) Augtn. off. Inrolm.

(i) In a will proved in 1484, *West Hougham* is said to be in the Court of the Prior of *Dover*.

(k) The belief of the country is, that the waters of the *Nailborne*, at *Drelingore* in *Alkham*, at least four miles distant, communicate subterraneously with these spouts, which increase as the springs heighten by wind and weather. Over these spouts, in the middle of the cliff, are two large square rooms cut out of the chalk, one within the other; they are called *the Coining-house*, and have a very difficult way to come at them, the cliff here being upwards of 400 feet high.

(l) In the chancel of this church lie buried, several of the families of *Hougham*, and *Malmains*; the brasses of whose stones have been long since torn off, though the lines of their portraitures still remain. In the chancel is a monument for *William Fyneus*, esq; son of *Robert*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Warren*, of *Dover*, gent. he died Jan. 15, 1587, æt. 84. Arms—Vert, a chevron between 3 eagles displayed or, crowned gules, impaling azure, a cross or; in the 1st and 4th quarters, a martlet; in the 2d and 3d, a

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scended from *John Benger*, of *Maningford*, in the co. of *Wilts*. They bore for their arms—Or, a cross vert, surmounted by a bendlet gules.

CHARITIES.

Thomas Pepper, jurat of *Dover*, by his will proved in 1574, devised to the use of the poor people for ever, within the parishes of *our Lady of Dover* and *Hougham*, one annuity of 40s. by the year; to be paid and distributed equally between the poor of the same parishes, by the churchwardens yearly for ever, for the time being, half yearly, issuing and going out of his manor of *Syberstone*, and all the lands and tenements thereto belonging, with power to the churchwardens to distrain, &c. which manor and lands are now vested in *Phineas Stringer*, esq; and the money is distributed to such as do not receive weekly allowance of the parish.

There is a house divided into two small dwellings, inhabited by two persons placed there by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor; but how it came to the parish is not known.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

HOUGHAM is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Dover*. The church is an antient building, but small, consisting of two small isles and a chancel, having neither tower nor steeple, but it has a place for three small bells. It is dedicated to *St. Laurence* (l), and was part of the possessions of the *Priory of St. Martin* in *Dover*, to which it was appropriated by *Archbishop Stratford*, in the year 1345, and a vicarage endowed in it (m), both which were at the suppression, in the 27th year of *K. Henry VIII*, granted with the site of the priory and other possessions of it in exchange to the *Archbishop of Canterbury* and his successors, with a reservation of the antient pension from the Prior of 40s. to the Vicar, in manner

chaplet of the 2d.—Another for *Peter Nepeau*, gent. who lies buried in a vault underneath, of whom mention has already been made above, p. 44 (b), as having built and resided at the seat, called *the Elmes*, in this parish, still continuing the trade of a merchant; he died in 1658. *William*, the only surviving of his six sons, married *Sarah*, daughter of *Mr. Bulteel*, of *Tournay*, in *Flanders*, who was also buried in this chancel. His youngest son *William* succeeded to the estate of *the Elmes*, which he sold, and settled at *Twickham*; he died in 1710. Arms—Azure, a fesse or. Several of their children lie buried here.—Another for *Robert Breton*, esq; he died in 1707. Arms—Azure, a bend between 6 mullets pierced or. See above, *ibid*.—And for *William Hannington*, esq; who married a daughter of *William Monings*, lieutenant-governor of *Dover Castle*; he died in 1607, æt. 92; she in 1574.

(m) Leiger Book of *St. Martin's Priory*, f. 194^b, Mff. Lambeth. The register-book of *Archbishop Stratford* has been long since lost, so that the endowment is happily preserved in this Leiger Book. See *Ducarell's Rep.* p. 67.

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as has been frequently more particularly mentioned above. In which state they now continue, *his Grace the Archbishop* being at this time possessed of the *appropriation* of this church, with the *advowson* of the vicarage of it (n). The parsonage is called *Little Hougham Court*, which with the tythes are held under *the Archbishop* by the widow of *Mr. Nathaniel Walker*, of *Dover*.

This church was valued anno 1384, 8 Rich. II. among the temporalities of the *priory*, at 16l. 13s. 4d. (o) In 1588, here were 120 communicants, and it was valued at 40l. per annum. This vicarage is valued in the King's books at 6l. 13s. 4d. (p) *Archbp Juxon*, anno 14 Charles II, in conformity to the King's letters mandatory, augmented this vicarage by indenture with 25l. to be paid by the lessee of the great tythes, which was again confirmed by indenture anno 22 Charles II. (q) The vicar still receives the *antient pension* of 40s. from *the Archbishop*. It is now a discharged living of about the clear yearly value of 46l. (r)

CHURCH OF HOUGHAM.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	VICARS.
<i>Prior of Dover.</i>	(s) <i>Alex. Leche</i> , in 1491.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Henry Brayham</i> , Jan. 17, 1581.
	<i>Joshua Hutton</i> , Jan. 5, 1584.
	<i>William Hall</i> , refig. 1590.
	(t) <i>John Alderstone</i> , A. M. June 27, 1590, refig. 1592.
	<i>Henry Amyé</i> , A. B. Oct. 12, 1592.
<i>The Queen, by lapse.</i>	<i>Tho. Turner</i> , A. M. Sept. 24, 1600, refig. 1614.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>John Cole</i> , July 8, 1614, obt. 1615.
	<i>Thomas Whyte</i> , A. M. April 20, 1615, refig. 1616.
	(u) <i>Henry Hannington</i> , A. B. Apr. 17, 1616, and 1642.
	(v) <i>Thomas Swadlin</i> , S. T. P. 1662, obt. 1673.

(n) The several pieces of *glebe* belonging to this parsonage, contain 90 acres of land.

(o) *Stev. Mon.* vol. i, p. 39.

(p) *Viz. Endow. in decim predial per an. 4l.—In decim personal & al. spiritual profie 13s. 4d.—Pens. rec. de Prior Dover 40s.* Bacon's *Liber Regis*, p. 32.

(q) *Kennet's Imp.* p. 256.

(r) Bacon's *Liber Regis*, p. 32.

(s) *Wills*, *Prerog. off. Cant.*

(t) In 1590, he had the *Archbishop's* licence to hold this Vicarage with the Rectory of *Stowting*.

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- (w) *Robert Bestocke*, S. T. B. Feb. 10, 1673, refig. 1675.
- William Brewer*, A. B. Apr. 21, 1675, obt. 1701.
- (x) *George Fage*, A. M. Apr. 12, 1701, refig. 1701.
- John Paris*, A. M. Oct. 17, 1701, refig. 1701.
- Michael Bull*, A. M. Feb. 25, 1702, refig. 1708.
- John Taylor*, A. M. Sept. 15, 1708, refig. 1712.
- Edward Hobbs*, A. B. May 1712, obt. 1762.
- (y) *Thomas Tournay*, A. M. 1762. Present Vicar.

BUCKLAND

LIES the next adjoining parish north-west from *Hougham*. It is written in *Domesday*, *Bochelant*, which name it took from the Saxon words, *boe* or *book*, and *land*; meaning, that it was land held by charter or writing, being free and hereditary, and passing by livery and seizin. It is usually called *Buckland near Dover*, to distinguish it from a parish of the same name neat *Faversham*, in this county.

A *Borsholder* for this parish is chosen at the *Court Lcet* of the manor of *Dover Priory*.

THE MANOR OF BUCKLAND

was, at the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, part of the possessions of *Odo, Bishop of Baieux*, the Conqueror's half-brother, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in that record:

Ansfrid ten de epo in Bochelande dimid sohn. & ibi bt. in dnio. 1. car. cu uno villo. Tra. e. 2. car. T. R. E. valeb 20. sol. Qdo recep. 30 solid. modo 40. sol.

Which is: *Ansfrid holds of the Bishop in Bochelande half a suling, and there he has in demesne 1 carucate, with one villein. The arable land is 2 carucates. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor,*

(u) See *White's Century*, p. 48. *Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*, part ii, p. 265.

(v) He was likewise Rector of *St. James's* in *Dover*, which he resigned in 1664, on being presented to the Rectory of *Alballows* in *Stamford*, which he kept till his death in 1669, and was buried in the chancel of that church.—*Wood's Ath. Oxon.* vol. i, p. 696; vol. ii, p. 459. *Newcourt's Rep.* vol. i, p. 696.

(w) And Rector of *St. James's* in *Dover*.

(x) He was afterwards Rector of *Hunton*, and Vicar of *Marden*, and a Prebendary of *Lichfield*, and died in 1728.

(y) Also Rector of *St. James's, Dover*.

it

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it was worth 20 shillings; when he received it 30 shillings, now 40 shillings.

Four years after which the Bishop was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown, upon which this manor was granted to *Hamo de Crevequer*, whose descendant of the same name died seised of it in the 47th year of K. Henry III. (z) From this family it passed into that of *Willoughby*, one of whom, *Peter de Willoughby*, was found by inquisition, taken anno 33 Edward I. to hold at his death in *Bokeland*, one messuage, garden, and pigeon-house, 43 acres of land, and 31s. rent of assize, of the King in capite, as of the honor of *Crevequer*, by homage and the service of the 9th part of the half of one knight's fee (a); and *Thomas Willoughby* died likewise seised of it in the 7th year of K. Edw. II, but the title was not long resident in this name, for in the next reign of K. Edw. III. the *Barries*, of *Sevington*, were become possessors of it; for *Agnes*, wife of *William Barrie* was found in the 48th year of that reign to die seised of this manor, and 42 acres and three roods of land, and 20 acres of pasture, with their appurtenances, in *Bokeland*, of the King, by the service of paying one red rose yearly to the King, and that *John Alkham* was her kinsman and heir (b). After which, the *Callards*, or *Calwards*, now vulgarly called *Collard*, became possessed of it, and continued proprietors for several descents (c); they alienated it at length about the end of Q. Elizabeth's reign to *Fogge*, who not many years afterwards conveyed it by sale to *William Sherman*, of *Croydon*, esq; steward to the *Archbishops Abbot* and *Laud* successively, and he possessed it in the year 1656. His heirs at length sold it to *John Tedcroft*, esq; of *Horsham* in *Suffex*, who in 1691 sold it to *Edward Wivell*, of *Dover*, from whom it passed with his daughter in marriage to *Capt. James Gunman* of the same place; and he by will gave it to *Christopher Gunman*, esq; collector of the customs at

(z) Rot. Esch. ejus an. N. 33. Philipott, p. 91.

(a) Rot. Esch. N. 14. (b) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(c) They were of a family who had long been resident in this part of *Kent*, who were antiently possessed both of lands and houses in *Canterbury*, as appears by a composition made between the monks of *St. Augustine* and those of *Christ Church*, in the 41st year of K. Edward III, wherein mention is made, that the former had purchased lands and houses of *John Calward*. In later times *John Callard*, esq; was one of those who accompanied *sir Henry Guldeford*, of this county, to serve *Ferdinand*, King of *Castile*, in his war against the Moors, where for his signal service he had this coat of arms assigned to him and his posterity, by *Benolt*, *Clar*. viz. *Girony of six pieces or and sable, over all 3 black-moor's heads decouped*. Philipott, p. 91.

(d) *Capt. James Gunman*, of the Royal Navy, was treasurer of *Greenwich Hospital*, in the commission of the peace

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Dover, from whom it passed by will to his son *James Gunman*, esq; the present owner of it (d).

There is no Court held for this manor.

THE MANORS OF DUDMANSCOMBE AND BARTON,

the former of which, vulgarly called *Deadsmanscombe*, and the court-lodge of it, *Combe-farm* (e), is situated in the vale in the southern part of this parish, and the latter in the northern part of it, both were the antient possessions of the *Priory of St. Martin* in *Dover*, and they are both entered under the general title of the lands of the *Canons* of it, in the survey of *Domesday*, as follows:

In Bocbelande ten Aluui. 1. solin. & ibi bt 6. vill & 10. bord cu 1. car & dimid. Inter tot val 4. lib. T. R. E. 100. sol. Iste ide tenuit in pbenda.

And a little further, under the same title: *In Bocbeland ten Godric 1. solin. & ibi bt 2 car. in dno. & 3 villos & 4. bord cu. 1. car & una eccla. val 6. lib. T. R. E. 8. lib.*

Which is: *In Bocbelande Alwi holds 1 suling, and there be bas 6 villeins, and 10 borderers, with 1 carucate and an half. In the whole it was worth 4 pounds; in the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 100 shillings. He the same held it as a prebend.*

And a little further, under the same title: *In Bocbeland, Godric holds 1 suling, and there be bas 2 carucates in demesne, and 3 villeins, and 4 borderers, with 1 carucate, and one church. It is worth 6 pounds. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 8 pounds.*

Both these manors afterwards continued among the possessions of the *Priory of St. Martin*, till the final dissolution of it in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when it was suppressed by the act which passed that year, as being under the clearly yearly value of 200l. and given up, together with all its lands and possessions, to the use of the King and his heirs for ever, but these manors did not remain long in the hands of the crown; for the King by his indenture Nov. 30,

for the county of *Kent*, and a jurat of the *Town and Port of Dover*. He married *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of *Edward Wivell*, of *Dover*, and dying in 1756, was buried in *St. Mary's church* in *Dover*; he left issue *Christopher Gunman*, esq; collector of the customs of the *Town and Port of Dover*, who died in 1781, and was buried near his father, and his son *James Gunman*, of *Dover*, esq; is the present owner of this estate.

He bears for his arms—1st, *Gunman* a spread eagle argent, gorged with a ducal collar or. 2d, *Aldersey*; *Gules*, on a bend argent, 3 leopard's faces or, between 2 cinquefoils of the last. 3d, *Wyvell*; *Gules*, 3 chevrons interlaced in base vair, a chief or. 4th, *Hanson*; *Argent*, 3 mascles sable, on a chief of the 2d, 3 lions rampant of the 1st.

(e) *Coom*: in the *British*, and *Cumbe* in the *Saxon*, signify the same; viz. a hollow place or valley.

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in his 29th year, granted them both, with the scite of the priory and other possessions late belonging to it, in exchange to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors for ever; in which situation these manors both continue, his Grace the Archbishop being at this time entitled to the inheritance of them (f).

A Court Baron is held for the manor of Dudmanscombe.

The manor and court-lodge, with the demesne lands, are demised by the Archbishop on beneficial leases to different persons.

The manor is now demised to Mr. Henry Farbrace and Isaac Mushey Teal, in trust, for the two minor children of Mr. George Farbrace, of Dover, gent. deceased.

The court-lodge and demesne lands are demised to Mr. George Horne, of Buckland.

PRESENT STATE OF BUCKLAND.

THE village of Buckland is built mostly on the northern side of the great London road leading to Dover, to which it extends within less than half a mile. It is a long straggling village, not very pleasantly situated in the valley, at the foot of the northern hills, the river Dour running close along the southern side of it, over which there is a new-built brick bridge.

At the west end of the village is a seat, which some few years ago belonged to Admiral sir John Bentley, knt. who devised it to Mr. William Hills, and his widow now possesses it. On the stream in this village is a corn-mill, and a large well-constructed paper-mill, the manufactory of which was greatly improved and afterwards carried forward by Mr. Paine, the late owner of it. There is here likewise another paper-mill, occupied by Mr. Horne, being a beneficial lease from the Archbp, the works of which have been likewise much enlarged (g). These have considerably increased the population of this parish within these few years, the manufacturers employed in them being very numerous, consisting of men, women, and children, who earn their constant

(f) In 1643, Henry Lushington, gent. was lessee under the Archbishop for the manor of Dudmanscomb, at the yearly rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. It was lately held by the family of Hodgson, of Dover, (who bore for their arms—Parted per chevron embattled or and azure, 3 martlets,) from whence their interest passed to Mr. George Farbrace, of Dover, gent. above-mentioned; see Dover Priory below. In 1643, Stephen Mounyn, gent. was lessee under the Archbishop of Barton Manor in this parish, and Gufson, at the yearly rent of 9l. 6s. 8d. Capt. James Gunman, of Dover, is the present lessee of it. In the Augtn. office, bundle Kent 12, is a lease of this manor of Barton, and sundry premises, parcel of the same in Buckland, from the Prior of Dover to John Clarke, dated anno 1 Henry VIII.

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daily bread, in making the different sorts of paper at these mills.

In this broad and spacious vale, where the lands are open and uninclosed and mostly arable, is situated Combe-farm. On each side here the hills rise stupendous and romantic, on the upper part of which the country becomes very barren, consisting of small inclosures of much rough ground and coppice wood, on a poor chalky soil.

The fair, which used to be held here on St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24, is now by change of the stile held on Sept. 4, yearly.

In 1765, in digging a bank in this parish, a leaden pot was found, filled with the silver coin of K. Edward II. and III.'s reigns.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

In this parish was an Hospital for poor leproous persons, begun about the year 1141, upon the solicitation of Osberne and Godwin, two monks of St. Martin's Priory, who subjected it to the disposal of their Prior. It was dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and was intended to consist of 10 brethren, and as many sisters; but their revenue not being sufficient for so many, they were reduced to eight of each. It was dissolved by the act for the suppression of hospitals and chantries, at the beginning of K. Edw. VI.'s reign, who in his 6th year granted the scite of it, with all its lands, revenues, and appurtenances, to sir Henry Palmer, knt. to hold in capite (b). There are not now the least traces left of this hospital, or the chapel belonging to it.

John Bowle, of St. Maries, in Dover, in 1556, died possessed as lessee of premises in Buckland, sometime belonging to this Hospital, part of which was a fulling-mill and seven acres of land, and a meadow of nine acres.

It appears by the copy of a certificate, that this man took down this hospital for the sake of the materials, as well as the chapel of it, without any legal commission for this purpose.

(g) The mills in this parish and Charlton, which belong to the Archbishop, are demised by him at the yearly rent of 5l. 10s. on a beneficial lease, to Mr. Thomas Horne.

(b) Secunda pars orig. ejus an. rot. 103. The revenues of this hospital consisted of several small grants of lands, which lay in Buckland, Exwell, Leeds, Bobbing, Swing field, Deal, and Tilmansstone, and of several annuities from tenements in different wards in the Town of Dover. Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 5, rot. 103. See Tanner's Monasticon, p. 213.

These rents seem not to have been sufficient for the maintenance of the hospital, for they always pleaded great poverty.

CHARITIES.

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CHARITIES.

Bartholomew Smithcot, of this parish, by will proved 1523, gave to the church of *Buckland*, yearly, out of his lands in it 20d. for ever, to be bestowed in bread and drink for the poor people, with liberty for the churchwardens to distrain on non-payment (*i*).

George Colley, by will proved in 1605, gave 5l. to be put in a stock, for the use and benefit of the poor of this parish for ever. Both these legacies have been lost to the parish almost time out of mind, though there were 20s. paid from the last-mentioned legacy in 1664.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

BUCKLAND is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Dover*. The church, which is exempted from the *Archdeacon*, is dedicated to *St. Andrew*. It is a small building of two isles and a chancel, having a small chapel on the south side of it. It has a low pointed tower at the west end (*k*).

The church of *Buckland*, as appears by the survey of *Domesday* above-mentioned, was part of the antient possessions of the *Priory of Dover*, to which it was appropriated by *Archbishop Islip*, in the year 1364 (*l*). In the 8th year of *K. Richard II*, anno 1384, this church was valued at 9l. 6s. 8d. and in this state it continued till the dissolution of the priory, in the 27th year of *K. Henry VIII*, when an act passing for the suppression of all such religious houses as were under the clear yearly value of 200l. and for giving them to the King, this *Priory* was surrendered that same year, with all its lands and possessions to the use of the King and his heirs for ever; but they did not remain long in the hands of the crown, for the King granted this church appropriate and the advowson of it, together with the scite and other possessions of the *Priory*, by his indenture in his 29th year, to the *Archbishop of Canterbury* and his successors for ever, in exchange, in manner as has been already

(*i*) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(*k*) In this church is a monument for *Edward Baker*, esq; rear-admiral of the Royal Navy, who married *Sarab*, daughter of *William Bentley*, of *Deal*, and died Aug. 31, 1751. Arms—Sable, a griffin segreant ermine, ducally gorged or, beaked and membered gules.—A memorial for *William Bentley* and *Sarab* his wife, and *Capt. Thomas Bentley* their son.—A monument for *fr John Bentley*, kn. vice-admiral of the white, on which are enumerated his several gallant actions in the service of his country. He died Jan. 2, 1772, æt. 69. Arms—Argent, a chevron between 3 martlets.—And a memorial for *Lady Louisa*, wife of *Charles Ventris Field*, esq;

Richard Holte, of this parish, by his will anno 1514, ordered his body to be buried in the chapel of *St. Thomas*

mentioned above (*m*), subject nevertheless to the payment of 4l. yearly to the Vicar of this church (*n*); since which it has remained parcel of the possessions of the see of *Canterbury*, his Grace the *Archbishop* being at this time possessed of the appropriation of this church, together with the advowson of the vicarage of it (*o*).

James Gunman, esq; is the present lessee of this parsonage under his Grace the *Archbishop*.

In 1588, here were communicants 120, and it was valued at 70l. This church being esteemed a chapel, is not valued in the King's books.

The *Archbishop* nominates a perpetual curate to it, who receives the above-mentioned pension of 4l. yearly from him. *Archbishop Juxon*, in conformity to the King's letters mandatory, augmented this curacy, by indenture anno 13 Charles II, with 12l. per annum, to be paid out of the great tythes, and the same was confirmed by indenture again, anno 27 of the same reign (*p*). It is now of about the clear yearly value of 26l. (*q*)

There was a portion of tythes, at a place in this parish, called *Ottertun*, alias *Ankerton Dane*, which in the 37th year of *Q. Elizabeth* was in the hands of the crown, and the Queen that year demised it, then in the occupation of *Thomas Andrews*, for 21 years, to *John Browne*, at the yearly rent of 15s. (*r*)

It is now held by *James Gunman*, esq; by the yearly fee-farm of 15s.

CHURCH OF BUCKLAND.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

(*s*) *Ralph Bertram*, in 1247.

(*t*) *Ralph Talebot*, in 1257.

VICARS.

(*u*) *Thomas Ledys*, in 1496.

(*v*) *Thomas Rich*, obt. 1499.

The *Archbishop*.

Richard Taylor, obt. Feb. 1598.

Richard Pickering, Cl. Feb. 1581, refig. 1598.

within this church, being that southward of the chancel above-mentioned.

(*l*) Leiger Book of *St. Martin's Priory*, f. 107^a, Mff. Lambeth. Pat. 38, Edw. III, p. 2, m. 32. In the above Leiger Book, f. 254^b, is a description of the limits and bounds of this parish.

(*m*) See above, under *Shebbertswell*, p. 5.

(*n*) Augtn. off. box Kent, A. 21.

(*o*) In 1643, *John Boys*, gent. was lessee of this parsonage, on a beneficial lease, under the *Archbishop*, at 5l. per annum.

(*p*) Kennet's Imp. p. 256.

(*q*) Bacon's Lib. Reg. p. 32. (*r*) Inrolm. Augtn. off.

(*s*) (*t*) Regist. Abb. See Radig. cart. 113, 114.

(*u*) (*v*) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

James

CHARLTON.

James Calfebill, 1598, obt. 1602.
 Walter Richards, A. M. ind. May 1602, refig. 1616.
 John Harman Romsinkell, S. T. L. June 1666, obt. 1675.
 Wm Barney, induct. March 1675, obt. 1684.
 Richard Marsh, 1703.
 --- Eyres, S. T. P. in 1739.
 (w) John Marsh, obt. Sept. 1773.
 (x) Alexander James, A. M. Septem. 1773. Present Curate.

C H A R L T O N

LIES next to Buckland eastward. It is written in *Domesday*, *Carlentone*, and usually at present *Charlton by Dover*, to distinguish it from another parish of the same name near *Greenwich*, in this county. This parish lies only part of it in the hundred of *Bewsborough*, in which the church is situated, and the residue of it in *Charlton ward*, within the jurisdiction of the *Cinque Ports*, and of the Corporation of the *Town and Port of Dover*.

The *Borsholder*, chosen at the manor of *Dudmanscombe*, in the adjoining parish of *Buckland*, has jurisdiction over that part of this parish within the hundred of *Bewsborough*.

There is at present no manor distinguished particularly by the name of the manor of *Charlton*; the manor of *Dover Priory* claiming over great part of it without the jurisdiction of the *Cinque Ports*. But that there was in antient times such a manor, is very certain; for it appears, that

THE MANOR OF CHARLTON,

at the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, was part of the possessions of the *Canons of St. Martin's Priory* in *Dover*, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

In Beusberg Hd. Radulf de S. Sansone ten. 1. M. in pbenda. Cerlentine vocat & desd se p 1. solin. Ibi ht. 3. villos. & 4. bord. cu. 1. car.

(w) Vicar likewise of *Westcliffe*, and *St. Margaret's Cliffe*.
 (x) And Vicar of *St. Margaret's Cliffe*.

The *Archbishop*, strictly speaking, is Vicar of this church, as appropriate Rector of it. For whenever the religious acquired the appropriation of any church, and there was no care taken for the endowment of a vicarage, they either served it themselves, or allowed, with the approbation of the diocesan, a small pension to the vicar who served it.— On the suppression these appropriate churches came into the

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Int. tot. val. 70. sol. T. R. E. 100. sol. Leuvin tenuit in pbenda.

In ead villa ten Wills fili Ogerii. 1. solin & ibi ht. 1. vill & 7. bord. cu dim car. & 1. molin de 40. sol. Ibi qda francig ht 1. car. Ipd Wills ten 1. Monast in Dovere de epo & redd ei 11. sol. Canonici calum. Hoc tot val 6 lib. T. R. E. 12 lib. Sired tenuit.

Which is: In *Beusberg Hundred*. *Ralph de S. Sansone* holds 1 manor as a prebend, called *Cerlentine*, and it is taxed for 1 suling. There he has 3 villeins, and 4 borderers, with 1 carucate. In the whole it is worth 70 shillings. In the time of *K. Edward the Confessor*, 100 shillings. *Leuvin* held it as a prebend.

In the same parish, *William* the son of *Ogerius* holds 1 suling, and there he has 1 villein, and 7 borderers, with half a carucate, and 1 mill of 40 shillings. There a certain Frenchman has 1 carucate. The same *William* holds 1 church in *Dovere* of the Bishop (of *Baieux*), and it pays him 11 shillings. The *Canons* dispute it. The whole of this is worth 6 pounds. In the time of *K. Edward the Confessor*, 12 pounds. *Sired* held it.

This manor, with the rest of the possessions above-described, continued afterwards with the *Priory of St. Martin*, till the general dissolution of it in the 27th year of *K. Henry VIII*, when they were granted with the scite of the *Priory* and other estates of it, in exchange to the *Archbishop of Canterbury* and his successors, part of whose possessions it continues at this time. But this estate has long since lost even the reputation of having been a manor; and the manor of *Dudmanscombe*, the scite of which is in the adjoining parish of *Buckland*, which was formerly part of the possessions of the above *Priory*, and was after the suppression granted as above-mentioned to the *Archbishop*, who claims over a part of this parish, and the waste within it.

The *Hospital of St. Mary*, usually called the *Maison Dieu*, in *Dover*, adjoining to the southern bounds of this parish, was possessed of much land in it, which at the suppression of it in *K. Henry VIII's* reign, came into the hands of the crown, where these lands remained at the death of *K. Charles I*; two years after which they were surveyed by order of the state, when it was found that they consisted of 351 acres, of the improved rent of 156l. per annum, but

hands of the crown, in the like state as the religious held them, and were again granted in the same state, (generally however with the reservation of the payment of the antient pension to others,) ecclesiastics as well as laymen, who becoming Rectors became likewise Vicars of them, and from that time appointed Curates to serve in their respective churches, with the payment yearly of the antient reserved pensions to them; and this is the general case of all perpetual curacies.

that

CHARLTON.

that the whole had been of late enjoyed by the *Lieutenant of Dover Castle*, at the yearly rent of 12l. 10s. 8d. (y) Besides which, the above *Hospital* was possessed of other lands in this parish; the particulars of which will be mentioned below, under the account of *the Hospital*, in *Dover*.

PRESENT STATE OF CHARLTON.

THE village of *Charlton*, with the church, is situated in the valley, about two fields northward of the great *London road*, very near the entrance into the town of *Dover*; and it extends southward on the other side of that road, and joins *Hougham* up *the Black-horse valley*, as it does northward to *Guston*.

The river *Dour*, an account of which has already been given above, runs through it eastward, and having turned a corn-mill here (z), continues its course on towards *Dover Harbour*. Above the village, which is situated in a low flat of pasture ground, the hills rise northward very high. In the vale beyond which, still further northward of *Dover Castle*, is a wide deep space, called *Knights Bottom*, from the Knights belonging to the Castle having continually made use of it in former times to exercise their feats of chivalry in. From its situation, and the description of it in antient writers, somewhere about this place seems to have bid fair for having been the *Portus Dubris* of the *Romans*, which is corroborated by the anchors and planks of ships having been dug up near this village, not many years since.

There are no parochial charities.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

CHARLTON is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Dover*. The church, which is a *rectory*, dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, is a very small building, consisting of a body, a high chancel, and a smaller one on the south side. It has a low

(y) *Viz.* Land in *Guston* and *Charlton*, called the *Meadows*, 45 acres, improved rents, 33l. 10s. 5d. Great arable field, 56 acres, 42l. Pasture adjoining to *Dover Castle* and the main sea, 80 acres, 32l. Warden-down, on the north side of the Castle, 150 acres, 41l. 5s. Castle land, near the former, 20 acres, 7l. Augtn. office, Surveys of Crown Lands, tempore inter regni.

(z) This mill was part of the possessions of *the Priory of St. Martin* in *Dover*, and after the suppression of it was granted by K. Henry VIII, in his 29th year, by the description of *the water-mill*, with the mill-pond and stream of water belonging to it, and one tenement and garden in *Charlton*, late in the tenure of *Hugh Adam*, and lately belonging to *the Priory of Dover*, to *Robert Barkenal*, of the King's household, *esq;* for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 101 shillings. It now belongs to his Grace the *Archbishop*, and is demised by him, with the mill at *Buckland*, on a *beneficial lease*, at the yearly rent of 5l. 10s. to *Mr. Thomas Horn*.

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pointed steeple at the west end, in which there is one small bell (a).

The rectory of this church was formerly accounted a *manor* and an appendage to the barony of *Cbilbam*, and as such, had in earlier times the same possessors. From the family of *De Dover*, it accordingly descended to *Ijabel*, wife first of *David de Strabolgie*, *Earl of Athol*, and secondly of *Alexander Baliol*; and by the inquisition taken in the 56th year of K. Henry III, she was found to die seised of the barony of *Cbilbam*, to which appertained, among others, this church of *Charlton*, *Richard de Dover* being her son and heir (b). In the reign of K. Edw. II. *Bartolomew de Badlesmere*, that great and powerful baron, of *Ledes Castle*, having obtained a grant of the above barony, possessed this church likewise, and in the 13th year of that reign, having procured the King's licence to found a *house of Canons Regular* in the parish of *Badlesmere*, settled this church, among others, as part of its endowment; but by reason of the troubles which quickly afterwards followed, and *the Lord Badlesmere* being attainted and executed (c), nothing further was done towards carrying his intentions forward, till the 4th year of K. Edw. III, when the King confirmed what had been done towards this foundation, and likewise this church, among others, to it; but for what reason is unknown, the design of carrying it forward fell to the ground, and the several possessions confirmed to it continued in lay hands, as did this church, which, the process and judgment against *the Lord Badlesmere* having been reversed, was restored to his son *Giles de Badlesmere*, among the rest of his father's possessions, in the 7th year of that reign. He died, without issue, seised of this church in the 12th year of that reign, leaving *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *William Montague*, *Earl of Salisbury*, surviving, who possessed it in dower, and died anno 33 (d) of that reign; upon which *Maud*, his eldest sister and co heir, on the partition of her estates, entitled her husband *John de Vere*, *Earl of Oxford*, to the pos-

(a) This church has been for many years the burial-place of the family of *Monins*, the patrons of it. There is a monument for *Peter Monins*, of *Dover*, merchant and jurat, *obit.* 1738. He left a daughter *Mary*, married to the *Rev. William Battely*; she died at *Dover*, anno 1778.—Another monument for *Richard Monins*, A. M. who was patron of this church and of *Ringwold* 13 years, Master of *the King's School* in *Canterbury*, Rector of *Rattlefen* and *Drinkston* in the co. of *Suffolk*, and Prebendary of *Bristol*.

(b) See *Cbilbam*, vol. iii. of this hist. p. 128.

(c) By the inquisition, which was not taken till the 2d year of K. Edward III, it was found that he died seised of 73s. 5d. rent, (i. e. rents of assize,) in this parish. Rot. Esch. ejus an. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 57, et seq.

(d) Rot. Esch. ejus an. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 57, et seq. See vol. ii. of this hist. under *Badlesmere*, p. 774.

session

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feffion of it, who died next year, and as was found by inquisition, feifed of this church, and of a tenement in *Charlton*, as parcel of his manor of *Ridlingwold*, but by what service was not found; and that *Thomas de Vere* was his son and heir (e).

How long this church continued in this family, I have not found; but it appears by the *Escheat* Rolls, that *Ralph, Baron of Graystock*, died feifed of it in the 6th year of K. Henry V, as did *Elizabeth*, wife of *Ralph Boteler*, of *Sudeley*, in the 2d year of K. Edward IV; from which time till the reign of K. Henry VIII (f), I can give no further account of it; only that *John Monins, esq;* lieutenant of *Dover Castle*,

(e) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(f) Anno 19 Henry VII, the advowson of this church was found to be held of *Kingston manor* by knights service. By the several *Escheat* Rolls and other records above-mentioned, this *rectory* seems always to have been mentioned as a manor.

(g) *John Monins*, lieutenant of *Dover Castle*, was second son of *John Monins*, of *Swanton* in *Liddon*, whose eldest son was of *Waldersbare*, where a further account of his descendants, and of the early part of this family may be seen. *John Monins*, the second son above-mentioned, married *Jane*, daughter and coheir of *Thomas Alday*, of *Chiquer* in *Ash*, esq; by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters;—of the sons, *Thomas* will be mentioned hereafter, and *William* married *Elizabeth Audley*, by whom he had a son *Edward*, married to the daughter and heir of *Wolger*, by whom he left issue—of the daughters, *Battell* married *William Hannington*, of *Dover*; *Parnell* married *Edward Stockwith*; *Jane* and *Catherine*. *Thomas Monins* the eldest son, above-mentioned, was twice married, first, to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Peyton, knt.* by whom he had *Edward*, who died without issue, and a daughter *Peyton*, who married *George Toke*, of *Bere, esq;* he married secondly *Alice*, daughter of *William Crispe, esq;* lieutenant of *Dover Castle*, by whom he had *Stephen*, of whom below, and several other sons, who died without issue, and four daughters; *Mary* married to *John Cavilero Maycot, knt.* *Frances* married, first, *Goldwell Rogers*, secondly, *John Christopher Mann, knt.*; *Mary* married *Leonard Spracklyn*, and *Anne*. *Stephen Monins*, the eldest son, was of *Dover, gent.* and married *Mary*, daughter of *John Charles Hales, of Thanington, knt.* by whom he had issue several sons and daughters, of whom the eldest, *Thomas Monins*, of *Fordwich, esq;* died in 1629, and was buried in the chancel of *Lydden* church, having in 1626 married *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas Hales, of Thanington, esq;* by whom he had a son *Stephen*, who died without issue. *Charles*, the second son of *Stephen*, died without issue. *Stephen* died an infant. *William* was the fourth son, of whom hereafter. *Richard*, of *Canterbury, gent.* the fifth son, died in 1701, and was buried in *Harbledowne* chancel, having been twice married, first, to *Elizabeth Marshall*, and secondly, to *Mrs. Anne Spracklyn*, by whom he had a daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Richard Glover*.—Of the daughters, *Mary* married to *John Rygate*; *Anne*, in 1629, to *Edward Warde, Cl.* *Jane*, in 1630, to *Thomas Fintux*, of *Hougham, gent.* and *Dorothy*, in 1629, to *Simon Dale*, of *Hollingborne, gent.* *William Monins*, the fourth but second surviving son, married, in 1644, *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas Toke*, of *Bere*, and died in 1686, having had issue

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possessed it at the latter end of that reign, and died feifed of it in 1554, in whose descendants the advowson of it has continued down to *John Monins*, now of *Canterbury, esq;* the present patron of it (g).

It is not valued in the King's books. In 1578, it was valued at 15l. In 1640, at 30l. communicants 24. It is now a discharged living of about the clear yearly value of 32l. (b)

The rector of this parish has only a part of the great tithes arising within it; the remainder being part of the possessions of the Archbishop, who demises the same, with lands in this parish, on a beneficial lease, to *James Gunman*, of *Dover, esq;*

by her three sons and two daughters; viz. *Thomas*, of *Dover*, of whom hereafter; *Joan*; *Stephen*, who died a youth in 1656, and was buried in *Lydden* chancel; *Mary* married *Stephen Knowler*, of *Canterbury, gent.* and *William*, who left a son *William*. *Thomas Monins*, of *Dover, gent.* the eldest son, died in 1730, and was buried in *Charlton* church, having married, first, *Mary*, daughter of *Nicholas Eaton*, and sister of *John Peter Eaton, knt.* and secondly, *Antonia Frances*, of *Bishopshorne*, widow; by his first wife he had four sons and one surviving daughter, married to *Mr. John Hollingbery*.—Of the sons, *William* died an infant; *Richard* will be mentioned below; *Thomas* was of *London*; and *Peter* was of *Dover*, merchant, and dying in 1738, was buried at *Charlton*, leaving by *Anne*, daughter of *Robert Coufson*, a daughter *Mary*, married to *William Battely, Cl.* *Richard Monins*, the eldest surviving son, was a clergyman, Prebendary of *Bristol*, and Head Master of the King's School in *Canterbury*, and Rector of *Ringwold*; he died in 1750, and was buried in this church, having married *Mary*, daughter of *John Dauling, Cl.* who died in 1760, by whom he had three sons and five daughters, of whom *Thomas* died an infant in 1731. *Richard Monins, Cl. A. M.* took the name of *Eaton*, and was Rector of *Ringwold*, and of this church of *Charlton*; he died in 1770 unmarried, and was buried in the above church of *Ringwold*. *John*, born in 1741, who became his brother's heir, of whom below.—Of the daughters, *Grace* and *Maria*, died unmarried; *Catherine* married *John Woodward, gent.* by whom she left an only surviving daughter *Mary-Albinia*, married to *John Thomas Hyde Page, knt.* and died in 1794, at *Beaumaris* in *North Wales*, having had issue several children. *John Monins*, late of *Woodford* in *Essex*, but now of *Canterbury, esq;* above-mentioned, the present patron of this church, and the only heir male of this antient family, married in 1788, *Sarah*, the daughter of *Mr. John Trice*, of *Ashford*, by whom he has issue four sons and one daughter. He bears for his arms—Gules, 3 crescents or; quartered with the coats of *Montford*, *Poiton*, *Craythorn*, *Pising*, *Souldon*, *Halden*, *Beusfield*, *Colby*, *Malmains*, *Waldworthsbare*, *Greenford*, *Lutteridge*, *Swanton*, *Alday*, *Exburst*, *Sepbam*, *Notbeams*, and *Ellis*; in all 19 coats. This pedigree, from *Stephen Monins*, who married *Mary Hales*, agrees (excepting where it disagrees with parish and other authentic registers) with the records in the College of Arms, as was attested by *Ralph Bigland* and *Isaac Heard, Norroy*, in 1779, and the more antient part of it from the Visitations of the co. of *Kent*, Mss. pedigrees, and other the like evidences.

(b) Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 32. Memd. de Decimis Rect. de Chelton. Leiger Book of St. Martin, Dover, f. 253^b, Mss. Lambeth.

Sir

CHARLTON.

Sir George Newman, LL.D. and commissary, held a visitation in this church, on April 7th, 1602.

CHURCH OF CHARLTON.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
<i>Rich. Laycolte, of Pale in co. Dorset, hac vice.</i>	<i>John Mounte, June 18, 1582.</i>
<i>Tbo. Monins, esq;</i>	<i>William Watts, March 28, 1587, obt. 1608.</i>
<i>Steph. Monins, esq;</i>	<i>Barnaby Pownall, March 24, 1608, obt. 1638.</i>
	<i>Edward Ward, A. M. Sept. 14, 1638.</i>
	<i>Nicholas North, Cl. July 1646.</i>
	<i>Thomas Pearce, 1662, obt. 1666.</i>
<i>Wm Monins, gent.</i>	<i>John Warley, A. M. March 28, 1666, obt. 1679.</i>
	<i>John Barbam, Cl. June 2, 1679, obt. 1690.</i>

(i) He was Rector of *St. James's, Dover*, and Vicar of *Hougham*; in the former of which churches he lies buried.

(k) Vicar likewise of *Shebbertswell* and *Coldred*.

(l) He, and his successor were likewise Rectors of *Ringwold*.

(m) He was Second Master of the *King's School* in *Can-*

terbury, and afterwards Rector of *Ringwold*. He died in 1776, and was buried in the chancel of *Westwell Church*.

(n) Patron of this Church and of *Ringwold*, of which he was likewise Rector. In 1769, he took the surname of *Eaton*, and was buried at *Ringwold*.

(o) He and his successor were likewise Vicars of *Seafolter*, and Curates of *Whitstaple*.

Tbo. Monins, gent. (i) *Wm Brewer, Cl. Sept. 17, 1690, obt. 1700.*
(k) *David Campredon, A. M. Jan. 31, 1700, obt. Mar. 2, 1731.*

Richard Monins. *Henry Hemmett, Aug. 25, 1731, obt. 1742.*
John Hawes, A. B. June 5, 1742, obt. 1747.
(l) *Isaac Teale, Dec. 5, 1747, refig. 1748.*
John Hicks, jun. A. B. Sept. 30, 1748, obt. 1754.
(m) *John Tucker, A. M. March 14, 1755, refig. 1758.*
(n) *Richard Monins, A. M. Feb. 27, 1758, obt. Feb. 23, 1770.*
(o) *Thomas Gurney, March 1770, obt. June 1774.*
Tbo. Johnson, A. M. July 1774. Present Rector.

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED.

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

DOVER lies at the eastern extremity of Kent, adjoining to the sea, the great high London road towards France ending at it. It lies adjoining to the parish of *Buckland*, last-described, eastward, in the Lath of *St. Augustine* and *Eastern Division* of the county. It is within the liberty of the *Cinque Ports*, and the jurisdiction of the Corporation of the *Town and Port of Dover*.

DOVER, written in the *Latin Itinerary of Antonine, Dubris*. By the Saxons, *Dofra*, and *Dofris*. By later historians, *Doveria*; and in the Book of *Domesday, Dover*; took its name

(p) *Lambarde, p. 149. Camden, p. 248.*

(q) From hence, the Romans, in several of their coins, represented *Britain* as a woman sitting on a high rock, or

most probably from the *British* words, *Dufir*, signifying *water*, or *Dufirra*, *high* and *steep*, alluding to the cliffs adjoining to it (p).

It is situated at the extremity of a wide and spacious valley, inclosed on each side by high and steep hills or cliffs (q), and making allowance for the sea's withdrawing itself from between them, answers well to the description given of it by *Julius Caesar* in his Commentaries.

In the middle space, between this chain of high cliffs, in a break or opening, lies the *Town of Dover and its Harbour*, which latter,

cliff, in the sea, as may be seen in those of *Antoninus Pius*, and *Severus*.

before

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

before the sea was shut out, so late as the *Norman* conquest, was situated much more within the land than it is at present, as will be further noticed below.

THE CASTLE.

ON the summit of one of these cliffs, of sudden and stupendous height, close on the north side of the town and harbour, stands *Dover Castle*, so famous and renowned in all the histories of former times (q), though now it is for the most part a useless heap of ruins. It is situated so exceeding high, that it is at most times plainly to be seen from the lowest lands on the coast of *France*, and as far beyond as the eye can discern. Its size, for it contains within it 35 acres of ground, six of which are taken up by the antient buildings, gives it the appearance of a small city, having its citadel conspicuous in the midst of it, with extensive fortifications, and many towers around, at proper distances, along its walls. The hill, or rather rock, on which it stands, is ragged and steep towards the town and harbour, southward; but towards the sea, eastward, it is a perpendicular precipice of a wonderful height; being

(q) Leland in his *Itinerary*, calls it *The Maine, strong, and famous Castel of Dover*; and in his Poem, styled *Genethliason Illust. Eaduerdi Principis Cambriæ*, he thus speaks of this Castle:

DORIS.

Montis in aerii prærupto vertice Castrum
Arviragi stat, opus non expugnabile bello,
Præcipitare virum, quem de temone Britanno
Non unquam potuit Romana potentia fortem.
Doris amara Vetus dedit arci nomen, et Urbi.
Hæc ubi sensisset tanti nova gaudia partus,
Explicuit celsis Vexilla nitentia muris,
Purpureasq; Cruces in Sindone lenis agebat
Candidula Zephyrus, fortis quoq; Signa Georgi
Fulmina Convomiut hinc, inde frequentia totis
Turribus, intonuitq; minis animosa Secundis.
Adsonuit Pontus: nautæ Cecinere Ceicuma.

Itin. vol. ix, p. 9.

(r) Kilburne says, there was a tower here, called *Cæsar's Tower*, afterwards *the King's Lodgings*; but these, now called *the King's Keep*, were built by K. Henry II, as will be further mentioned below; and he further says, there were to be seen here great pipes and casks bound with iron hoops, in which was liquor supposed to be wine, which by long lying had become as thick as treacle, and would cleave like birdlime; salt congealed together as hard as stone; cross and long bows and arrows, to which brags was fastened instead of feathers, and they were of such size, as not to be fit for the use of men of that or any late ages. These, *Lambarde* says, the inhabitants shewed as having belonged to *Cæsar*, and the wine and salt as part of the provision he had brought with him hither. And *Camiën* relates, that he was shewn these arrows, which he thinks were such as the *Romans* used to shoot out of their engines, which were like to large cross-bows. These last might, no doubt, though not *Cæsar's*, belong to the *Romans* of a later time;

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more than 320 feet high, from its basis on the shore.

Common tradition supposes, that *Julius Cæsar* was the builder of this castle, as well as others in this part of *Britain*, but surely without a probability of truth; for our brave countrymen found *Cæsar* sufficient employment of a far different sort, during his short stay in *Britain*, to give him any opportunity of erecting even this one fortress (r).

That there was one built here, during the continuance of the *Roman* empire in *Britain*, must be supposed from the necessity of it, and the circumstances of those times; and the existence of one plainly appears, from the remains of the tower and other parts of the antient church within it, and the octagon tower at the west end, in which are quantities of *Roman* brick and tile. These towers are evidently the remains of *Roman* work, the former of much less antiquity than the latter, which may be well supposed to have been built as early as the Emperor *Claudius*, whose expedition hither was about or immediately subsequent to the year of *Christ* 44 (s). Of these towers, probably the latter was built for a *speculum*, or watch-tower (t), and was used, not only to watch the

and the former might, perhaps, be part of the provisions and stores which K. Henry VIII. laid in here, at a time when he passed from hence over sea to *France*. But for many years past it has not been known what is become of any of these things.

Others, averse to *Cæsar's* having built this castle, and yet willing to give the building of it to the empire of the *Romans* of a later time, suppose, and that perhaps with some probability, it was first erected by *Arviragus*, (or *Arivog*, as he is called on his coin,) King of *Britain*, in the time of *Claudius* the *Roman* Emperor, who thought so highly of him, that he gave him his daughter in marriage. Lamb. Peramb. p. 153. Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 371. Burton on Antonine, p. 186.

(s) The Emperor *Claudius*, in his 3d consulate, sent over *Aulus Plautius*, a General of *Prætorian* dignity, with an army into *Britain*, and soon afterwards followed himself. *Plautius* staid near seven years in this island, during which time he reduced this part of *Britain* into the form of a *Roman* province, and placed a colony of veterans to secure it, most probably on this hill, before any other forts were built in the interior part of the country; this being the nearest part of *Britain* to the opposite shore, where it could command the harbour in the receiving of a reinforcement from the Continent, and secure a retreat to it, if necessary, with the assistance of their shipping.

(t) Somner differs from most others in his opinion here, for passing by the octagon tower in silence, he says, that he rather chuses to think that which had been the church or chapel of the castle, either to have arisen out of the ruins of the *Roman* fortress, or that at least the square tower in the middle of it, between the body and the chancel, fitted with holes on all parts for speculation, to have been the *Roman* *speculum*, or watch tower; and that after the *Romans* were gone, the *Christians* of succeeding times, designing to accommodate the garrison with a church or chapel, made use

use

approach of enemies, but with another on the opposite hill, to point out the safe entrance into this port between them, by night as well as by day.

In this fortress, the Romans seem afterwards to have kept a garrison of veterans, as we learn from *Pancirollus*, who wrote his *Notitia* somewhat later than the time of the Emperors *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, viz. before the middle of the 5th century, who, in the description of the Government of *Britain*, tells us, that a principal officer under the Romans, called *Comes Littoris Saxonici*, or *Count of the Saxon shore*, having the guard of this coast from the depredations of the *Saxon* pirates, had among the troops, under his command, in this part of *Britain*, a company of soldiers under their Chief, called *Præpositus Militum Tungricanorum*, stationed within this fortress.

Out of the remains of part of the above-mentioned *Roman* buildings here, a *Christian* church was erected, as most historians write, by *Lucius*, K. of *Britain*, about the year 161; but it is much to be doubted whether there ever was such a King in *Britain*—if there was, he was only a tributary Chief to the *Roman* Emperor, under whose peculiar government *Britain* was then accounted. (u)

This church was built in honour of *Our Saviour* for the promotion of *Christianity*, and no doubt for the use of that part of the garrison in particular, who were at that time the true

use of this *speculum*, and added to it those parts whereof the rest of the chapel then consisted.

The design of the *octagon* tower is simple, but admirably contrived for its use as a *pharos*, or *watch tower*. The base is *octagonal* without, and a square within, but the sides of the square and *octagon* are equal, viz. 15 *Roman* feet, which reduces the wall to the thickness of 10 feet. In this manner it was carried up to the top, which was much higher than it is at present, but it retires inward continually from all sides, with much the same proportion as an *Egyptian* obelisk. Upon four of these sides are narrow windows handsomely turned with a semicircular of *Roman* brick, six feet high. The door to it is on the *east* side, about six feet wide, well-turned over-head, with an arch made of a course of *Roman* brick and stone alternately, 14 feet high. All the stones of this building are of a narrow scantling, and the manner of the compofure throughout is perfectly the same with that at *Richborough*. There are first two courses of this brick, which are level with the bottom of the windows; then seven courses of hewn stone, which mount up to the top of the windows; then two courses of brick and seven of stone alternately, to the top. Every window, by this means, reaching to a stage or story. There are five of these stages left, which are visible enough to a discerning eye; though some are stopped up, others covered over, and some have more modern church-like windows put in—the inside might probably have been entirely filled up with a staircase. The height left of this building is 40 feet, and it might have been 20 feet higher originally. The whole number of windows in the side was eight. This tower was cased over most likely in K. Henry V.'s reign,

believers of the gospel, and afterwards during the different changes of the *Christian* and *Pagan* religions in these parts, was made use of accordingly, till *St. Augustine*, at the request of K. *Ethelbert*, soon after the year 597, re-consecrated it, and dedicated it anew, to the use of *Christianity*, and in honour of the *Blessed Virgin Mary*.

His son and successor *Eadbald*, K. of *Kent*, who during his father's life had been entrusted with the government of this Castle, having at the latter end of his reign renounced the errors of *Paganism*, founded a *College of Secular Canons* and a *Provost* in this church, whose habitations, undoubtedly near it, there are not the least traces of. These continued here till after the year 691; when *Widred*, K. of *Kent*, having increased the fortifications, and finding the residence of the religious within them an incumbrance, removed them from hence into the *Town of Dover*, to the antient church of *St. Martin*; in the description of which below, a further account of them will be given.

On the removal of these *Canons* it seems probable, that K. *Widred* immediately pulled down their college, but the church remained as such for the use of the garrison; and in later times, as appears by the Wills in the *Prerogative-office* in *Canterbury*, it came to be esteemed a *parochial church*, having the district of the Castle as a *parish* to it, by the name of the *Parish of the Blessed Virgin Mary within the Castle of Dover* (v). This church had after-

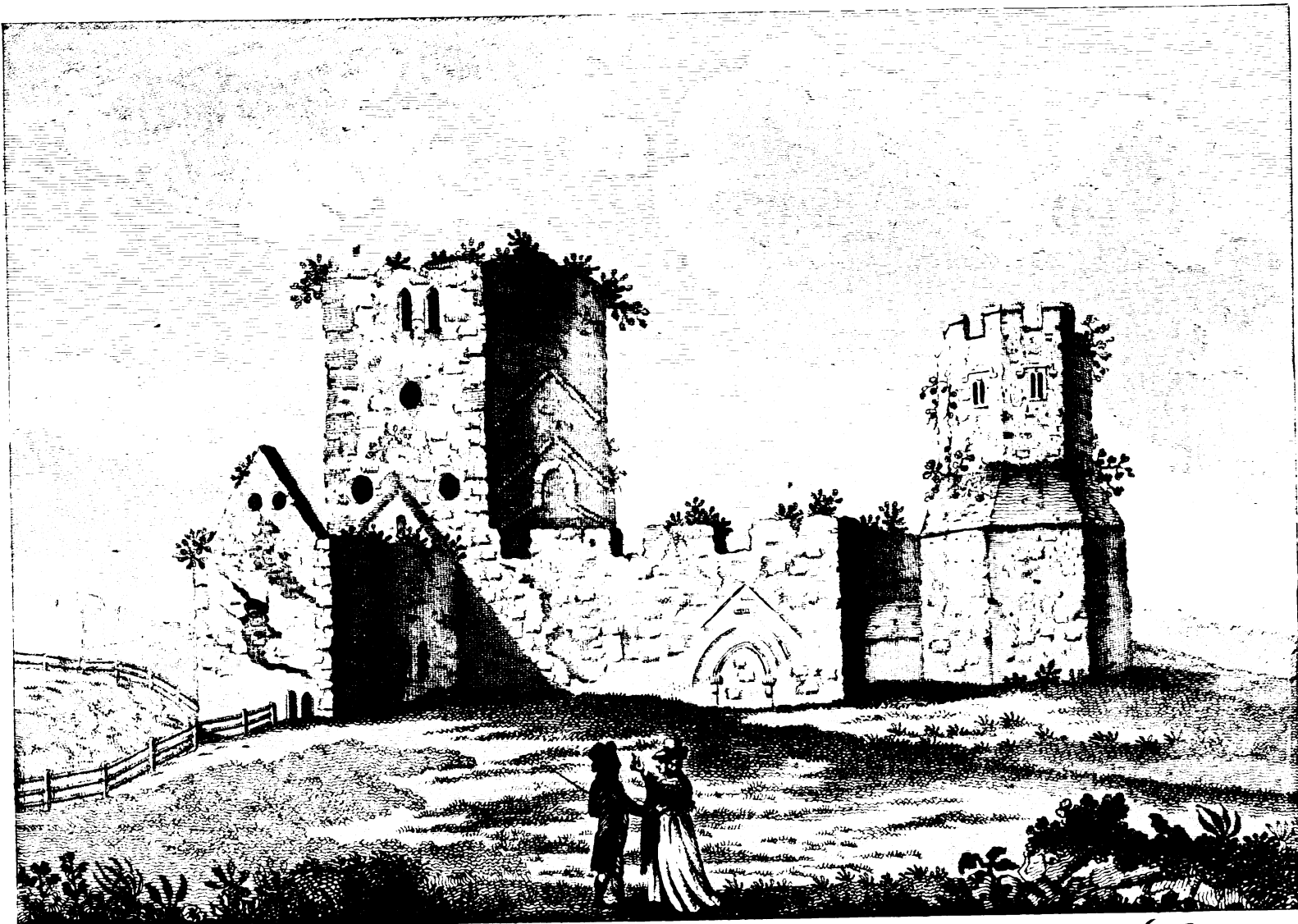
for *Thomas Erpingham* being then Constable, whose arms—2 bars and a canton, are placed on a stone in the north side of it; but this casing is now dropping off, and the old work is again exposed to view. The last use made of this tower was to hold a ring of bells, the largest of which, as appears by the inscription on it, was given by *ſir Roger Abboton*, constable and warden, anno 4 Richard II. These bells *ſir George Rooke* begged of Q. Anne to remove to *Portsmouth*, for which town he was Member in Parliament; and the lead, which covered the tower, being soon after sold for a trifling sum, left this antient building open to the corroding effects of the sea air, and to perish by the violent effects of every winter storm.

(u) It is probable, that at this time there was one *Lucius*, son of *Coilus*, who might be a King under the *Romans*, in *Britain*, and was in friendship with *Marcus Antoninus Verus Cæsar*, as may be learned from *Archbishop Usher's* *Primordiæ*, chap. iii, p. 39, 40. Baxter, in his *Glossary*, says, he was a person feigned by the Monks, interpolaters of *Bede*; nor was there, in the time of Pope *Eleutherius*, any such Monarch of *Britain*. As to the epistle sent by that Pope to him, and found in *Bede*, *Spelman* thinks it came in with the Conqueror, nor was heard of here before, because of the word, *manuteneri*, in it. *Stillingfleet* mentions nothing of it.

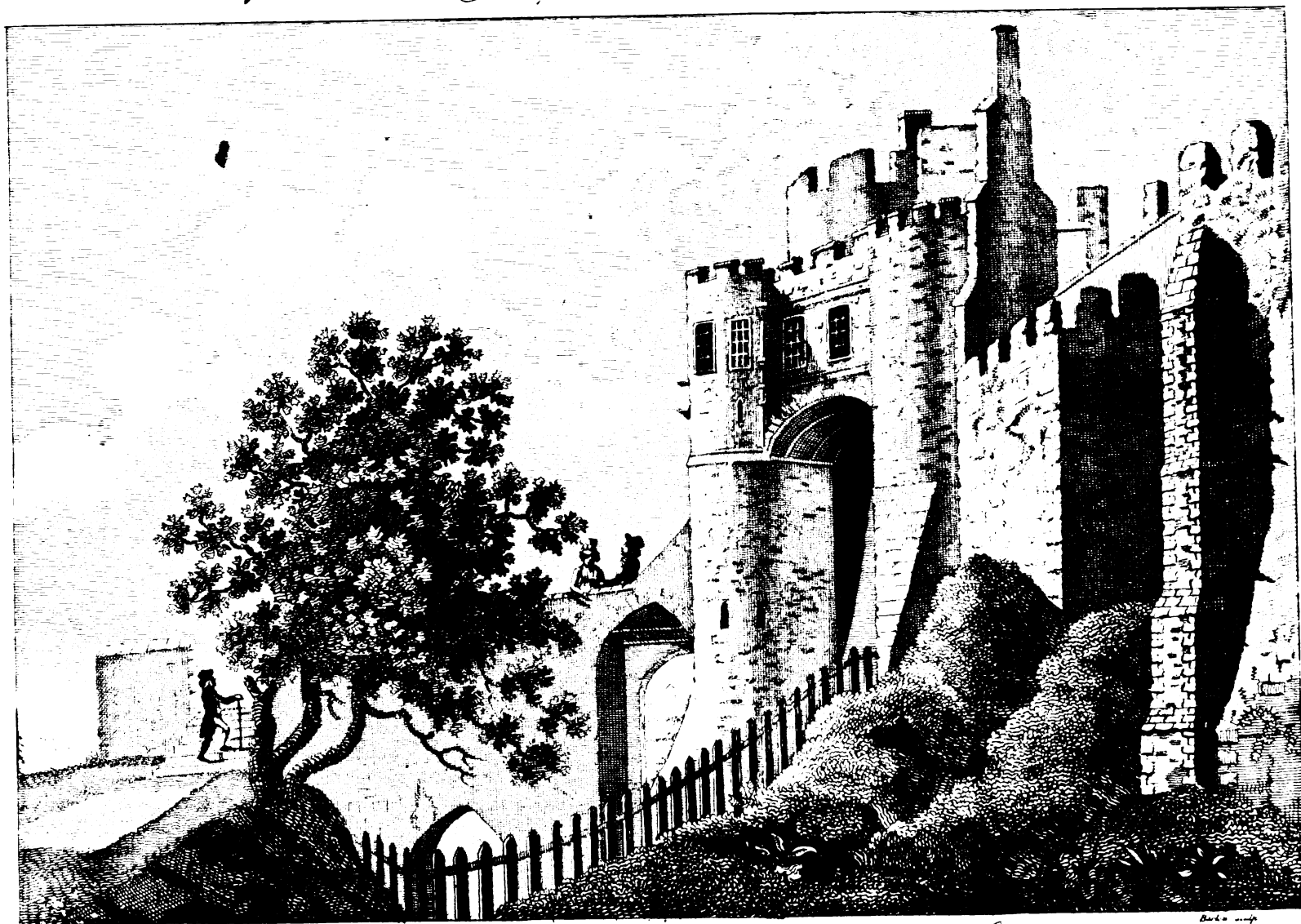
(v) In particular, *John Fordrede*, in his will proved 1501, styles himself of the *parish of the B. Mary, in the Castle of Dover*; and *Giles Love*, of *Dover*, gent. by his will proved in 1519, gave to the high altar of the church of *Our Lady*, in the *Castle of Dover*, for his tythes forgotten, 3s. 4d.

wards





The Remains of the ancient Church, & the Roman Pharos, in Dover Castle.



The Principal Gate or Entrance, of Dover Castle.

wards *three Chaplains* allotted for the service in it, who were permitted to wear the habit of *Canons*, on account of the antient foundation of such within it (*w*); and it continued in that state till *the reformation* in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, when they were removed, and *one Chaplain only* was appointed in their room, who officiated in it till about the end of K. James I.'s reign, and then the church seems to have been disused (*x*), and afterwards fell to ruin; the tower between the body and chancel, and part of the walls, are the only remains of it at this time (*y*).

But to return to the state of the Castle itself, after the departure of the Romans, of which history is silent till the reign of K. Edward the Confessor; though it is not possible to suppose that the Monarchs of the Saxon Heptarchy, and the great and prudent *Alfred*, or even his successors, should neglect to strengthen this important fortress, by continued additions to it; the former by ditches and intrenchments of earth only, and the latter with fortifications of stones and mortar, to secure the sea-coast and themselves against the cruelties of their inveterate enemies, *the Danes* (*z*); who were kept so much in awe of this Castle, that they never once, in their continued ravages of this kingdom, attempted to land, or come within reach of it.

In the time of K. Canute, about the year 1019, *Godwin* being created *Earl of Kent*, had

(*w*) The first Chaplain said mass to the Governor at the high altar, at mid-day; the second to the Marshalsmen and Officers, at 10 o'clock; and the third to the Soldiers, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the north end of the chapel of Relics.

(*x*) Somner, in his Roman Ports, p. 91, speaks of this church as being in use in his time, when he wrote that treatise.

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(*y*) There have been several persons of eminence buried in this church, particularly *for Robert Asbeton, knt.* a man of much eminence, Constable and Warden of the Cinque Ports, who died Jan. 9, 1384; but the stone, having his effigies and inscription in brass, has been long since broken to pieces, and the brass stolen. *Sir Richard Malmains*, his lieutenant, was buried beside him; but his stone is gone. *John Copeldike*, lieutenant of this Castle in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, under *for Edward Guildford*, lies likewise buried here, having had a monument erected to his memory, now gone. On the right-hand side of the south chapel, was buried in a marble coffin, *Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton*, Constable and Warden, who died in 1614. A noble monument was erected over him of great cost and beauty; but by reason of the ruinous condition of this church, the Earl's body, as well as the monument, was by licence removed by the Mercer's Company in 1696, to the Chapel of the Hospital at *Greenwich*, founded by him, (see vol. i.

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So important was the Castle of *Dover* accounted at this time, that whoever attempted the conquest of this kingdom, made it the first object of his attention; nor was any progress thought to be made towards it, till the possession of this fortress was first gained:—Thus, when *Harold*, second son of *Earl Godwyn*, who had succeeded his father in the government of this Castle, made his expedition into *Normandy* to *Duke William*, to induce him to restore his nephew *Hacun*, the Duke promised it, if *Harold* would give him his assistance in gaining the crown of *England* after K. Edward's death, and among other conditions, deliver to him the *Castle of Dover, with the well of water in it* (*b*); and when the Duke had gained the signal battle

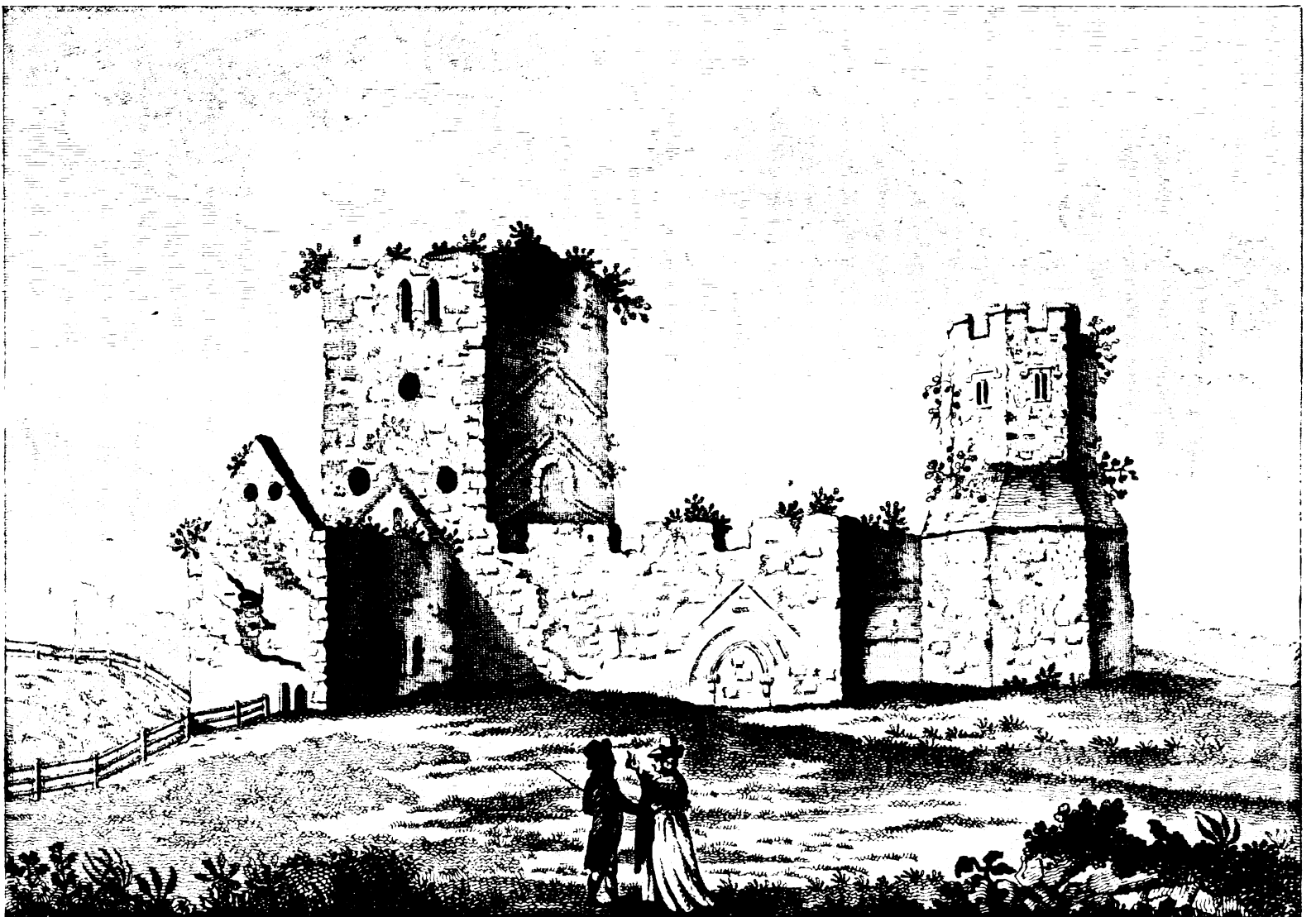
of this history, p. 313) and a tablet was set up on the wall here, giving an account of this removal; but this has been long since broken to pieces, and lies buried among the ruins. A few years since there was likewise a part of a stone here, and these words remaining—*PETRUS DE CREONE ET P ANIMA EJUS*—and a stone, with the marks of the effigies of a religious, mitred; the brass long since torn away. *William Crispe*, lieutenant of the Castle, who died in 1576, anno 19 Q. Elizabeth; and afterwards *for James Wake* in 1632, were both buried in this church. Besides which, in the Wills in the Prerog. off. Cant. mention is made of several persons buried here, and among others, of *William Horns, of Dover*, buried in 1498, before the *B. Cross* in it, who gave 6s. 8d. to the reparation of this church. *John Randolph*, in 1513. *John Pakenham*, clerk of the Castle of *Dover, gent.* in 1615, as near to his uncle *Mark Pakenham*, clerk of the Castle, says his will, as might be.

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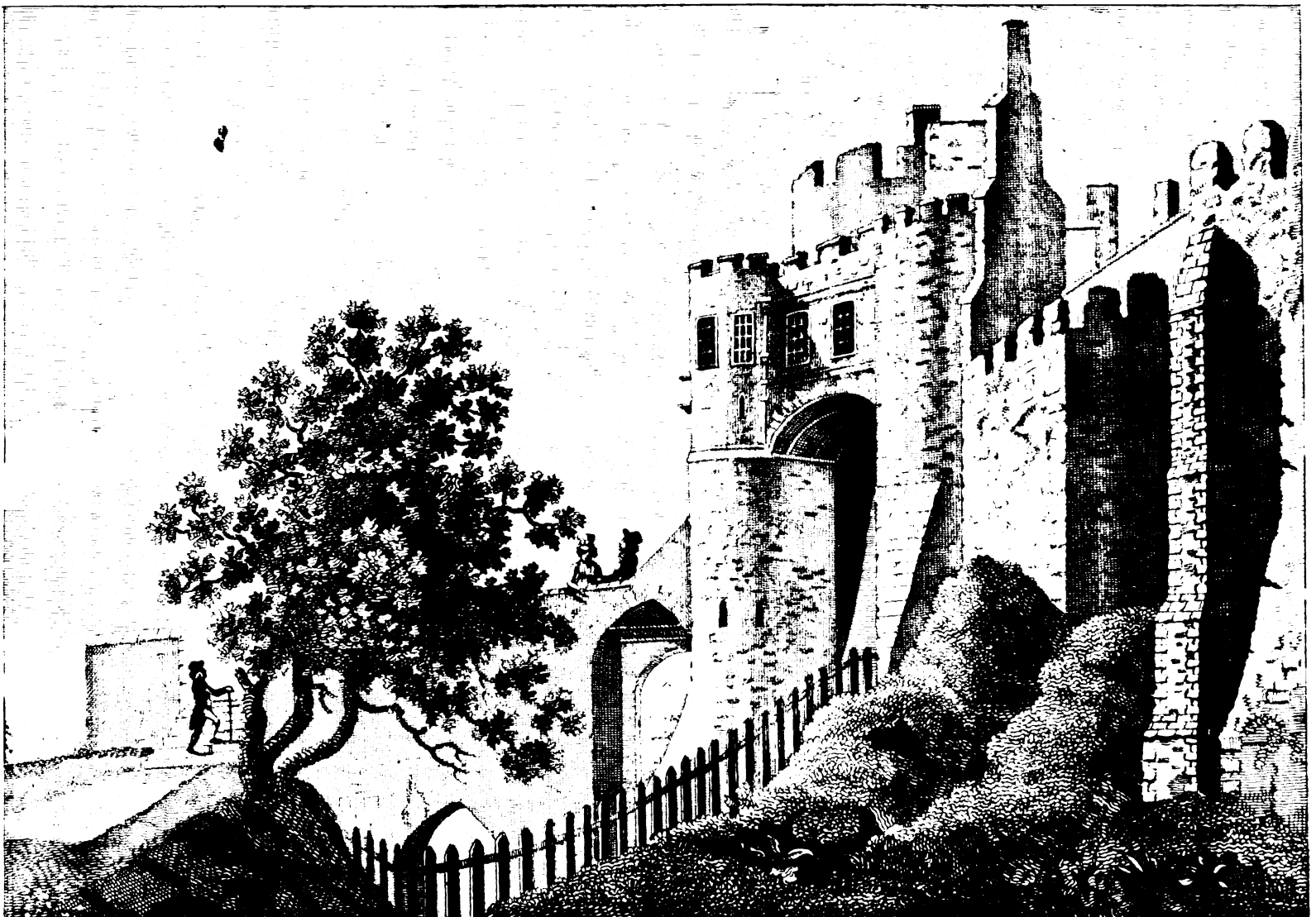
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The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

of *Hastings*, in which *K. Harold* was slain, he marched directly hither, to take possession of this Castle, to which numbers had fled for safety, as to a place then deemed *impregnable*; but it was surrendered to his mercy, after a feeble resistance, by *Stephen de Asburnham*, then governor of it, and *Allan de Evering*, his lieutenant; the former of whom was immediately executed (c). After which, the Conqueror spent eight days here in examining the works, and giving orders for the repairing and strengthening the weak parts, and at his departure left *William Peverel* governor of it; at which time, as *Will. Piſſavenſis*, who was the Conqueror's chaplain, writes (d), this place, towards the sea at least, was not so much fortified from art as nature, or a mixture of both; the rock, or cliff, at top being cut with tools of iron into such notches and indentures, so as to resemble and serve instead of walls and battlements, which afterwards decaying, as the cliff, consisting of chalk-stone, crumbled away, other works of stone and wall were erected in their room (e).

But to return;—after the Conqueror had taken sufficient care for the safety of this fortress, and leaving his sick and wounded men in it, he marched towards *London*, having first received here deputies from the *City of Canterbury*, to make their submission to him.

Soon after his coronation, the King having intrusted his half-brother *Odo, Bishop of Baieux*, whom he had made *Earl of Kent*, with the government of this Castle, which from its strength and importance, was called *the lock and key of the kingdom, clavis et repagulum regni*, and committed this whole county to his charge, sent him with a strong force for its defence, against any attack which might be made upon it (f). But *Odo* behaved with such tyranny and op-

it, says, this well is reported to be in the north angle of the Keep, or Palace, being now arched over, and the same which *Harold*, before his advancement to the crown, promised upon oath to deliver up with the Castle to *William, Duke of Normandy*. The present noted well is in another part of the Castle, in a tower called from it, *the Well Tower*. Little if any thing is known with certainty concerning the sinking of it; but tradition ascribes it, as well as other works here, to *Julius Cæsar*—though as there is another well, now arched over, within the *Roman* camp here, and they had not so large a garrison to require another well out of it, there is little likelihood that it was done by the *Romans*. Besides this, there are three wells within a few rods of each other, and probably more within the *Saxon* works, each of them about 370 feet deep. The present well is always shewn to strangers as a great curiosity. The bucket of it holds half a hoghead, which is drawn up by two men in a crane.

(c) Lamb. Peramb. p. 155.

(d) Scitum est Castellum in rupe, mari Contiguâ, quæ naturaliter acuta undique ad hoc ferramentis incisâ, in speciem

pression afterwards, especially when appointed Regent of the kingdom during the King's absence in *Normandy*, that the *Kentish* men, finding their complaints treated with insults instead of redress, applied to *Eustace, Earl of Bologne*, for his assistance, to free themselves and the rest of their countrymen from the oppression of this proud and avaritious prelate; accordingly they concerted a plan to surprize and possess themselves of *Dover Castle*; for which purpose, the Earl landed with his men in the night-time, but in their approach towards the Castle they were discovered, as they were ascending the hill, by the centinels of the garrison, and whilst they were endeavouring to scale the walls, the besieged made a sudden and unexpected sally, and as the assailants were wholly unprepared for it, the Earl lost many of his best men, some of whom were slain and others driven over the precipice; upon which he retreated to his ships, with such of them as had escaped, and left the *Kentish* men to the mercy of the Regent (g).

At length, *Odo* falling under the King's displeasure, was sent prisoner by him into *Normandy*, and all his possessions were confiscated to the crown (h); upon which the King being persuaded that nothing could be of greater importance to the safety of the realm than this Castle, seized it into his own hands, and immediately fortified it anew, and for the further security of it, put it under an entire new system of government; for which purpose he chose a noble person, his kinsman *John de Fiennes*, of whose courage and fidelity he had had sufficient proofs, and committed to his custody, not only the government of it, but of the rest of the Ports too, by gift of inheritance, naming him *Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports* (i); and that he might be of suffi-

mari directissimâ altitudine, quantum sagittæ jacetus perterriti potest, Conſurgit: Quo in latere unda marina alluitur.

(e) Somner's Ports, p. 36.

(f) See the life of *Odo*, vol. i. of this history, p. lvii.

(g) Lamb. Peramb. p. 155. (h) Ibid. p. 156.

(i) Lamb. Peramb. p. 157. Mr. *Cunningham*, in his account of the Rights of Election to Parliament, quotes a grant of the fee of this Castle to *Pharamus de Bologia*, at the time of the conquest; the purport of it being that *Pharamus de B.* came in at the conquest, and then obtained the ward of *Dover Castle in fee*, which he possessed the whole of the Conqueror's reign, and to the time of *K. Henry II.*, who gave to the descendant of said *Pharamus* 60 *librates* of land in exchange for the ward of this Castle, viz. the manor of *Wendovere* for 40 *librates*, *Kingshull* for 10, and 7 hides in *Eton* for the other 10.—In Lib de Abbathia. Mil. fol. 114.

To this may be added, that in a pedigree of the descent of the family of *Fiennes*, or *Fynes*, late in the possession of *Thomas Lennard Barrett, Lord Dacre*, deceased, drawn up and confirmed under the hands of *William Camden* and *Richard St. George*, it is asserted that the *Fynes's, Lords Dacre*,

were

cient ability to bear the charge of it, he gave him 171 *Knights fees and upwards* (k) in lands, in order that he should distribute part of them among such other courageous and trusty Knights, as he best approved of, for the defence and preservation of it. Accordingly he made choice of *eight others*, to whom he liberally distributed in portions, the greatest part of what he had received from the King. The names of these were, *William de Albrincis, Fulbert de Dover, William de Arsic, Galfridus Peverel, William Maminot, Robert de Port, Hugh Crevequer, and Adam Fitz-williams*; each of these were bound by the tenure of their lands, so given, to maintain 112 soldiers.

THESE LANDS were held *in capite by barony*, at first of *the Constable* and of his *eight Knights* respectively, and afterwards of the King as of his *Castle of Dover*. Those granted to *the Constable* made up together *the barony*, called from thence *the Constabularie*, and consisted of 56 *Knights fees and three quarters*, for which he performed *ward* accordingly; those which lay in this county, were in *Ashford, Welles* alias *Estwelles, Parva Wilmington, Postling, Sellinges, Polton, Blackmanstone, Bonington, Horton, Street, Trienstone, Wilmington, Rucking, Orlanstone, Kenardington, Sillowbridge*, and in *Woodchurch*. The rest were, 13 fees in *Essex*, seven and a half in *Suffolk*, and 15½ in *Norfolk*. The lands which *the Constable* distributed to his *eight Knights* were as follows:

Those granted to *William de Albrincis*, consisted of 21 *Knights fees*, which were at first held of him as *Lord of Folkestone*, and afterwards of the King *by barony*, and were together called *the Barony of Averanches*, alias *Folkestone*, which fees performed *ward* to the *Castle* for 28 weeks, by the service of 21 soldiers; *three of whom* were to keep *guard* for a month at a time in their turn, so that their rotation was completed in the time above-mentioned. These lands lay in *Langdon, Swingfield, Folkestone, Hawking, Alkham, Evering, Boynton, Enbrooke, Caseborne, Cheriton, Arderne, Hawkeswell, Lidon*, and in *Pyrie*, all in this county; five fees in *Norfolk*, and two in *Suffolk*.

Those to *Fulbert de Dover*, consisted of 15

fees and a half, which were likewise at first held of him, then of *the Earl of Athol*, and afterwards of the King *by barony*, and were together called *the Barony of Fobert*, which fees performed *ward* for 20 weeks, by the service of as many soldiers, of whom *three kept guard* for a month at a time in their turn, completing their rotation in the 20 weeks as above-mentioned. These lands lay at *Hurst*, and in *Chilham, in Esture, Easting, Luddenham, Wicberling, Hugbam, Tapington, Parva Hugbam, Ellesford, and Kingston*, all within this county.

Those to *William de Arsic*, consisted of 18 *fees and a half*, held first of him, then of *Robert de Gray* and *William de Gardyng*, and afterwards of the King *by barony*, and were together called *the Barony of Arsic*; which fees performed *ward* for 24 weeks, by the service of 18 soldiers, of whom *three kept guard* for a month at a time in their turn, completing their rotation in the time above-mentioned. These lands lay in *Cumbe, Buckwell, and Barton*, in this county; three fees in *Dorset, Wilts, and Oxon*, five fees and a quarter in the co. of *Lincoln*, six fees and a quarter in the co. of *Oxford*, and one fee in the co. of *Surry*.

Those to *Geoffry de Peverel*, consisted of 15 *fees*, held first of him, and afterwards of the King *by barony*, and were together called *the Barony of Peverel*; which fees performed *ward* for 20 weeks, by the service of 14 soldiers, of whom *three kept guard* for a month at a time in their turn, completing their rotation in the time above-mentioned. These lands lay in *Wrensted* and *Ashurst*, in *Wicbling, Sandling, and Akemere*, in *Solton* and *Gravesend*, in *Tbrowleigh*, and in *Eastling Dei Inimicus*, all in this county; one fee in *Bucks*, one fee in *Essex*, and two fees in *Surry*.

Those to *Robert de Port*, consisted of 12 *fees*, held first of him, then of *John de St. John*, and afterwards of the King *by barony*, and were together called *the Barony of Port*, which fees performed *ward* for 24 weeks, by the service of 12 soldiers, of whom *two kept guard* for a month at a time in their turn, completing their rotation in the time above-mentioned. These lands lay in *Pyving, Murston, Tong,*

were sprung from an antient family, Lords of *Fiennes* in the *Bolonois* in *France*, whose ancestors, from the conquest to the time of K. John, were *Hereditary Constables of Dover Castle*, in exchange for which office K. John gave to *William Fynes* the manor of *Wendover* in the co. of *Bucks*. This *William* was son of *Ingelram de Fynes*, who was slain at the *Sege of Acon*, in the time of K. Richard I, and had married *Sybell*, daughter and sole heir of *Pharamus de Bologne*, the son of *William*, son of *Jeffry*, brother of *Godfry de Bo-*

logne, King of *Jerusalem*—the sons of *Eustace*, Earl of *Bologne*.

To reconcile these accounts, and the *List* below, of *Constables of Dover Castle*, attested by so many authorities, is left to the reader's better judgment.

(k) The total of these fees, as well as the particular number to each knight, are different in the several records; but the difference is so small, as not to be worth notice here.

Hamme, Popeball, Betteshanger, Barfreston, and Bakestons, all in this county; and two fees in the co. of *Hertford*.

Those to *William Maminotb*, consisted of 23 fees, held first of him, then of *William de Say*, and afterwards of the King by *barony*, and were together called *the Barony of Maminotb*; which fees performed *ward* for 32 weeks, by the service of 23 soldiers, of whom *three kept guard* for a month at a time in their turn, completing their rotation in the time above-mentioned. Those lands lay in *Pevington, Estwell, Davington, Cocklescombe, Waldershare, Cowdbam, Breddingherst, Thurnbam, Kerfoney, and Bingbery*, all in this county; two fees in *Bucks*, two fees in *Hertford*, three fees in *Northampton*, and two fees in *Suffolk* and *Surry*.

Those to *Hugh de Crevequer*, consisted of five fees, held first of him, and afterwards of the King by *barony*, and were together called *the Barony of Crevequer*; which fees performed *ward* for 24 weeks, by the service of five soldiers, of whom each singly took his month in turn, completing their rotation in the time above-mentioned. Those lands lay in *Pirie, Wodnesberie, Ripph, Badlesmere, Soles, in Rokeste, and Westwood*, all in this county.

Lastly. Those to *Adam Fitzwilliam*, consisted of six fees, held first of him, and then of *Simon Fitz-Adam*, and lastly of the King by *barony*; which fees performed *ward* for 24 weeks, by the service of as many soldiers, each entering singly on duty for 15 days *in turn*, completing their rotation in the time above-mentioned. Those lands lay in *Dane, Hartangre, Gravenel, and in Dunca*.

Besides these lands, there was a considerable quantity in this county, as well as others, which was held by *the tenure* likewise of *ward* to this Castle, for the common defence of it, by which means there was always a *garrison* of 1000 men in it, for its defence; which service, in like manner as those before-mentioned, was afterwards changed into a *payment of money*, to be applied to the like purpose. These lands, dispersed in different parts of this county, the reader will find, under the description of those parishes in which they are situated, in the several volumes of this history, being much too numerous to be again particularized here. And the Constable so divided these soldiers, by the months of the year, that 125 were to enter, to

perform *watch and ward* within the Castle, for their several allotments of time, (exclusive of the *ward* performed by him,) and the rest were to be ready whenever they were commanded on any urgent necessity; and they each of them had their several charges given them in particular towers, turrets, and bulwarks of the Castle, which they were enjoined to build, and from time to time to maintain and repair; in consequence of which, they afterwards bore the names of their respective Captains (l).

And thus, this Castle being well fortified, and furnished with a numerous garrison, from the service of these fees, as well as from those lands held by the service of *ward*, which were very great and numerous, under a Governor and officers of approved courage and trust, gained the reputation of a most important, strong, and necessary hold, not only among the Princes and Nobility of this kingdom, but with those foreign ones, who made war against this realm; infomuch, that whatever wars or commotions happened afterwards, either foreign or domestic, this Castle was always the chief object to which every one directed his first attention to gain possession of it; so that K. Stephen, in his contention with the Empress *Maud*, for the crown of *England*, being well convinced of the use which this Castle would be of to him, never ceased his solicitations to *Wakelyn de Maminot*, then governor of it, till he had prevailed on him to deliver it up to him (m). After which, to secure the possession of it, his successor, K. Henry II, in 1153, being the year before he ascended the throne, arriving here from *Normandy*, for the relief of *Wallingford Castle*, built a new *keep, or palace*, in this Castle, upon the plan of *Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester*, and inclosed it with a new wall; and the strength of it was at that time such, that in K. John's reign, when *Lewis, Dauphin of France*, invaded this kingdom, at the instigation of the Pope and invitation of the Nobility, and had, through terror and the treachery of the discontented Barons, become possessed of most of the castles and forts in the southern parts of *England*, he esteemed, whatever he had gained, of little account, and himself far from safe, not having become master of this important fortress (n).

For which purpose, he immediately marched hither with the whole of his power, and besieged it vigorously (o); but *Hubert de Burgh*,

being told the contrary; he swore that unless he had, he had not gained a single foot of land in *England*. Lamb. Peramb. p. 159.

(o) It is said, that *the Dauphin* cast up a work from the foot of the hill to the gate going into the Castle, to cover his men, which work may still be traced on that side of the hill next the town, and is now called *the Port Dyke*.

(l) Lamb. Peramb. p. 157.

(m) Lamb. Peramb. p. 159. *Wakelyn* seems to have been terrified to this by the severities exercised on the Governors of those other castles, which had been surrendered to the King.

(n) His father *Philip* being informed of his son's success, enquired if he had gained possession of *Dover Castle*, and

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Earl of Kent, then Constable of it, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, defended it with such resolution and courage, that the *French* gave over all thoughts of possessing it, and raised the siege (*p*). And as *Lambarde* observes, the delivery of this land from foreign servitude at that time, was entirely owing to the bravery and conduct of this great man (*q*), who, finding much inconvenience in the antient arrangement for the defence of this Castle, afterwards, with *K. Henry III.*'s consent, in the year 1263, changed the system of it, and instead of the personal attendance of those, who were bound by the nature of their tenure to defend it, he ordained that they should pay a sum of money (*r*), to maintain a regular garrison; the land being charged with 10s. for every warder, which new rent was called from thenceforward *castle-ward*. By adopting this plan, he secured a number of men, who were regularly trained to their duty, and were no longer, as they had been before, ignorant of the service required of them; after which he new regulated the guard and watch, and increased the number of the garrison, and warders; and he influenced the King, by his free charter, in his 11th year, to abolish the custom of forage, due to the Castle (*s*).

Some years after this, the King being defeated at *Lewes* in *Suffex*, in 1264, was compelled by *the Earl of Leicester*, who had almost all the royal family in his power, to sign an order to the Governors of his castles, to deliver them up to the confederate Barons, and this, among the rest, was taken possession of by them; and being considered as a place of safety, the Earl sent such prisoners to it, as he wished to keep in the greatest security. Among these, was *Prince Edward*, who was kept a prisoner here for more than eight months, till he was delivered, by order of

An anonymous Chronicler tells us, that *Louis*, son of *Philip*, then *K. of France*, sailed from *Calais*, where, against his arrival, *Eustace Le Moine* had well equipped 600 ships and 80 cogs to *Thanet* in *Kent*. *K. John* was at that time at *Dover*, but as his army was composed of foreigners, who were more attached to *Louis*, he would not risk a battle; that after *Louis* had taken many cities and castles, he attempted *Windsor*, but doing nothing there, he retired in confusion, and after having besieged the Castle of *Dover* for three years, he at last retired in confusion likewise; that the *French* fleet was vanquished not far from *Dover*, *Eustace Le Moine*, the Admiral, being slain in 1217. See *Leland's Coll.* vol. i, p. 265.

(*p*) *Hubert de Burgh*, as Sheriff of this county, in the 4th year of *K. Henry III.*, fortified this Castle by the King's command. See *Madox's Exchequer*, p. 254.

(*q*) See a full account of him and his behaviour here, vol. i. of this history, p. lx. *Lamb. Peramb.* p. 160.

(*r*) This service, whilst it was personal, was styled *per wardam*, and was a tenure of *Knights service*; but when it became pecuniary, it was styled *ad wardam*, and was a tenure in *free socage*.

parliament; but on the King's affairs afterwards becoming more prosperous, *the Barons of the Cinque Ports* thought it necessary to take charge of the Castle themselves, to secure the prisoners in behalf of the Barons; but *Prince Edward* marching immediately to the relief of his friends confined here, *the Barons* capitulated, and delivered it up, with the prisoners in it, to him.

So fully were the nobility of that time persuaded that both the safety and danger of the realm consisted in great measure in this Castle, that when *K. Henry III.* called over, from beyond the seas, his brother *Richard*, King of the *Romans*; they were so jealous of him, that that they would not permit him, nor any belonging to him, to enter within the walls of it (*t*).

In *K. Edward III.*'s reign, great improvements were made in the accommodations for the commanders and officers in the castles in different parts of the realm; and it cannot but be concluded, that this Castle, the principal one within it, was not neglected, since several of our Kings and great men in their passage to and from the Continent, as well as at other times, frequently lodged in it; and the former often staid here to transact public business, as may be seen by the various records, dated and signed at this place.

The several succeeding Kings from time to time continued to improve and make additions to the fortification here, in particular *K. Edw. IV.*, by the advice of *Lord Cobham*, expended 10,000l. in repairing and fortifying the several works, and beautifying the apartments in it. *K. Henry VIII.*, and *Q. Elizabeth*, again repaired this Castle, at the expence of very large sums (*u*); and *K. Charles I.* laid out a great deal of money on the apartments here, to pre-

(*s*) *Lamb. Peramb.* p. 161.

In and before *K. Henry III.*'s reign, *the Constable of Dover Castle*, and his men there, used to make captures upon the *Kentish* men, of straw, hay, vetches, peas, beans, corn, and other like things, by the name of *forage*, (in *Latin*, *furragium*.) till *K. Henry III.*'s charter, as above-mentioned, which is printed in *Decim Script.* col. 1880, under his great seal, pardoned and released that custom; and he granted to *the Men of Kent*, that for the future no such *forage* should be taken of any man.

It is evident from antient records, that the Constables, Knights, and Sergeants, which were in castles, as well those belonging to the King, as to the Barons, used in former times to exercise a great superiority over the towns near them, as well as the adjacent country. No wonder, says *Mr. Madox*, that men, who were covered with steel, should domineer over Burgesses and Peasants, the armed over the unarmed; the former making captures upon the latter of hay, corn, beer, and other things, under the denominations of prize, tyne of castle forage, &c.

(*t*) *Lamb. Peramb.* p. 162. (*u*) *Ibid.* p. 163.

pare

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pare them for the reception of *Q. Henrietta-Maria*, at her first coming over from *France*; and here the King met and entertained her, till he went with her to *Canterbury*, where they were married.

The regulation for the government of this Castle, made by *Hubert de Burgh*, in K. Henry III.'s reign, continued for the most part in force, till that of K. Henry VIII, in the 14th and 15th years of which, an act passed, that such manors, as were formerly holden of this Castle, should be holden of the King; and in the 32d year of it, another act passed, for altering both the place, and the penalties of the non-payment of *the Castle-guard rents*. For being before payable only at the Castle, and being doubled perpetually for every default, it was now enacted, that the rents should in future be paid into the King's Exchequer at *Westminster*, on the day of *St. Simon and St. Jude*, or within 15 days after, and the forfeitures, or *sursize* as it was called, should be the rent doubled only for once, and further, that 160l. should be paid quarterly to *the Constable* of this Castle, by the King's Receiver-General, for the stipend of the officers and soldiers in garrison (v). This act most probably gave the finishing stroke to *Hubert's* former regulations, after the most part of them had continued in force for near 300 years, and from this time may be dated the beginning of the decay of this once important fortrefs (w).

So late as the *civil commotions* of K. Charles I.'s reign, this Castle attracted the attention of the leaders of both parties, and whilst the one endeavoured to keep, the other strove as constantly to gain the possession of it; but it was wrested out of the King's hands, being taken in 1642 by surprize, in the night, by one *Drake*, a merchant, and a zealous partizan for the Parliament (x).

Drake, who was a merchant, had formed a plan to besiege this fortrefs, and Aug. 1, 1642, was the time fixed for putting his design in execution. Every thing being prepared for the purpose, he, with ten or twelve men, by the assistance of ropes and scaling ladders, reached

(v) And it was further enacted, that *the Constable* should survey and control the Keepers and chief officers of the castles, block-houses, and bulwarks of *Kent* and *Suffex*, and all officers, soldiers, and munitions in them.

The establishment and pay of this garrison in 1682 was, *the Lord Warden* 500l.—*the Lieutenant* of the Castle and Deputy Warden 182l. 10s.—Upper and Under Porter, and eight Gunners, 121l. 13s. 4d.—In all, in gross money, 803l. 3s. 4d.

(w) There were at this time in this Castle, a Commissary, who held his court here; a Lieutenant; Marshal; a learned Steward, and Clerk of the Exchequer; (for in this Castle, there was an office of Exchequer;) a Gentleman Porter; four Yeomen Porters; a Sergeant at Arms; Boder;

the top of the high cliff, with their muskets, undiscovered. *Drake* was probably well acquainted with this part of the Castle, and knew that it was left unguarded, as it was thought inaccessible from the side next the sea. Having reached the summit unmolested, they immediately proceeded to the post where the centinel was placed, and having secured him, they threw open the gates, and the garrison being few in number, and in the confusion of the night, concluding he had a strong party with him, the officer on command surrendered up the Castle to them. *Drake* immediately dispatched messengers to *Canterbury*, with the news of his success, and *the Earl of Warwick* being there, he sent him 50 men, and the city 70, to defend the Castle in future (x).

The King having lost this fortrefs by an insufferable neglect, by which the reputation of the Loyalists suffered greatly, immediately attempted to recover it again, and sent a general officer with a force to besiege it; but the Parliament sending a superior force, the siege was raised, and the Parliament afterwards kept possession of it.

Nothing of material consequence, worthy of notice, has happened of late years to this Castle, which has been from time to time repaired by government, as occasion has required, excepting that a bastion of earth was erected on the height of land, at the north-west extremity of the Castle, to the landward, to command the neighbouring country and the approach from it, by direction of *William, Duke of Cumberland*, who in 1745 surveyed this Castle, and ordered, at the same time, a sufficient number of barracks to be built, to contain a regiment of soldiers, of which, together with the several warders and inferior officers under *the Constable* and *Lord Warden*, the garrison at present consists; and though it is now little more than a venerable and majestic heap of old and useless buildings of little or no consequence, yet it is astonishing, what exaggerated ideas our opposite neighbours on the Continent have in general, that *Dover Castle* is at this time an exceeding strong and almost impregnable fortrefs (y).

Serjeant of the Admiralty, who was likewise the Marshal's Deputy; Serjeant of Arrest; Serjeant of Artillery; a Serjeant to serve process for the Castle-guard Court; and besides these, an Armourer, Smith, Plumber, Carpenter, two Warrenners, and a Chaplain Priest, whose house was called *Cocklice*; all of whom had their particular offices. See Lamb. Peramb. p. 161.

(x) See *Rushworth*, vol. v, p. 783. In the year 1648, an ordinance of parliament passed for making the Governor of *Dover Castle* Lieutenant of it. See vol. viii, p. 1293.

(y) The late *Master-General of the Ordnance* began in the year 1794, great preparations for considerable repairs and alterations in the Castle, but to what purpose is not known.

Dr.

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Dr. Stukeley in 1724 visited *Dover Castle*, and says, he beheld with the highest regret this most noble and venerable fortress, once esteemed the key of *Britain*, which had at different times saved the kingdom from conquest and slavery, then become a common prey to the people belonging to it. In the then late wars with *France*, there had been kept 1500 prisoners in the great castle, or King's keep; but within the space of a twelvemonth, they had carried away most of the timbers and floors, disabling it even for that use.

As to a more particular description of the present state of this Castle, it consists of an amazing congeries of walls, ditches, mounts, and all the imaginable contrivances of former times, to render it impregnable. After ascending the first hill, which is natural and immense, you come to the outer gate, before which is the draw-bridge, over a large ditch. On the right hand, as you enter, are the Constable's and Lieutenant's lodgings, and the armory of small arms; and on the left, the Porter's lodge. In the apartments of this gate are shewn, two old keys, an old sword, said to be *Cæsar's*, but probably a sword of state or office; two horns, one of which is a heavy brass one, with an inscription. About the gate are a number of modern barracks. Hence you ascend another hill and bridge, over the second foss, leading to the inner court, in the centre of which is a square tower; the walls near 20 feet thick, with a small tower at each corner, first built by K. Henry II, and rebuilt afterwards of hewn stone, being entered up by steps on the south side, and used as barracks. The stairs wind round two sides of the Tower, under several magnificent arches, and the landings are adorned with *Saxon* arches in the wall (z). The Court is surrounded by a stone wall and towers, within one of which, called *the well tower*, is the noted well, called *Cæsar's well*, and a large reservoir. Hence you pass through several ruined gates and works to the south-east point of the hill, where, on an eminence, within a circular work, stand two of the oldest buildings in *England*,

(z) See some observations by Mr. King, on the dispositions in the building of this ancient tower, with a plan of it, in his *Dissertation on ancient Castles*, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. iv, p. 380, 393, et seq.

(a) See above.

(b) Kilburne says, there was in his time remaining in this Castle, a curious brass piece of ordnance, near 24 feet long, called *Basilisco*, reported to be given by the Emperor *Charles V.* to K. Henry VIII; perhaps a mistake for the above.

See a description of the present state of this Castle, in *Gough's* late edition of *Camden's Britannia*, which the reader may compare with the above.

(c) Mr. Lyon, in his account of this prison, has given a

the shell of the first *Christian* church, and the *Roman pharos*; both built of *Roman* bricks, intermixed with flints and rude stones; the arches entirely brick, of which and the rude stones the corners are formed. The church is in the form of a cross, with a square thick tower in the centre; the north porch in the *Saxon* style. The *Roman pharos*, which is an *octagon*, joins the west end of it. The bricks, of which it is built, are some of a bright red, with the blue flinty grit in the middle; others are of a cream-colour, or white, all of the same dimensions, except some of the latter, near the ground, on the south side, near three feet long, of the same thickness, marked with *striae*, or flutings, straight or chequered, strongly glazed, and having more flint in their composition (a). The Castle has two Sally-ports with barbicans, and 13 towers. The keep, as already mentioned, has been much damaged by the *French* prisoners. Much of the south-west wall falling down in 1771, was repaired at the expence of *the round or mill tower*. The cliff, on the south-east side, is 320 feet perpendicular; on the summit of which, lies a beautiful piece of brass ordnance, called *Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol*, 24 feet long, cast by *James Talkys*, of *Utrecht*, anno 1544, and adorned with emblematical figures and the Arms of *England*; it carries a 12-pound ball, and was made a present to the Queen from *the States of Holland* (b).

There is a prison in this Castle, under the custody of an officer, under the Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, called *the Bodar of Dover Castle*, who is likewise a *Sergeant at Arms*. By virtue of his office, he has power from the Warden to take within his peculiar jurisdiction, crown and other debtors under an arrest, and to confine them in safe custody in a prison, made in *Fulbert de Doure's tower* (c).

The north turret of the keep of *Dover Castle* is 465.8 feet above low-water mark, spring tide, and 91.9 feet above the ground on which it stands; and yet the top of the keep itself is lower than the land to the south-west by west and north-west of the Castle (d).

The limits of *Dover Castle* appear antiently to

melancholy description of it. He says, there are but two rooms in this building, for the confinement of prisoners of all sorts, in which they are obliged to eat and sleep, and in which it has so happened, that different sexes have been locked up in the same apartment. They have not the least outlet to perform the common occasions of nature, or to breathe a little fresh air. To add to the horrors of this jail, there is no allowance whatever for the unfortunate prisoner to subsist on; so that if he has not a trade to work at, or a supply from the benevolence of others, he may be left to starve in misery and wretchedness.

(d) Its latitude is 51° 7'—47. 7. N. Its distance from the spire of the church of *Notre Dame*, at *Calais*, is 26 M. O P. 10 R. and from *Dunkirk*, 46 M. O P. 24 R. which measures

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have been a *parochial district* of themselves, by the name of the parish of *St. Mary*, as has been already mentioned above; and they certainly were a *jurisdiction* within themselves, exempt from any other; but from neglect, and the trouble arising from the exercising of these privileges, those *antient franchises* have been for some time past *disused*, and both the *civil* and *military* powers have been frequently exercised within them, independent of any control from the Constable of the Castle.

Among other *liberties* and *franchises* belonging to the office of *Constable of this Castle*, he now claims, as such, to have a right of *warren*, and to be *lord paramount* over the manors within a certain district of land, called **THE WARREN**; in which he appoints *gamekeepers* and *warreners*, to preserve the game. The bounds of the warren, as settled in 1676, were as follows:

From *the Cross-way* at *Charlton*, leading from the river, strait along the *Sandwich* road from *Pinam*, and so to *Maidensole*; thence to *Studolph*, along the way called *the Warren way*, and so directly to *Betsbanger-mill*, leaving *Betsbanger-house* to the left hand; thence to *Updown* in *Eastry* parish; thence to *Ham-bridge*, and so to *Word-mill*, and thence the direct way to *St. Bartolomew's Hospital*; thence a little beyond the hospital, on the right hand, over a stone bridge, leading over a river, or water-course, into a lane, coming out upon the highway between *Sandwich* and *Deal*, near the place where two or three windmills formerly stood, and thence pointing over the marshes down to the sea-side. The *warren* extends to the river running through *Dover*, as far as *Charlton-bridge*; and all the lands within the above bounds to the cliff and sea-shore are within the said warren.

In an apprehension of an invasion, some years ago, as I was informed by a *late Surveyor-General of the Ordnance*, this Castle, as a place of some consequence, was well garrisoned, the commanding officer of which, upon a minute inspection of the several parts of the Castle, was convinced in his own mind, that an opening he had found in it, was the entrance of a *subterraneous passage*, which was continued to some distance without the walls of it; upon which *the Surveyor-general* was immediately sent down to see into it, and a number of workmen were employed, who, after clearing away the rubbish, and gaining an entrance, found the cavity opened wider and wider as they penetrated further into it, till at the length of 20 or 30 yards they could walk six or eight men abreast,

figures are taken from *Gen. Roy's* curious papers, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, describing his method of measuring

but then they came to the solid natural chalk rock; and after some fruitless endeavours to penetrate further, the work was given up, and the commanding officer was fully satisfied of his mistake.

In the 50th year of K. Edw. III, the Commons of the county of *Kent* complained in *parliament* against the Officers of the Castle of *Dover*, for arresting them by their catchpoles, to answer before them whereunto they were bound; to which it was answered, that the officers should have no jurisdiction out of the fee of *the Honor and Castle of Dover*, nor should make any process by copies out of *the Libertie of the Cinque Ports*. And again, in the 13th year of K. Richard II, the Commons in *parliament*, by their petition, required, that *the Constable of Dover* should hold no *foreign plea* done in *Kent*, unless the same concerned the ward of the Castle; *whereunto was answered*, that sith the same touched the King's inheritance, the King would fend for his Ministers of the Castle, and take order therein. And again, anno 2 Henry IV, among the petitions of the Commons, was one, that *the Constable of Dover* might be certainly limited, so as they hold plea of no matters done out of the Castle, and the land belonging thereto; *to which was answered*, that the Castle should enjoy their liberties duly used. In the next parliament, anno 4 of the same reign, the Commons of the county of *Kent* made complaint against *the Constable*, as in the last parliament; *when the answer was*, that the King's Council, upon sight of the old liberties, should have power to take order therein; and next year they made the like complaint, and had the like answer (e).

Whatever further relates to the history of this Castle must be sought for elsewhere; for there is hardly a record now remaining here of the great number of curious ones formerly preserved in it; for the antient records of the Ports, and the rolls of the Court of *Shepway*, are said to have been removed hither as to a place of safety, when that court fell to decay. Where to fix the cause of their destruction, perhaps, may not be difficult, though it may be said to have happened through ignorance, or neglect, rather than through design. However that may be, the shameful loss of them has been owing, according to *Dr. Stukeley*, who visited the Castle in 1724, as he was assured by the person belonging to it, to their being deposited in the King's keep here, where, by the rains coming through the roof, by neglect of repair, the greatest part of them were de-

and estimating the distance of the two observatories of *London* and *Paris*.

(e) Cotton's Records, p. 132, 333, 412, 422, 433.

stroyed;

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stroyed; but I have been assured, by a respectable inhabitant of *Dover*, far advanced in life, who lately died in 1790, who affirmed, that within memory of antient persons, whom he had conversed with, in order to clear out one of the apartments above, for the use of the Lieutenant of the Castle, there was removed into the arch, under the gateway, at the entrance of the Castle, a large quantity of papers and parchments, being the antient records of it. These were left here without any care taken of them; many of them perished from the dampness of the vault, and others were purloined at the pleasure of whosoever would take them; and there has not been for many years a single writing of them left (f).

A LIST OF THE CONSTABLES OF DOVER CASTLE, AND WARDENS OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

GODWYNE, Earl of Kent, was Governor of *Dover Castle* in the reign of K. Edward the Confessor, and died in the year 1053 (g).

Harold, second son of *Earl Godwyne*, succeeded his father in 1053, and to the crown of *England* in 1066, in which year he was slain at the fatal battle of *Hastings* (b).

Bertram de Afburnham was, on K. *Harold's* accession to the crown, appointed by him Governor of this Castle; but was put to death that year by the Conqueror, upon his taking possession of this Castle immediately after the above battle.

William Peverel was, on the Conqueror's departure hence, intrusted with the temporary government of this Castle; but he continued in it but a very short time.

Odo, Bishop of Baieux, the Conqueror's half-brother and *Earl of Kent*, was not long afterwards made Governor by him; being the first permanent office of power and trust, which the King conferred on any one after his coronation (i).

John de Fiennes was made Constable of this Castle, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, by K.

(f) Darelle, in his History of *Dover Castle*, says, that the records in the *Clopton* tower, which was assigned to the Treasurer for the keeping of them, were very serviceable to him in his compiling the history of this Castle; and that they would have been more so, had they not been doomed to destruction by one *Levenisbe*, out of spite to *Captain John Monins*, whose competitor he had been for the *Lieutenancy* of it. From these accounts we find, that through carelessness and envy, these records have been at different times destroyed, and we are left to collect the scattered and imperfect memorandums of the Castle and *Cinque Ports*, from historians, and such manuscripts as have by good chance been disposed of elsewhere.

(g) See an account of him, vol. i. of this hist. p. xlix.

(b) Ibid. p. liv.

William, on his new arrangement of the government of it, soon after the disgrace of the *Bishop of Baieux* in 1084, and had these offices entailed upon him and his heirs male (k).

James de Fiennes, his son, succeeded him, and died at *Folkestone*, in the year 1111, anno 13 Henry I. (l)

John de Fiennes, his son, succeeded; but was removed by K. Stephen, for taking part with the *Empress Maud*, upon which the King resumed these offices (m).

William Marshal, Master of the Revels to the King, was next appointed by him; but being taken prisoner by the *Empress*, she placed in his room, anno 4 K. Stephen,

Wakelyn de Magminot (n), whom K. Stephen never ceased to solicit, till he gave up the Castle to him, when being displaced (o),

Richard, Earl of Ewe, was made Governor of it (p).

Eustace, Earl of Bologne, only son of K. Stephen, succeeded him; and dying in the 19th year of that reign (q),

Henry de Essex, Baron of Raleigh, Constable of *England*, and Hereditary Standard-bearer, was made both Constable of this Castle and Warden of the *Cinque Ports*; but by a misbehaviour against the *Welsh*, in the 10th year of K. Henry II, anno 1163, he forfeited all his high offices, as well as all his possessions (r).

Simon de Sandwich was Constable and Warden in that reign (s); as was

Henry de Sandwich; after whom

Alan de Fiennes, a descendant of *John de Fiennes* above-mentioned, was, as such, restored by K. Henry II. to these offices, and was succeeded in them in the next reign of K. Richard I. (t) by his eldest son,

James de Fiennes, who was the last of this family who inherited them (u); for in his room,

Mattew de Clere was appointed by K. Rich. I. He imprisoned, in this Castle, *Geoffry, Archbp of York*, the King's brother, at the instance of

(i) Ibid. p. lviii. Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 22. Jeake's Charters, p. 47.

(k) Lambarde, Somner, Philipott.

(l) Lambarde, Somner, Philipott, Jeake.

(m) Ibid.

(n) Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 619.

(o) Upon K. Stephen's death, he fled into *Normandy*.—Lambarde, Somner, Philipott.

(p) Somner.

(q) Somner, Jeake.

(r) Somner. See an account of him, vol. iii. of this history, p. 297, 298 (x).

(s) He was buried in the church of *St. Peter*, in *Sandwich*; to which town he was a good benefactor.

(t) Lamb. p. 128, 166. Somner, Philipott, Jeake.

(u) Ibid.

William

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William Longchamp, Bishop of Ely and Chancellor of England (v).

William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, natural son of K. Henry II (w), succeeded next; and in his room,

William de Wrotham, who was before Lieutenant of this Castle, was appointed (x).

Thomas Bassett was Constable of this Castle in the 3d year of K. John.

Hubert de Burgh was appointed both Constable and Warden that same year (y).

William de Huntingfield was Constable and Warden, in the 5th year of that reign (z).

William de Sarum had these offices by patent, Sept. 9, in the 6th year of it (a).

Geoffry Fitz-Pier was Constable, by patent, May 25, in the 8th year of K. John (a).

Hubert de Burgh was again Constable and Warden, by patent, June 30, in the 17th year of that reign (b); and held these offices till the King's death.

Sir Robert de Neresford was appointed Constable in the 5th year of K. Henry III (c).

Hugh de Windlesore, Oct. 31, in the 8th year of that reign (d), and was April 13, next year, succeeded by

Sir Geoffry de Sburland, as he was next year (d) by

William de Averencbes, to whom the King, March 14, in his 10th year, granted the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports; joining with him, in that office, *Tergufius*, Provost or Mayor of Dover (d).

Hubert de Burgh above-mentioned, then Earl of Kent, who was become the greatest and most powerful subject of that time, had in the 12th year of that reign, among other offices of trust, granted to him for his integrity and eminent services, the custody of this Castle again committed to him, and the Port of Dover likewise,

(v) Lamb. p. 128, 166. Somner, Philipott, Jeake.

(w) By *Fair Rosamond*, daughter of *Walter de Clifford*.

(x) Lamb. p. 128, 166. Somner, Philipott, Jeake.

(y) Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 693. Jeake's Charters. p. 48.

(z) Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 7.

(a) Jeake's Charters, p. 48.

(b) Pat. ejus an. m. 4.

(c) Clauf. 5, Hen. III, m. 18d. Rym. Fœd. vol. i, p. 250. Lambarde, Somner. He had been before Governor, that is, Lieutenant of this Castle under *Hubert de Burgh*, in the first year of that reign.

(d) Jeake's Charters, p. 48.

(e) Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 695. Whilst he was Constable of this Castle, he encountered with the assistance of the Cinque Ports, *Eustace Le Moine*, Admiral of France, who had a great navy with him; whereas *Hubert* had but eight ships, and having taken the French Admiral prisoner, he beheaded him on the sands. See Leland's Itinerary, vol. vii, p. 130.

(f) See an account of him, vol. i. of this history, p. lx.

with the revenues of the haven, and the custody of the castles of *Canterbury* and *Rochester*, for the term of his life, and the fee of 1000 marks yearly for the charges of the custody of them, to be paid out of the Exchequer (e). But in the 16th year of that reign, losing the King's favour, he was removed from these offices, among others, which he held at that time (f); being succeeded in these, of Constable and Warden, that year, by

Stephen de Segrave, who was displaced the same year (g); and

Symon Hoese was appointed Constable in his room (h); who was succeeded before the end of it by

Bertram de Criol, who held it from the feast of *St. Michael* that year, to the same feast in the 17th year of it (h).

Hubert de Hufato, was Constable of Dover Castle, in the 18th year of the same reign of K. Henry III (h).

Hamo de Crevequer was Constable of this Castle, by patent, anno 19 Henry III (i); with whom *Walerand de Teyes* was joined in the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports (k).

Bertram de Criol was again Constable, Dec. 15, in the 22d year of the same reign; and continued so till the 26th year of it (l).

Peter de Savoy was Constable in the 26th year; and the same year (m).

Humphry Bobun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, was appointed to it.

Peter de Rivallis was Constable in the 32d year of K. Henry III (n).

Bertram de Criol was again Constable in the 35th year of that reign, and to the 39th year of it (o).

Reginald de Cobham, second son of *Henry*, of *Cobham* in this county, was made Constable and Warden, by patent, in the 39th year (p). He died anno 42 Henry III; in which year

He was said, by some writers, to have been buried in the chancel of the church in *Dover Castle*, but erroneously; for he was buried in the church of the *Friars Preachers*, called the *Black Friars*, in *Holborn*; to which he had been a large benefactor. Lamb. p. 128.

(g) Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 696, 672.

(h) Jeake's Charters, p. 48.

(i) By some writers, said to be *Robert de Crevequer* his father. See Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 592.

(k) Pat. 19 Hen. III. m. 15.—Viz. *Hamo de Crevequer* and *Walerand Teutonicus*, Wardens of the Cinque Ports and of all the sea-coast from the Port of *Hastings*, as far as the Port of *Poole*, (*Portum de la Pele*.)

(l) Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 770.

(m) Jeake, Philipott. In which year he was Sheriff of this county.

(n) Somner.

(o) Lamb. p. 128. Somner, Philipott, Jeake. Rym. Fœd. vol. i, p. 493.

(p) Pat. 39 Hen. III. m. 5. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 65.

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Roger Northwood succeeded, on June 9, to both these offices (q).

Nicholas de Moels succeeded him in January that year, being Sheriff for this county in the March following (q), at which time he probably resigned these offices; for

Richard de Grey, of Codnor, was made both Constable and Warden, on July 28, in the 42d year of K. Henry III, and the next year had his commission of Constable renewed, by patent (r); but he was before the end of that year displaced by the great Barons, as unworthy of his trust, upon the report of Hugh Bigod, Justice of England, whom they had sent to him; who took the custody of this Castle and all the Ports, out of his hands.

Hugh Bigod was younger brother of the Earl of Norfolk; he kept the custody of this Castle till next year, when he resigned both these offices, as well as the Chamberlainship of Sandwich (s).

Robert Waleran was made Constable, May 3, in the 45th year of K. Henry III, and continued so in the 47th year of it (t). After him this office was supplied by

Henry Braybrooke (u).

Edmund and Robert de Gascoyne were made joint Constables in the 47th year of that reign (v); and that year, by the King's command, delivered it up (v), July 18, to

Henry, Bishop of London; as he did two days afterwards (v) to

Walter de Bersted, who was made both Constable and Warden (v); but he held them likewise but a very short time, for in the same year

Richard de Grey was appointed Constable, and Nicholas de Criol, son of Bertram above-men-

(q) Jeake's Charters. Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 619.

(r) Pat. 42 Hen. III, m. 11 & 14. Rym. Fœd. vol. i, p. 663. He was likewise Chamberlain of Sandwich.

(s) Pat. 43 Hen. III, m. 6.

(t) Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 671.

(u) Lamb. p. 128. Jeake, Somner, Philipott.

(v) Jeake's Charters.

(w) Jeake's Charters. Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 770.

(x) He was likewise Chamberlain of Sandwich, which office he resigned with the others to Henry de Montfort.

It is difficult to ascertain the names and succession of the Constables and Wardens in these unsettled times; for sometimes the King, and at other times the Barons, and then again the Parliament, as they each became superior in power, placed and displaced these officers continually and frequently within a few weeks, and even a few days of one another.

(y) Lamb. Peramb. p. 128. Somner, Philipott, Jeake. Pat. 48 Hen. III, m. 13, n. 47. Rym. Fœd. vol. i, p. 790.

(z) He was slain next year. Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 759.

(a) Pat. 48 Hen. III, m. 20.

(b) Pat. 49 Hen. III, m. 3.

(c) Jeake's Charters.

(d) Lamb. p. 128. Somner, Philipott.

(e) Jeake's Charters.

tioned, was made Warden of the Cinque Ports (w), which office he next year resigned to the former; and then soon afterwards, by the King's command, delivered up both of them (x), on May 25, to

Henry Montfort, son of Simon, Earl of Leicester, who was made both Constable and Warden, by patent, on May 8, that year (y); and he was likewise Chamberlain of Sandwich: all which offices he surrendered up in the 48th year of that reign (z). Upon which

Roger de Leyborne was appointed Warden of the Cinque Ports, by patent, on Nov. 26, that year (a), and had a new appointment next year. In the 50th year of that reign, he had the guardianship of the coast of Kent against the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, who then took part with the Barons against the King; and the Sheriff was ordered to reimburse him what money he had laid out in that service (b); at which time he surrendered up both these offices to

Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards K. Edward I (c), who continued Constable and Warden till he ascended the throne, during which time he first made Henry de Cobham, of Cobham, his Deputy (d), afterwards Roger de Leyborne, then Roger Beling, and lastly sir Stephen de Penchebster, who continued so till the King's accession to the throne (e); when he appointed the same

Sir Stephen de Penchebster, who was a man of eminent account in his time, Constable of this Castle (f), and afterwards, on July 4, Warden of the Cinque Ports (g).

Simon de Crey, of Paul's Crey, was Constable and Warden, in the 3d and 4th years of K. Edward I (h).

(f) Liberat. anno 1 & 2 Edw. I; in the latter of which years, the King directed his writ to Gregory de Rokesley, keeper of the lands late of Nicholas de Criol, and commanded him to cause the houses of the said late Nicholas, within the Castle of Dover, to be repaired, upon the view and testimony of sir Stephen de Penchebster, his Constable of his Castle aforesaid, as it should seem most necessary; and that he should cause the reasonable expences of the doing thereof to be levied on the woods of the said Nicholas, then in the King's custody, without doing any waste or destruction to the same. Rot. ejusdem ann.

(g) Weaver, p. 319. Lamb. p. 129. Somner. The record in the Tower, for this purpose, is as follows: Rex scripsit Stephano de Pencestre Constabulario Castri de Dover & Custodi quinque Portuum providere naves & galias sufficientes Contra Regis adventum in Angliam & meliores & fideliores Regis Amicos Portuum predictorum Secretius premuniat ut ipsi Caute & sine strepitu præparent se ad Veniend in obviam Regis inadventu suo supraidico etc. Dat. ap Westm. etc. Julii 4. Clauf. 1 Edw. 1mi. cedul. pendente. Jeake's Charters, p. 48.

(h) Lamb. p. 129. Somner, Philipott, Jeake. He was afterwards with the King, in his victorious expedition into Scotland, where he was knighted with many other gentlemen of this county.

Ralph de Sandwich held both these offices in the 6th year of that reign.

Sir Robert de Skurland, knt. was *Warden* of the Cinque Ports in the beginning of that reign (*i*).

Sir Stephen de Pencheſter was again made, by *patent*, on Sept. 24, in the 18th year of that reign, and again in the 22d of it, and was likewise *Warden* of the Cinque Ports (*k*).

Robert de Burgberſh was appointed *Constable*, anno 26 Edw. I; and had this office, together with that of the *Wardenship*, renewed the following year (*l*). In the 31st year of that reign, he resigned them both (*m*), and

Sir Stephen de Pencheſter was again made both *Constable* and *Warden* that year (*n*). He resided at *Penshurst* in this county, in the church of which he lies buried.

Henry Cobham, of Roundel in Shorne, surnamed Le Uncle, was both *Constable* and *Warden* in the 34th year of that reign, and probably continued in these offices till the end of it, which was in less than three years afterwards (*o*).

Robert de Kendale was appointed, by *patent*, Nov. 14, anno 1 Edward II, both *Constable* and *Warden* (*p*), and continued so in the 6th year of that reign (*q*).

Henry de Cobham, of Cobham, junior, so called to distinguish him from his uncle above-mentioned, was made both *Constable* and *Warden*, in the 8th year of that reign (*r*).

Robert de Kendale was again *Constable* and *Warden* in the 9th year of the same reign (*s*).

Bartholomew de Badlesmere succeeded him in both these offices (*t*).

(*i*) Jeake's Charters, p. 48.

(*k*) Dugd. Imb. p. 26. Rym. Fœd. vol. ii, p. 654.

(*l*) In the Clauf. Roll of 30 Edw. I, there is a memorable *Writ of Prohibition*, sent by the King to the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, who had *excommunicated* the King's *Constable of Dover Castle*, and other of his officers, for imprisoning the *Abbat of Faversham* in *Dover Castle*, (upon a judgment given against him in the *Court of Shepway*, the chief court of all the *Cinque Ports*, for certain trespasses committed by him within that jurisdiction, according to his office and duty,) against his crown, dignity, and custom of the realm, to their great prejudice and scandal; commanding him forthwith to *absolve* them, revoke all his citations and sentences denounced against them upon his allegiance, or else he would proceed severely against him for this high contempt. Clauf. 30 Ed. I, m. 13, dorfo. Prynne, p. 916.

(*m*) Pat. 26 Edw. I, m. 7.—27 Edw. I, m. 1. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 34. Rym. Fœd. vol. ii, p. 911. Dugd. vol. ii, p. 70, says, in this intermediate time, viz. anno 28 Edw. I, *Roger de Northwood* was *Constable* of this Castle; in which year he was likewise *Sheriff* of the co. of *Kent*.

(*n*) Rot. Vascon in dorfo memb. 7, and in 31st Edw. I. he passed his account in the Exchequer. Jeake, p. 48.—To preserve the rights and privileges of the Castle, for *Stephen de Pencheſter*, during the time of his being *Constable* of it, caused all muniments, grants, &c. relating to it, to be fairly inscribed in a book, which he intitled CASTELLI FEODARIUM, out of which *Darell* composed his *History of*

Hugh Despencer, junior, Earl of Gloucester, favourite of K. Edw. II, was *Warden* in the 14th year of that reign (*u*).

Edmund, Earl of Kent, was appointed *Constable* of this Castle and *Warden*, in the 15th year of K. Edward II, and continued in these offices till the 18th year of it (*v*).

Robert de Kendale and *Ralph de Camoys* were appointed *jointly* to these offices, in the 18th year of K. Edward II (*w*).

Ralph Basset was made both *Constable* and *Warden*, by *patent*, on March 18, anno 19 Edward II (*x*).

Ralph de Camoys and *Robert de Kendale* were again appointed, by *patent*, Sept. 30, anno 20 Edw. II, to both these offices (*y*).

Hugh Despencer, junior, was again *Warden* of the Cinque Ports that same year (*z*); before the end of which

Bartholomew de Burgberſh, son of *Robert* above-mentioned, was made both *Constable* and *Warden*, and continued so till the accession of K. Edward III, when he had his commission renewed, by *patent*, on Aug. 1, that year (*a*); but before the end of it he was displaced (*b*); and

Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, brother to the late King, was made *Constable* of this Castle, and held this office till his death, in the 4th year of K. Edw. III; being then executed for treason at *Winchester* (*c*). Upon which

Robert de Burgberſh was, by *patent*, Feb. 28, anno 4 Edw. III, appointed both *Constable* and *Warden* (*d*); but was succeeded before the end of next year by

Dover Castle, which is now in the library belonging to the *College of Arms*.

(*o*) Rot. fin. 34 Edw. I, m. 13. He died in the very beginning of the next reign.

(*p*) Clauf. 1 Edw. II, m. 16. Rym. Fœd. vol. iii, p. 26.

(*q*) Ibid. (*r*) Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 66.

(*s*) Dugd. Imb. p. 42. (*t*) Jeake, p. 48.

(*u*) Lamb. p. 129. Somner, Philipott, Jeake.

(*v*) Clauf. 15 Edw. II, m. 15d. Rot. fin. 17 Edw. II, m. 24. Rym. Fœd. vol. iii, p. 936.

(*w*) Rym. Fœd. vol. iv, p. 77, 78.

(*x*) Rym. Fœd. vol. iv, p. 196. Rot. fin. 19 Edw. II, m. 13.

(*y*) Rym. Fœd. vol. iv, p. 235.

(*z*) Lamb. p. 129. Somner, Philipott, Jeake.

(*a*) Clauf. 1 Edw. III, p. 2, m. 17. Rym. Fœd. vol. iv, p. 302.

(*b*) Rym. Fœd. vol. v, p. 526. *Bartholomew de Burgberſh*, as *Warden* of the Cinque Ports, had summons to parliament among the Barons, by writ, dated Oct. 23, anno 4 Edw. III; and the several *Wardens* had the like summons in all the writs to the succeeding parliaments, till the 11th year of K. Henry IV, when *Henry, Prince of Wales*, was *Warden*; after which there was not any writ, that I find, directed to them. Cotton's Records, from p. 5, to 469.

(*c*) Lamb. p. 129. Somner, Philipott. See an account of him, vol. i. of this history, p. lxxv.

(*d*) Rym. Fœd. vol. iv, p. 420.

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William de Clinton, afterwards *Earl of Huntingdon*, who was, by *patent*, Sept. 4, anno 5 Edw. III, appointed both *Constable* and *Warden*. In the 7th and 13th years of this reign, he was constituted *Admiral* of the narrow seas. He continued *Constable* and *Warden* till the 13th year of it, during which time his patents for both offices were frequently renewed (e).

Bartholomew de Burgbersh was appointed to both these offices in the 17th year of that reign (f).

Sir John Peche, *knt.* was appointed *Constable* and *Warden* at the latter end of the same year (g).

Ralph, *Lord Basset*, of *Drayton*, was made both *Constable* and *Warden*, in the 19th year of that reign; and had 300*l.* allowed him towards his charges (h).

Bartholomew de Burgbersh was again *Constable* and *Warden*, in the 20th year of K. Edw. III; and *Thomas Spigurnel* was his *Lieutenant*; and he continued in these offices in the 27th year of that reign (i).

Reginald de Cobham, *Knight of the Garter*, was next *Warden*, and *Admiral* of the seas from the *Thames* mouth westward (k).

Otho de Grandison was appointed *Constable* in the 29th year of K. Edward III (l).

Roger de Mortimer, *Earl of March*, was made *Constable* and *Warden* in that year (m); and the next year, by his direction, all the ports and their members gave in their several *customals*, to be kept and recorded in *Dover Castle* (n). After whom,

Guy St. Clere was both *Constable* and *Warden* (o).

Sir John Beauchamp, younger son of *Guy*, *Earl of Warwick*, *Knight of the Garter*, was, anno 34 Edward III, appointed to both these

offices; and was likewise made *Admiral* of the seas for the north, south, and west coasts, his patent being for the term of his life; in which year he died, and was buried in *St. Paul's church* in *London* (p). After, I find no separation of these offices.

Reginald de Cobham, *Knight of the Garter*, was again appointed to them both; and died the next year, anno 35 Edward III (q).

Sir Robert Herle, *knt.* one of the *Conservators of the Peace* for this county, succeeded him in the 35th year of that reign, and held them in the 37th year of it (r).

Sir Ralph Spigurnel was *Constable* and *Warden* in the 39th year of K. Edward III, and held these offices in the 43d year of that reign (s).

Sir Richard de Pembrugg succeeded to them, by *patent*, on March 20, anno 43 Edward III. He was afterwards *Chamberlain* of the King's Household (t). He held these offices for two years, when

William de Latimer, of *Corbie*, was appointed to them, by *patent*, Feb. 7, anno 46 Edw. III; and he held them till the 48th year of that reign, whose *Lieutenant* was *sir Thomas Reines*, *knt.* who the next year was constituted *Warden* himself (u).

Edmund Langley, *Earl of Cambridge*, 5th son of K. Edward III, and afterwards *Duke of York*, was, by *patent*, June 18, anno 50 Edward III, made both *Constable* and *Warden*; and his *patent* was renewed on July 2, in the 1st year of K. Richard II (v). Most probably he continued till

Sir Robert Asbeton, *knt.* had a grant, by *patent*, May 20, in the 4th year of K. Rich. II, of both *Constable* and *Warden*, for the term of his life, with a *salary* of 300*l.* per annum. He died in the 7th year of that reign, and was

(e) Clauf. 5 Ed. III, p. 1, m. 6d. Rot. Parl. 13 ejus regn. n. 13. See Rym. Fœd. vol. iv, p. 496.—Jan. 7th, anno 8 Edw. III. Ibid. p. 632.—June 18th, 9 Ed. III. Ibid.—May 25th, 10 Edw. III. Ibid.—Jan. 10th, 11 Edw. III. Dec. 9th, 13 Edw. III. Ibid.—See Dugd. Warw. p. 727—Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 530. He had *summons to parliament* as *Warden*, by *writs*, dated May 30, anno 14 Edw. III, and Feb. 24, anno 17 Edw. III. See Cotton's Records, p. 26, 35.

(f) Pat. ejus an. p. 1, m. 9.

(g) Rot. fin. anno 17 Edw. III, m. 24.

(h) Rot. fin. anno 19 Edw. III, m. 13.

(i) Rym. Fœd. vol. v, p. 526.—Sept. 11, 22 Edw. III. Ibid. p. 636.—Sept. 8th, 24 Edw. III. Ibid.—June 27th, 25 Edw. III. Ibid.—March 20th, 27 Edw. III. He had *summons to parliament*, by *writs*, dated Nov. 25th, anno 25 Edw. III, and March 15th, anno 27 Edw. III. See Cotton's Records, p. 72, 84.

(k) Weaver, p. 328. Lamb. p. 129. Somner, Philipott.

(l) Jeake's Charters, p. 49.

(m) He had *summons to parliament*, by *writ*, dated Sept. 20, anno 29 Edw. III. Cotton's Records, p. 89.

(n) Rot. fin. 29 Edw. III. m. 10. Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 147.

(o) Jeake's Charters, p. 49.

(p) Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 231. Pat. 34 Edw. III, m. 35.

(q) Jeake's Charters, p. 49.

(r) Ibid. Lamb. Peramb. p. 129. Somner, Philipott. He had *summons to parliament*, as *Warden*, by *writ*, dated June 1, anno 37 Edw. III. Cotton's Records, p. 95.

(s) Dugd. Imb. p. 44. Lamb. Peramb. p. 129. Somner, Philipott, Jeake. Rym. Fœd. vol. vi, p. 615. He had *summons to parliament*, as *Warden*, by *writs*, dated Dec. 4, anno 38 Edw. III, and Feb. 24, anno 42 Edw. III. See Cotton's Records, p. 99, 104.

(t) Rym. Fœd. vol. vi, p. 659, 685.

(u) Rym. Fœd. vol. vi, p. 709. Somner, Jeake. Dugd. Imb. p. 45. He had *summons to parliament*, as *Warden*, by *writ*, dated Oct. 4, anno 47 Edw. III. Cotton's Records, p. 115.

(v) Rym. Fœd. vol. vii, p. 110, 111. Jeake's Charters, p. 119. He had *summons to parliament*, as *Warden*, by *writs*, dated Aug. 4, anno 1 Rich. II, and Oct. 20, anno 3 Rich. II. Cotton's Records, p. 153, 181.

buried

buried in the antient church within this Castle (w).

Sir Simon de Burley, Knight of the Garter, Under Treasurer to the King, and his Chief Councillor, was appointed *Constable* and *Warden* for life, by *patent*, on Feb. 6, in the 7th year of K. Richard II, and had the keys of the Castle delivered to him in sign of possession (x). In the 11th year of that reign, he was accused, among other crimes, of an intention to deliver up this Castle into the hands of the *French*; for which he was *attainted* in parliament, and beheaded (y). Upon which,

Sir John Devereux, Knight of the Garter, was appointed *Constable* and *Warden*, by *patent*, Jan. 4, anno 11 Ric. II (z), and held both offices in the 15th year of that reign (a).

Henry de Cobham, son of *Reginald* above-mentioned, was next *Constable* and *Warden*; and died the same year, anno 15 Richard II (b).

John, Lord Beaumont, (in Latin, *de Bellomonte*) was next year, anno 16 Richard II, made both

(w) Rym. Fœd. vol. vii, p. 308, 420. Dugd. Imb. p. 92. He had *summons to parliament*, as *Warden*, by writ, March 24, anno 4 Ric. II. Cotton's Records, p. 187.—He was a man of great note and eminence; for in the 43d year of K. Edw. III, he was appointed *Admiral* of the King's fleet, from the *Thames* mouth westward. Three years after which, he was made *Justiciary of Ireland*, and then *Treasurer* of the King's Exchequer in that kingdom. Pat. 43 Ed. III, m. 15, anno 46 ejus regn. m. 26, anno 49, m. 23. And the King had such confidence, that he made him executor of his last will and testament. Weaver. p. 268, has recited his patent of *Constable* and *Warden*, from the Rolls in the Tower, as follows:

Rex omnibus etc. salutem, Concessimus post sursum redditionem Edmundi Comitis Cantabr dilecto & fideli pro Robio de Aiston Constabulariam Castri Dovor ac Custodiam quinque Portuum, habend & Custodiend cu oibz & singulis ad eand Constabulariam & Custodiam qualitercunq; spectantibus five pertinentibus ad totam vitam ipsius Robi adeo plene & integre sicut aliqui alii Constabularii & Custodes portuum eorundum Constabul et Custod illas ante hac tempora ex Concessione nra habuerunt seu tenuerunt. Percipiend pro Constabular & Custodia pdictis, pro sua sustentacione necnon Capellanorum Seruientium & Vigilium & ac unius Carpentarii in dicto castro Commorancium c. c. l. per annum juxta ratam temporis.— Vide de Wardis T. R. apud Westm. 1. Feb. ann. 4 R. R. Ric. II. pat. 2, m. 28.

(x) Weaver, p. 367, recites the record in the Tower, for this purpose, as follows:

Simon de Burley miles Subcamerarius Regis habebit officium Constabularii Castri Dovor & Custodia 5 Portuum ad totam vitam suam sicut Robtus de Aisbeton Cbr. Jam defunctus nuper habuit: & Rex super hoc ipso Simoni in dicto Castro in presenti existens Claves tradidit in signum possessionis earundem. T. R. apud Dovor 24 Jan. Sec. pars pat. an. 7 Ric. II.

(y) Rym. Fœd. vol. vii, p. 421. Dugd. Imb. p. 46. He had *summons to parliament*, as *Warden*, by writs, Aug. 20, and March 3, anno 7 Ric. II.—Sept. 28, anno 8 Ric. II.—July 14, and Dec. 5, anno 9 Ric. II.—Aug. 8, anno 10 Ric. II, and Dec. 17, anno 11 Ric. II. Cotton's Records, p. 290, 297, 302, 307, 308, 314, and 319. He was buried in *St. Paul's Cathedral*.

Constable and *Warden*; and died in possession of these offices in the 20th year of that reign (c).

Edward, Duke of York and Albermarle, son of *Edmund de Langley, Duke of York*, was again appointed *Constable* and *Warden*, in the 20th year of that reign (d); and was succeeded next year by

John Beaufort, Marquis of Dorset, who was appointed to both those offices, on Feb. 5, in the 21st year of that reign (e). He was succeeded, on the King's death, by

Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knight of the Garter, who, in the 8th year of K. Henry IV.'s reign, caused a *survey* to be taken of the decayed towers and buildings in this Castle, to have them repaired. He held these offices till the 11th year of that reign (f); when

Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards K. Henry V, was appointed, by *patent*, Dec. 12, that year, to both *Constable* and *Warden*; which offices he held till his accession to the crown (g).

(z) He was *summoned to parliament*, as *Warden*, by writs, dated July 28, anno 12 Ric. II.—Dec. 6, anno 13 Ric. II.—Dec. 12, anno 14 Ric. II.—Nov. 7, anno 15 Ric. II. See Cotton's Records, p. 327, 328, 336, and 340.

(a) Pat. ejus an. pars 32, m. 19. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 176. Rym. Fœd. vol. 7, p. 566.—*Warden*, July 8, 13 Ric. II. Ibid. p. 634.—May 1, anno 15 Ric. II. Ibid. p. 719.

(b) See Weaver, p. 328. Jeake, p. 49. Dugd. Imb. p. 86.

(c) Pat. 16 Ric. II, pars 3, m. 20.—June 26, 17 Ric. II. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii, p. 748.—18 Ric. II. p. 780.—June 18, 19 Ric. II, p. 834. Dugd. Bar. p. 53. He had *summons to parliament*, as *Warden*, by writ, dated Nov. 13, anno 17 Ric. II; and again with *John de Montacute*, as *joint Wardens*, by writ, Nov. 10, anno 18 Ric. II. Cotton's Records, p. 350, 357.

(d) Pat. ejus an. pars 1, m. 20. *Edward, Earl of Rutland*, had *summons to parliament*, as *Warden*, by writ, Dec. 30, and July 18, anno 20 Ric. II. Cotton's Records, p. 360, 365.

(e) He was son of *John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster*.—Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. Somner.

(f) Somner, Philipott, Jeake. See Dugd. Imb. p. 87, 95, 103. He had *summons to parliament*, as *Warden*, by writs, dated Aug. 29, anno 23 Ric. II.—Oct. 3, anno 2 Hen. IV.—Dec. 2, anno 3 Hen. IV.—Oct. 20, anno 6 Hen. IV.—Aug. 23, the same year.—Dec. 21, anno 7 Hen. IV.—Aug. 26, anno 9 Hen. IV. Cotton's Records, p. 382, 403, 436, 449, 463.

(g) Rym. Fœd. vol. vii, p. 616; vol. viii, p. 733. *Henry, Prince of Wales*, had *summons to parliament*, as *Warden*, by writ, Dec. 18, anno 11 Hen. IV. After which, there is no *Warden* to be found by name in the Rolls of Parliament. But among the writs of summons, Sept. 29, anno 1 Hen. VI, there is one, directed to *the Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports*; but none named. About which time, and afterwards, instead of a writ of summons to the *Warden* as usual, at the end of the roll there is one, directed frequently to *the Chief Justice*.

Thomas

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

Thomas Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundel, was made both *Constable* and *Warden* in the 1st year of that reign; and died in the 3d year of it (*b*).

Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, fourth and youngest son of K. Henry IV, was made both *Constable* and *Warden*, by *patent*, Jan. 20, in the 7th year of K. Henry V, and continued so till the end of that reign (*i*), and in the next reign of K. Henry VI, till the 24th year of it (*k*).

Sir James Fienes, Lord Say and Seal, was made *Constable* and *Warden*, by *patent*, on Feb. 24, in the 25th year of K. Henry VI, to him and his heirs male, in like manner as his ancestor, *John de Fienes*, had them granted by *William the Conqueror*; and at the same time he had the grant in like manner of *Castle-ward* service, of 200*l.* per annum, out of the customs and all forfeitures and wreck of the sea, from the east end of the *Isle of Thanet* to *Beaucliffs* in *Suffex*, and the office of *Admiral* within the Ports and their Members (*l*). He afterwards, in the 28th year of that reign, granted all his right and title to these offices, to

Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who that year took possession of them, holding them in like tail (*m*). He was slain in the battle of *Northampton*, in the 38th year of that reign, fighting with much bravery on the King's part; upon which

Edmund, Duke of Somerset, was appointed to them (*n*), and afterwards *Simon Montfort* (*o*); upon the accession of K. Edward IV,

Richard Nevill, the great Earl of Warwick, was, in the 1st year of that reign, appointed *Constable* and *Warden* (*p*); but afterwards again taking part with K. Henry VI, he was displaced, and

Sir John Scott, knt. was, in the 10th year of that reign, appointed in his room (*q*), he held these offices but a very small time; for the same year

William Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundel, was made *Constable* and *Warden* (*r*), and he held these offices till the accession of K. Edward V, when

Richard, Duke of Gloucester, the King's uncle,

afterwards K. Richard III, held them (*s*); but on his assuming the crown, he appointed

Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who being *attainted* (*t*) in the 1st year of that reign,

William Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundel, above-mentioned, was appointed in his room, by *patent*, Oct. 23, that year, and held them till his death, which happened in the 3d year of K. Henry VII (*u*); when

Sir William Scott, son of *sir John Scott, knt.* who was *Comptroller* of the King's Household, a *Privy Counsellor*, and *Deputy Governor* of *Calais*, was appointed in his room (*v*). After which,

Henry, Duke of York, the King's younger son, afterwards K. Henry VIII, was made *Constable* for life in the 8th year of that reign, and *Warden* during pleasure (*w*), by *writ*, dated at *Canterbury*, April 5; and in the 10th year of his reign, the King renewed the *patent*, with the addition of the *Castle-guard* and other services (*x*); but the *Duke* resigned them both in the 20th year of that reign; for

Sir Edward Poynings, Knight of the Garter, son and heir of *Robert*, a younger son of *Robert Lord Poynings*, was that year appointed both *Constable* and *Warden*, which commission was renewed by K. Henry VIII, on his accession to the crown (*y*), and he was sworn in at *Shepway*, being a man much in favour with both these princes; but he held these offices for that year only, for

Sir George Nevill, knt. Lord Abergavenny, was appointed to them in the 2d year of that reign (*z*); and he held them till

Sir Edward Poynings, Knight of the Garter, was again appointed to them, by *patent*, May 17, anno 5 Henry VIII (*a*); and he held them till the 13th year of it, when

Sir Edward Guldeford, Knight of the Garter, was both *Constable* and *Warden* in the 13th year of K. Henry VIII (*b*).

George Boleyn, Viscount Rochford, was made both *Constable* and *Warden*. He was *beheaded* in the 28th year of that reign (*c*); upon which

(b) Pat. 1 Hen. V, pars 1, m. 27.

(i) Lamb. p. 129. Philipott, Jeake. Rym. Fœd. vol. ix, p. 852.—April 26, 9 Hen. V, vol. x, p. 108.

(k) April 12, anno 8 Hen. VI. Rym. Fœd. vol. x, p. 455.—Jan. 2, 24 Hen. VI. Ibid. p. 112.

(l) Pat. ejus an. pars 2, m. 1. He was beheaded by *Jack Cade* and his rabble, in the 29th year of that reign.

(m) Pat. ejus an. pars 52, m. 19. Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 165.

(n) Lamb. p. 130. Somner, Philipott. (o) Ibid.

(p) Pat. anno 1, Edw. IV, pars 2, m. 20.

(q) Pat. ejus an.

(r) Pat. ejus an. m. 9. Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 323.

(s) Lamb. Peramb. p. 130. Somner, Philipott, Jeake.

(t) Somner, Jeake.

(u) Somner, Jeake. Rym. Fœd. vol. xii, p. 205.

(v) Lamb. p. 130. Somner, Philipott, Jeake.

(w) Rym. Fœd. vol. xii, p. 525.

(x) Lamb. p. 130. Jeake, p. 49. Somner, Philipott.

(y) Pat. 20 Hen. VII, pars 3, m. 18.

(z) Pat. 2 Hen. VIII, pars 1, m. 10. Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 310.

(a) Rym. Fœd. vol. xiii, p. 369. In the 12th year of this reign, he, as *Constable* and *Warden*, received the *Emperor Charles V*, on his landing here, with much ceremony.

(b) Lamb. p. 130. Jeake, p. 49. Somner, Philipott.

(c) Ibid.

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, the King's natural son, was that year appointed to them. He died that same year (d).

Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, natural son of K. Edward IV, on his death succeeded to these offices; but falling under the King's displeasure, he was, in the 33d year of that reign, committed to the Tower (e). Before which, however,

Sir Thomas Cheney, Knight of the Garter, was, in the 31st year of that reign, made both Constable and Warden, and continued in these offices till the last year of Q. Mary's reign (f); when

Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, was made both Constable and Warden, and continued so at the Queen's death. On the accession of Q. Elizabeth, his patent for both these offices were renewed; and he was made Chamberlain of the Queen's Household. He continued in office till his death in the 39th year of that reign (g); when

Henry, Lord Cobham, his son and heir, was made Constable and Warden in his room, and held these offices till the 1st year of K. James, when he was found guilty of treason, and his estates were confiscated; but his life was spared, and he lived many years afterwards in great misery and poverty, and died in 1619 (h). Upon his disgrace,

Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, younger brother of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was appointed both Constable and Warden, in the 1st year of K. James I (i). He died in 1614, anno 13 of that reign, and was buried in the church of this Castle, whence his body was afterwards removed to Greenwich, as has been further mentioned above.

(d) Lamb. p. 130. Somner, Philipott.

(e) Somner, Philipott. The King, afterwards being convinced of his innocence, released him, with the present of a gold ring, and a gracious message, with which his spirits were so much elated, that he died the night following, on March 3, 1542.

(f) Anno 31 Hen. VIII. Hollingshed, p. 918. Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pars 4. Anno 1 Mariæ. Camden's Annals of Q. Elizabeth. Warden, 4 Edw. VI. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv, p. 208. He died on Sept. 20, anno 1 Eliz. at his mansion of Shurland in the Isle of Sheppey, and was buried at Minster in that island. See Q. Elizabeth's order on his death.—Strype's Ann. vol. i, p. 23. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 306.

(g) Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 282. Lamb. p. 130. Somner, Philipott, Jeake. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv, p. 208. During his government, was the time of the Spanish Armada in 1588, anno 31 Eliz. of which, this story is told of a Spaniard of some distinction, who being promised by the King of Spain, the government of this Castle, laid out the whole of his substance in fitting out a ship, as one of the Armada, of which he was to sail Captain—but falling sick, was prevented from embarking with it. On his recovery, he set sail for England in a pinnace, supposing England to have been conquered, and that he should immediately be put in possession of this Castle; without further intelligence of

Edward, Lord Zouch, of Haringworth, was made Constable and Warden on his death, and resigned them both in the 21st year of that reign (k), in favour of

George Villers, Duke of Buckingham, who was stabbed at Portsmouth, by Felton, in the 23d year of that reign (l); after which they were put into commission, and continued so, until Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk, was appointed to them for life, by patent, July 24, 1628, anno 3 Charles I (m).

James Stuart, Duke of Richmond, succeeded him in both these offices, in the 16th year of K. Charles I, being appointed, by patent, June 9, for the term of his life; but he seems never to have been sworn into them (n).

Robert, Earl of Warwick, was appointed to these offices; but his patent was repealed by ordinance of Parl. in the year 1648 (o). After which

The Council of State was ordered to execute them under the parliament; after which they were put into commission, and

Colonels, John Lambert, John Desborough, and Robert Blake, executed these offices; but another commission was afterwards granted to

Charles Fleetwood, and the above-mentioned John Desborough.

James, Duke of York, K. Charles II.'s brother, afterwards K. James II, was appointed, on the King's restoration in 1660, anno 12 Charles II, both Constable and Warden (p).

Henry Sidney, Viscount Sidney, afterwards Earl of Romney, succeeded him in both these offices; and dyed in the possession of them in 1704, anno 3 Q. Anne (q).

what had happened to the fleet, he arrived at Dover, when, to his astonishment, he was taken prisoner, and was delivered up to the Constable of the Castle, where he was afterwards confined.

(b) Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 282.

(i) Pat. 1 James I, pars 6.

(k) Rym. Fœd. vol. xvii, p. 367. He sold these offices to the Duke of Buckingham. Somner, Philipott, Jeake. Rym. Fœd. vol. xvii, p. 367. See Rushworth, vol. i, p. 307, 379.

(l) Rym. Fœd. vol. xvii, p. 638.

(m) Ibid. p. 1050; vol. xix, p. 38.

(n) Ibid. vol. xx, p. 449. Somner, Philipott, Jeake.

(o) Scobell's Collections, pt. 2, p. 6, p. 152. Somner, Philipott, Jeake.

(p) During the differences between K. Charles I. and the Parliament, and afterwards, for the greatest part of the time, till K. Charles II.'s restoration, the Officer of the Army, who commanded in the Castle, officiated as Constable and Warden; but they were none of them sworn into office, till the patent, (4 pars orig. anno 12, rot. 68,) was granted to the Duke of York, who was not sworn in until the year 1668. Jeake, p. 501.

(q) Somner.

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Prince George of Denmark, husband of Q. Anne, afterwards held them; and was succeeded on his death, Oct. 28, 1708, by

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Earl of Dorset, made Constable and Warden, in December, in the year 1708. He resigned these offices in 1713, and in his room,

James, Duke of Ormond, was appointed that year, anno 12 Q. Anne, and he held them till the accession of K. George I, when

Lionel, Earl of Dorset, was again appointed to these offices of Constable and Warden; but he resigned them in 1717, and

John Sidney, Earl of Leicester, was appointed to them in his room, and he continued Constable and Warden until the accession of K. George II, when

Lionel before Earl, but then Duke of Dorset, having been so created in 1720, was again re-appointed to these offices; and on July 5, 1757, had a renewal of his patent, with a grant of them for the term of his life. He died in 1765, and in his room,

Robert Darcy, Earl of Holderness, was that year made both Constable and Warden, for life. He died on May 16, 1778; upon which

Frederick North, Lord North, K.G. afterwards Earl of Guildford, was appointed to these offices, and was confirmed in them for life, by patent, April, 1782, anno 22 George III. He died on Aug. 5, 1792, and was succeeded by

The Right Honourable William Pitt, who was appointed, by patent, dated August 18, 1792, both Constable and Warden, and was sworn into office at Dover; and he continues at this time both Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

I shall now add A LIST of the several Lieutenants of Dover Castle; most of whom were gentlemen of the best distinction in this county, and men of eminence in their times; some of whom were afterwards appointed both Constables and Wardens (r).

LIEUTENANTS OF DOVER CASTLE.

In the reigns of K. WILLIAM RUFUS and K. HENRY I.

Hugh de Montfort John de Stonar
Simon de Averanches

(r) This List is taken principally from one drawn up by Philipott, from authentic records and registers, and inserted in his *Villare Cantuarum*, p. 12.

Those marked thus * were afterwards made Constables and Wardens.

In the time of K. HENRY II.

Alan de Heyton *Henry de Essex

In the time of K. RICHARD I.

*Matthew de Clere Simon de Averanches
William de Albermarle Bartholomew de Criol

In the time of K. JOHN.

*Thomas Bassett William de Brewer
*Wm de Huntingfield Alan de Buckland
*William de Wrotham

In the time of K. JOHN and HENRY III.

Sir Rich. D'Angervill Sir John Sevington

In the time of K. HENRY III.

*Robert de Neresford *Henry de Cobham
Bertram de Hells *Henry Montfort
*Robert de Burgberf *Roger Leybourn
*Robert Walleran

In the time of K. EDWARD I.

Reginald le Viscount *William de Averanches
Thomas de Insula Robert de Hereford
*Robert de Burgberf John de Waldewaresbare
*Bertram de Crioll

In the time of K. EDWARD II.

William de Lea William de Scotten
Peter de Hanekin Nicholas de Crioll
John de Waldewaresbare

In the time of K. EDWARD III.

*Giles de Badlesmere Andrew Gulford
Sir Thomas Brockbull Peter Read
William Barry Thomas Reynes (t)
Thomas Spigurnel (s) Robert de Wellefham, 3
Ralpb de Valoigns, twice times.
*Robert Herle

In the time of K. RICHARD II.

James Haut Peter Wigmore, twice
Sir Richard Malmain John Clinton
Sir William Walworth John Hakentborp
Sir John de Peto (u) Arnold Savage
*Sir John Devereux Sir Richard Dering

In the time of K. HENRY IV.

Sir Robert Berney (v) Richard Barry
Sir Philip Lewis John Mortimer
Andrew Boteler

(s) Anno 20 Edw. III. Rym. Fœd. vol. v. p. 526.

(t) Anno 48 Edw. III. Dugd. Imb. p. 33.

(u) Anno 11 Ric. II. Dugd. Warw. p. 378.

(v) Rym. Fœd. vol. viii, p. 342. Anno 5 Hen. IV.

In the times of K. HENRY IV. and V.

*Thomas Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundel (w)

In the times of K. HENRY V. and VI.

Richard Nedbam Gervais Clifton
Sir Thomas Keriel

In the time of K. HENRY VI.

Richard Nedbam Richard Witberton
William Keriel Thomas Hextall
Jeffry Loutber (x)

In the time of K. EDWARD IV.

Otwell Worseyley *Sir John Scott
John Greenford Sir John Devereux
Edmund Ince Philip Fitz-william
Thomas Guldford Philip Fitz-Lewis
Edward Cobham Philip Lewis

In the times of K. EDWARD IV. and
HENRY VII.

Jeffry Loutber *Sir William Scott
*Sir Edward Poynings Sir John Bourcbier

In the times of K. HENRY VII. and VIII.

*Sir William Scott Richard Dering
Philip Lewis (y) John Coplelike
Edward Thwaites Richard Dering

In the times of K. HENRY VIII, EDWARD
VI, and Q. MARY.

Richard Dering William Crispe
John Monins

In the time of Q. ELIZABETH.

William Crispe Sir Thomas Vane
Richard Barry

In the time of K. JAMES I.

Sir Thomas Vane William Warde
Sir Thomas Waller Sir Thomas Hamon
Sir Robert Brett Sir Henry Manwaring
Sir John Brooke

In the time of K. CHARLES I.

Sir John Hypeley (z) Sir Thomas Colepeper
Sir Edward Dering Sir John Manwood
Colonel Henry Wentworth

(w) He was constituted *Lieutenant* under Henry, Prince of Wales, in the 13th year of Henry IV.

(x) Anno 1424, 2 Hen. VI. Rym. Fœd. vol. x, p. 337.

(y) Anno 7 Hen. VII. Rym. Fœd. vol. xii, p. 482.

(z) Anno 2 Charles I, 1626.

Under the PARLIAMENT and
OLIVER CROMWELL.

Sir Edward Boys Colonel Algernon Sidney
John Boys, esq; Colonel Thomas Kelsey
Sir Henry Heyman

In the time of K. CHARLES II.

Sir Francis Vincent, bart. Colonel John Stroode
John Titus Sir Vere Fane, K. B.

In the time of K. JAMES II.

Colonel John Strode (a) Sir Edward Hales, bart.

In the time of K. WILLIAM III.

Sir John Beaumont, bart. Sir Basil Dixwell, bart.
Sir Robert Smith

In the time of Q. ANNE.

Charles, E. of Winchelsea Viscount Shannon
Earl of Westmoreland

In the time of K. GEORGE I.

Sir Basil Dixwell, bart.

In the time of K. GEORGE II.

Sir Thomas Hales, bart.

In the time of K. GEORGE III.

Sir Thomas Pym Hales Thomas Best, esq;
bart. Hon. Frederick North,
Sir James Gray, bart. Present Lieutenant
and K. B.

OF THE OFFICE OF WARDEN OF THE CINQUE
PORTS.

THE office of *Warden of the Cinque Ports*, is of high honour, as well as trust, as he is at the same time both *Chancellor* and *Admiral* of the Cinque Ports, the two antient towns, and their Members (b), and his office has been for a long time consolidated with that of *Constable of Dover Castle*, that he may have a strong post under his command within the Ports, and an honourable residence within them. He is usually styled *LORD Warden*, not only from the eminence of his trust, but from its having been held at most times by nobility, and sometimes by princes of the blood royal, and none below a Knight, and not of the King's Council, ought to hold it.

(a) And one of the Judges of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports. 3 pars orig. anno 1, rot. 43.

(b) In his patent, he is styled *Constable of Dover Castle, Warden, Chancellor, and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, the two antient towns, and their members.*

After

After the Roman government was established in Britain, Kent was under the governor of that part of it, called *Britannia Prima*; but the sea-coast, which they termed *Littus Saxonicum*, the Saxon shore, had, (like the opposite shore from the Rhine to Xantoigne,) a peculiar governor, from the time of Dioclesian, called by Marcellinus, Count of the sea-coast; and in the *Notitia of Pancirollus*, *Comes Spectabilis Littoris Saxonici*, whose particular business it was, to guard the coast, and to fix garrisons at convenient places on it, to prevent the plunders of the barbarians, especially of the Saxons, who heavily infested Britain; for which purpose he had under him 2200 foot, and 200 horse (c). His residence being usually in this county, but always in some place on the southern coast of Britain (d). But after the departure of the Romans from hence, we read nothing further about this officer, or any other, who supplied his place, and most probably it was the want of such a one, that occasioned the British coasts soon afterwards to be insulted so continually by pirates from abroad. During the time of the Saxon heptarchy, of course there could be no such officer, to take care of the ports and towns upon the sea-coast; for the Saxons themselves, who, in former times, were most to be dreaded for their ravages, were then become masters of Britain, and had divided it into kingdoms among themselves; and three of their kingdoms being placed along the south-eastern, southern, and south-western parts of what was formerly called the Saxon shore, each King took care of his own coast, and no one person could be appointed to govern the whole. But after England had become an entire monarchy, the succeeding Kings of it were necessitated to fit out from time to time mighty fleets of shipping, to encounter their common

enemies, the Danes; towards which the several ports along this shore so often contributed, and were of such continued service, that in K. Edward the Confessor's days, five of them, viz. Hastings; Hythe, Romney, Dover, and Sandwich, afterwards called the Cinque Ports, were rewarded with great privileges and immunities; but all these armaments seem to have been constantly under the direction of the Admirals appointed by the several Kings for this purpose (e), and thus it remained till after the Conqueror had gained the crown, by his victory, at the fatal battle of Hastings, in the year 1066, when he not only appointed a Governor, or Constable of the Castle of Dover, which he looked upon as the key of the kingdom, but in imitation of the Romans, constituted a Governor likewise, whom he styled Warden of the Cinque Ports, whose jurisdiction in the nature of Admiral, as well as Chancellor, extended over them, with the addition afterwards of the two antient towns of Rye and Winchelsea, as principals (f), and some other inferior districts as Members only, and over the shore along the same; and as these Ports and their Members were liable to be called upon on every occasion of danger, and to furnish their particular quotas of shipping, those immunities and privileges were granted to them, which were from time to time confirmed, by the charters of the several succeeding Kings. The last charter granted was by K. Charles II, in his 20th year, who reciting all those of his predecessors, not only confirmed them, but granted that they should enjoy all such privileges and exemptions, as their predecessors had in the times of K. Edward the Confessor and K. William I, with other liberties in addition to them; and under this charter the Ports are at this time governed (g);

(c) Camden, p. 217.

(d) The Count of the Saxon shore, according to Pancirollus, presided over nine ports on this shore, namely:— 1, Othona, being the old City of Ithonester, situated in Dengy Hundred in the co. of Essex, in the same place, or near where St. Peter in the Wall is, the adjacent town of Brithlingsca remaining a member of the Cinque Ports at this time; 2, Dubris, or Dover; 3, Lemanus, or Limne; 4, Branodunum, or Brancaster, in Norfolk; 5, Garriannonum, Yarmouth, in the same county; 6, Regulbium, or Reculver; 7, Rutupis, or Richborough; 8, Anderida, or Newenden; 9, Portus Adumi, either Arundel, or Edrington, near Shoreham, in the co. of Sussex; which ports were all in this order placed in his ensign, or banner, in the form of forts; and in the dexter corner was the picture of his book of instructions. The whole in a plane, encompassed round by the sea; a figure of which is engraved in Philipott's Villare, p. 8.— Camden, p. 205. Philipott, p. 9. Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 467.

(e) Their navy was antiently the whole of the King's

navy; for he had no other, properly speaking, for some hundred years.

(f) These towns, situated in the co. of Sussex, seem to have been added to the Cinque Ports, as early at least as K. Henry III.'s reign, and incorporated with them, in a participation of all their privileges, as were, at different times afterwards, several other places, which were therefore called Members, or Limbs of the Ports. The Members of Dover were, at first, Folkestone, Faversham, and Margate St. John's; to which were afterwards added, Goresend, Birchington, Wood, alias Woodchurch, and St. Peter's, all in Thanet; Kingsdowne, and Ringwood.

(g) This charter of K. Charles II. recites, by inspection, the letters patent of Q. Elizabeth and Q. Mary, K. Edward VI, K. Henry VIII, and VII, K. Edward IV, K. Rich. II, K. Edward III, II, and I; which last is the most antient written charter now extant; and mentions that the Ports should enjoy all the privileges any of their predecessors had in the reigns of K. Edward the Confessor, K. William I, and II, K. Henry I, K. Richard I, K. John, and K. Henry III,

and this charter was confirmed by K. James II, in his 4th year (b).

The whole quota of shipping to be provided for the Cinque Ports, with their members, and the two antient towns, yearly, were in all 57, furnished with 1140 men and 57 boys, (of which, Dover and its members furnished 21 ships; in every ship, 21 men, and one boy, called a gromet,) able, fitly qualified, well-armed, and well-furnished for the King's service, on a summons on his behalf 40 days before, and the ships and men to remain in the King's service for 15 days, reckoning from the time they should first hoist up the sails of the ships, to sail to the parts to which they ought to go, at their own proper costs and charges; and if the King should have further need of their service, to remain at his costs and charges so long as he pleased. The master of each ship to have 6d. a day; the gunner of each of them, and every other, 3d. a day (i).

These numbers, both of ships and men, vary in the different records relating to them, as well in the total, as the particular quota of each; for it must be observed, that as occasion required, alterations were made in each, more or less, as to some towns, by decree of the Portsmen, among themselves, in their courts of brotherhood, or guesling, further charging or easing one another, according to consent or complaint.

But after the Royal Navy had increased in the number and size of its ships, these of the Cinque Ports being small, the whole number above-mentioned was not exacted; but at times, one, two, or three, or more, the equipping of which has been as to the charge equivalent to the fitting out of the whole number, considering their burthen and the difference of the expence at the time; and how chargeable soever this might have been, they constantly performed it, and at the same time guarded the narrow seas from pirates infesting the coasts; besides which, as another principal service imposed on them, they were always prepared to transport the person of the King, and his army, across the sea, between England and France, during the continuance of the frequent wars and intercourse between the two realms. Among other signal marks of assistance, afforded in former times, and in different reigns, by these Ports, when K. John, in his 17th year, was forsaken by almost all the kingdom, and had retired to

III, according to the charters granted respectively to them by those Kings; but none of these have been for a long time extant. K. Charles II.'s charter then mentions, by *inspeximus*, without reciting them, the charters of K. James and K. Charles I. This charter is printed by Jeake, in his learned *Treatise on the Charters of the Cinque Ports*, with

the Isle of Wight, he secured himself, by the assistance of the ships and mariners of the Cinque Ports, till he recovered the whole of it again; and in the 2d year of the next reign of K. Henry III, anno 1217, these Ports armed 40 tall ships, and put to sea under Hugo de Burgh, then Warden, who meeting with 80 sail of French ships, coming to the aid of Lewis, the French King's eldest son, gave them an entire overthrow, and taking their Admiral prisoner, beheaded him on Dover sands; and in the 8th, 10th, and 11th years of the same reign, the Ports, to assist the King, fitted out for him double their usual quantity of ships, completely armed and accoutred. In the year 1293, anno 22 Edward I, the fleet, fitted out by the Ports, consisting of 100 sail, fought at sea with double the number of French ships; of which, notwithstanding their superiority, they took and sunk so many, and slew so many of the men, that the French were by it for a long time afterwards in great measure destitute, both of men and shipping. In the 10th year of the same reign, the navy of the Ports, together with other vessels taken up for the service, under the command of Geoffry de Say, Admiral of the sea, from the Thames mouth to the southern and western parts, defended the narrow seas, and prevented any succours being brought from foreign parts to the King's enemies in Scotland.

In the year 1406, anno 8 Henry IV, this navy, commanded by Henry Page, surprized 120 French ships, all richly laden with salt, iron, and oil, and took the whole of them. In the 49th year of K. Henry VI, *et recaptiois regie potestatis primo*, the navy of the Ports was set out to convey Q. Margaret and the Prince out of France. In the 15th of K. Edward IV, the King commanded the navy of the Ports to be ready at Sandwich, to transport him and his army over sea; whither he came accordingly. Anno 7 Henry VII, this navy transported that King and his army from the same port into France; and the next year it brought the same army back from Calais. In the 5th year of K. Henry VIII, the Ports navy transported the King's army from Sandwich and Dover, to France; as it did again in the 34th and 35th years of it. And in the beginning of Q. Mary's reign, this navy was fitted out to transport K. Philip over the sea.

But the Royal Navy of England being soon after this greatly increased, and the ships being

annotations on every part of it. See an *Exemplification* of the Liberties, Customs, &c. of the Cinque Ports. Rot. Pat. 33 Edw. III, m. 3.

(b) Secunda pars orig. rot. 1.

(i) Camden, p. 210. Jeake, p. 25, et seq.

built

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built of a much larger tonnage, the small ships fitted out by the Ports, became of little use, and very insufficient for the purposes intended, so that, as has been already noticed, the Ports were required, instead of the former number of small ships, to fit out fewer, but of a much larger size. Thus we find, in the 30th year of Q. Elizabeth's reign, anno 1588, the memorable year of *the Spanish Armada*, the Ports at their own charge fitted out six ships, of one hundred and sixty tons, and upwards, each; every one of which had a pinnace, of thirty tons, to attend her; the whole charge amounting to 43,000*l.* and among other service performed against the enemy, one of their ships, of *Dover*, the mariners of which were well acquainted with the flats and banks in the channel, decoyed *the great Galleass of Spain*, and run her aground on the coast near *Calais*, and afterwards burnt her. In the 38th year of that reign, the Ports, at the Queen's command, set out five serviceable ships, of 160 tons each, for five months, at their own charge; and in the 2d year of K. Charles I, at the King's command, they set out two serviceable ships, for three months, which cost them upwards of 1800*l.* Besides these instances of the eminent services performed by the navy of the Ports, there are many others of a less sort, where they have fitted out their shipping partially, for the service of the kingdom (*k*).

The Ports have the privilege each of them of returning two of their freemen, called *Barons*, to Parliament; and at the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of *England*, they choose from among their inhabitants 32, called *Barons* likewise, to support the royal canopies of the King and Queen, who, for their fees, have the canopies with the silver bells, and the staves supporting them. They have a table allotted for them in *Westminster Hall*, on the King's right hand, well spread, and furnished for them.

This service, called *their honours at court*, is mentioned in the charter of K. Edward I, not as there granted, but as confirmed to the Ports. These 32 *Barons*, to be of the more noble sort, were to come honourably clothed with one suit, at their own costs, but their expences to

(*k*) See Jeake, p. 28.

(*l*) These *Barons* were to provide themselves, for the Coronation, *scarlet robes*, or *purple in grain*, at their own cost. But the charge of their journey to *London*, and of their subsistence there, was to be born by the Ports. At K. James's Coronation, the 32 *Barons* were summoned; but the King found the *scarlet* for their robes; which, I suppose, has been done ever since. The Ports now usually depute their Members of Parliament, and other persons of gentility, who make interest among them for this purpose, to perform the honourable service, who gladly take off all

be of common (*l*); to bear over the King and Queen cloths of silk, or of gold, each cloth upon four staves, overlaid with silver, every staff having one little silver bell, overlaid with gold, and at every staff were to go *four Barons*, so that each cloth should be borne by 16; the King under the middle of one cloth, the Queen under the other, and these 32 *Barons*, together with all the other Barons as should be present, to have the next table in the King's great hall, at the right hand of the King himself, according to his table; and when they had the King's licence to return, they were to have the cloths, with the staves, bells, and all the appurtenances thereof; and *the Barons of Hastings* were wont to have one cloth, with the staves, bells, and appurtenances, and were used to give their cloth to the church of *St. Richard of Chichester*; and *the Barons of Romney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich*, were used to have the other cloth, &c. and were used to give their cloth to *St. Thomas Becket*, in *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*; but they divided the staves and bells among themselves. For a long time past *the Barons of the Ports* have divided the whole equally among themselves (*m*).

The Court of the Cinque Ports for the holding of pleas, and the great assemblies of them, was held, in early times, at a place called *Shepway-Cross*, near *Limne*, and there *the Lord Warden* received his oath at his first entry into his office. But this court was not restrained to be held there only, but might be kept elsewhere at any place within the Ports, or their Members, at the pleasure of *the Lord Warden*, as well for swearing him in, as for other occasions (*n*). *The Lord Warden* is now usually, and has been for several years past, sworn at *Bredenstone Hill*, being that on the south-west side of *Dover*, opposite the Castle, where *the antient Court of Shepway* is now kept, and most of the general business of the Ports transacted (*o*). *The Lord Warden*, besides the above court, holds a *Court of Chancery*, or *Equity*, as *Chancellor*, and a *Court of Admiralty* as *Admiral*; both usually kept in the church of *St. James*, in *Dover*; and since these latter have been more frequented, they have withdrawn most of the matters determinable in the former court from

charges from the Ports, for their attendance on this occasion.

(*m*) See Jeake's Charters, p. 21, 27, 129.

(*n*) In 1597, this *Court of Shepway* was held at *Bekeborne*, at the manor-house there of *the Lord Warden* for *Henry Brooke*, *Lord Cobham*, for the purpose of swearing him in.

(*o*) This has been so ever since the Revolution. *Henry, Viscount Sidney*, appointed *Lord Warden* in 1694, being the first ever sworn in on *Bredenstone Hill*, at a *Court of Shepway* then held there.

it,

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it, and have occasioned it to be of much less account than it ever was in former times (p).

Besides these, there is another Court of an inferior sort, called a *Guestling*, or *Brotherhood*, which is held annually on the *Tuesday after St. Margaret's day*, to consult about such things as concern the common good of the Ports, being usually held in the Town of *New Romney*, for that purpose (q).

The DESCRIPTION, which *Cæsar* gives in his Commentaries, of the place where he first intended to land in *Britain*, answers so well to the situation of this town and harbour, that making an allowance for the sea having withdrawn itself, and become circumscribed within a narrower compass, it cannot be more exact, or a doubt remain, but that *Dover* was the spot described by him (r). For he says, that on his arrival on the coast, from the continent, he saw all the cliffs covered by the *Britons* in arms, and observed, what would render the execution of his design most difficult at this place, that the sea being narrow, and pent in by the hills, the *Britons* could easily throw their darts from thence upon the shore beneath (s); upon which, not thinking this a proper place for landing, he sailed about eight miles further, and then came to a plain and open shore (t).

It appears, by the above account, that the sea came much more within the land between the hills than it does at present; and it is supposed that the haven was once situated as far within it at least as the *south-west*, or inland

(p) The seal of the Chancery and Admiralty Courts is of silver, and good workmanship. It represents a man of war under sail, with flags all charged with the cross of *St. George*, and a pendant at the fore-top-mast-head, passing by a castle on a hill, with a union flag displayed. Inscription: *Magnæ sigil Castræ Dover & Criarum Cancell et admir quinq port.*

The Register of the Castle has two seals nearly alike, with a castle of three towers, but without any inscription. These are used for sealing writs.

(q) Jeake, p. 22, 72, 90.

(r) See Somner's Roman Ports, p. 34.

(s) *Cæsar* says: *Loci hæc erat naturâ; adeo montibus angustis mare continebatur ut ex locis superioribus in littus telum adjici possit.* And *Cicero*, speaking of this expedition of *Cæsar*, in his Epistle to *Atticus*, says, *Constat; aditus insulæ mirificis molibus esse munitos*—both sufficiently descriptive of the situation of this haven.

(t) See vol. i. of this history, p. ix. The chalk cliffs continue almost from *Deal* hither, for the space of eight miles on one side, and again as far as six miles from *Folkestone* on the other.

(u) *Dr. Platt*, and other learned men, join in supposing, that the *Portus Dubris* was in those times somewhere about this place, which makes the distance between it and *Canterbury* much nearer to that between them set down in *Antoninus's Itinerary*.

(v) See vol. iii. of this history, p. 686.

(w) See some account of the opinion that *France* and *England* were antiently joined by an *isthmus*, or neck of

extremity of the hill, on which the Castle stands (u).

THE PORT AND HARBOUR.

DOVER does not seem to have been in much repute as a harbour, till some time after *Cæsar's* expedition hither; for the unfitness, as well as insecurity of the place, especially for a large fleet of shipping, added to the character which he had given of it, deterred the *Romans* from making a frequent use of it, so that from *Boleyne*, or *Gessoriacum*, their usual port in *Gaul*, they in general sailed with their fleets to *Richborough*, or *Portus Rutupinus*, situated at the mouth of the *Thames* in *Britain*, and thence back again; the latter being a most safe and commodious haven, with a large and extensive bay (v).

Notwithstanding which, *Dover* certainly was then made use of as a port for smaller vessels, and a nearer intercourse for passengers from the continent (w); and to render the entrance to it as safe as possible, the *Romans* built two *specula*, or *watch-towers*, here, on the two hills opposite to each other, to point out the approach to it, by night as well as by day, and one likewise on the opposite hill at *Bologne*, for the like purpose there (x). Sufficient proof of its having been esteemed a port of some resort and consequence by the *Romans*, is the mention which *Antoninus* makes of it, in his *Itinerary of the Roman ways through Britain*, in which ITER III. is, *A Londinio ad Portum Dubris*, i. e. *From London to the Port of Dover* (y). To

land, where the narrow passage of the sea now is between *Dover* and *Calais*, in vol. i. of this history, p. iv.

(x) The *watch tower*, built on the opposite hill to that of the Castle, and almost of equal height, has been demolished a long time past, and there is only a small fragment of it remaining. It is now usually called *Bredenstone*, and *Bridenstone Hill*; and by the vulgar, the *Devil's drop of mortar*. *Darell* calls it, *ara Cæsaris*, or *Cæsar's altar*. *John Twine*, of *Canterbury*, a learned old man, who lived in *K. Henry VIII's* and *Q. Elizabeth's* reigns, affirmed, that he saw it in his youth nearly entire. The tower over against it at *Bologne*, in *France*, built by the *Romans* for the like purpose, as a guide from one port to the other, falling to decay, was repaired in later times by *Charles the Great*, in the year 810, (as *Regino* writes.) This was afterwards called by the *French*, *Tour d'ordre*. It was undermined, and fell down in 1644, from the high cliff on which it stood, on the shore below, where vast fragments of it now lie; the foundations, built of brick, eight feet or more from the ground, still remaining above. See *Camden*, p. 250; and a full account of it in *Archæologia*, vol. iii, p. 257. The building, now called the *Old Man of Boulogne*, is still remaining on the heights, on the opposite side of the harbour there.

(y) Thus expressed in the *Itinerary*—
Iter a Londinio ad PORTUM DUBRIM M. P. LXVI. Sic
Durobrivim, or Rochester M. P. XXVII.
Durovernum, or Canterbury M. P. XXV.
Ad PORTUM DUBRIS, or Dover Haven M. P. XIV.

The

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which may be added, *the fort* erected by the Romans on the hill, (where the Castle now stands,) in which they kept constantly a strong garrison of soldiers, to guard the entrance to it; and the remains of a Roman bath, and several burial urns, having been within these few years discovered at *St. Mary's church* in this town (z); of which further mention will be made below.

But after the departure of the Romans from Britain, when the port of *Bologne*, as well as *Richborough*, fell into decay and disuse, and instead of the former a nearer port came into use, first at *Whitfan* (a), and when that was stopped up, a little higher at *Calais*, *Dover* quickly became the more usual and established port of passage between *France* and *Britain*, and it has continued so to the present time.

When the antient harbour of *Dover* was changed from its antient situation is not known; most probably by various occurrences of nature, the sea left it by degrees, till at last the former scite of it became entirely swallowed up by the beach (b). That *Dover Harbour* was much further within land, even at the time of the conquest than it is at present, seems to be confirmed by the survey of *Domesday*, in which it is said, that at the entrance of it, there was a mill which damaged almost every ship that passed by it, on account of the great swell of the sea there. Where the scite of this mill was, is now totally unknown, though it is probable it was much within the land, and that by the still further accumulation of the beach, and other natural causes, this haven was in process of time so far filled up towards the inland part of it, as to change its situation still more to the south-west, towards the sea (c).

The strong presumption is, that the harbour had once an entrance between the *Bulwark cliff*

The last distance from *Canterbury* to this haven, of 14 miles, shews the latter to have been situated much nearer within the land, the present distance being near 16 measured English miles, as the highway now goes.

(z) *Archæologia*, vol. v, p. 331.

(a) Among the Tower Records, pat. anno 17 Edw. II, is one for confirming the agreement made between the Barons of *Dover*, for the taking of the profit of the passage between *Whitfan* and *Dover*.

(b) *Arviragus*, or more properly *Ariovog*, K. of *Britain*, who by some is reputed to be the founder of the Castle here, is said to have first stopt out the sea from this valley, and to have contracted it within narrower bounds, so as to have formed the haven still farther outward to where the present Town of *Dover* stands; but the force of the tides, and high winds, seem to have operated most towards this change.

(c) The scite of this harbour was certainly greatly north-eastward of its present situation, and the entrance of it from that part of the present bay, into which the river likewise then emptied itself strait forward, a little to the southward of the east. This mouth of the river afterwards,

and the *Chapel rock*, through to *Paradise Pent*, as mooring-rings have been found in a piece of a tower standing near the *Pent*, and that from some extraordinary tempest, and the reasons above-mentioned, this entrance was stopped, and the beach continuing to gather on the shore, made a bay towards the *Mould rocks*, and northward towards the *Castle fall*, forming a kind of basin within-side, which, it is probable, the fresh water from the river overflowing, broke through the beach at low-water south-eastward, and formed the entrance to the present harbour.

From the time of the *Norman* conquest, as appears by every history and record of former times, this port continued the usual passage to and from *England*, not only for the royal personages, nobility, and others, of this realm, but of foreign ones; and to confine the intercourse to this port only, there was a statute passed anno 4 Edw. IV, that none should take shipping for *Calais*, but at *Dover* (d). But in K. Henry VII.'s time, which was almost the next reign, the harbour was become so swerved up, as to render it necessary for the King's immediate attention, to prevent its total ruin, and he expended great sums of money for its preservation, towards which, in the 16th year of it, *John Clerk*, Master of the *Maison Dieu* of *Dover*, under the King's patronage, built a round tower at the south-west side of the harbour, to defend the ships lying within it, from the violence of the winds from that quarter, and they rode close to it, by rings fastened to the tower, for this purpose, which made (e) this part of the bay so pleasant, that it was called *Little Paradise*, which name it bears at present. But though this was of great use, yet it could not answer the end proposed, without the building of a pier to seaward, which was determined

by the beach forming a high bar against it, turned its course south-westward, and emptied itself through the *Pent*, at the mouth of the present harbour, the changes of which, whenever they happened at different times, were always occasioned by the vast quantities of beach driven along coastways by the south-west winds, and this harbour being situated in a natural bay, in which the beach was less impelled by the winds than on an open coast, and being there in a place of rest, the entrance of it was constantly filled with it; and the water being pent up by this means made itself a new opening in various places at different times.

(d) This statute was repealed anno 21. James I. It was part of the duty of the Constable of *Dover Castle* to prevent persons going out of the realm at this port, without a proper licence from the King.

(e) There does not seem to be any remains of *Clerk's tower* left; but I believe, a small part of one of the antient towers, standing at the entrance of the harbour, at the time of K. Henry VIII.'s embarking for the siege of *Bologne*, may yet be seen at the back part of one of the houses, at the beginning of *Round-tower-street*.

on about the middle of K. Henry VIII.'s reign, and *ſir John Thompson*, Cl. Parson of *St. James's* in *Dover*, drew a draft of one, and made a proposition to the King to repair the harbour, which being approved of, he was appointed *Chief Surveyor*, with others, who were experienced mariners, in conjunction with him (*f*); and they first, in 1533, anno 25 Henry VIII, built an exceeding strong wall, called *the Pier* from *Archcliff Chapel*, being the *south-west* part of the bay directly *eastward* into the main sea, 131 rods in length, leaving the entrance only at *east-south-east*; but it was not finished by 350 feet so far as the foundation was carried on, the extremity of which was called *the Mole-head*, and was made of rocks. This pier was compiled of two rows of main posts, and great piles of 25 feet and upwards in length, which were let into holes hewn in the rock underneath, and some were shod with iron, and driven down into the main chalk. The posts and piles were fastened together with iron bands and bolts. The bottom was first filled up with great rocks of stone, of 20 tons a-piece, and the remainder above with great chalk stones, beach, &c. (*g*) During the whole of this work, the King greatly encouraged the undertaking, and came several times in person to view it; and in the whole is said to have expended near 63,000l. on it (*b*). But his absence afterwards abroad, his ill health, and at last his death, joined to the minority of his successor, K. Edward VI, though some feeble efforts were made in his reign, towards the support of this pier, put a stop to, and in the end exposed this noble work to decay and ruin.

Q. Mary, indeed, attempted to carry it on again, but neither officers nor workmen being well paid, it came to nothing, so that in process of time the sea brought up such quantities of beach again upon it, especially about a fort, called *the Black Bulwark*, that it drove quite through the piles, and choked up the harbour, making a shelf of beach from thence *easterly*, to the bottom of the cliff, called *the Castle Ray*, and this, with the neglect of repairs, and the

(*f*) The King rewarded *Thompson* with the Mastership of the *Maison Dieu* in *Dover*. Those in conjunction with him were, *Edward May*, *Robert Justice*, *Richard Cowebie*, and *John Steward*.

(*g*) The former were brought from *Folkestone* hither, on frames of timber, supported by empty casks, &c. on the water, at a small expence, by the contrivance of one *John Young*, whom the King rewarded with a yearly pension.—The latter were brought from the *north-east* side, in a great boat called *Gaboth*, which had nine keels.

(*b*) Lamb. Peramb. p. 152.

(*i*) Viz. 30,000 quarters of wheat, 10,000 quarters of barley and malt, and 4000 tons of beer.

(*k*) Viz. 3d. a ton, anno 23 Eliz. cap. vi, for the term of eight years; which term was continued for seven years

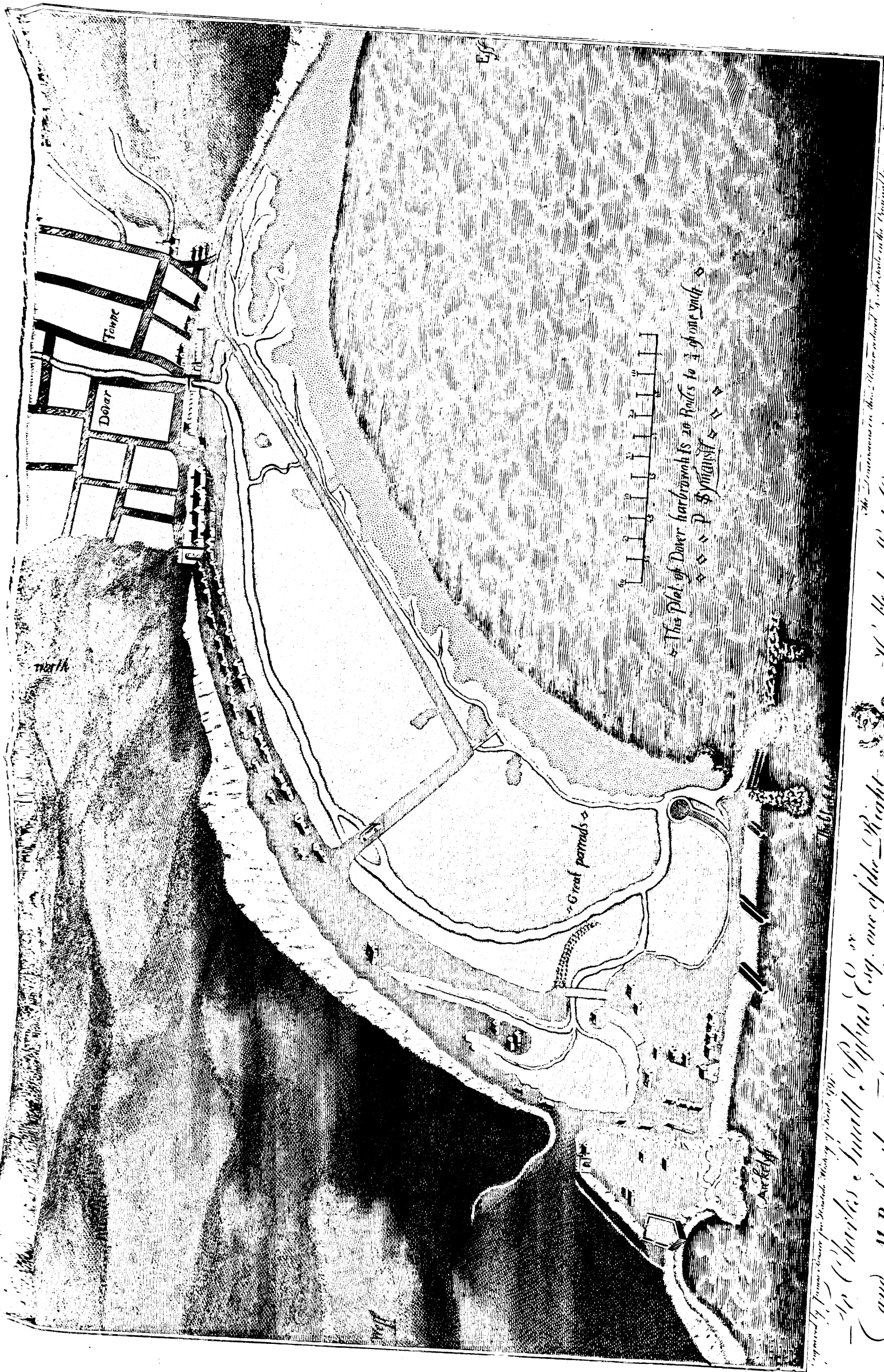
iron, wood, and other materials being continually plundered from it, increased the ruin of it rapidly; for now the shelf of beach increasing every day more and more, no ship could get over it, excepting in that place, where the river coming down from the town, forced a passage into the sea, or where a channel was dug through it; and the loss of *Calais* happening about the same time, threatened the entire destruction of it. Providentially the shelf of beach was of itself become a natural defence against the rage of the sea, and it was observed, that if a passage could be made for ships to get safely within it, they might ride there securely.

To effect this, several projects were formed, and Q. Elizabeth, to encourage it, gave to the town *the free transportation* of several thousand quarters of corn and tuns of beer (*i*); and in the 23d of her reign, an act passed for giving towards the repair of the harbour, a certain tonnage from every vessel above 20 tons burthen, passing by it, which amounted to 1000l. yearly income (*k*); and the Queen appointed *the Lord Cobham*, then *Lord Warden*, *Richard Barry*, his Lieutenant, and others, Commissioners for this purpose (*l*). They made one *John True* Surveyor, who undertook to build a wall of stone, (to be brought from *Folkestone*,) from the *Water-gate*, where the river runs into the sea, to *the Black Bulwark*, 200 rods in length; on this he bestowed about 1300l. in hewing and preparing the stone, and if the wall had been finished, it would have cost 100,000l. but being paid by the day, he protracted the time, which being discovered, he was dismissed. After which, one *Ferdinando Poins*, who understood the works in the *Low Countries*, and who had been much employed in stopping up the breaches at *Woolwich* and *Earith*, was employed in this work. He undertook to make several knocks, or groins, which should make such a depth of water, that the harbour should be quite dry at low-water, so that a wall might be built 120 rods in length, from *the Water gate* above-mentioned near *the Castle Ray*, running within the shelf of the beach directly towards the end

longer, by act, anno 31 Eliz. cap. xiii; and again by act, anno 35 Eliz. continued after that time to the end of the parliament then next ensuing; and by act, anno 43 Eliz. continued in like manner till the end of the first session of the next parliament; and afterwards by act, anno 1 James I, cap. 32, from the end of that parliament for seven years, after which time it only expired, having for so many years enjoyed such great assistance.

(*l*) Viz. *ſir Thomas Scott*, *ſir James Hales*, *Thomas Wootton*, *esq*; *Edward Boys*, *esq*; *the Mayor of Dover*, *Henry Palmer*, *Thomas Diggs*, *Thomas Wilsford*, and *William Partridge*, *esqrs.* all of this county.

A plan of the *Town and Harbour of Dover*, made in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, may be seen in the *Archæologia*, vol. vi, p. 188.



(and) M.P. for the Town and Port of **DOVER**,
 made in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and now
 (with much)

To His Majesty's Treasury,
 remaining in the State Paper Office, as Inscribed,
 respect and gratitude by — The Author.

The Dimensions in this Plate are about 4 inches in the Original being 20 Fathoms.

W. P. Symonds del.
 W. P. Symonds sculp.

11

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

of the pier, where *the Black Bulwark* was placed. And at the end of this another, of about 40 rods in length, was to be placed across it, reaching to the shore at the *northern cliff*. To begin this work, he had at times 1200*l.* paid him, and he made two groins, and got a good depth of water at the mouth of the harbour; but his charges being thought to be twice as much as they ought to have been, he was stopt from doing any more of it, though at the same time it was concluded, that nothing could be so effectual to secure the harbour as such walls as he had purposed; but the question was, how, and with what materials they should be made (*m*). *Poins* gave his opinion, that they might be made sufficient of ouze and beach; but *Pet* and *Baker*, two skilful shipwrights, proposed a wooden wall, and gave in a model of such a building, but this was thought too chargeable and insufficient, nor had it been tried elsewhere. *Sir Thomas Scott* proposed doing it in the same manner, as the wall against the sea in *Romney Marsh* is done, and after much enquiry and consideration, *the Romney Marsh men* undertook the work, under his direction (*n*). The work was begun in May 1583, anno 26 Elizabeth, the walls being made of earth, with chalk in the middle, and silex on the outsides, and lined with faggots. The cross wall was made 90 feet broad at the bottom, and 50 at top, and 40 rods long. The long wall 70 at bottom, and near 40 at top, in length 120 rods (*o*); and so wonderful was the dexterity and application used in this work, that in less than three months, the whole *perimeter*, or inclusion of the harbour, was finished in so compact a manner, that it continued without a leak in it for three years; and then at quarter-flood, a ship of 50 tons might come in, and at full seas one of above 300; and there were then finishing two jetty heads, which would perfect the mouth of the haven, so that any merchant-ship whatever might come into it. The charge of which two walls, with their appurtenances, amounted to 2700*l.* But the pent of water was

(*m*) *The Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalties, of Dover*, at this time presented a petition to the Lords of the Council, stating the importance of *Dover Harbour*, the ruinous state and condition it was then in, and proposals for the reparations and works, which were then thought necessary to be made, and praying their Lordships to devise some means for carrying the proposed plan into execution, which petition, containing several curious facts, is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. vi, p. 191.

(*n*) *James Hales* was made *Treasurer*; *John Smith*, *Expenditor*; and *Thomas Diggs*, *Surveyor*.

(*o*) *Henry Gilford, esq;* *Captain of Arckcliff Fort*, was very diligent in promoting this work. *Sir Thomas Scott* undertook the Long Wall, and *Richard Barry, esq;* *Lieutenant of the Castle*, the Cross Wall.

(*p*) *Viz.* anno 31 Eliz. cap. xv.—35 Eliz. cap. vii.—

so great, that on the breaking of one of the gates of the sluices, the beach and sand came in, and swerved it up so much in four days time, that no boat could come in, or go out. However, it was soon afterwards repaired to the same state it was in before. In the doing of which, the small sluice, at first layed in the cross wall, was taken up, and one of 16 feet broad, and 80 feet long, and 13 deep, was laid in its room, which had two gates; and as it was a whole month laying, *the Lord Cobham, then Lord Warden*, kept a public table for the encouragement of the workmen; for a universal diligence and public spirit appeared in every one concerned in this great and useful work.

During the whole of the Queen's reign, the improvement of this harbour continued without intermission, and several more acts passed for that purpose (*p*); but the future preservation of it was owing to *the Charter of Incorporation of the Governors of it*, in the first year of K. James I, by an act of parliament passed that year (*q*), by the name of *the Warden and Assistants of the Harbour of Dover*, the Warden being always *the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports* for the time being, and *his Assistants, his Lieutenant*, and *the Mayor of Dover*, for the time being, and eight others, *the Warden and Assistants* only making a *Quorum*; six to be present to make a *Session*; at any of which, *on a vacancy*, the *Assistants* to be elected; and the King granted to them his land or waste ground, or beach, commonly called *the Pier, or Harbour ground*, as it lay without *Southgate, or Snargate*, extending north east to a tenement or messuage, being then *Mr. Mitchell's*, near *the Pier*, and south west to *Arckcliff Bulwark*, and its bridge; from the rocks and cliffs there, unto the outermost shore of the great standing water there, *the Great Pent, or the Pent Wall*, and unto *the Port itself*, called *the Harbour of Dover*, and unto the inwardmost bound of the sea there, called *the Low-water mark* (*r*).

Under the direction of this Corporation,

and anno 43 Eliz. cap. ix. In this reign a strong mount was cast up on the north side, near *the Camber*, at *Rye*, an excellent road for ships, though now decayed, to which they made when driven from *the Downs*. For in a great north and west wind, the ships being driven from thence, and forced to repair to this harbour of *Dover*, where they might lie safely, until the wind blew greatly from by east and south, and then they were forced to depart from hence into *the Camber* above-mentioned, or to *the Isle of Wight*; for on a sudden gale or storm of wind, at south-east, there has been seven or eight ships broken to pieces in one day on the cliffs here.

(*q*) Act 1, James I, cap. 32.

(*r*) These lands extend from *Moat's Bulwark* to *Arckcliff Fort*, on the beach, to *Low-water Mark*, and from *Snargate* to the above fort from *the cliff* to *Low-water mark*, (excepting

have the works and improvements of this harbour been carried on, and *acts of parliament* have been passed in almost every reign since, to give the greater force to their proceedings (s).

THE FIRST WORK OF CONSEQUENCE which this Corporation effected towards it, was the running forward two piers, *south-east*, many hundred feet from the bottom of the bay, composed of vast timbers, tied with iron on the outside, the cavity being filled up with the large pieces of rock, made use of for the former piers. After this large and expensive work, an excavation was made for a reservoir, called *the Pent*, for storing up the tide and river waters, and sluices were provided for letting these waters go in full current, for scouring away the bars, when formed at the mouth of the piers; but these means proved still inadequate for this purpose, for the bars still formed, and oft times remained till a change of wind removed them; and as *the Pent* was not made deep enough for the reception of ships; therefore, when the tide was ebb'd out, the vessels were all left aground. This evil and insufficiency, after many years, led to the next work, which was that of forming a *basin*, or *inner harbour*, between the outward one and *the Pent*, for ships to ride in afloat, and to increase the quantity of tide and river water, to be pent up for these purposes.

This basin was formed below *the Pent*, by means of a cross wall, in which was an opening of about 38 feet wide, furnished with a pair of strong gates, pointing to landward, for the purpose of retaining the waters, and of letting vessels into and out of the basin, at high-water, and with sluices for letting off the water contained in *the Pent*, or *Basin*, for the purpose of removing the bars; but this not answering the expectations formed from it, the next method pursued was that of a *turn-water*, as it is called, which was a floor made upon the bed of the outward harbour, pointing from the east,

(excepting some few parcels of freehold land) and are of the yearly value of about 300l. The King granted to *the Earl of Northampton*, Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of *Dover Castle*, and other Trustees for the Harbour of *Dover*, all the lands, from *the Pier-gate* to *the Pier*, most part whereof was afterwards built upon; the builders of the houses paying small rents for them to *the Trustees*.

The seal, belonging to this Corporation, which is used at present, was not made till 1646. It is of silver, and of an oval form, and has *the Ports Arms* within a shield. The inscription—*Dover Harbour and Dom* 1646.

(s) K. Charles I, in his 11th year, granted a new commission for the repair of this harbour; in which it is recited, that the King being informed by the petition of *the Mayor, &c. of the Town and Port of Dover*, and others, that there were divers great breaches in the walls of their harbour,

towards the head of the *west* pier, and in it posts and boards were applied, as a means of penning up the water, by contracting its passage, and thereby throwing it more forcibly against a particular part of the bar, to cut a passage through it, and by disuniting its parts make the remove easier; but this not answering the effect, the next method proposed, was that of erecting jetties along the coast to the *westward* of the harbour, by means of which, it was imagined, that the quantity of beach, that would reach the harbour's mouth, would be much less than before, and this appears to have been pointed out by the effect, which was observed to arise from large quantities of chalk, that had fallen from the very high cliffs, and formed great projections, or promontories, into the sea, which during their continuance, (some of which lasted for many years,) the harbour's mouth was not annoyed by so many, nor such large bars, as when they did not subsist; and it was observed, that the effect was immediately after the falls happened, and that the bars began to increase in size and number, in proportion as these accidental jetties were washed away; and therefore, as these were accidental, and their continuance uncertain, it was determined to apply artificial ones, which would be more permanent, which has since been done, as the only means thought of, to prevent the mouth of the harbour being stopped up, and rendered impassable, by the strong winds at *south-west*. But after all, this, with some other endeavours pursued since, have proved very insufficient; for during the spring of the year 1792, the beach increased so much by those strong winds, as to form so high a bar at the mouth of the harbour, that not even the packet-boats could gain an entrance into it, till at length, by the labour of a great number of hands, a channel was cut through for the purpose; and whenever those winds blow equally strong, they do now, and will in future, without doubt, produce the same effect.

which was so much out of repair, that it would cost 2000l. and more to put it into repair, the revenues of it being by no means sufficient to answer the same; and understanding that merchant strangers paid no more than natives for entering their goods at the custom-house there, and for enjoying the benefit and protection of the port and harbour; he therefore granted a further impost, to be paid by them for three years towards such repairs and amendment. See Rym. Fœd. vol. xix, p. 752. Acts passed for repairing this harbour, 13 and 14 Charles II, cap. xxvii.—11 and 12 William III.—2 Anne, and 4 Geo. I. Acts for enlarging the terms of the former, 9 Geo. I. Acts for completing the repairs of it, 10 Geo. I.—11 Geo. II.—31 Geo. II. Acts for making the former more effectual; and likewise 2 and 4 Geo. III, and 26 Geo. III, for the continuance of the terms of the Acts, for the repair of this harbour.

Such

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

Such is nearly *the present state of Dover Harbour*, excepting, that by the advice of *the late Surveyor, Mr. Nickalls*, several of the works have been repaired more substantially with *Portland stone*, and a larger and more useful opening made of the same materials between *the Pent and Dover Harbour*.

Several surveys have at different times been taken of *Dover Harbour*; one by *Captain Perry*, in 1718, and another by *Mr. Smeaton*, in 1769, who gave their opinions of the improvements necessary in the works of it; but neither seem to have been approved of. Certainly the necessity of a harbour on the coast, between the river *Thames* and *Portsmouth*, to which ships might at all times find access, and when in, constantly ride afloat, and that particularly in the vicinity of *the Downs*, has at all times been, and is universally acknowledged and wished for, both for the safety, and repairing of the Royal Navy, and trading ships at large, as well as for the importance of it in a *French war*, both for the King's ships and cruizers (t). But *the present use of it*, is, from the state of it, confined to the necessary intercourse of *the packets, and passage-boats*, between *England and France*; as a reception for small ships of the Royal Navy, both for safety and repairing, and for trading vessels at large.

From what has been said above therefore, the reader will observe, that this harbour has always been a great national object, and that in the course of many ages, prodigious sums of money have been from time to time expended on it, and every endeavour used to keep it open, and render it commodious; and that after all these repeated endeavours and expences, it still labours under such circumstances, as in a very great degree renders unsuccessful all that has ever been done for that purpose.

A very ingenious gentleman of high reputation as an Engineer, now living, in a printed letter concerning *Dover Harbour*, says, that this harbour, which he allows to be the best between *Portsmouth* and *the Medway*, now gives a bad impression, indeed, to the numerous foreigners who see it, of either genius, or regard to the means of increasing our Marine. It must be

(t) *Dover Harbour*, says *Mr. Nickalls*, in his Survey, under its present general disposition, cannot be made fit for such purpose, but only for small vessels, there being not more than 10 feet and an half water, over the cell of the cross wall into the basin, at neap tides; and as storms and contrary winds do as frequently happen at neaps, as at spring tides; therefore he could not estimate this or any harbour, but by its acceptable depth of water, and clearness of the mouth, at neap, or very few tides before or after. *Mr. Nickalls*, in 1775, made *An accurate Survey and Plan of this Harbour*, with his observations on the former works and their defects, and his proposal for the future remedy of them, and improvements of it; all which

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with them, *he says*, matter of no small surprize, that a people so high in character for knowledge of whatever respects the sea, should so totally neglect to turn this port to the advantage only that nature has given it, as an over-balance against *Dunkirk*; and that the contrast of such apparent extravagance at *Ramsgate*, in attempting impossibilities, is what none of them can understand, comparatively with the national parsimony exhibited here. War is made against every law of nature *there*, and an unlimited expence allowed in a fruitless endeavour to make an artificial harbour, while a trifling sum, in comparison, would give a permanent and most useful *sea-port* at *Dover*; a place which must, whilst the station of *the Downs* exists, be the *depôt* of the stores, &c. of our men of war.

The above letter was written by *Mr. Thomas Hyde Page, knight*, F. R. S. of his Majesty's Corps of Engineers, who in 1784 published *Considerations upon the State of this Harbour, with its relative Consequence to the Navy of Great Britain*. In which he strenuously contends, that the present situation of *Dover Harbour* is contrary to nature, and impracticable of answering any good effect; and as the only means of rendering it adequate to general utility, he advises the restoring of it to its original antient situation, to the *eastward of Lord North's Battery*, having its opening into *the bay* there.

The toll of this haven was, as some write, granted by *K. Lucius* to the church, which he had erected within *the Castle of Dover*. Afterwards *K. Henry III.* granted to *the Hospital of St. Mary, in Dover*, founded by *Hubert de Burgh*, 10l. out of the profits of the passage of *the Port of Dover*, towards the endowment of the church of it, which had been dedicated in his presence; and 10l. more out of it, towards the support of the brethren and sisters of the poor of it, and 50s. out of it likewise for the support of a *Chaplain* in it, and likewise *the tenth part of the profits of it*, the same to be first had and taken out of it, to hold *in free, pure, and perpetual alms*, for ever; all which they were yearly to receive by the hands of *the Bailiffs of Dover* (u).

he printed in 1777, and from which great part of this account is taken.

(u) See cart. 11 Hen. III, pars 2, m. 9.—13 Hen. III, pars 3, m. 9.—Clauf. 12 Hen. III, pars 1, m. 9 and 13.—Clauf. 1 Edw. III, pars 1, m. 8. See Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 423; vol. iii, p. 86. Tan. Mon. p. 221, 222.

I find among the *Tower Records*, several patents for the office of *Keeper of the Harbour of Dover*; among which are the following:

Pat. 16 Hen. III. *Peter de Rivall Custos Port: Dover* rot. 4
11 Ed. I. *John de Burne*
14 Ed. II. *Edm de Woodstock*, the King's brother.

THE

THE ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE, WITH THE CIVIL HISTORY OF DOVER.

DOVER, as has been already mentioned, was of some estimation in the time of the Roman empire in Britain, on account of its Haven, and afterwards for the Castle, built by them here, in which they kept a strong garrison of soldiers, not only to guard the approach to it, but to keep the natives in subjection.

This station of the Romans is mentioned by Antonine, in his *Itinerary of the Roman roads in Britain*, by the name of *Dubris*, as being situated from the station named *Duroverno*, or *Canterbury*, fourteen miles (v); which distance, compared with the miles as they are now numbered from *Canterbury*, shews the town, as well as the haven, for they were no doubt contiguous to each other, to have both been nearer within land than either of them are at present. The sea, indeed, seems antiently to have occupied in great part the space where the present Town of *Dover*, or at least the north-west part of it, now stands; but being shut out by the quantity of beach thrown up, and the harbour changed by that means to its present situation, left that place a dry ground, on which the Town of *Dover*, the inhabitants following the traffic of the harbour, was afterwards built (w).

This town, called by the Saxons, *Dofra*, and *Dofris*; by later historians, *Doveria*; and in *Domesday*, *Dovere*; is agreed by all writers to have been privileged before the Conquest; and by the survey of *Domesday*, appears to have been of ability in the time of K. Edward the Confessor, to arm yearly 20 vessels to the sea, for the space of 15 days together, each having therein 21 men. In consideration whereof, that King granted to the inhabitants, not only to be

(w) See above, p. 80 (y). In proof of the residence of the Romans at this station, the Rev. Mr. Lyon some years since discovered the remains of a Roman structure, which he apprehended to have been a bath, at the west end of the parish-church of *St. Mary* in this town, which remains have since repeatedly been laid open for the purposes of interment.

This structure appears to have been a Roman bath, on the ruins of which the west end of the church was built, and the foundations of the church-tower were built upon the floor of the hypocaustum, or sweating-room. This floor was supported with columns of tiles, about 9 inches each side, and 20 high, and 15 inches space between each; on these small columns were laid large tiles, near two inches thick, and over them a strong cement, four inches thick, and this formed the floor of the room. The heat was carried round the room by flues, placed in the walls. The walls are from two feet ten inches to three feet thick; the first course of stone being laid in a deep bed of fine clay. This Roman building was certainly extensive, and consisted of several apartments, and it is evident, from a bare inspection of the *Itchnography*, which Mr. Lyon has given of them, that there

free from the payment of *Tbol* and other privileges throughout the realm, but pardoned them all manner of suit and service to any of his courts whatsoever. In those days, the town seems to have been under the protection and government of Godwin, Earl of Kent, and Governor of this Castle; for in the year 1051, when Eustace, Earl of Bologne, (who had married Goda, K. Edward's sister,) came over sea to visit the King, his brother, his harbinger demeaned himself so imprudently in taking up lodgings in this town, that a quarrel arose between him and the townsmen, one of whom being killed, the rest took arms, and killed 18 of the Earl's servants, and drove the remainder away; on which the Earl complained to the King, and the townsmen did the same to Earl Godwin, who thinking the King did not do them justice, raised a large force; but in the end was forced to fly, and was with his son banished the realm (x).

Soon after the conquest, this town was so wasted by fire, that almost all the houses were reduced to ashes, as appears by the survey of *Domesday*, at the beginning of which is the following entry of it:

DOVERE Tepore regis Edwardi reddebat 18 libras de quibus denarijs habebat rex. E. duas partes. & Comes Goduin tercia. Contra hoc habebant Canonici de Sco Martino medietate aliam.

Burgenses deder 20 naves regi una vice in anno ad 15 dies. & in unaquaq; navi erant boes 20ti. & unus. Hoc faciebant pro eo qd eis pdonaverat Sacca & Soca. Quando Missatici regis veniebant ibi dabant pro Cavallo transfuendo 3s Denarios in hieme & 20s in estate. Burgenses v inveniebant firemanu & unu aliu adjutore & si plus opus eet de pecunia ejus Conducebat. A Festivitate Sci Michaelis usq; ad festu Sci Andree, treana regis

were four rooms at least on the same floor, with a passage between two of them. The ruins have been frequently dug up both in the church and church-yard, for the purposes of interment; and the few remains now left are between eight and nine feet deep in the church-yard, and about four feet below the pavement of the church. By an inscription on one of the tiles, this building was erected by the Romans towards the decline of their empire in Britain. The inscription is, C. J. B. R. which may be read, *Cobors prima Britannica*.

The *Legio Secunda*, called also *Legio Augusta*, and *Legio Britannica*, was stationed on the coast of Kent, being divided into cohorts. The first of them was stationed at *Dover*, and this being their head quarters they built their bath here.

(w) Kilburne, p. 83, says, the town was first under the Castle; the market at a place called *Up-market*; and the houses, where the closes of a house, called the *Ho-se-see*, the *Garnet-cloze*, *Pidgeon-house*, and *Garçons*, late were.

(x) See Lamb. Peramb. p. 150, and below, in *Domesday*, p. 115.

erat

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

erat in villa. Sigs eam infregisset. inde pposit regis accipiebat Comune emendatione. Qicunq; manens in villa assiduus reddebat regi Csuetudine, quietus erat de theloneo p tota anglia. Oms he Consuetudines erant ibi quando Wills rex in anglia venit. In ipso pmo adventu ejus in anglia fuit ipsa villa. Cobusta & ido pciu ejus non potuit Coputari quantum valebat. quando eps baiocensis ea recepit. Modo appciat 40 lib. & tam pposit inde reddit 54. lib Regi qde 24^{li}. lib de denar qui sunt 20ti in ora. Comiti v^o 30^{ia} lib ad numeru.

In Dovere sunt 29. mansure de qbs rex pdidit Csuetudine. De his habet Robtus de romenel duas. Radulfus de Curbespine 3. Wills filius Tedaldi 1. Wills filius Ogeri 1. Wills filius Tedoldi & Robtus niger 6. Wills filius Gaisfridi 3. in qbus erat gibballa burgensiu. Hugo de Montfort 1 domu. Durandus 1. Rannulfus de Colubels 1. Wadardus 6. filius Modbti una. Et bi oms de his domib; revo-

cant epm baiocense ad pteetere & liberatorem. De illa mesura qua tenet Rannulfus de Colubels que fuit

Cujusda exulis eordant qd dimidia tra est regis & Rannulfus ipse habet utrunq; ^{loripes} Humfridus tenet 1. de qua erat forisfactura dimidia regis. Rogerus de Ostrabam fecit quanda domu sup aqua regis. & tenuit buc usq; Csuetudine regis. nec domus fuit ibi T. R. E. In Introitu portus de Dovere est unu molendin qd oms pene naves Confringit p magna turbatione maris & maximu damnu facit regi & hominib; & non fuit ibi T. R. E. De koc dicit nepos Herberti qd Eps baiocensis concessit illu fieri avunculo suo Herberto filio Iuonis.

Which is: DOVERE, in the time of K. Edward, paid 18 pounds, of which money, King E. had two parts, and Earl Goduin the third. On the other hand, the Canons of St. Martin had another moiety. The Burgesses gave 20 ships to the King once in the year, for 15 days; and in each ship were 20 and one men. This they did on the account that he had pardoned them Sac and Soc. When the Messengers of the King came there, they gave for the passage of a horse 3 pence in winter, and 2 in summer. But the Burgesses found a steerman, and one other assistant, and if there should be more necessary, they were provided at his cost. From the festival of St. Michael to the feast of St. Andrew, the King's peace was in the town. Sigerius had broke it, on which the King's Bailif had received the usual fine. Whoever resided constantly in the town paid custom to the King; he was free from tholl throughout England. All these customs were there when King William came into England. On his first arrival in England, the town itself was burnt, and there-

(y) Ora was a nominal money among the Saxons, often mentioned in Domesday, as of the value of zod.

(z) Lambarde seems to understand the word, mansura, to mean mansions, or houses; and accordingly says, the

fore its value could not be computed how much it was worth, when the Bishop of Baieux received it. Now it is rated at 40 pounds, and yet the Bailiff pays from thence 54 pounds to the King; of which 24 pounds in money, which were 20 in an ore (y), but 30 pounds to the Earl by tale.

In Dovere there are 29 plats of ground (z), of which the King had lost the custom. Of these, Robert de romenel has two. Ralph de Curbespine 3. William, son of Tedald, 1. William, son of Oger, 1. William, son of Tedold, and Robert niger, 6. William, son of Gaisfrid, 3; in which the Guildball of the Burgesses was. Hugo de Montfort 1 house. Durand 1. Rannulf de Colubels 1. Wadard 6. The son of Modbert one. And all these vouch the Bishop of Baieux as the proteetor and giver of these houses. Of that plat of ground, which Rannulf de Colubels holds, which was a certain outlaw, they agree that the half of the land was the King's, and Rannulf himself has both parts. Humphry the lame man holds 1 plat of ground, of which half the forfeiture is the King's. Roger de Ostrabam made a certain house over the King's water, and held to this time the custom of the King; nor was a house there in the time of K. Edward. In the entrance of the Port of Dover, there is one mill, which damages almost every ship, by the great swell of the sea, and does great damage to the King and his tenants; and it was not there in the time of K. Edward. Concerning this, the grandson of Herbert says, that the Bishop of Baieux granted it to his uncle Herbert, the son of Ivo.

And a little further, in the same record, under the Bishop's possessions likewise:

In Estrei Hund.

Wibtus ten dimid Jugu qd jacuit in gilda de Dover. & mo defd se cu tra Osbti filii Letard. & valet p. annu 4. solid.

Which is: In Estrei Hundred, Wibertus holds half a yoke, which lies in the gild of Dover, and now is taxed with the land of Osbert, the son of Letard, and is worth per annum 4 shillings.

From the Norman conquest, the cities and towns of this realm appear to have been vested either in the crown, or else in the clergy or great men of the laity, and they were each, as such, immediately Lords of the same. Thus, when the Bishop of Baieux, to whom the King had, as may be seen by the above survey, granted this town, was disgraced. It returned into the King's hands by forfeiture, and K. Rich. I. afterwards granted it in ferme to Robert Fitz-bernard (a).

After the time of the taking of the survey of Domesday, the Harbour of Dover still changing

whole town was burnt, excepting 29 houses.

(a) Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 4, 5. Madox's Excheq. p. 672. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 4.

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

its situation more to the *south-westward*, the town seems to have altered its situation too, and to have been chiefly rebuilt along the sides of the new harbour, and as an encouragement to it, at the instance, and through favour especially to *the Prior of Dover*, K. Edward I. incorporated this town, the first that was so of any of *the Cinque Ports*, by the name of *the Mayor and Commonalty*. *The Mayor* to be chosen out of the latter, from which body he was afterwards to choose the assistants for his year, who were to be sworn for that purpose (*b*). At which time, the King had a *mint* for the coinage of money here; and by *patent*, anno 27 of that reign, *the Table of the Exchequer of Money* was appointed to be held here, and at *Yarmouth* (*c*). But the good effects of these marks of the royal favour were soon afterwards much lessened, by a dreadful disaster; for *the French* landed here in the night, in the 23d year of that reign, and burnt the greatest part of the town, and several of the religious houses in it, and this was esteemed the more treacherous, as it was done whilst *the two Cardinals* were here, treating for a peace between *England and France* (*d*); which misfortune, however, does not seem to have totally impoverished it, for in the 17th year of the next reign of K. Edward II, it appears in some measure to have recovered its former state, and to have been rebuilt, as appears by the *Patent Rolls* of that year, in which *the Town of Dover* is said to have then had in it *twenty-one wards* (*e*), each of which was charged with one *ship* for the King's use; in consideration of which, each ward had the privilege of a *licensed packet-boat*, called a *passenger*, from *Dover* across the sea to *Whitsan* in *France* (*f*), the usual port at that time of embarking from thence.

(*b*) From hence the word *Jurat*, now common to the Magistrates of *the Cinque Ports*, was derived. Kilb. Surv. p. 82. Jeake, p. 110.

(*c*) Evelyn on Medals, p. 223. Patent anno 27 Edw. I, in the Tower. Among the Tower Records is one, anno 22 Edw. I, for quieting *the discord* between *the English* and *the Men of Baion*, and the subjects of *the K. of Portugal*, at *Dover*, on April the 12th.

In the 33d year of K. Edward I, certain persons of *the Town and Port of Dover* had committed a *rescus*. *The Barons*, or *Men of Dover*, were fined for it; their fine, or composition was—that they should find a ship at their own charge to serve against *the Flemings*; they neglected to find it; for that neglect and contempt they were attached to answer at the Parliament; they appeared there. Upon the matter, the King, with the advice of his Council, in full Parliament, *willed and adjudged*, that the said *Barons of the Town of Dover* should be banished from their town for four months, and afterwards should come to the King's Exchequer, and make fine for the trespass. Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 155.

(*d*) Rushworth, vol. ii, p. 531. So serious was the consequence of this invasion thought, that the King, that year,

In the beginning of K. Richard II.'s reign, it seems there was a *charter* granted to *Dover*; for it appears by the Tower Records, that in the 10th year of that reign, it was adjudged in Parliament, that the charter granted to *Dover*, under the great seal, though it passed by *warranty*, should be *revoked* and utterly cease (*g*). In which reign the ability of this town was of some account; for *the Mayor and good men of Dover*, in the 21st year of it, among many other public bodies, ecclesiastical and civil, and other private persons throughout the realm, lent the King 40l.

The state of this place in the reign of K. Henry VIII, is given by *Leland*, in his *Itinerary*, as follows:

“ *Dovar* ys xii Myles fro *Canterbury* and viii
 “ fro *Sandwich*. There hath bene a Haven yn
 “ tyme past and yn taken therof the ground
 “ that lyith up betwyxt the Hilles is yet in
 “ digging found wofye. Ther hath bene found
 “ Cougate Crosse- also peeces of Cabelles and
 “ gate Bochery- Anchores and *Itinerarium An-*
 “ gate stode with *tonini* cawlyth hyt by the name
 “ Toures toward of a Haven. The Towne on
 “ the Se. There the Front toward the Se hath
 “ is beside Beting- bene right strongly walled and
 “ gate and Weste- enbated and almost al the re-
 “ gate (*b*). sidew; but now yt is partly fawlen downe
 “ and broken downe. The residew of the
 “ Towne as far as I can perceyve was never
 “ walled. The Towne is devided in to vi
 “ Howbeyt M Tuine tol me a Paroches, Wherof iii
 “ late that yt hath be walled be under one Rose at
 “ about but not dyked. S. Martines yn the
 “ hart of the Town. The other iii stand abroad,
 “ of the which one is cawled S *James* of *Rudby*
 “ or more likely *Rodeby a statione navium*. But

in a summons to *Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury*, directed him to send *proper Proctors* to convocation for the Clergy of his province on this account. Hollinshed, vol. ii, p. 295. Fox, vol. i, p. 191.

(*e*) In a manuscript relating to the revenues of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* near this town, the several wards in this town, in which their estates lay, are mentioned; viz. *Bicken-ward*, *St. Mary's-ward*, *Ores-ward*, *Balls-ward*, *Horsepool-ward*, and *Sea-ward*; and in a deed of K. Edward III.'s time, mention is made of *Morins-ward* and *Canon-ward*, and in a will in Q. Elizabeth's reign, of *Mankins-ward*, in *St. James's Parish*.

(*f*) Pat. anno 17 Edw. II, dorf. pars 1, m. 1; and pars 2, m. 28.

(*g*) Cotton's Records, p. 316.

(*b*) Leland, in another part of the same volume of his *Itinerary*, p. 139, gives other names to these gates, viz. “ *Gates in Dover sumtime to the se side*—Cumming first from “ the Castel, *Crosse-gate*, *Segate*, *Tinkeresgate*, *Bockerygate*, “ *Snoregate*, *Boldersgate*, to the Wikeward.

“ On the other side of the Town,
 “ *Cougate*, *Waullegate*, to entre into *Dovar* Cumming
 “ from *London*.”

“ this

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

“ this Word ys not sufficient to prove that
 “ *Dovar* showld be that place, the which the
 “ *Romaynes* cawld *Portus Rutupi* or *Rutupinum*.
 “ For I cannot yet se the Contrary but *Ratef-*
 “ *boro* otherwise cawld *Richeboro* by *Sandwich*,
 “ both ways corruptly, must needes be *Rutu-*
 “ *pinum*. The Mayne strong and famosē Castel
 “ of *Dovar* stondeth on the Toppe of a Hille
 “ almost a Quarter of a Myle of fro the Towne
 “ on the lyft side and withyn the Castel ys a
 “ chapel, yn the sides wherof appere sum
 “ greate *Briton* Brykes. In the Town was a
 “ great Priory of Blake Monkes late sup-
 “ pressed. Ther is also an Hospitalle Cawld
 “ *the Meason dew*. On the Toppe of the hie
 “ Clive betwene the Towne and the Peere re-
 “ mayneth yet abowt a flyte shot up ynto the
 “ land fro the very Brymme of the Se clyffe a
 “ Ruine of a Towr, the which has bene as a
 “ *Pbaros* or a Mark to shyppes on the Se and
 “ therby was a place of Templarys. As Con-
 “ cerning the River of *Dovar* it hath no long
 “ Cowrse from no Spring or Hedde notable
 “ that descendith to that Botom. The princi-
 “ pal Hed, as they say is at a place Cawld
 “ *Ewelle* and that is not past a iii or iiiii Myles
 “ fro *Dovar*. Ther be Springes of frech Waters
 “ also at a place Cawld *Rivers*. Ther is also
 “ a great Spring at a place Cawld and
 “ that once in a vi or vii yeres brasted owt so
 “ abundantly that a great part of the Water
 “ Cummeth into *Dovar* streme, but als yt
 “ renneth yn to the Se bytwyxt *Dovar* and *Fol-*
 “ *chestan*, but nerer to *Folchestan* that is to say
 “ withyn a ii myles of yt. Surely the Hedde
 “ standeth so that it might with no great
 “ coft be brought to run alway into *Dovar*
 “ streame.” (i)

This was the state of *Dover* just before the time of the dissolution of religious houses, in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, when the abolition of private masses, *obits*, and such like services in churches, occasioned by the reformation, annihilated the greatest part of the income of the priests belonging to them, in this as well as in other towns, in consequence of which most of them were deserted, and falling to ruin, the parishes belonging to them were united to one or two of the principal ones of them. Thus, in this town, of the several churches in it, two

(i) Leland's Itin. vol. vii, p. 126.

(k) It appears that *St. Peter's church*, in this town, remained in use some years after the reformation.

(l) *St. Mary's parish* contains more than five parts out of six of the whole town.

(m) This proclamation was made, to make void and null all charters, granted between the years 1679 and 1688;

only remained in use for divine service (k), viz. *St. Mary's* and *St. James's*, to which the parishes of the others were united (l).

After this, the haven continuing to decay more than ever, notwithstanding the national assistance afforded to it, added to the suppression of the religious houses, and the loss of *Calais* not long afterwards, seemed altogether to threaten the impoverishing of it. What the state of it was in the 8th year of Q. Elizabeth, may be seen, by the certificate returned by the Commissioners appointed by her in her 8th year, to survey the maritime places in this county, by which it appears that there were then in *Dover*, houses inhabited 358—void, or lack of inhabitours 19—A Mayor, Customer, Comptroller of Authorities, not joint but several—ships and crayers 20—one of four tons—one of 10 tons—two of 15—two of 17—two of 18—one of 20—one of 25—one of 26—one of 33—four of 40—one of 41—one of 43—one of 101—one of 120. Persons occupied in and about the trade of merchandize, and of fishing in their ships.

This probable ruin of the town, however, most likely induced the Queen, in her 20th year, to grant it a new charter of incorporation, in which the manner of choosing Mayor, Jurats, and Commoners, and of making freemen, was new-modelled, and several further liberties and privileges granted, and those of the charter of K. Edward I. confirmed likewise by *inspeximus*. After which, K. Charles II, in his 36th year, anno 1684, granted to it a new charter, which, however, was never inrolled in Chancery, and in consequence of a writ of *quo warranto* was that same year surrendered, and another again granted next year; but this last, as well as another charter granted by K. James II, and forced on the Corporation, being made wholly subservient to the King's own purposes, were annulled by proclamation, made on Oct. 17, anno 1688, being the fourth and last year of his reign (m): but none of the above charters being at this time extant (n), *Dover* is now held to be a Corporation by prescription, by the style of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of the Town and Port of *Dover*. It consists at present of a Mayor, 12 Jurats, and 36 Commoners, or Freemen, together with a Chamberlain, Recorder, and Town-clerk.

and restoring all Corporations to their antient rights and privileges.

(n) The charters of this Corporation, as well as those of the other Cinque Ports, were, in 1685, by the King's command, surrendered up to Colonel Strotte, then Governor of *Dover Castle*, and were never returned again, nor is it known what became of them.

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The Mayor, who is Coroner by virtue of his office, is chosen on Sept. 8, yearly, in St. Mary's church (o), and together with the Jurats, who are Justices within this liberty, exclusive of all others, hold a Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery, together with a Court of Record, and it has other privileges, mostly the same as the other Corporations, within the Liberties of the Cinque Ports (p). It has the privilege of a mace.

By a Perambulation, taken so long ago as the 17th year of K. Edward IV, these were the metes and bounds of the franchises of the Town and Port of Dover, which the Mayor and Jurats, and certain of the Combarons of the town, with the young people of the town, according to custom of the same, used and approved from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, viz. from the Market-cross of Dover to Snargate, and from thence down to a low-water mark, and as far into the sea as a man and a horse can ride with a spear, and reach ground (q). To these bounds towards the sea, in this Perambulation, must be added, that they extend from Moat's Bulwark, being the fort under the Castle, along the shore to Highcliff Point, and there strike up into the highway leading to Folkestone, to a place called Markstone, and from thence over the hill into the highway leading to Huffam, and all along within a line to be drawn from one of those places to the other, at low-water mark, and as far into the sea as a man on horseback can ride, and touch ground with a spear; all within

(o) I find, by the Books of the Corporation, that the election of Mayor was antiently in the church of St. Peter, which going to decay, a bye-law decree was made in Dec. 1581, (in the mayoralty of John Garrett, esq;) for removing the election of all future Mayors from that church to that of St. Mary; and the last Mayor elected in St. Peter's was Thomas Andrews, esq; on Sept. 8, 1582, and rechosen on the same day next year in St. Mary's church, by the antient summons of a horn blowing, for all votes to repair to that church, instead of St. Peter's; and all elections of Mayors and Barons to serve in Parliament, have from the above time been made in St. Mary's church. These elections here, as well as elsewhere in churches, set apart for the worship of God, are certainly a scandal to decency and religion, and are the more inexcusable here, as there is a spacious Court-hall, much more fit for the purposes. After this, there was another bye-law made, in June, 1706, for removing these elections into the Court-hall; but why it was not put in execution does not appear, unless custom prevented it—For if a decree was of force to move them from one church to another, another decree was of equal force to remove them from the church to the Court-hall. Within these few years, indeed, a motion was made in the House of Commons, by a gentleman not much addicted to speak in favour of the established church, to remove all such elections, through decency, from churches to other places not consecrated to divine worship; but though all allowed it

which is within the limits of the Corporation, which includes the whole harbour, and the pier-heads, which are left dry every spring-tide.

Besides which, the jurisdiction of this Corporation extends over certain places, as Members or Limbs of this Cinque Port of Dover, not being incorporated; viz. of Margate alias St. John's, Goresend, Birchington, Wood alias Woodchurch, and St. Peter's, all in the Isle of Thanet; and Kingsdowne, and Ringwold, in this county; as will be further mentioned in their proper places. And within these limits, as well as of the Town of Dover, and within the harbour and without, the process of the Court of Record, holden before the Mayor and Jurats, has always been executed by their officer, the Water Bailiff; the appointment of which officer, (together with the office of Keeper of the Prison here,) was by Q. Anne, in her first year, granted to the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty.

NAMES of some of THE WATER and KING'S BAILIFFS.

K. CHARLES I, in the year 1638, granted to George Digby, esq; the office of Water Bailiff of Dover, and the office of Keeper of the Prison of the Ville and Port of Dover for life, in reversion (r).

Among those who have borne the office of King's Bailiffs, are the following:

Valentine de Bere, anno 28 Edw. I.

Thomas Page, resigned anno 1436.

Walter Nesbam, by purchase from Page, in 1436.

highly proper, yet party resentment prevailed, and the motion was negatived by a great majority.

The Mayor of Dover is chosen by the resident Freeman. The Jurats are nominated from the Common Councilmen by the Jurats, and appointed by the Mayor, Jurats, and Common Councilmen, by ballot.

(p) The Cinque Ports were in very early times enfranchised with divers privileges and customs; though of what antiquity they were, or when enfranchised, has not as yet been with any certainty discovered, and therefore they are held to enjoy all their earliest liberties and privileges, as time out of mind, by prescription; and these were confirmed to the Cinque Ports and their Members by Magna Charta, by the style of Barons of the Cinque Ports; and again by one general charter of K. Edw. I, which by inspeximus received confirmation, and sometimes additions from most of the succeeding Kings and Queens of this realm; Dover being one of the Cinque Ports, and the particular charters granted to it, being none of them extant, became thus a Corporation by prescription, with the enjoyment of all the liberties and privileges which they had enjoyed at the time of K. Edward the Confessor, or at any time since.

Among the Harleian Mss. No. 306—9, is a Customal of the Town of Dover, in the reign of K. Edward VI.

(q) Liber B, fol. 4, anno 17 Edw. IV.

(r) Ry. M. Fœd. vol. xx, p. 305.

Nicholas

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

Nicholas Burton, in K. Edw. IV.'s reign (s).

The common seal of this Town and Port has on one side, an antique ship, and on the other side, St. Martin on horseback, dividing his cloak with a poor cripple, following him on foot (t).

The TOWN of DOVER was in antient time strongly walled round and embattled, especially toward the sea, but it seems not to have been ditched round. The wall, in which there were ten gates, has been long since demolished (u), and some few fragments of it only are left; and of the gates there is not one remaining.

These gates were—1, East Brook gate, which stood near Mansfield corner, under the east cliff; 2, St. Helen's gate, next to the former south-west, near Copthall, alias Moorball, and St. Helen's cross; 3, the Postern, alias Fishers gate, next to the last, near the bridge, made by Mr. Garrett, in his Mayoralty; 4, Butchery gate, which opened towards the south, and by which in antient time the filth was carried out to the sea; 5, Snargate, which was towards the south-west, where sometime was Pennills Bench, still so called, but afterwards made like a platform, paved with stone, where merchants used to resort every day between 11 o'clock and one, and over the entry into it the Custom-house was built; 6, Severus's gate, south-west towards the Pier; 7, Adrian's gate, afterwards called Up-wall, on the hanging of the hill, on the west part above the other gate; 8, Common gate, being large, and going out to the then Common, which by usage of driving cows out of the town through it, was afterwards called Cowgate; 9, St. Martin's gate, alias Monks gate, alias Postern gate, towards the hill; and 10, Biggin gate, taking its name from the street near it, but antiently called Northgate (v).

The walls extended south-west from Biggin-gate to Cowgate, and from thence south to the cliff's edge, at the bottom of which cliff stood Snargate, which opened to the waste beach, which then lay in a rude manner, as the sea had left it, from hence along under the cliffs to the

Bulwark, near which is a chalk rock, on which stood Our Lady of Pity's chapel. From Snargate, on or near a strait line north-east, the wall extended to the Bench, and from thence on a kind of rampart to a prison, now called the Hole, and from thence to the cliffs under the Castle, and from thence north, taking in St. James's church-yard, across the fields to the house called Upmarket, where the market is supposed to be formerly kept; and from thence west, across Daystone and St. Mary's church-yard to Biggin gate above-mentioned.

It did not encompass a space of more than half a mile square, yet there were five parish churches within it, and one parish church and two others belonging to the Priory and the Maison Dieu without it. The parochial churches were, those of St. Martin le Grand, St. Nicholas, St. John, and St. Peter, all long since demolished, and those of St. Mary and St. James remaining; all which will be further mentioned below.

After Q. Elizabeth had thought it necessary to encourage this place, by bestowing on it, as a mark of her royal favour, a new charter of incorporation, in the 20th year of her reign, as above-mentioned, and had taken under her royal protection the repair and further improvements of the harbour, for which several acts passed during the course of her reign, the intercourse with foreigners, as well as trade and merchandize, greatly increased, as did the number of houses and inhabitants, especially in the next year of K. James I, when the waste beach being granted to the Trustees of the harbour, began to be built upon, and in a short progress of time was covered with dwellings and warehouses.

From this time, the Town of Dover has continued in a flourishing condition, insomuch, that it is at present exceeding wealthy and populous, containing near 10,000 inhabitants, among which are some, but yet not a great number of Dissenters, of different persuasions, who have their respective meeting-houses within

(s) Boys's History of Sandwich, p. 793.

(t) Mr. Boys, in his History of Sandwich, thus describes this seal:—The Corporation seal is a large round seal of brass, and was made in 1305. On one side is an antique vessel, with a bowsprit and a mast, with a pennon of three tails; the sail furled; a forecastle, poop, and roundtop, all embattled; the steersman at the helm; two men on the forecastle blowing trumpets, and another climbing up the shrouds, and two men below forward at a rope; a flag at the stern, charged with the Ports arms—Inscription: *Sigillum Commune baronum de Dovorria*. On the reverse, is St. Martin on horseback passing through the gate of Amiens, and dividing his cloak with his sword, to cover a person naked to the waist, and leaning on a crutch. The whole within

an orle of lions passant guardant, in separate compartments respecting one another.

The old seal of Mayoralty is silver, and represents the same legend of St. Martin within a quarterfoil, with 4 demi ships conjoined with 4 demi lions in orle. *Sigillum Maiorats ports Davorr*. The seal of Mayoralty, in present use, is of steel, and of elegant workmanship; it represents the legend of St. Martin, and has nearly the same inscription.

The Arms of the Corporation of Dover are—Sable, a cross argent between 4 leopard's faces or; being the same arms as those of the Priory of Dover.

(u) Among the Tower Records are two patents: 1ma, anno 18, and pat. 2da, anno 19 Edw. II. *Muragium pro Villa Davorr*.

(v) See Kilburne. p. 83.

this

this town; viz. *the Quakers*, and *Baptists*, and *two different persuasions of Methodists* (w). The town extends from the foot of the *Castle-bill* in a half circle *south-westward* along the foot of the opposite cliffs, and so on beyond the harbour. There are several good principal streets in it, which, with the rest of the town, were greatly improved, by an act, which passed in the year 1778, *for the new paving, watching, lighting, and otherwise improving it*. The two former parts of the act have been put in execution; but the latter, of *lighting it*, the Commissioners have not ventured to attempt, so numerous are the contraband traders here, whose success is chiefly owing to the darkness of the night; and at this time there is not a single light in the night throughout the whole Town of *Dover*. There are a number of handsome modern-built houses in the several different parts of the town, mostly built from fortunes chiefly acquired by traffic and merchandize.

At the entrance of the town from *London*, in *Biggin-street*, near the place where *the ancient gate of that name* stood, are the remains of *the Hospital of the Maison Dieu*, now made use of as *the King's Victualling Office*, and adjoining to it is *the Agent's house*; opposite to which, at a small distance from the street, are the ruins of *the Priory*. Further on, at the end of this street, is *St. Mary's church*, and a little beyond it a square, on the *west* side of which are the ruins of *St. Martin's le Grand church*. In the midst of it is *the Court-hall*, built in 1623, underneath which *the Market* is held on every *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; and in this square there is a *large Fair*, formerly held yearly on *Nov. 11*, being *St. Martin's Day*, the tutelar saint of this place, but now, by the alteration of the style, on *Nov. 22*, which continues for three market-days; besides which there is *another Fair* held near the town, where there was once a chapel,

(w) In 1572, there was a *Dutch church* in this town.—*James Ginion*, of *Dover*, grocer, by will proved 1704, gave 10l. *in trust*, to be put out at interest, the benefit thereof to be paid towards the entertainment, diet, and horse-meat, of friends, called *Quakers*, who should from time to time come and preach the truth among the congregation of friends living at *Dover*.

David Simpson, of *Dover*, mariner, by will proved in 1723, gave to *the Protestant Dissenters*, then meeting at *Dover*, of which he was an elder, 100l. to be paid to trustees, to be by them put out at interest, or laid out in the purchase of lands and tenements; the profits or interest thereof to be distributed to the *Minister*, or *Ministers* of the said congregation, or to the poor members of the same.

(x) By a statute, made anno 4 Edw. III, it was enacted, that, as formerly a man with his horse used to pay only two shillings, for his passage from *Dover*, and a man on foot only sixpence;—in the *Port of Dover* the passengers should pay no more than was usual, and that the Keeper of *Dover Castle* should have notice of this, and put the law in execu-

tion at his peril; and if he should find any one who infringed the law, he should be punished at the suit of any one who would make complaint. A law, says *Burrington*, in his *Observations on the Antient Statutes*, which deserves much to be put in execution, though it had escaped most Lawyers, he believed, both from its antiquity and from its not being translated; and he particularly doubts, whether *the Keeper of Dover Castle* knew any thing of such a regulation, though the observance of it is so strongly enjoined to him, and that by *an Act of Parliament*, which still continues *unrepealed*.

dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, on the day of that saint, being *August 24*, yearly.

At no great distance, *eastward*, from the above square, two narrow streets intervening, is a square platform, on which are mounted three guns, called from hence *the Three-gun Battery*, pointing over the beach towards *the bay*. Hence to the left leads to *St. James's church*, being the high road to *Dover Castle*, and so on to *the Town of Deal*. And to the right, through *Snargate-street*, leads to the *Harbour* and *Pier*; close to which are situated the *Custom-house*, the public inns, the Agents offices, the two banking-houses, and the warehouses and magazines for merchandize; all which being centered near together here, causes a perpetual bustle and hurry of business, and a crowd, especially of sea-faring people, as well of *English* as of other nations.

Here, whatever relates to the shipping, or their cargoes, and refitting them, is transacted; here the packets and passage-boats lie (x); and every one embarks and lands—so that here all the wealth and business of the town seems concentrated.

There are three forts; one at the *south-west* end on the height, called *Arckcliff-fort*; another called *Lord North's battery*, at the *south-west* end of the *Rope-walk*; and the other at the *east* end, under the *Castle cliff* (y). The *first* and *last*, under the command of a Captain, Lieutenant, &c. were repaired in the late reign of *K. George II*; and *the other* was built whilst *Lord North* was *Constable* and *Warden*, and called after his name.

Here are in this town, *Establishments of the Offices of Ordnance, Customs, Excise, Victualling, and Post-office*. A *Court of Requests* is established in it, by an act passed in the year 1784, anno 24 *George III*, for the recovery of small debts in this town, and in several of the adjacent parishes mentioned in it.

(y) Underneath this cliff, near the upper end of the *Rope-walk*, was cut and hollowed out, in the year 1735, a range of wine-vaults, which extend inward, from the entrance, 189 feet within the cliff, in a direct line to which, if the parts that branch off are added, they make 366 feet; they are 14 feet wide, and vary in height from 8 to 16 feet. These vaults are well worth the observations of the curious.

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

The TOWN of DOVER is placed in a most beautiful and romantic situation; for the most part at the foot of the high chalk cliffs, which hang tremendously over the roofs of the houses close underneath them. The air is exceedingly healthy; on which account, and for the benefit of sea-bathing, there being a fine open bold beach all along this shore, numbers of families resort hither during the summer season. Whoever visits this place cannot fail to receive a still further pleasure, from the views of the high and stupendous white cliffs along the shore, and the grandeur of the neighbouring hills; of the azure sea, with the moving prospect on it, bounded by the variegated *Bologne hills*, on the coast of France; and from the continued novelty afforded, in the time of peace, by the packets and passage-boats to and from France, almost every hour, filled with passengers of every rank and country.

In this town, the Lord Warden holds a Court of Lode Manage, called, by some, the Trinity-House, to which there is a Clerk and Sergeant belonging, at which are chosen and appointed a certain number of skilful and sufficient Pilots (z), for the safe direction and guidance of ships into ports, and up the rivers Thames and Medway. Their number consists of 50, out of which number the Master of the Court is chosen, whose authority extends over those of Deal, Ramsgate and Margate in the Isle of Thanet; in conjunction with the Wardens of the respective places in which they are stationed (a); and for the regulation of this necessary and valuable body of men, the legislature has passed a law, under which they are at present governed.

The CINQUE PORTS, as well as their two ancient Towns of Rye and Winchelsea, have each of them the privilege of returning Members, usually styled Barons, to Parliament. The first returns that are mentioned for any of them, are in the 42d year of K. Edward III.

The following is A LIST of such returns as are to be found of the Barons returned to Parliament for the Town and Port of Dover.

In the time of K. EDWARD III.

<i>Years of the reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
42d. Parliament at Westminster.	Nicholas atte Halle, Simon Manning.
45th. Council at Winchester.	Simon Monyng,
46th. Parliament at Westminster.	Thomas Atte Halle, Walter Ellis.

(z) These Pilots are divided into two classes, called the Upper and Lower Book; the former consists of a Master and 24 others, and the lower book of 25.

<i>Years of the reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
47th. At Westminster.	Thomas Atte Halle, John Strete.
50th. At Westminster.	Simon Colerd, John Ellis.

In the time of K. RICHARD II.

1st. At Westminster.	Walter Ellis, John Spicer.
2d. At Gloucester.	John Atte Halle, John Monyng.
6th. At Westminster.	John Atte Halle, Walter Ellis.
7th. At Westminster.	Walter Ellis, John Strete.
7th. At New Sarum.	John Strete, John Hammond.
9th. At Westminster.	John Strete, John Gyles.
10th. At Westminster.	John Atte Halle, John Gyles.
12th. At Cambridge.	John Monyng, John Gyles.
13th. At Westminster.	John Gyles, John Monyng.
15th. At Westminster.	John Gyles, John Strete.
18th. At Westminster.	John Strete, John Gyles.
20th. At Westminster.	John Manning, Nicholas Spycer.

In the time of K. HENRY IV.

1st. At Westminster.	John Gyles, John Evebrook.
3d. At Westminster.	John Strete, Thomas Gyles.
8th. At Gloucester.	Henry Merley, John Alkham.
11th. At Westminster.	Peter Read, Nicholas Spycer.

In the time of K. HENRY V.

1st. At Westminster.	John Barton, John Manning.
2d. At Westminster.	Walter Stratton, John Barton.
5th. At Westminster.	Thomas Crowche, John Braban.
7th. At Gloucester.	Thomas Gyles, Henry Merley.
8th. At Westminster.	Thomas Crowche, Thomas Arnold.
9th. At Westminster.	William Stratton, John Braban.

(a) In the 3d year of K. George I. the Pilots obtained an act of parliament, by which it was settled, that there should be 50 Pilots at Dover, and as many at Deal, and 20 in Thanet.

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

In the time of K. HENRY VI.

<i>Years of the reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
1st. At Westminster.	John Braban, William Hammond.
3d. At Westmin.	Elias Crowche, John Barton.
4th. At Leicester.	John Bingeley, Thomas Frakelyn.
6th. At Westmin.	Walter Stratton, Gilbert German.
7th. At Westmin.	Thomas Crowche, Thomas Combe.
8th. At Westmin.	The same
9th. At Westmin.	John Braban, William Brewis.
11th. At Westmin.	John Bingley, Thomas Frankland.
14th. At Westmin.	John Petry, John Braban.
15th. At Cambr.	William Brewis, Nathaniel Nesham.
17th. At Westmin.	William Brewis, Walter Nesham.
18th. At ----	Thomas Brown, <i>esq</i> ; John Ward (<i>b</i>).
20th. At London.	John Ward, Ralph Toke.
21st. At Gloucester.	The same.
22d. At -----	Richard Nedham, Morgan Meredith (<i>c</i>).
25th. At Cambr.	Richard Nedham, John Toke.
27th. At Westmin.	Stephen Slegge, John Toke (<i>d</i>).
28th. At Westmin.	Ralph Toke, Richard Grygge.
29th. At Westmin.	Thomas Goare, Richard Grygge.
31st. At Reading.	Thomas Doyly, John Toke.

In the time of K. EDWARD IV. (*e*)

12th. At Westmin.	Thomas Hextall, William Milton.
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(*b*) Boys's History of Sandwich, p. 793.

(*c*) Ibid. In K. Henry VI.'s reign, there was an agreement made between the Mayor and Jurats of Dover and the Mayor and Jurats of Faversham, that in consideration of 40s. a year to be paid by Faversham, the Mayor and Jurats of the latter should make a return of a Member to serve in parliament for Dover, once in three or four years.

(*d*) He seems to be the same person who was of Wouldham in this county, and Sheriff of it the same year.

(*e*) The returns for the five Cinque Ports are all lost, from the 31st year of K. Henry VI. to the first year of Q. Mary, except the 12th year of K. Edward. They are all returned in the same schedule. See Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

In the time of Q. MARY.

<i>Years of the reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
1st. At Westminster.	Joseph Beverley, John Webbe.
1st. At Oxford.	John Wills (<i>f</i>), Thomas Culley.

In the time of K. PHILIP and Q. MARY.

1st & 2d Parliam.	The roll is torn (<i>g</i>).
2d & 3d. At Westminster.	Thomas Warren, Sir Edmund Rouse, <i>knt</i> .
4th and 5th. At Westminster.	Joseph Beverley, John Cheyne, <i>gent</i> .

In the time of Q. ELIZABETH.

1st. At Westmin.	Thomas Warren, John Robins.
5th. At Westmin.	John Robins, Thomas Warren.
13th. At Westmin.	Thomas Andrews, <i>esq</i> ; John Pinchney, <i>esq</i> ;
14th. At Westmin.	Tho. Andrews, <i>esq</i> . Mayor, Thomas Warren, <i>gent</i> .
27th. At Westmin.	Richard Barry, <i>esq</i> ; John More, <i>gent</i> .
28th. At Westmin.	John More, <i>gent</i> . Richard Barry, <i>esq</i> ;
31st. At Westmin.	Thomas Fane, <i>esq</i> ; Edw. Stephens, <i>esq</i> ; Mayor.
35th. At Westmin.	Thomas Fane, <i>esq</i> ; Tho. Elliwood, <i>esq</i> ; Mayor.
39th. At Westmin.	Thomas Fane, <i>esq</i> ; Wm Lennard, <i>esq</i> ; Mayor.
43d. At Westmin.	George Fane, <i>esq</i> ; George Newman, LL. B.

In the time of K. JAMES I.

1st. At Westmin.	Sir Thomas Waller, <i>knt</i> . (<i>b</i>) George Bing, <i>gent</i> .
12th. At Westmin.	Thomas Elwood, <i>sen</i> . (<i>i</i>) George Bing, <i>gent</i> .
18th. At Westmin.	Sir H. Manwaring, <i>knt</i> . (<i>k</i>) Sir Richard Young, <i>knt</i> .
21st. At Westmin.	Sir Edward Cecil, <i>knt</i> . Sir Richard Young, <i>knt</i> . (<i>l</i>)

In the time of K. CHARLES I.

1st. At Westmin.	Sir John Hippeley, <i>knt</i> . (<i>ll</i>) Sir William Beecher, <i>knt</i> .
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(*f*) John Webbe, in Willis's Notitia, p. 38.

(*g*) Edward Rouse, *knt*. John Webbe. Ibid. p. 46.

(*b*) He was Lieutenant of Dover Castle.

(*i*) In the will of Thomas Elliwood his son, proved in 1612, mention is made of 43s. 4d. due to his father from the Corporation of Dover, for his livery, being Burgefs for the Corporation to the High Court of Parliament, and then unpaid.

(*k*) He was Lieutenant of Dover Castle.

(*ll*) Journals of House of Commons, anno 1623. Report touching the election—resolved, that the Freemen and free Burgefses, inhabitants of Dover, ought to have voice in the election—Election declared void—New writ ordered.

(*ll*) He was Lieutenant of Dover Castle.

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

<i>Years of the reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
1st. At Westmin.	Sir John Hippeley, <i>knt.</i> John Pringle, <i>gent.</i>
3d. At Westmin.	Sir John Hippeley, <i>knt.</i> Edward Nicholas, <i>esq;</i>
15th. At Westmin.	Sir Edward Boys, <i>knt.</i> (m) Sir Peter Heyman, <i>knt.</i> (n)
16th. At Westmin.	Sir Edward Boys, <i>knt.</i> (o) Benjamin Weston, <i>esq;</i>

In the time of K. CHARLES II. (p)

12th. At Westmin.	Edward Montague (q), 1660. Arnold Braems, <i>esqrs.</i>
13th. At Westmin.	Sir Fr. Vincent, <i>kt. & bt.</i> (qq) 1661. George Montague, <i>esq;</i>
31st. At Westmin.	William Stokes, 1678. Thomas Papillon, <i>esqrs.</i> (r)
31st. At Westmin.	The same. 1679.
32d. At Oxford.	The same. 1681.

In the time of K. JAMES II.

1st. At Westmin.	Arthur Herbert, 1685. William Chapman, <i>esqrs.</i>
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In the time of K. WILLIAM and Q. MARY.

1st. At Westmin.	Sir Basil Dixwell, <i>bart.</i> 1688. Thomas Papillon, <i>esq;</i>
2d. At Westmin.	Thomas Papillon, 1690. James Chadwick, <i>esqrs.</i>

In the time of K. WILLIAM III.

7th. At Westmin.	Sir Basil Dixwell, <i>bart.</i> (rr) 1695. James Chadwick, <i>esq;</i> (s)
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(m) And Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*.

(n) Journals of House of Commons, vol. ii. 1640, new writ of election in the room of *sr Peter Heyman*, deceased.

(o) Ibid. vol. iv. 1646, new writ in the room of *sr Edward Boys*, deceased.

(p) A Parliament at *Westminster*, anno 1659, consisting of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeses, and Barons of the Cinque Ports, of the Commonwealth of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, on Jan. 27 that year, and continued till Oct. 13, at which time being interrupted fitting, they assembled again on Dec. 26, and fate till March 16 following, when they passed a vote, not only for dissolving themselves, but the last Parliament, called Nov. 3, 1640, by royal authority; and summoning a new Parliament to meet on April 25, 1660, which on their session called back the King, and restored the Constitution in Church and State. In which Parliament of Jan. 27, 1659, there fate, as *Barons for the Town and Port of Dover*, *Thomas Kelsey* (who was also Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*) and *John Dixwell, esqrs.*

(q) Journals of House, 1661, vol. viii. New writ in the room of *Edward Montague*, now *Earl of Sandwich*, called to the House of Peers.

(qq) He was Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*.

(r) *John Strode, esq;* (who was also Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*) was likewise returned, but the two former were declared the fitting Members. Ibid. Journals, 1673, vol. ix, New writ in the room of *Edward, Lord Hinchinbroske*,

<i>Years of the reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
10th. At Westmin.	Sir Basil Dixwell, <i>bart.</i> 1698. Matthew Aylmer, <i>esq;</i>
12th. At Westmin.	Rt. Hon. <i>sr</i> C. Hedges, <i>knt.</i> 1700. Matthew Aylmer, <i>esq;</i>
13th. At Westmin.	Matthew Aylmer, 1701. Philip Papillon, <i>esqrs.</i>

In the time of Q. ANNE.

1st. At Westmin.	The same. 1702.
4th. At Westmin.	The same. 1705.
7th. At Westmin.	The same. (t) 1708.
9th. At Westmin.	The same. 1710.
12th. At Westmin.	Philip Papillon, <i>esq;</i> 1713. Sir William Hardres, <i>bart.</i>

In the time of K. GEORGE I.

1st. At Westmin.	Admiral Matth. Aylmer, (u) 1714. Philip Papillon, <i>esq;</i> (v)
7th. At Westmin.	Hon. George Berkeley (w), 1722. Henry Furnese, <i>esq;</i>

In the time of K. GEORGE II.

1st. At Westmin.	The same. 1727.
7th. At Westmin.	David Papillon, 1734. Thomas Revell, <i>esqrs.</i>
14th. At Westmin.	Lord George Sackville, 1741. Thomas Revell, <i>esq;</i>

called up to the House of Peers. *Petition of Thomas Papillon, of London, merchant, and of the Inmates, Common Council, and Freemen;—referred—report made—resolved, that Mr. Thomas Papillon is well-elected Member for this Town and Port.—Complaint being made of pressing Pilots and seamen to prevent their votes—to be considered—but no resolution thereupon.* 1679, vol. ix. *Petition of John Strode—referred—report—resolved, that William Stokes and Thomas Papillon, esqrs. are duly elected.*

(rr) He was Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*.

(s) On his death, in 1697, *Matthew Aylmer, esq;* was chosen in his room. Journals, vol. xii.

(t) Journals, vol. xvi. Anno 1709, new writ in the room of *Matthew Aylmer, esq;* appointed *Admiral*.

(u) He vacated his seat on being made a *Lord of the Admiralty* in 1717, and again the same year on being made *Master of Greenwich Hospital* for life; a new writ on April 26 that year, and he was rechosen. He died in 1720, and a new writ ordered Dec. 8. Journals, vol. xviii, xix.

(v) He vacated his seat on being made *Receiver of the Stamp-Duties*; new writ ordered the same as above. Journals, vol. xix.

(w) In 1723 he vacated his seat on accepting the *Master-ship of St. Catherine's Hospital*, and was re-elected. Journals vol. xx.

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

Years of the reign, &c. *Names of the Barons in Parliament.*

21st. At Westmin.	1747.	The same. (x)
28th. At Westmin.	1754.	Lord George Sackville, William Cayley, <i>esq</i> ; (y)
In the time of K. GEORGE III.		
1st. At Westmin.	1761.	Sir Joseph Yorke, K. B. Edw. Simpson, LL. D. (z)
7th. At Westmin.	1768.	Sir Joseph Yorke, K. B. Marquis of Lorn (a).
14th. At Westmin.	1774.	John Henniker, John Trevanion, <i>esqrs</i> .
20th. At Westmin.	1780.	The same.
24th. At Westmin.	1784.	Robert Preston, <i>esq</i> ; Hon. James Luttrell (b).
30th. At Westmin.	1790.	Charles Small Pybus (c), John Trevanion, <i>esqrs</i> .
36th. At Westmin.	1796.	Charles Small Pybus (d), John Trevanion, <i>esqrs</i> .

By a vote of the House of Commons on March 24, 1623, it was resolved, that the Freemen and free Burgeses, inhabitants of Dover, ought to have voice in the election of their barons to serve in parliament: and by another vote passed on March 12, 1770, it was resolved, that the non-inhabitant Freemen, as well as the inhabitant Freemen and free Burgeses had voice in the election of their barons to serve in parliament (e).

There are at present 470 non-resident and 1000

(x) *Thomas Revell* died Jan. 26, 1751, and *William Cayley, esq*; was chosen in his room. Journals, vol. xxvi.

(y) On *William Cayley's* accepting the office of a Commissioner of the Excise in 1755, *Peter Burrell, esq*; was chosen in his room. Journals, vol. xxvii. And on his death in 1756, *Hugh Valence Jones, esq*; was chosen in his room, who in 1759 vacated his seat, by accepting the office of a Commissioner of the Revenue, in Ireland; and *Edward Simpson, LL. D.* was chosen in his room. Journals, vol. xxviii.

(z) He was afterwards knighted; was Dean of the Arches, and Master of Trinity Hall in Cambridge. He died on May 20, 1765. Journals, vol. xxx.

(a) Journals, vol. xxxi. 1766, new writ in the room of the Right Honourable *John Campbell*, commonly called *Marquis of Lorn*, now *Lord Sundridge, Baron Sundridge*, of *Combe-Bank* in the co. of *Kent*, called up to the House of Peers; on which the Right Honourable *George Buffs Villiers*, now *Earl of Jersey*, was chosen in his room, who being in 1770 called up to the House of Peers, a new writ was ordered in his room. Journals, vol. xxxii. And in Jan. 1770, *sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart.* was chosen in his room, when there voted—in-dwellers 667—out-dwellers 262—total 929. *John Trevanion, esq*; the losing Candidate having a majority of the Resident Freemen, petitioned the House upon the ground that Non resident Freemen had no right to vote; but the Committee of Privileges and Elections decided against the petitioner; and resolved, that the non-inhabitant Freemen, as well as the inhabitant Freemen and free Burgeses, had voice in the election of their Barons to serve in parliament; and that *sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart.* was duly elected. Journals, vol. xxxii. p. 780. He died

resident Freemen and free Burgeses of this Town and Port.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

OF the several remarkable occurrences which have happened in this place, many of them have been already mentioned above. Being the usual place of passage to and from the Continent, it was of course the continued resort of royal and illustrious personages. When the monarchs of this realm came hither, they and their several great officers of state lodged separately, in the Castle, the Priory, and the Maison Dieu, as appears by their instruments and writs, dated from each of them respectively.

In *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. i, p. 234, is a convention, made at Dover, between K. Henry II. and Henry his son, on the one part, and *Theodore, Earl of Flanders*, and his son, on the other part; being the 9th year of K. Henry II, anno 1163. K. Edward II, in his first year, staid several days at Dover before he embarked here for foreign parts, when he lodged at the Priory of St. Martin; and *John de Langton, Bishop of Cbichester*, his Chancellor, at the Maison Dieu. And the same King and his Queen, on their return from *Bologne*, where they had been married, landed again at Dover, within a month afterward, and both lodged in the Castle, and the above-mentioned Chancellor at his apartments in the Maison Dieu aforesaid. And the same King, with his Queen, attended by many Nobles and others, travelling towards France, embarked

in 1773; and a new writ was ordered. Journals, vol. xxxiv. When *Thomas Barrett, esq*; was chosen in his room.

(b) On his death a new writ issued Jan. 5, 1789, and *John Trevanion, esq*; was chosen in his room.

(c) A new writ issued June 10, 1791, on his succeeding the Lord Viscount *Belgrave*, as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and on the 17th following he was re-elected.

(d) Another new writ issued July 19, 1797, on his succeeding the *Earl of Mornington* as one of the Lords of the Treasury, and he was again elected on the 27th following. He bears—*Paly of six, or and gules, a bend waire*; with a crescent for difference, as the second son of the late *John Pybus, esq*; of *Cbeam* in the county of *Surrey*, by *Martha*, daughter and coheir of *Charles Small, esq*; of *Lewisbam* in this county.

(e) Freedom is acquired here by birth, marriage, servitude, purchase, and by holding a freehold estate within the town, of 7l. 10s. a year; but the annual value required for this purpose has varied at different periods, and depends upon the existing Bye-laws of the Corporation. The Franchise however, if by marriage, is lost by the death of the wife; or if by tenure, ceases by alienation of the freehold. Of late years the number of Freemen and free Burgeses has considerably increased. At *sir Thomas Hales's* election in 1770, the votes amounted to 929. Since that time, a large body of Revenue Officers have been disqualified by the act of 22 Geo. III. c. 41; notwithstanding which, the votes received upon the poll in 1790, were still more numerous than upon any former occasion; being for *Pybus* 701, *Trevanion* 550, *Henniker* 505, *Buntinck* 307. Total number of voters 1063.

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here at sun-rise, at the *Eve of the Ascension*, in his 6th year; and he embarked here likewise at several other times (*ee*). K. Edward III. embarked here several times, as may be seen in *Rymer's Fœdera*. In the 6th year of K. Richard II, anno 1382, *Anne*, sister of *Winceflaus*, then *Emperor*, and daughter of the *Emperor Charles IV*, arrived here, and was received with great pomp, and was afterwards married to K. Rich. II, by *William Courtney*, *Archbishop of Canterbury*. In the 4th year of K. Henry V, anno 1416, the *Emperor Sigismund* landed here, in order to bring forward a peace between this kingdom and the *French*; but before he was suffered to set foot on shore, the *Duke of Gloucester* and other great Lords went into the sea, with their swords drawn, and declared, that if he came as *Emperor*, or to claim any authority, or otherwise, than as the King's friend and relation, they would not permit him to land; and this was done to assert the King's prerogative (*f*).

In the 12th year of K. Edw. IV, anno 1471, the *Bastard Falconbridge* landed here from *France*, with 300 men, which having increased to 2000, he marched with them towards *London*.

K. Henry VIII. was frequently here, in particular in his 6th year, anno 1514, he accompanied his beautiful sister, *Mary*, hither, where she embarked for *France*, to marry *Louis* the *French King*; and on May 26th in his 12th year, he came hither to meet the *Emperor Charles V*, who had that evening landed here, and went immediately to the *Castle*, where the *Emperor* was lodged, and next morning being *Whit Sunday*, they rode together with all their trains to *Canterbury*, where they feasted with great magnificence, till the *Tuesday*, when they departed again towards *Dover*. The King and *Emperor* keeping company together till they came to the *Downs*, where they parted, and the *Emperor* went to *Sandwich* to his fleet. The whole of which is minutely described by *Stow*, in his *Chronicle*, p. 506. After which, the King embarked here at *Dover*, on the last day of that month, with a great train of Nobles and others, (every preparation having been completed for the purpose) to meet the *French King*, *Francis I*, on the plain between *Guifnes* and *Ardres*, called, from the costly magnificence exhibited there, *Le Camp de Drap d'Or*. This embarkation was finely painted at *Cowdry*, the late *Lord Monta-*

(*ee*) *Rym. Fœd.* vol. iii, p. 50, 59, 416.

(*f*) *Hollinshed*, vol. ii, p. 556.

(*g*) See vol. ii. of this history, p. 429.

(*b*) On this occasion, both on his landing and return, he did *Mr. Feſtor* the honour of using his house, when he presented *Mr. Feſtor* with a gold box, set in *mosaic*, in a very curious manner, as a mark of his acknowledgment for the attention paid him.

(*i*) This fatal distemper was brought to *Dover* by a young

person, who had been in service in *London*. The parish-register in *St. Mary's* being at that time under the care of *Dr. Samuel Hind*, the Minister, seems to have been much neglected then, as to the entries of such as were then swept off by it; so that though there were great numbers in that parish, who died of the plague, yet only 212 are registered in the list of burials, between the first of April, 1665, and the 31st of March following. However, it should be observed, that during the time of the plague thus raging in

Dover, *cut's* feat, in *Suffex*, lately burnt down. An account of which is given in the *Archæologia*, vol. vi, p. 179; and a fine engraving of it was made at the expence of the society.

In the summer of the year 1573, *Q. Elizabeth* came here, and visited this *Castle* and *Town*, in her progress through this county; from hence she went to *Folkestone*, where she was met by the *Archbishop*, the *Lord Cobham*, and other knights and gentlemen; and having staid a fortnight at *Canterbury*, during which time she was sumptuously entertained by the *Archbishop*, she returned to her palace at *Greenwich* again (*g*).

K. Charles I. came to *Dover* on June 13, 1625, to meet the *Princess Henrietta of France*; and the same day went with her to his palace, the dissolved *Monastery of St. Augustine*, at *Canterbury*, where he consummated his marriage with her.

On Nov. 21, 1673, *James, Duke of York*, the King's brother, afterwards K. James II, came to *Dover*, where he married *Mary, Princess of Modena*, his second wife; and in 1677, the King was again here to meet *Q. Catherine*.

K. Charles II, at his restoration, landed at *Dover*, on Saturday, May 26, 1660, about one o'clock in the afternoon. His Majesty came on shore on the beach, at the *Pier*, with the *Dukes of York* and *Gloucester*, and afterwards many Noblemen and Gentlemen. The town had provided a canopy on the beach, where *Thomas Brome, esq;* Mayor, the Jurats, and their Minister, having a large bible with gold clasps embossed, paid their duty to the King, and presented the bible to him; after which the Minister, *Mr. John Reading*, made a speech on the occasion. Soon after which, the King and Royal Family set out for *Canterbury*; and the same year, the King made the Corporation a present of a very handsome mace, now made use of by them. On it is this inscription: *Carolus hic posuit vestigia prima Secundus 1660.*

Christian VII, the present King of *Denmark*, on his visiting *England* in 1768, landed here; and again embarked here on his return to his own country (*h*).

In the year 1665, this town felt the heavy misfortune of the plague's carrying off a number of its inhabitants, 900 at least dying of this dreadful pestilence; which, it is said, swept off in *London* upwards of 98,000 persons (*i*).

person, who had been in service in *London*. The parish-register in *St. Mary's* being at that time under the care of *Dr. Samuel Hind*, the Minister, seems to have been much neglected then, as to the entries of such as were then swept off by it; so that though there were great numbers in that parish, who died of the plague, yet only 212 are registered in the list of burials, between the first of April, 1665, and the 31st of March following. However, it should be observed, that during the time of the plague thus raging in

Dover,

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After this, a piece of land, worth then about 4*l.* *per annum*, was purchased by the *Mayor and Jurats*, on July 19, 1677, out of the monies and land, which had been given by well-disposed persons of *Dover* and other places adjacent, towards the relief of those poor sufferers by the plague here, in the year 1666 and the succeeding years; which land was to be as a stock, to be applied by the *Mayor and Jurats*, for the use of the poor of *St. Mary's* and *St. James's* parishes in *Dover*, should it ever happen that this town should be again visited by the like calamity.

LANDS IN DOVER, mentioned in ANTIENT RECORDS.

IN the survey of *Domesday*, under the general title of the possessions of the *Bishop of Baieux*, to whom the Conqueror, his half-brother, had granted *Dover*, is the following entry:

Hugo de Montfort ten in Doveve un Molin. qui reddit. 48 ferlingels de frumto & n ptn ulli Manerio.

Which is: *Hugo de Montfort holds in Doveve one mill, which pays 48 quarters of corn; and it does not belong to any manor.*

The hill, on the south-west side of this town, called *Bredenstone-hill*, on which the ruin of the ancient *Roman pharos*, or watch-tower, remains, as has been already noticed, is within the lordship of *Bredon*, within the liberty of this town, and was once belonging to the *Commandery of Swynfield* in this neighbourhood, belonging to the *Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem*.

The *Abbat of St. Augustine's* in *Canterbury*, antiently possessed two mills, and a *Prebend* in the church of *St. Martin* in *Dover*; but on a dispute between the *Abbat* and the *Archbishop*, in the reign of *K. Henry I.*, relating to a certain yearly payment due from the former to the latter. The *Pope* referred it to the *Bishop of Winchester*, to settle it, who decreed, that the *Abbat* should assign over to the *Archbishop* these

Dover, a piece of ground, on the side hill, fronting the *Pier Fort*, ever since called *the Graves*, was consecrated, where numbers were buried; and as this ground lies within the parish of *Hougham*, there is no doubt but the Minister of *St. Mary's* parish did not, nor could he attend, neither could they be inserted in his register. The bodies of these unhappy sufferers were in general carried from the *Pier* in carts, some few in coffins, but most without.

(k) *Stev. Mon.* vol. i, p. 318.

(l) *Dugd. Mon.* vol. ii, p. 374.

(m) *Rot. Cart.* ejus an. N. 22.

(n) *Pat.* 7 Ed. II, m. 18. *Tan. Mon.* p. 214. *Richard I.*, in his first year, granted to the *Abbat and Convent of Boxley*, in perpetual alms, among other premises, *Decimas Sandicensis in Dorvor cum suo Masagio*; which gift was confirmed by *K. Henry III.*, in his 37th year, by *inspeximus*. *Dugd. Mon.* vol. i, p. 827.

two mills, then valued at 3*l.* and besides pay a yearly pension of 50*s.* out of the above *Prebend*, which the *Abbat* was obliged to comply with (k).

Archbishop Hubert, in *K. Richard I.*'s reign, confirmed to the *Priory of St. Gregory* in *Canterbury*, all the possessions of it, and among them the mill of *Dover*, called *Godmelne*, with the house of *Eufemia* in the same town (l).

K. Edward I., in his 13th year granted to *Edmund* his brother, and *Blanch, Queen of Navarre*, his wife, and to their heirs, a piece of land, with certain edifices in the ward, called *Balles-ward* (m).

The *Abbat and Convent of Boxley*, in the 7th year of *K. Edward II.*, possessed certain tenements and lands in *Dover* (n), which after the suppression of that monastery, were granted by *K. Henry VIII.*, in his 36th year, to *John Master*, of *East Langdon*, gent. (o)

After the suppression of *St. Gregory's Priory*, in *K. Henry VIII.*'s reign, the mill above-mentioned was granted, among the rest of the possessions of it, to the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, who in the 34th year of the same reign, granted it back again to the King, by the description of the scite of the water-mill, with its appurtenances, in *Dover*, late belonging to *St. Gregory's Priory* in *Canterbury* (p).

K. Edward VI., in his 7th year, demised to *William Sanders*, gent. all that his mill-house, on which a mill was once situated in the *Bocherie Row* in *Dover*, late parcel of the possessions of the *Priory of Dover* (q).

NATURAL HISTORY.

IN August, 1780, there was shot on the cliff at *Dover*, that beautiful bird, called the *Hoopoe*, as there had been two more of the same sort in the neighbourhood of it some few years before. It is a bird but very seldom seen in *England* (r).

Of the SCARCE PLANTS, found in and near *Dover*, the following have been observed:

Fucoides purpureum eleganter plumosum (s).

(o) *Augtn. off. Inrolm.*

(p) *Augtn. off. Inrolm.* Confirmed by the *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury* next year.

(q) *Augtn. off. Inrolm.*

(r) This bird frequents the *European* woods on the Continent, and is very common in *Germany*; it sleeps during the winter, and is not seen till the spring. They never appear in these parts, except in the summer, and as soon as the young ones can fly, usually transmigrate to a warmer climate. Good drawings of this bird may be seen in the last volume of *Edwards's Gleanings*, *Willoughby's Ornithology*; in *Pennant's British Zoology*, vol. i, p. 257; and in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for May, and August, 1777; and other books of inferior note.

(s) *Raii Synopsis*, p. 38.

Atriplex

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Atriplex maritima scopariae folio, grass-leaved sea orach; found at Dover (t).

Daucus maritimus lucidus; found at Dover (u).

Brassica maritima arborea ceu procerior ramosa, perennial sea colewort or cabbage; found on Dover cliffs (v).

Artemisia marina, sea mugwort; found between Deal and Dover (w).

Brassica oleracea sivestris; found on the chalky cliffs at Dover (x).

Conserva pennata, feathered conserva; on the submarine rocks between Dover and Margate (y).

Conserva scoparia, broom conserva; found near the same (z).

Cucubulus viscosus, Dover campion; on the cliff at Dover (a).

Lychnis major noctiflora Dubrensis perennis, great night-flowering campion; found on Dover cliffs (b).

Juncus pilosus, common hairy wood rush, or grass; in the woods here (c).

Fucus plumosus, feathered fucus; on submarine rocks and stones here (d).

----- *crispus*, curled fucus.

----- *digitatus*, fingered fucus.

----- *fastigatus*, softled fucus.

----- *filum*, thread fucus.

----- *incurvus*, black fucus, or sea pine (e).

Critbnum marinum, rock samphire; on the cliffs here very plentifully (f).

Mercurialis famina, female mercury; all about Dover (g).

TITLES.

Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, Viscount Rochford, was by K. Charles I, by letters patent, March 8, in his 3d year, created Earl of Dover (h). He died in 1666, and his son John, Earl of Dover dying next year, without issue, the title became extinct.

(t) Raii ibid. p. 153.

(u) Ibid. p. 218.

(v) Ibid. p. 293. (w) Ibid. Indiculus Plant. dub.

(x) Gough's Camden, p. 251. (y) Ibid. p. 252.

(z) Ibid. (a) Ibid.

(b) Found by Mr. Newton, who affirmed it to be specifically different from the *L. sylvestris alba* of Clusii; and so it may, though the description of *Clusii* agrees in most particulars to this. See Gibson's Camden, p. 263.

(c) Gough's Camden, p. 253.

(d) Ibid. p. 252.

(e) Ibid.

(f) This is gathered here, mid-way down the cliffs, from a great height above; those, who follow this dreadful trade, being let down from the top, by ropes, in a basket for the purpose. This samphire, being a very fine flavoured sort, great quantity of it is pickled, and afterwards barrelled and sent up to London, and other places, as a great luxury for the tables of the opulent.

(g) Marriott's Pinax, p. 77.

(h) Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 398.

(i) He was buried in the Priory of the Carmelites, at Bruges in Flanders.

Henry Fermyn, esq; second son of Thomas Fermyn, esq; elder brother of Henry Fermyn, Earl of St. Alban's, was by K. James II, by letters patent, on May 13th, in his 2d year, created Baron of Dover, but he dying without issue, on April 6, 1708, the title became extinct (i).

James Douglas, Earl of Queensbury, &c. in the kingdom of Scotland, was by Q. Anne, by letters patent, in her 7th year, viz. May 26, 1708, created Duke of Dover, with other inferior English honours. He died in 1711, having married Mary, daughter of Lord Clifford, eldest son of Richard, Earl of Burlington, by whom he had several sons and daughters (k). He was succeeded in titles by his second but eldest surviving son Charles, who had been created, in 1707, Earl of Solway, &c. in Scotland, which Charles, Duke of Queensbury, married Catherine, daughter of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest, Henry, Earl of Drumlanrig, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hope, Earl of Hopeton, but died in 1754, without issue, and Charles, Earl of Drumlanrig, the youngest, died unmarried in 1756. The Duke survived them both, and dying in 1778, without issue, this title of Duke of Dover, with his other English titles, became extinct (l).

But the greatest honour to this town, was the birth of that eminent and illustrious statesman, the Lord Chancellor Philip York, Earl of Hardwick, who was born at Dover, of ancestors who had been settled here for many generations (m); his father, Mr. Philip York, of Dover, being bred to the profession of the law, died suddenly there in 1721, possessed of property in Dover, and other adjacent parishes (n). The Earl was Recorder of Dover, which office he condescended to keep till his death in 1764 (o), when he was succeeded in it by his second son, the Honourable Charles York, afterwards, in 1770, made

(k) He bore for his arms—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, argent, a human heart gules, imperially crowned proper; on a chief azure, 3 mullets of the 1st; for Douglas. 2d and 3d, azure, a bend, between 6 cross crosslets fitchés, or; for Marr. All within a bordure of the last, charged with the double tressure of Scotland, which tressure was added by K. Charles II, when he honoured the family with the Marquisate of Queensbury. Supporters, two Pegasus's argent; their wings, manes, and hoofs, or.

(l) He was succeeded in all his Scotch honours by James Douglas, Earl of March, descended from William, created Earl of March, second son of William, first Duke of Queensbury, the great-grandfather of the present James, Duke of Queensbury above-mentioned.

(m) There are several of their wills in the Pretog. office, Canterbury.

(n) He lies in St. James's church in this town, of which he was Town-clerk; as does Simon Yorke his father, who died in 1682.

(o) His life is in Biog. Brit. vol. vii, append. p. 252.

Lord

Lord Chancellor, and created Baron Morden, who died suddenly before his patent was completed; and his third son, the Right Honourable sir Joseph York, K. B. General in the Army, Ambassador extraordinary at the Hague, and a Privy Counsellor, was, from respect to his father, for two successive Parliaments chosen one of the Barons in Parliament for this Town and Port.

On Sept. 19, 1788, he was, by letters patent, created Lord Dover, Baron of Dover, in the co. of Kent. He died on Dec. 2, 1792, in the 69th year of his age, without issue, so that this title became extinct (p). He married, in 1783, the Baroness Dowager de Boetzelier, of Holland, who survived him, but died in 1793.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

THE Honour of Peverel, alias De Dover, was so called from Jeffery de Peverel, who was one of those Captains associated with John de Fiennes, for the defence of Dover Castle; and had certain lands given to him on that account, which together made up the above barony, which was likewise called De Dover, from its tenure to this Castle. The eminent family of De Dover flourished at Chilham, from the time of the conquest to the reign of K. Henry III; they were descended from Fulbert, who held the manor of Chilham of the Bishop of Baieux, at the time of the survey of Domesday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, which manor he afterwards held of the Castle of Dover, on the new arrangement for the defence of it; on which account he took the name of De Dover, which was continued by his several descendants down to Richard de Dover, who died anno 16 Hen. III (q).

In the Heraldic Visitation of the co. of Kent, taken anno 1619, is the pedigree of William Hart, of Dover, living that year, the son of Ralph Hart, of Bristol.

Of the family of Warde, descended from Philip Warde, of Dover, in the reign of K. Henry VII, whose grandson John was Bailiff here in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, and left a son William, Mayor of Dover in 1613, and Lieutenant of Dover Castle. They bore for their arms—Vairy, argent and sable; which arms were granted by Lee, clark.

(p) He bore for his arms, as they are entered in the College of Arms, the coat of York, being—Argent, on a saltier azure, a bezant. For his supporters; on the dexter—A lion rampant guardant or, gorged with a collar gules; charged with a bezant, between two mullets argent. On the sinister—A stag proper, attired or, gorged with a collar gules; charged with a bezant, between two mullets argent. For his crest—A lion's head erased proper, gorged with a collar gules, charged with a bezant. Motto—Nec cupias nec metuas.

The whole being the same as were borne by his father, except the addition of the mullets.

Of Edward Kempe, of Dover, son and heir of Edward Kempe, Mayor of Dover. His arms—Gules, a fess, between 3 wheatheaves or, within a bordure engrailed, of the field; granted by Segar, clark. in 1615.

Of Hannington, of Dover, esq; who left by Battell his wife, daughter of John Monins, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, three sons; Francis, of Sturry, gent. William, of Dover, and Monins, of Dover, gent. They bore for their arms—Argent, on a chevron engrailed, 3 trefoils slipt ermine; between 3 demi lions rampant erased, vert.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF DOVER.

It had been usual, before the Norman conquest, for the Archbishops of Canterbury to appoint a Suffragan Bishop, or Chorepiscopus, as a co-adjutor and assistant to them, who should be continually resident in his diocese, and should perform in all things the offices of a Bishop in the Archbishops' absence, who for the most part attended the King's court. These Bishops usually bore the titles of foreign bishoprics, which were merely nominal. Some writers, indeed, affirm, that the church of St. Martin, near Canterbury, gave title to one of these sort of Bishops for the space of near 400 years; but what renders this almost incredible is, that there is no mention of any such, in any history whatever, till near the time of the Norman conquest, and then of only two, Eadfin and Godwin, who are both styled Bishops of St. Martin's. The former is mentioned as such, from the year 1032 to 1038; the latter seems to have been constituted Bishop of that see in 1052, by Archbishop Robert, and died in the year 1061, according to the Saxon Chronicle. Upon his death there was no other appointed to Lanfranc's time, which was about nine years, who refused to appoint another Bishop of that see, and there was no Bishop afterwards of it (r); notwithstanding which, it appears in future times the several Archbishops appointed Suffragans, with foreign titles, down to Archbishop Warham, in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, when John Thornton, Prior of St. Martin's in Dover, seems to have been made Suffragan to Archbishop Warham, by the title of Episcopus Sirmensis in 1508, as was Thomas Wellys, Prior of

(q) See vol. iii. of this history, p. 127.

(r) Battely's Somner, p. 150; part ii, p. 131. Angl. Sacr. vol. i, p. 390, 798. John was appointed Suffragan to Archbishop Edmund, in 1240. Ibid. p. 349. Richard Martin, styling himself Bishop of the universal church, was Suffragan to Archbishop Morton, and died in 1502. Ibid. p. 64, 790. Strype's Cranmer, p. 37. He was likewise Rector of Ickham, and Vicar of Lid. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 517. John Bell, Episcopus Morymenensis, was Suffragan to Archbishop Dean, in 1501.

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St. Gregory's in *Canterbury*, in 1515, by that of *Episcopus Sidoniensis*. But an act of parliament passing in the 26th year of K. Henry VIII, anno 1534, chap. xiv, for abrogating these foreign titles of *Bishops*, and enacting that they should in future take them from particular towns in this kingdom therein mentioned, one of which was *Dover*; the *Suffragans* to the *Archbishops* of *Canterbury* were in future styled *Bishops Suffragan of Dover*. The first of them was,

Richard Yngworth, *Prior of Langley Regis*, being consecrated *Bishop of Dover*, in 1537 (s).

Richard Thornden, alias *Stede*, succeeded in 1539, and died in the last year of Q. Mary, anno 1558 (t).

When Q. Mary came to the crown, the above act of parliament of the 26th year of K. Henry VIII. was repealed, and then the *Suffragan Bishops* assumed foreign titles again; and on the death of *Richard*, *Bishop of Dover*, above-mentioned,

Thomas Chetham was consecrated, by the title of *Episcopus Sidoniensis*, and was *Suffragan* to *Archbishop Pole*, in the last year of Q. Mary's reign (u).

In Q. Elizabeth's reign, the last-mentioned act was repealed, and the former one of K. Henry VIII. was revived; and then

Richard Rogers, S. T. P. *Archdeacon of St. Asaph*, was in the 12th year of Q. Elizabeth, anno 1569, consecrated *Bishop of Dover*, and was *Suffragan* to *Archbishops Parker*, *Grindal*, and *Whitgift*, successively. He was afterwards *Dean of Canterbury*, and dying on May 19, 1597, was buried in his own cathedral, being the last *Bishop Suffragan of Dover*.

(s) In 1537, Dec. 1, *Archbishop Cranmer* nominated to the King, according to the above act, two persons, for him to appoint one of them *Suffragan Bishop of Dover*. These were, *Richard Yngworth*, *Prior of Langley Regis*, and *John Codenham*, both *Doctors of Divinity*; and about a week afterwards, the King by privy seal appointed the former, who was consecrated on Dec. 9, following; the *Archbishop* by his commission ordaining him his *Suffragan*, until he should revoke his commission for it, in which it was expressed that his duty, and the exercise of his office was confined within the diocese and city of *Canterbury*, the jurisdiction of *Calais*, and the marches thereof. His office was to confirm children; to bless altars, chalices, vestments, &c. to suspend from churches and places, and to restore to them again; to consecrate new churches and altars; to confer all the lesser orders; to consecrate the holy oil of *chrism* and sacred unction; and to perform all other things belonging to the office of a *Bishop*. See *Strype's Life of Cranmer*, appendix, No. xxii.

(t) He was a Monk of *Christ Church, Canterbury*, before the dissolution of the *Priory*, and was by K. Henry VIII. the same year, anno 31 of that reign, appointed to the first *prebendal stall* in the new foundation there, and had been *Master or Custos of Canterbury Hall* in *Oxford*. In the

THE PRIORY, with THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN.

It has been already mentioned above, in the account of the Castle, that there was an ancient church or chapel, for the believing *Romans* within the walls of it. In this church, *Eadbald*, the son and successor of *Ethelbert*, K. of *Kent*, who during his father's life time had been entrusted with the government of this Castle, having at the latter end of his reign renounced the errors of Paganism (v), founded a *College of six Secular Canons*, and a *Provost* (w), whose habitations were undoubtedly built near it; and he endowed them with as many *Prebends* for their maintenance; and here they continued till the year 691, when *Widred*, K. of *Kent*, having increased the fortifications here, and finding the residence of the *Canons* within them an incumbrance, removed them from thence into the *Town of Dover*, to the church of *St. Martin* (x), which he had built for them; the ruins of which are still to be seen near the present *Market-place* there; making up the number of *Canons twenty-two*, and endowed them with as many *Prebends*, and with the franchises and privileges, wholly the same as they enjoyed in the Castle; and he granted that they should be subject to no *Prelate* or *Ordinary*, but to the *King* only (y). This church being then, as well as afterwards, esteemed the same as that in the Castle had been before, the *King's Royal Chapel*, and as such, subject to his peculiar jurisdiction only (z). And it remained nearly in the same state at the time of the conquest, *excepting* that whereas in the reign of

above year, the King, for divers good causes and considerations, granted to *Richard*, *Suffragan Bishop of Dover*, the house and site of the late dissolved monastery of *Childrens-Langley* in the co. of *Hertford*, and divers manors and lands in this county, late belonging to it, to hold to him for life, without any account or rent whatsoever: provided if he should be promoted to one or more ecclesiastical benefices or annuity, of the annual or greater value than 100l. that then that grant should be void. Augtn. off. Inrolm. He was a great enemy to *Archbishop Cranmer*, and appears to have been a great temporiser; for when Q. Mary came to the crown, he was the first that said mass at *Dover*, and being *Vice-Dean*, in the absence of *Dean Wotton*, did the same in the cathedral of *Canterbury*.

(u) *Harris's History of Kent*, p. 491.

(v) He began his reign in 616, and died in 640.

(w) *Dugd. Mon.* vol. ii, p. 1.

(x) See above. *Dugd. Mon.* vol. ii, p. 3.

(y) One privilege enjoyed by this church was, that till mass was begun in it, there should not be any mass begun in any other church within the town; notice of which was given by a particular bell always rung for that purpose.

(z) It was of course accounted an exempt from the *Archdeacon's jurisdiction*. See *Prynne*, p. 1304; where there is a petition

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K. Edward the Confessor, the *Prebends* belonging to it were in common, and accounted worth 61 pounds in the whole, then they were divided into single ones, by the *Bishop of Baieux*, as appears by the survey of *Domesday*, in which the corps of the several *Canons*, and their possessions, are thus particularly described, viz.

1. *Ralph de S. Sansone* held the *prebend*, called *Cerlentine*, (now *Charlton*,) worth 70 shillings. T. R. E. 100 shillings. *Leuvin* then held it.
2. *William Fitz-Oger* holds another *prebend* in the same place, worth 6 pounds. T. R. E. 12 pounds. *Sired* then held it.
3. *Aluui* held the *prebend* of *Bochelande*, (now *Buckland*,) worth 4 pounds. T. R. E. 100 shillings. The same then held it.
4. *Ulric* held the *prebend* of *Gocistone*, (now *Guston*,) worth 20 shillings. T. R. E. 10 shillings. *Elric* then held it.
5. *Sired* held the *prebend* of *St. Margaret*, worth 100 shillings. T. R. E. 4 pounds. *Sired* held it.
6. *Ralph* held another *prebend* of the same, worth 60 and 9 shillings and 2 pence. T. R. E. 4 pounds. *Airic* then held it in like manner.
7. *Aired* held another *prebend* of the same, worth 60 shillings. T. R. E. 20 shillings. His father then held it.
8. *Robert Niger* held another *prebend* in the same, worth 30 shillings. T. R. E. 20 shillings. *Esmelt*, *Chaplain* to K. Edward, then held it.
9. *Walter* held another *prebend* in the same, worth 60 shillings. T. R. E. 70 shillings. *Sigar* then held it.
10. *Turbat* held another *prebend* in the same, worth 3 pounds. T. R. E. 4 pounds. *Goldstan* then held it.
11. *Eduuine* held another *prebend* in the same, worth 3 pounds. T. R. E. 4 pounds. He himself held it T. R. E.
12. *Anschatill* the *Archdeacon* held the *prebend* of *Addelam*, (or *Deal*,) worth 8 pounds. T. R. E. 7 pounds.
13. *William* of *Poitou* holds the *prebend* of *Sibertesuualt*, (now *Shebbertswell*,) worth 55 shillings. T. R. E. 4 pounds.
14. *Adelold* held another *prebend* in *Deal*, worth 60 shillings. He himself held it T. R. E.
15. The *Abbat* of *St. Augustine* held another *prebend* in the same, worth 30 shillings. T. R. E. 40 shillings. His predecessors held it in like manner.
16. *William*, son of *Tedald*, held another *pre-*

a petition of the *Archdeacon*, reciting a prohibition of the King's directed to him, not to visit the church of *St. Martin* in *Dover*, being his free chapel, nor yet the churches or

bend in the same, worth 60 shillings. T. R. E. 40 shillings. *Darine*, son of *Sired*, then held it.

17. *Sigar* held another *prebend* in *Sibertesuualt*, (or *Shebbertswell*,) worth 25 shillings. T. R. E. 35 shillings. His father then held it.

18. *Nigell* the *Physician* held another *prebend* at *St. Margaret's*, worth 20 shillings. T. R. E. 25 shillings. *Spirites* then held it.

19. *William*, son of *Gaufrid*, held the *prebend* of *Ferlingelai*, (now *Farthingloe*,) worth 4 pounds. T. R. E. 6 pounds. *Sired* then held it.

20. *Balduin* held the *prebend* of *Hicham*, (now *Hougham*,) worth 4 pounds. T. R. E. 100 shillings. *Eduuin* then held it.

21. *Godric* held the *prebend* of *Bocheland*, (now *Buckland*,) worth 6 pounds. T. R. E. 8 pounds.

22. *Ulstan*, son of *Uluuin*, held another *prebend* in *Sibertesuuald*, (now *Shebbertswell*,) worth T. R. E. 100 shillings, now 60 shillings. His father held it.

The total value of which was 75l. 19s. 2d. T. R. E. 79l.

Besides the above entry in the record of *Domesday*, of the several *Prebends*, there are several others, under the general title of the lands of the *Canons* of *St. Martin* of *Dover*. Those which relate to their possessions in particular parishes, the reader will find inserted in the several descriptions of those parishes; besides which there are the following of a more general tenor:

In *Lest de Estrede* habebant *Canonici* de *Sco Martino* T. R. E. 21. solin. In *bund de Corneby* & in *bund de Beusberge*.

In *Lest de Linuarlet* habebant 3. solins. unu in *Estret bund*. aliu in *Beliffolt bund*. & tertii in *Blacheborn bund*.

T. R. E. erant *pbendæ* *Comunes* & reddeb. 61. lib. int totu modo sunt *divise* p. singulos p *cpm* *Baioc*.

Which is: In the *lath* of *Estrede*, the *Canons* of *St. Martin*, in the time of K. Edward the Confessor, had 21 *fulings*, in the *hundred* of *Corneby* and in the *hundred* of *Beusberge*.

In the *lath* of *Linuarlet*, they had 3 *fulings*. One in *Estret hundred*, another in *Beliffolt hundred*, and a third in *Blacheborn hundred*.

In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, the *Prebends* were in common, and paid 61 pounds in the whole. Now they are divided into single ones, by the *Bishop* of *Baieux*.

And further on, under the title of *Item possessio S. Martini*, as follows:

chapels thereto belonging; and petitioning for a revocation thereof, being against his antient right.

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De Comunitate Sci Martini hnt simul 3. Canonici unu solin & 16 acras. id est Sired, Godric & Seuuen. In hac tra sunt 40r villi & 9. bord cu una car. reddunt 22 solid. De Lest Limwarlet, unu solin. In Blacbeburne Hund & Ibi sunt 9 villi cu 2. Car.—Reddt 16 sol & 8 den. In Stret Hund jacet un solin de Stanetdeste. Ibi 7 villi hnt 2. car & dimid & 7 bord & un pratu reddt 16. sol & 8 den. In Bilefold Hund un solin de Stanestede ibi sunt. 7 villi & 7. bord & hnt 4 car & Reddt 20. sol. 2. den minus. ad ista 3a solinu sunt 5 denæ & 6 villi & 5 bord & reddt 9. sol 3. denar minus hnt 3. Car & dimid. In Brensete paululu tra sunt 2 villi & 3 bord & hnt dim Car. Reddunt 50 denar. Hla 4^a solina supdi^{ca} hnt Canonici S Martini in Comunitate int nemus & planu. T. R. E. valb 10 lib. modo similit.

Tbelonium de doure T. R. E. valb 8 lib modo 22 lib.

Tres Ecclæ ap Douera redd 36 solid & 8 denar.

De pastura Medredive & de hortis Douere exeun.: 9 sol & 4 denar.

Scs Martin ht 10. molend & dimid reddt 7 lib. T. R. E. tantd reddider modo appciant 12 lib sed n ad pfeuu Canonicar. sub illis molinis manent 8 boes. apud Scortebroc una pastura redd 2 solid. De hac Comunitate ht archieps singulis annis 55 sol. Ibi sunt 6 boes cu 1 car & dimid.

In Comuni tra S Martini sunt 400 acra & dimid quæ sunt 2 solinos & dimid. H tra nunq reddid aliqd Consuetudinis vel Scoti qa 24 solini b omia adqetant ap Ripa sunt 100 acra quæ se adqetant ubi T. R. E. se adqetabant ap Nordeude sunt 50 acra & 100 ap Brand quæ adqetant se ubi & supiora. In hac tra sunt 3 villi & 9 bord hnt 1 car & dimid. b omia si Canonici haberent sicuti Jus cet valerent ill 60 lib singul annis modo n habent nisi 47 lib & 6 sol & 4 denar.

Rannulf de Colubels aufert eis un ptu. Robt de romenel aufert eis singul annis 20 denar & una salina & una piscaria.

Herbtus fli Iuonis ded epo baicesi Marc auri p uno molino cor. nolentib illis. Lanbt un molin. Wadard un molin. Radulf de Curbespine un.

Alnod Cilt p violentia Heraldii abstulit S Martino Merelesha & Hauochesten p quibz ded Canonici iniqua Comutatione modo ten Robtus de Romenel qd ei Canonici Caluniantur semp.

Which is: Also the possessions of St. Martin.

Of the Community of St. Martin, 3 Canons have together 1 suling and 16 acres, that is Suid, Godric, and Seuuen. In this land there are 4 villeins, and 9 borderers, with one carucate, paying 22 skillings. Of the lath of Limwarlet, one suling, in Blacbeburne Hundred; and there are 9 villeins, with 2 carucates, paying 16 skillings and 8 pence. In Stret Hundred lies one suling of Stanetdeste. There are 7 villeins, having 2 carucates and an half, and 7 borderers, and one meadow, paying 16

skillings and 8 pence. In Bilefold Hundred, one suling of Stanestede. There are 7 villeins and 7 borderers, and they have 4 carucates, and pay 20 skillings, 2 pence less. To these 3 sulings are 5 dennis, and 6 villeins, and 5 borderers, and they pay 9 skillings, 3 pence less, having 3 carucates and an half. In Brensete, being a little land, are 2 villeins and 3 borderers, and they have half a carucate; they pay 50 pence. Those 4 sulings above-mentioned, the Canons of St. Martin have in common between the wood and open country. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 10 pounds; now the like.

The Toll of Dover, in the time of K. Edward the Confessor, was worth 8 pounds, now 22 pounds.

There are 3 churches at Dover, paying 36 skillings and 8 pence.

Of the pasture of Medredive, and of the gardens of Dover, there goes out 9 skillings and 4 pence.

St. Martin has 10 mills and an half, paying 7 pounds. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, they paid as much; now they are valued at 12 pounds, but not to the profit of the Canons. In these mills there remain 8 men (a). At Scortebroc one pasture pays 2 skillings. Of this Community, the Archbishop has each year 55 skillings. There are 6 men, with one carucate and a half.

In the Community of St. Martin, there are 400 acres and an half, which make 2 sulings and an half. These lands never paid any customs or scot, because all these 24 sulings were acquitted. At Ripa, there are 100 acres, which were taxed, where they were taxed in the time of K. Edward the Confessor. At Nordeude are 50 acres, and 100 at Brand, which were taxed, where and as above. In this land there are 3 villeins and 9 borderers, having one caracate and an half. If the Canons had all these, as was their right, they would be worth 60 pounds each year; now they have not, except 47 pounds and 6 skillings and 4 pence.

Rannulf de Colubels took away from them one meadow. Robt de Romenel took away from them each year 20 pence, and one salt pit, and one fishery.

Herbert, son of Iuo, gave to the Bishop of Baieux a mark of gold, for one mill of theirs, against their will. Lambert one mill. Wadard one mill. Ralph de Curbespine one.

Alnod Cilt, through the violence of Herald, took away from St. Martin, Merelesham and Hauochesten, for which he gave to the Canons an unjust change. Now Robert de Romenel holds it, which the Canons always contest with him.

Nothing occurs further after this, worthy of mention, relating to this Priory, till the reign of K. Henry I, son of the Conqueror, who being

(a) Viz. tenants, or homagers.

present

present at the new dedication of the Cathedral church of *Canterbury*, in his 30th year, anno 1130, on a representation made to him of the state of this church by *Archbishop Corboil*, gave and granted to him and the church of *Christ* in *Canterbury*, this same collegiate church of *St. Martin* in *Dover*, with all belonging to it, for the placing in it the order of *Canons Regular*, of the order of *St. Augustine*, the *Abbat* of which should be appointed by a free Canonical election of the Chapter itself, with the *Archbishop's* examination and confirmation of the election; and that the church should be in the proper hand, under the protection of the *Archbishops*, the same as their own demesne; nor should any one change the above order for another (b). In consequence of this grant, the *Archbp.*, who had found the *Canons* guilty of great irregularities, turned out the remaining ones in it, and to prevent the like in future, began next year the foundation of a new church, without the walls of the town, called from thence in future, *the new work*, which he dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Martin*, intending to add every building necessary for the accommodation in it, of a society of these *Canons*, which he brought accordingly from *Merton*, hither; which the *Convent of Christ Church* opposing, sent one of their own members to forbid the introduction of them, and if needful, to make an appeal to the Court of *Rome*, on their behalf; a short time after which, the *Archbishop* died, and the *Convent of Christ Church* took that opportunity of sending thither 12 monks of their own house, constituting a *Prior* over them. But next year, *Henry, Bishop of Winchester*, a man of great power, being the King's brother, and at the same time the Pope's Legate, expelled this new *Convent*,

(b) This gift was confirmed by the *Archbishop* and by Pope *Innocent*. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 1, et seq.

(c) Battely's Somner, p. 88, 123; pt. ii, p. 128. Dec. Script. col. 1341, 1664. Prynne, p. 917, 1288, 1305.

(d) Battely's Somner, pt. ii, p. 108. Tan. Mon. p. 208. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 3. Dec. Script. col. 1349. So that, as the *Archbishop's* mandate imports, this church keeping for ever the said monastic order under the government of a *Prior*, as a cell to the church of *Canterbury*, should remain in the disposal of his successors, *Archbishops of Canterbury*, as to the church, to which it was at all times subject; and that it should never have a *Prior*, unless a monk professed of that church; and that the brethren taking on themselves the monastic habit at *Dover*, should always make profession, and have institution in the church of *Canterbury*; but he reserved the appointment of the *Prior* to the will of his successors. Regist. Prior Eccl. Christi, Cant. cart. 158.

(e) Tan. Mon. p. 108. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 4. See the confirmation of it by the bulls of several Popes. Battely's Somner, pt. ii, appendix, p. 48. In these bulls, the several Popes confirmed this church to the *Archbishops*, and through them to the church of *Canterbury*, decreeing, that

who were as yet but hardly settled, and compelled them to return to their old house at *Canterbury* (c). The next successor in the *Archbishopric of Canterbury*, was *Theobald*, who presently after finished the buildings, which his predecessor had designed, had not death prevented his intentions; but instead of *Regular Canons*, he established in it a society of monks of the *Benedictine* order, sending for that purpose in 1139, anno 6 K. Stephen, 12 monks from his own *Priory*, with *Ascelin*, Sacrist of *Christ Church*, to be *Prior* over them, making them subordinate to that *Priory*, and this being done by the *Archbishop*, with the consent of the Chapter of his *metropolitanical* church, (to whom it was a special act of grace,) was never more opposed, but was confirmed by papal bulls; so that it afterwards remained, notwithstanding the dissensions that happened between them, concerning their respective jurisdictions, without interruption, a cell to the *Priory of Christ Church* (d).

K. Henry II. confirmed this church to the *Archbishop* and his successors, in perpetual alms, together with the ancient tenths of herrings, and the new tenth of the fishery, of one whole year, which the Burgeses of *Dover* gave, and offered upon the altar, and with all its appurtenances; and he ordained, that the rule of *St. Benedict* should for ever be observed inviolably in it, and that this church should for ever remain in the hands, and under the power of the *Archbishops*, his successors, in whose disposition and ordination it should always be (e).

After which, *Archbp Edmund*, in K. Henry III.'s reign, favoured this *Priory* so much, as to grant several privileges to it (f); and K. Edward II, in his 8th year, confirmed to it the above charter of K. Henry II (g). Notwith-

the monastic order of *St. Benedict* should be always observed in it; and that there should be no cause of dissention between the two churches in future, they decreed, that the monks of both churches should be professed of one and the same church, and of one chapter, so that the monks of this church should never make profession elsewhere than in the church of *Canterbury*, and should never receive a *Prior* to preside over it, but from the Chapter of the church of *Canterbury*; and that the *Prior of Dover* and his monks should be for ever subject and obedient to the *Archbishop* and church of *Canterbury*, according to the above rule of *St. Benedict*; nor should this church of *Dover* ever be alienated or separated from the subjection of that of *Canterbury*.

(f) Tan. Mon. p. 209. Fox's Martyrs, vol. i, p. 449. In the 23d year of K. Edward I, the *French* landed, and burnt the greatest part of this town, and several of the religious houses in it, among which was this *Priory*; killing the senior monks in it. See Leland's Coll. vol. i, p. 180.

(g) Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 4. Pat. ejus an. p. 2, m. 12. K. Edward II, in his 11th year, staid several days at *Dover*, in his way to foreign parts, and lodged in this *Priory*, and his Chancellor at the *Maison Dieu*. Rym. Fœd. vol. iii, p. 50.

standing

standing all which, there still arose continual disputes between the *two Priories*, concerning their respective jurisdictions and privileges, and at the same time between the *Archbishop* and his own *Priory*, concerning the jurisdiction of this church; and on a *process* brought by the *Archbishop* against the *Priory of Christ Church* for the advowson of the *Priory of Dover*, in the 14th year of K. Edward II (*b*), the former recovered it against them; which right K. Edward III, in his 4th year, confirmed; and a judgment was likewise given, relating to it, against the *Prior of Canterbury*, in the 11th year of the same reign; but as some recompence on the other side, the King that year confirmed to the *Priory of Dover*, the profits of this port, and the toll of the market here (*i*). After which, to prevent all future variance (*k*), the *two Priories* came to an agreement for the determining of all disputes between them, which the King confirmed in his 24th year (*l*). But this not having any ways the wished-for effect, the *Archbishop* himself interfered, and at his request, the King, in his 30th year, granted licence to the *Archbishop* to annex and unite, according to a decree, which had been made by the latter for that purpose, the *Priory of Dover*, which was of his patronage, and was held of the *Archbishop* himself, in pure and perpetual alms, with all its lands, possessions, and rights, under pretence of its want of good government, to the *Priory of Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*, so that the *Prior* of it might hold it so annexed and united, according to the decree to him and his successors, and thence have power to dispose of it for ever, without any hindrance of him or his heirs, or others, with a non obstante to the statute of *Mortmain*; but that nevertheless divine worship, and other works of piety of old, established and ordained in the

Priory of Dover, should be encouraged and duly kept up, without any subtraction or diminution (*m*).

However, even this did not put an end to the dissentions between the *two Priories*; for those of *St. Martin's* claimed a voice and suffrage in the election of an *Archbishop*, which those of *Christ Church* would not agree to; and the latter claimed, as having the King's grant of the former, not only the visitation of the house, but the admission of Monks and novices, at their pleasure, which those of *St. Martin* would never acquiesce in, till after many processes, and appeals at last, to the Court of *Rome*, and much money spent on both sides, the *Monks of Christ Church*, as most powerful, prevailed, and the *Prior of Dover* was in the end constrained to submission (*n*); though at the same time they continued as two separate houses as to their revenues and the expenditure of them, the *Priory of Christ Church* remaining only as patrons and visitors, having the regulation and superintendance of that of *St. Martin*, and supplying it as a cell to their house from time to time with a *Prior* and other members from their own *Priory*. Accordingly, in the 8th year of K. Richard II, anno 1384, the spiritualities and temporalities of the *Priory of Dover* were valued by themselves at 273l. 16s. 8d. (*o*) in which state it afterwards remained without further controversy, till its final suppression (*p*) on Nov. 16, in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when by the management of the King's Commissioners, sent for that purpose, it was, with all its lands, revenues, and possessions, voluntarily surrendered into the King's hands (*q*), who, on July 2, next year, granted to the *Prior* a yearly annuity of 20l. sterling, during his life, or until he should be promoted to one or more benefices, of the same

(b) Among the Tower Records are two patents, anno 8 Edw. II. *Per ampl pro prior: Doverr.*

(i) Pat. 14 Edw. II, p. 1, m. 3; and Ryley's Pleas of the Crown. Pat. 4 Edw. III, p. 1, m. 29 and 42, and p. 2, m. 28. Pat. 6 Edw. III, p. 2. Pat. 11 Edw. III, p. 1, m. 20. Ibid. m. 34, and p. 3, m. 31.

(k) See an account of these disputes in Fox's Martyrs, vol. i, p. 450. Prynne, p. 917. 1288, 1305.

(l) Pat. 24 Edw. III, p. 1, m. 7. In Wilkins's Councils, tom. ii, p. 739, is the process begun that year, anno 1348, against the *Prior and Convent of Dover*, on account of their obedience to be made to the *Prior and Convent of Christ Church* in *Canterbury*, sede vacante of the *Archbpk.*

(m) Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 4. Pat. 30 Ed. III, pars 1, m. 2, vol. iii.

(n) Lamb. Peramb. p. 164.

(o) Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 39.

(p) The *Prior and Convent* of the House or *Priory of St. Martin*, new work, signed to the Act of succession and supremacy, anno 26 Hen. VIII, 1534, signed by John Prior, Gyles Spryngwell, &c. in all 11. Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv, p. 510.

(q) Omnibus Xti fidelibus, etc. John Lambert, alias Folk-

stone, *Prior* of the Monastery or *Priory of the Blessed Virgin and St. Martin*, in the Town of *Dover*, and the Convent of the same, of the order of *St. Benedic.* We being assembled in our Chapter, and considering of the state of our House, and the small revenues belonging to it, and the great and heavy debt which oppresses and almost overwhelms us: Therefore, we weighing these matters, which can have no earthly remedy, have, by the King's permission, (of whose foundation the said *Priory* now exists,) consented that this *Priory* shall be totally annihilated in Spirituals as well as Temporal; and we do give and grant to the said King, founder and patron of the said Monastery, all manors, lordships, rents, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and other revenues and possessions whatsoever, &c. to the said *Priory* belonging within the realm of *England*, without any concealment or deceit, to be by him disposed of at his will and pleasure. Signed in our Chapter-house, this 16th day of Nov. in the year, &c. 1535, and in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, &c. *Recog. Coram Thos. Bedyll uno clar. Cancellario die et anno superd.* This surrender remains in the Augmentation office. See Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv, p. 557; at which time there were 16 monks in this Convent. See Tan. Mon. preface, p. xxxvii.

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value or upwards (r); at which time of its suppression, the revenues of it were valued at 170l. 14s. 11½d. clear, or 232l. 1s. 5½d. annual gross income (s).

LIST OF PRIORS.

William de Longeville, whom the *Bishop of Winchester* ejected, with his 12 brethren of this new society, as has been related above, in the year 1137.

Ascelin, constituted *Prior* by *Archbbp Theobald*, in 1139. He was promoted to the *Bishopric of Rochester* in 1142.

Hugh de Caen was *Prior* in 1142, who had been before *Secretary* to the *Priory of Christ Church*.

Richard was *Prior* in 1157, having been first a *Monk of Christ Church*, and continued here till 1171, when he was made *Archbishop*; having been a little before sent by this *Convent* to *K. Henry*, in *Normandy*.

Warin, *Celerer* of *Christ Church*, was constituted *Prior* in 1173 (t).

John, *Celerer* likewise of *Christ Church*, succeeded in 1180, being made *Prior* by a regular election, with the consent of the *Chapter*.

William, ordained *Prior* by *Archbishop Baldwin*, not by a regular election in the *Chapterhouse*, but at *Wingham*, according to his own pleasure; which is recorded as an irregularity (u).

Osbern, in 1189.

Robert, in 1193 (v).

Felix, before *Sacrist* of *Christ Church*, in 1196, to whom succeeded

Reginald, in 1212.

William Dover succeeded about the year 1220. He was *B. L.* and a *Monk* of this *Convent*; to whom succeeded

Robert, elected about the year 1235; whose successor was

John; who resigned in 1251; who was succeeded by

Guy, resigned in 1260; and had for his successor,

(r) Augtn. off. Inrolm. Which pension he enjoyed in 1553. Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, vol. ii, p. 99.

(s) Tan. Mon. p. 208.

(t) Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, p. 98. Dec. Script. Battely's Somner, p. 127, 153; pt. 2, p. 108. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 35. Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 203.

(u) Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 108. Prynne, p. 917.

(v) See his seal in Lewis's Dissert. on Seals, 4to. p. 1.

(w) Battely's Somner, pt. 2, appendix, p. 62.

(x) Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, vol. ii, p. 99. He lies buried in the church of this *Priory*, as appears by the will of

William de Burwell; on whose death, which happened at *Canterbury*, anno 1268,

Richard de Wenchepe, *Sacrist*, was nominated to this dignity by the *Archbishop*, on Oct. 28, 1268. Four years after which he was deposed, on the 7th of the *Ides* of *March*, 1272; whereupon the *Priorship* became vacant till the year 1275; when

Anselm de Estria, *Sub-Prior*, was elected by the *Convent*. He was probably succeeded by

John; on whose death, or resignation,

Robert de Whitacre became *Prior*, on the 3d of the *Calends* of *January*, 1289. After him,

John de Choldon occurs as *Prior*, anno 1321; as does

Robert, anno 1345, and

Richard de Hugbam, anno 1350; in which year

John is likewise entitled *Prior*, as is

Thomas Dennifins, anno 1353, and

William Chertbam, anno 1366, and

James Stone, anno 1367; whose successor in this office was

John Newenbam, who occurs anno 1371 and 1372, as does

William Dover, anno 1392; whose successor,

Walter Causton (w), *Monk* and *Precentor* of *Christ Church, Canterbury*, and *Master* of *Eastbridge Hospital* there, was made *Prior* by *Archbishop Arundel*, in 1392.

John Wotton was elected to this dignity. The next found, is

John Cumbe, elected *April 14*, 1444; to whom succeeded, after about two years government,

John Ashford; and to him

Thomas Dover, who was elected, anno 1453. After him,

Humphry (x) occurs as *Prior*, anno 1466 (y); as does

John Thornton, anno 1508, who was likewise *Bishop Suffragan of Dover* (z).

John Lambart, alias *Folkestone*, the last *Prior* who surrendered this *Convent*, as above-mentioned, in the 27th year of *K. Henry VIII*, anno 1535.

Thomas Riche, chaplain, *Vicar* of *Bekeland*, proved in 1499, by which he desired to be buried in this church, near the body of *Humphry*, late *Prior* of it, near to the altar of the blessed *Thomas de Halys* there.

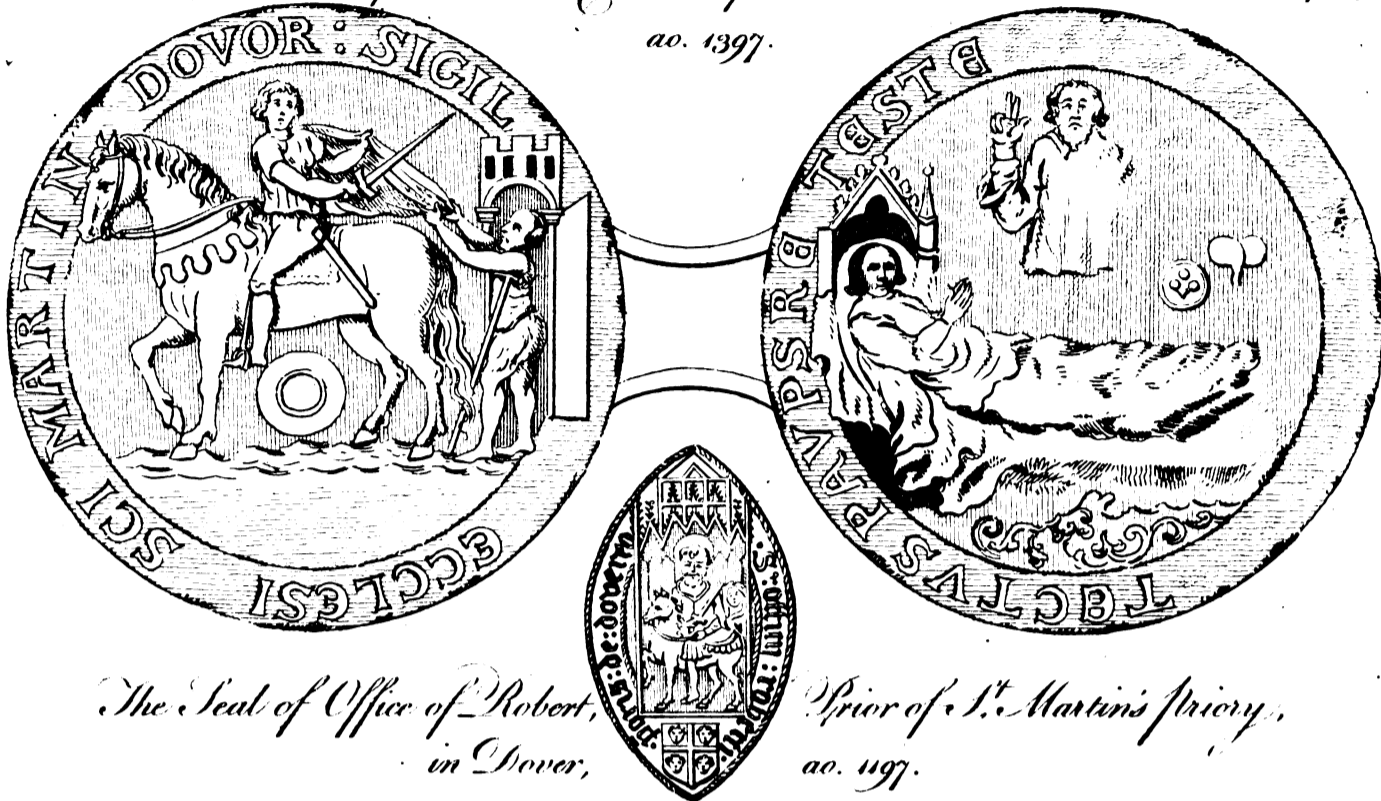
(y) In his time, or soon afterwards, the cloyster of this *Priory* was rebuilt, as appears by the will of *Robert Lucas*, proved in 1484, who gave the sum of 13s. 4d. toward the making of the new cloyster here.

(z) The above list is taken chiefly from Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, vol. ii, p. 98, 99.

Seal of the Prior & Convent of S. Martin, in Dover.

p. 107.

ao. 1397.



The Seal of Officer of Robert, in Dover,

Prior of S. Martin's Priory, ao. 1497.

The impression of the above seal is the history of *St. Martin*, who, according to the legend of that faint, met on a time, at the gate of the city of *Amiens*, in *France*, as he was riding to or out of it, a poor naked man; and *St. Martin* having nothing about him, but his cloak, for he had before bestowed the rest of his cloaths to the like uses, he cut off one half of that with his sword, and gave it to the poor naked man. At the bottom of the impression of the *Prior's* seal is the coat of arms of the *Priory*.

William Massum, of *St. Margaret's Cliffe*, by his will, proved in 1540, gave his convent seal, which he had of the late *Priory of Dover*, to his wife, for life, and afterwards to *William Massum*, his godson.

In the church of this *Priory* were buried many persons, inhabitants of this town, as appears by their wills in the *Prerogative office, Canterbury*, and, among others, *Robert Lucas*, in 1484; *John Otway*, in 1497; *Harry Fravell*, of *St. Pe-*

ter's, Dover, before the altar of *St. John*, beside his mother, in 1514.

It appears that the buildings of this *Priory* were in a state of reparation in *K. Richard III.'s* reign; for that King granted to the *Prior* 100*l.* towards the building of his *Priory* here (a).

The arms of this *Priory* were—*Sable, a cross argent, between 4 leopard's faces or.*

After the suppression of the *Priory*, the King, by his indenture, dated *Nov. 30*, in his 29th year, granted, among other premises, the scite of it, with all the lands, possessions, and estates belonging to it, to *Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury*, and his successors, subject nevertheless to sundry exceptions and payments (b). Since which, the scite of this *Priory*, with sundry of the demesne lands adjoining to it, have remained parcel of the possessions of the see of *Canterbury* to the present time, and they have been demised by the several *Archbishops*, on a beneficial lease, at the yearly reserved rent of 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* the present lessee of it being *David Papillon*, of *Acrise, esq;* (c)

(a) Harleian Mss. No. 433, 1320.

(b) These exceptions were—the advowsons of churches, chapels, vicarages, colleges, hospitals, deaneries, and prebends, and subject to the payment, among others, of 3*s.* 6*d.* to the *Archbp*—6*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* to the heirs of *Edward Hextal*—5*s.* 10*d.* to the *Abbat of St. Augustine*—5*s.* to *Edw. Hache*—13*s.* 4*d.* to the *Bailiff of Dover*, and—100*s.* to the

Prior of Christ Church; and sundry pensions to the *Vicars* of the several churches appropriated to it, and likewise 32*s.* 6*d.* to the *Archdeacon of Canterbury* for synods.—Augtn. off. Inrolm. Kent, box A. 21.

(c) *Archbishop Cranmer* leased these premises to *Mr. Henry Bingham*, whose widow afterwards became possessed of the lease, and carried it by a second marriage to *Monins*. In

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

The remains of this Priory are now converted into a farm-house, barn, and other buildings of a farm-yard. Annexed is a view of the ruins, divested of the buildings, which have been added since the suppression of the Priory (e).

But the large and extensive manor of Dover Priory being part likewise of those possessions belonging to it, which were granted by K. Henry VIII. to Archbishop Cranmer, as above-mentioned, was demised by him, together with the royalty and manerial rights of Fritb, Gufson, Court Ash, Dudmanscombe, and Brandred, the small tythes of Gufson, and the three fairs (f), on a beneficial lease; in which manner they have continued to be held ever since—the present interest in the lease being vested in Henry Farbrace, of Ashford, and Isaac Mushey Teal, gents. the Trustees for the two minor children of Mr. George Farbrace, deceased (g).

A Court Leet and Court Baron is held for the manor of Dover Priory, at the Priory-house; at the Court of which, Borsholders are chosen for the Boroughs of Buckland, Gufson, Hougham, St. Margaret's, and for Netherton, which is a peculiar jurisdiction in the parish of Sibertswold.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, alias THE MAISON DIEU.

Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent and Chief Justice of England, the most eminent subject of his time, in the beginning of K. Henry III.'s reign, founded an Hospital in this town, usually called the Maison Dieu; the church of which he dedicated to St. Mary, for the maintenance of a

1574. Thomas Peppr, of Dover, Jurate, died seised of the lease of this Priory. In 1600, Mr. Robert Bargar, of Bridge, yeoman, died seised of it. In 1639, Ralph Buskin, of Loose, gent. died seised of the lease of it, and gave his interest in it, by will, to William his eldest son, who afterwards possessed it.

Q. Elizabeth, in her 12th year, granted lands within the site of this Priory, to Hunningham.

(e) The ruins are very extensive, exclusive of the exterior walls. There are remaining, a good gateway; a noble room, probably the hall, which is upwards of 100 feet long, now made use of as the barn; great part of the church, with the pillars, and two arches; and there are many other pieces of ruins scattered about, the uses of which, or what they were designed for, cannot now even be guessed at.

(f) These fairs are certainly the three ecclesiastical fairs of St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, and St. Margaret, and by their grant they probably had a right to stallage and picage, which was money paid for breaking the ground, and erecting any standing in a privileged place. The fairs of St. Bartholomew and St. Margaret have long been neglected, and no advantage made of stallage and picage; but the Corporation of Dover claim a right to demand them, under a grant of the Market-place, from one of the family of Hugessen, of Stodmarsh.

(g) In 1709, Richard Walters, of Reach, in the parish of St. Margaret at Cliff, assigned the lease of the manor of Dover Priory, with the rest of the premises above-mentioned.

Master, and several brothers and sisters, and of such poor pilgrims as should resort thither. The patronage of which he afterwards gave to that King, who was upon that reputed the second founder; and being present at the dedication of the church of it (b), gave and confirmed, at that time, as well as afterwards, several manors, possessions, and churches, to it; and he, in his 13th year, granted that the Brethren of this Hospital should have the free liberty of choosing a Master, whenever there should be a vacancy, either from themselves or otherwise, whom being so chosen, they should present to him; or in his absence, to his Chief Justice; who should give without difficulty their assent, and afterwards he should be presented to the Archbishop, to receive his spirituals from him; and he granted, that the Brethren should have the custody of the house, with its possessions, and all their appurtenances, as well within as without, during the vacancy of a Master; so that one of the Brethren should manage the affairs of it during the said vacancy; and that no Bailiff of his should lay hands on this house, or the goods of it, moveable or immovable. All which grants were confirmed by letters of inspeximus by K. Henry VI, in his 2d year (i).

At this Hospital, during those times when the Kings of England, with their great officers of state, staid frequently in Dover, in their way to and from France, the King's Chancellor and his suite usually took up their abode in this Hospital, as the King himself did elsewhere (k).

to his daughter Elizabeth, who in 1713 carried her interest in it in marriage to Robert Cole, of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, and they in 1718, passed their right in it to Humphry Morse, of Bermondsey, woolstapler, who sold the lease of it in 1728 to Cutbert Hodgson, gent. and he died seised of it in 1751, and devised his interest in it, by his will, to Mrs. Mary Hodgson, of Dover, and she again devised it to General Studholm Hodgson, who in 1781 sold it to Sampson Farbrace, of Dover, gent. who at his death, in 1782, gave it to his son George, who died in 1785, and the trustees of his two infant children, as above-mentioned, now hold it. They bear for their arms—Azure, a bend between two roses argent.

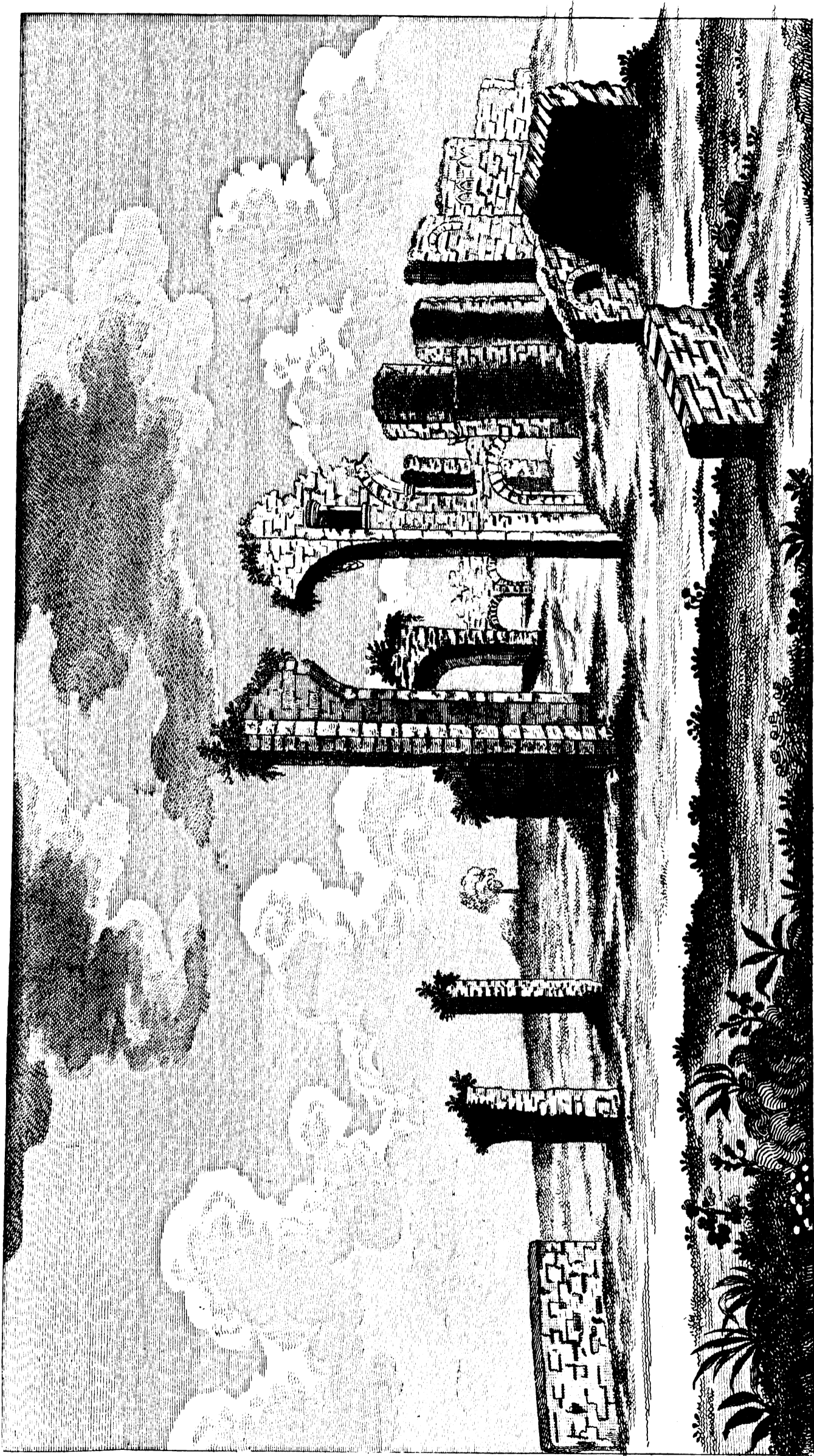
(b) Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii, p. 140, says, that Hubert de Burgh was the first founder of the Old Church, or the Maison Dieu, in Dover, and that Henry III. was the founder of the New Church.

(i) Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 423; vol. iii, p. 86, et seq. Land given to the religious in frank almsigne was not subject to escuage, if the donor had lands in the county sufficient to answer it, as was the case of this Maison Dieu. See Madox's Exchequer, p. 466.

Among the Tower Records. Pat. anno 51 Hen. III. Pro Magro & fratribus de Dover. Rot. 83.

(k) The King's Chancellor in particular lodged here, anno 30 Edw. I. Madox's Exchequer, p. 50.—In the 1st of Edw. II, both on the King's going over sea, and on his return, John de Langton, Bishop of Chichester, being Chancellor, lodged here also. Rym. Fœd, vol. iii, p. 50, 59.

K. Richard



The Ruins of the Priory of St. Martin, in Dover, divested of the Buildings added since the suppression of it.

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

K. Richard II, in his 1st year, granted to this Hospital the free liberty of choosing a Master at all times, without the King's licence (l). After which, I find nothing further worth relating of it, excepting that K. Richard III. gave to it certain lands in Thanet and in River (m), till the 26th year of K. Henry VIII, when the Master and Fellows, in number eight, signed the act of the King's supremacy (n). Not long after which, anno 36 of that reign, this Hospital was suppressed (o); at which time, its revenues were valued at 159l. 18s. 6d. clear value, or 231l. 16s. 7d. gross annual income (p). And the King, on Feb. 10 following, granted to John Thompson, Cl. the Master of it, a yearly pension of 53l. 6s. 8d. sterling, as a proper support and maintenance for his life, or until he should be promoted to a benefice or promotion of equal value (q).

William Warren, of St. Peter's, in Dover, by will proved in 1506, gave his houses, lands, &c. within this town and liberty, in the shire of Kent, and in the lordship of Marke, and within the Marches of Calais, to John his son, on condition of his paying yearly to the Master and Bre-

(l) Pat. Ricardi II, pars 5, m. 26 & 31.

(m) See the grant in Harleian Mss. No. 433, 546.

(n) Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv, p. 525.

(o) This surrendry is still remaining in the Augmentation office.

(p) Tanner's Mon. p. 220.

(q) Augtn. off. Inrolm. A pension likewise of 4l. sterling was granted to William Poole, Confreer or Fellow of this Hospital, or until, &c. anno 37 Hen. VIII.—To Henry Wood, Cl. another Confreer or Fellow, a pension of 6l. 13s. 4d. or until, &c. the same year.—To John Burnell, Cl. another Confreer or Fellow, the like pension, the same year.—To John Greene, Porter or Gatekeeper, 66s. 8d. per annum, the same year.

(r) Regist. Abb. Scæ Radig. cart. 1193.

(s) Ibid. Regist. cart. 1209.

(t) Rym. Fœd. vol. iii, p. 216.

(u) See a letter of K. Richard III. concerning the admission of John Clere to be Master of this Hospital, Harleian Mss. No. 433, 2011.

(v) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(w) At which time, Henry Wood, William Coote, and six others, were Brethren of this Hospital. Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv, p. 525.—This John Clere, Master of the Maison Dieu, to remedy the many fatal disasters of shipwreck on the coast here, and to amend the harbour, about the year 1500 built at the south-west part of the bay, a round tower, which served in some measure to defend the ships from the rage of the south-west winds, and especially to moor the ships to it.

(x) He promoted a scheme for the reparation of Dover Harbour, and went up to K. Henry VIII. with a petition, signed by the inhabitants of Dover, in favour of it; which the King so much approved of, that he made Thompson, Master of the Maison Dieu, and appointed him principal Surveyor of the works here, with four overseers under him.

(y) After the death of K. Charles I, anno 1648, the site of this Hospital, and the adjoining lands, then in the

possession of the Crown, were surveyed in 1650, by order of Parliament, previous to their being sold for the benefit of the state, when it was returned, that the lands lying in Guston and Charlton, called the Meadows, containing 45 acres, were of the improved rent of 33l. 10s. 5d.—Great Arable field, in the said parishes, 56 acres; improved rent 42l.—Pasture adjoining to Dover Castle and the main sea, 80 acres; improved rent 32l.—Warden Downe, on the north side of the Castle, 150 acres; improved rent 41l. 5s.—A piece, called Castle land, near the former, 20 acres; improved rent 7l.—Total, 351 acres; improved rent 156l. per annum. All which has of late been enjoyed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Dover Castle, at the rent of 12l. 10s. 8d. per annum, (now esteemed as a fee-farm rent, and paid by the Lord Warden.)—Premises belonging to the Hospital of the Maison Dieu aforesaid: A tenement in Biggin-street, Dover, 4l. 10s. per annum.—The like, 1l. per annum.—A parcel of ground, in Eastbrook-street, in Dover, 5s.—A tenement near the Fish-market, 2l. per annum.—A decayed tenement, in a place in Dover, called Above Wall, 2l. per annum.—Total 10l. The Maison Dieu itself being let into several tenements, malt-houses, &c. in different tenancies, containing 3 A. 2 R. 20 P. let at 80l. 10s. per annum.—All that ground encompassed with a stone wall, called Maison Dieu park, with a barn, and seven bayes of building therein standing, containing six acres; the rent being 30l. the yearly value 140l. 10s. All which premises coming to K. Henry VIII, were by him and Q. Elizabeth, in her 1st year, used as a Viſtualling-office for their navy; but they have since been converted into several tenements and dwellings, and the benefit received by the Surveyor of the Navy, and were then claimed by the Commissioners of the Navy, who had let the same to Thomas Bloome, maltster, for 13 years, at 60l. per annum; but the Surveyors have valued the whole for the benefit of the Commonwealth. Sundry other premises in St. James's in Dover, Charlton, Buckland, River, and Paulborne, containing 113 acres, of the improved rents

MASTERS OF THE MAISON DIEU.

John was Prior in the year 1243, anno 28 Henry III. (r)

Edmund Master, in 1280 (s).

Henry de Herryfield, in 1310 (t).

John Clere, in 1483 (u).

John Crafford, in 1509 (v).

John Clerke, in 1514 and in 1534. He signed the act of supremacy (w).

John Thompson, Cl. succeeded him, and was Master at the time of the suppression (x).

After the suppression of this Hospital, K. Henry VIII. retained the scite of it, with its appurtenances, in his own hands, as a Viſtualling-office, for the use of the Royal Navy, and Q. Elizabeth, in her 1st year, established it more firmly for that purpose; and it remains at this time in the hands of the Crown, for the same use and purpose, under the direction of an Agent-Viſtualler, Clerk of the Cheque, Storekeeper, and other inferior officers (y).

There was a view of this Hospital engraved by Buck in 1734, which represents it a far more

possession of the Crown, were surveyed in 1650, by order of Parliament, previous to their being sold for the benefit of the state, when it was returned, that the lands lying in Guston and Charlton, called the Meadows, containing 45 acres, were of the improved rent of 33l. 10s. 5d.—Great Arable field, in the said parishes, 56 acres; improved rent 42l.—Pasture adjoining to Dover Castle and the main sea, 80 acres; improved rent 32l.—Warden Downe, on the north side of the Castle, 150 acres; improved rent 41l. 5s.—A piece, called Castle land, near the former, 20 acres; improved rent 7l.—Total, 351 acres; improved rent 156l. per annum. All which has of late been enjoyed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Dover Castle, at the rent of 12l. 10s. 8d. per annum, (now esteemed as a fee-farm rent, and paid by the Lord Warden.)—Premises belonging to the Hospital of the Maison Dieu aforesaid: A tenement in Biggin-street, Dover, 4l. 10s. per annum.—The like, 1l. per annum.—A parcel of ground, in Eastbrook-street, in Dover, 5s.—A tenement near the Fish-market, 2l. per annum.—A decayed tenement, in a place in Dover, called Above Wall, 2l. per annum.—Total 10l. The Maison Dieu itself being let into several tenements, malt-houses, &c. in different tenancies, containing 3 A. 2 R. 20 P. let at 80l. 10s. per annum.—All that ground encompassed with a stone wall, called Maison Dieu park, with a barn, and seven bayes of building therein standing, containing six acres; the rent being 30l. the yearly value 140l. 10s. All which premises coming to K. Henry VIII, were by him and Q. Elizabeth, in her 1st year, used as a Viſtualling-office for their navy; but they have since been converted into several tenements and dwellings, and the benefit received by the Surveyor of the Navy, and were then claimed by the Commissioners of the Navy, who had let the same to Thomas Bloome, maltster, for 13 years, at 60l. per annum; but the Surveyors have valued the whole for the benefit of the Commonwealth. Sundry other premises in St. James's in Dover, Charlton, Buckland, River, and Paulborne, containing 113 acres, of the improved rents

elegant work than it is now, or indeed seems ever to have been in its best state.

There was once a *small chapel*, called *the chapel of our Lady of Pity*, and sometimes *the chapel of our Lady of Arcliffe*; from its situation on the chalk cliff, near to the present fort of *Arcliffe*; being built by a *northern nobleman*, who had escaped the danger of shipwreck here. On the *suppression* of it, with others of the like sort, in the reign of K. Henry VIII, it was stript of all its ornaments, and became *desolated*, and has been long since entirely gone to ruin (z); but the place near where it stood is still called *Old Chapel*, and *Chapel Plain*.

The HOSPITAL of St. Bartholomew, near *Dover*, was situated in the adjoining parish of *Buckland*, where an account of it has been already given (a).

Lambarde, Kilburne, and some other writers, mention a house of *Knights Templars*, supposed to have been in this town; and that it was here that K. John resigned his crown to *Pandulph*, the Pope's legate, in 1213; but there is no record, nor a trace of any such house of that order having been here (b).

CHARITIES,

Vested in the Corporation of Dover.

THERE was an *alms-house* of antient time in this town, as appears by a legacy, left in 1552,

of 149l. 17s. All which were by Q. Elizabeth, by *letters patent*, in her 28th year, granted to *William Skiffington* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *John* their son, for the lives of the longest liver of them, at the rent of 13l. os. 6d. *per annum*, but are worth, as above, by *improvement* 128l. 16s. 6d. K. Charles I, by *letters patent*, in his 1st year, *inter alia*, granted the above premises to *Thomas Carey, esq;* one of the Grooms of his Bedchamber, *in reversion*, for 40 years, after the decease of the three persons above-mentioned, at the same rent.

N. B. Only the said *fr John Skiffington, kn.* living of the three above-mentioned, aged about 70 years.

There is a *clause* in the said grants, that if any of the lands were found useful for the navy they might be resumed, making a reasonable abatement in the rent. Parl. Surveys, Augtn. off.—After which, on a sale of these premises, the messuage called the *Maison Dieu*, two water grist-mills, and the grounds called the *Maison Dieu park*, and the rest of the premises above-mentioned, were sold in lots to *Nathaniel Rich, Azariah Hushands, Thomas Babington, John Brayman, Thomas Kidder, Edmund Lisle, and Thomas French*. Seven deeds in Augtn. off. marked 22, 18.

Thomas Curling and *Mary Abbot* now hold part of the *Maison Dieu Hospital*, called *Deadmans Wick*, and *Newborne Lees*, in *St. Mary's, Romney Marsh*, at the yearly *fee-farm* of 2l. 5s. 6d. *David Papillon, esq;* holds part of the *Maison Dieu Hospital*, at the yearly *fee-farm* of 3l. 2s. 9½d.

(z) At the *suppression* of it, the vestments and utensils belonging to this chapel were *valued* at 200 *marcs*, some being

to the *rebuilding* of it (c), which was not till the year 1611, when it was *rebuilt*, as at present, near the *Market-place* in this town. It was intended for the relief of poor soldiers landing from abroad, and destitute of lodging and support, who are there relieved, lodged, and sent forward to their respective places of abode. This house is under the management of a *Master and two Wardens*, chosen annually out of the Common Councilmen, on *the first Monday after the 8th day of September*. The *Mayor*, for the time being, is generally *elected Master* (d).

Thomas Badcock, of *Dover*, by will proved in 1616, gave 10l. towards the maintenance of this then *new-builed alms-house*, and the relief of the poor there.

Thomas Ellwood, of *Dover, gent.* by his will, in 1612, gave the sum of 14l. owing him by the Corporation there, to the *Master and Wardens* of this alms-house, towards the maintenance of it, and the poor people coming and resorting thither; and he likewise gave to the said *Master and Wardens* one piece of land, whereon sometime a house did stand, and then called by the name of *the Hog-pound*, lying in *Dover*, at a place called *Above-Wall*, and to their successors for ever, to the use of the poor of the said house, and for that, they should erect and set up some building for the approving thereof, to the benefit of that house.

of cloth of gold, and others very richly embroidered. Over the stairs of it was carved a *large rose and crown*, in stone, with the date MDXXX; and over the door *the Arms of England* impaling *France*. Dering MS.

(a) See *Buckland* above, p. 51.

(b) See *Erwell* above, p. 37 (p).

(c) *Robert Justice*, of *Dover*, by will, proved in 1552, gave to the re-edifying the *new alms-house* of the poor there 6s. 8d. to be given to such as *rebuild* the same.

(d) This house, standing near the *Market-place*, is known by the name of the *Alms-house*, but when, or by whom founded, no one can tell. The antient house was situated in *Bench-street*, and near *St. Nicholas's church*, and was intended, as above-mentioned, for the relief and reception of soldiers and sailors. This house, with the consent of the *Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty*, was exchanged for another in *King's-street*, (now called *Queen's-street*.) in *Nicholas-ward*, with *Oliver Lygo*, in 1522.* This house, or another built on the site of it, is still remaining, but the original design is almost lost sight of, as there is but very seldom any poor soldier or sailor ever admitted into it.

A poor family, or a widow, is generally put into the house, to take care of it, and they live rent-free; and *I am informed*, are allowed some firing, with the privilege of letting out the apartments to lodgers. The first room has several beds in it, and has the appearance of an *hospital*.

Christopher Nether-sole and *William Brevis* are recorded as *benefactors* to this alms-house.

* The above exchange was made with *Oliver Lygo*, by deed, dated Sept. 19, 1522. Underneath the present house is a vault, or cellar,

now let at the yearly rent of 20s. which the *Master and Wardens* of it receive.

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

The present yearly income of this house is about 30l.

Thomas Andrews, by will, dated April 27, 1597, gave a house, now of the annual rent of 20s. for the use of the poor of the alms-house in this town; now vested in the *Master and Wardens* of it.

Richard Toms, by deed, April 4, 1599, and *George Buzy*, by deed, March 7, 1603, conveyed certain lands, now of the annual produce of 5l. 1s. for the like use; which are vested in like manner.

Thomas Brice, and others, by deed, July 19, 1677, conveyed certain lands, now of the annual value of 12s. to the *Mayor and Jurats*, to the use of those persons who should at any time be visited with the plague in this town.

Thomas Papillon, by will, in 1701, gave certain land to the *Mayor and Jurats*, now of the annual produce of 14l. 8s. for the use of poor seamen.

Certain persons unknown, as well as the time of their benefactions, gave to the poor of the alms-house, lands, to the yearly amount of 18l. 8s.—others, to the amount of 16l. 5s.—a house and land, of the value of 15s.—and four tenements, of 4l. value; which several premises are all vested in the *Master and Wardens* of the house, excepting the latter, which are vested in the *Mayor and Jurats of Dover*.

Mr. Hugessen, who gave the *Market-place* to the *Corporation*, is supposed to have ordered the sum of 3l. yearly, to be paid out of the rents, for the benefit of six poor widows, each of whom to be paid 10s. yearly.

TO ST. MARY'S PARISH.

Thomas Pepper, of *Dover*, *Jurat*, by his will, proved in 1574, gave to the use of the poor people, for ever, within the parishes of *our Lady of Dover*, and *Hougham*, yearly, one annuity of 40s. by the year, to be paid and distributed equally between the poor of those parishes, by the churchwardens yearly, for ever, for the time being, half yearly issuing and going out of his manor of *Syberston*, in *Hougham*, and all the lands and tenements thereto belonging, with power of distress, &c.

Thomas Ellwood, by will, in 1604, devised an annuity of 20s. to be yearly paid from an house, and to be distributed to the poor of *St. Mary's* parish, in bread, on *Christmas Eve*; which annuity is vested in the churchwardens.

Thomas Cbellice, by will, in 1613, gave an annuity of 10s. to be yearly paid from an house, and to be distributed to the poor of the above parish, in bread, at *Christmas*; which sum is vested in the churchwardens.

John Hewson, by will, in 1692, gave the sum of 20l. the interest of which to be yearly given to poor widows of this parish; which interest amounting to the sum of 20s. per annum, is vested in the parishioners.

Thomas White, by will, in 1669, gave an annuity of 2l. issuing out of a house, to be yearly given to four poor widows of this parish; which sum is vested in the churchwardens.

Nicholas Cullen, by will, in 1696, gave a house and land, the yearly income to be distributed every Sunday evening, to 20 poor widows of this parish. This is now of the yearly value of 13l. and is distributed as above, 3d. to each widow; and he likewise gave another small cottage, the rent of it to be distributed in bread; but a poor widow now lives in it rent-free. Which premises are vested in the churchwardens and overseers.

William Richards, by will, in 1701, gave an annuity of 5l. per annum, issuing out of land, to be given in bread, on certain days therein mentioned, in equal portion; which sum is vested in the churchwardens and overseers.

Ann Fell, by will, in 1719, gave an annuity of 40s. issuing out of a house, the produce of it to be distributed to eight poor widows of this parish, not receiving alms; which money is vested in the churchwardens.

Anthony Church, by will, in 1709, gave the sum of 20l. the annual produce of which is 20s. to be distributed yearly to the poor, in bread, on *Christmas Eve*; which money is vested in the parishioners.

Anne Booth and *Mark Wills*, by their wills, supposed to be about the year 1724, gave certain lands, of the yearly value of 7l. 10s. to be distributed to six poor widows of this parish; which premises are vested in *Messrs. Feltor, Gunman, and others*.

John Dekewer, by will, in 1760, gave the sum of 500l. which is now of the annual produce of 14l. 1s. 4d. to be distributed yearly to the poor of this parish; which money is vested in the minister and churchwardens.

Susannah Hammond, by will, in 1769, gave the sum of 60l. the annual produce of which is 2l. 8s. to be distributed to the poor, in bread; which money is now vested in *Messrs. Russell, Teale, and Farbrace*.

Thomas Knott, by will, in 1777, gave an annuity of 20s. issuing from an house, to be distributed to 40 poor widows on *St. Thomas's Day*; which sum is vested in the minister of this parish.

Elizabeth Roalse, by will, in 1777, gave 400l. in the 3 per cent. consol. annuities, now of the annual produce of 12l. to be distributed to 10 poor families, who do not receive constant assistance

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

distance from the parish; which money is vested in six trustees, inhabitants of this parish.

Philip Papillon, by deed, dated in 1742, gave certain land, now of the annual produce of 17l. to be distributed to poor widows every Sunday in the year; which sum is vested in two of the Jurats of this town and port.

George Bing, gent. Mayor of the Town of Dover, by will, proved in 1604, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of *St. Mary's* parish, and their successors, for ever, to and for the use of the poor people of the same, one annuity or yearly rent of 20s. to be issued, levied, taken, and paid out of his messuage, with its appurtenances, in the said town, wherein he then dwelt, to be paid to the churchwardens and overseers aforesaid, upon *Christmas Day* yearly, for ever, and by them on that day to be distributed to the said poorest people of the said parish; and in default of payment of the same in any one year, the same being lawfully demanded at the said messuage, and then his heirs and assigns, or other, then owners of the same, should forfeit, for every such default, *nomine pena*, the sum of five shillings; and that then it should be lawful to distrain for the said annuity, and all arrearages, forfeitures, &c. of the same.

Jacob Windsor, of Dover, *gent.* by will, proved in 1669, gave his eight tenements, with their appurtenances, in the new buildings in Dover, to eight poor aged people, of the parish of *St. Mary*, and to be placed therein, for their habitations, or to be otherwise rented out by the Mayor and Jurats of Dover, for the time being for ever, and the rents to be disposed to the poor of the said parish, as to the Mayor and Jurats most convenient, and for no other use and purpose whatever (e); and he further gave the sum of 24s. yearly, to be laid out in bread, to be given among the poor of the said parish of *St. Mary*, by the churchwardens of the same, at the door of the said parish church, on the *Eve of Christmas Day*, for ever; the said money to be paid yearly to such persons as should be from time to time seized or possessed of his two messuages in the said parish, near the *Market-place*, where *Roger White* late lived, and by his late father purchased of him, with power of distress, &c.

TO THE POOR OF DOVER IN GENERAL.

John Clement, of *St. Mary's* parish, in Dover, by will, proved in 1575, ordered, that there

(e) These tenements have been suffered to fall to ruin, and are lost to the poor for ever.

(f) *Mrs. Christian Selly* now pays a yearly *fee-farm* rent of 11s. for *St. Martin's* church-yard. She has several houses standing on the scite of the church, and claims the right of herbage in the church-yard, but the right of interment has

should be yearly given, by *John Clement*, his son's son, to whom he devised his house in *Mankyn-ward*, in *St. James's* parish, with its appurtenances, with the gardens and yard on the backside thereto belonging, and to his heirs for ever, 100 faggots, to be distributed to the poor where most need be, out of the said house for ever, by him, his heirs, executors, or assigns.

Christopher Nethersole, of Dover, *gent.* by will, proved in 1597, gave 20l. to the use of the poor of the Town and Port of Dover, to be bestowed upon some parcel of land, at the discretion of the Mayor, Jurats, and Common Council, to the use of the poor for ever.

In the year 1726, a common work-house was built and established in this town, for the general use of the poor within it.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

DOVER is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of its own name.

There were formerly in this town six parochial churches, with six distinct parishes; four of which, *St. Nicholas's*, *St. John's*, *St. Peter's*, and *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, have been long since ruined, and their parishes united to those of *St. Mary* and *St. James*, the only two remaining churches; the two parishes of which now comprehend the whole Town of Dover. Of all these several churches,

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-LE-GRAND

was the most antient in this town. It stood on the west side of the present *Market-place*, where formerly the cemetery of it was (f). It was built by *Widred*, K. of Kent, in the year 691, for the Canons, which he then removed out of the Castle; and it remained collegiate till K. Henry I, in his 30th year, anno 1130, gave it, with all its possessions, to *Archbishop Corboil* and the Church of *Canterbury*; but the *Archbishop* finding the Canons guilty of great irregularity and misbehaviour, which he found had increased from their intercourse and situation within such a populous town, turned them out, intending to build another church and college further off from the town, and this *new foundation* afterwards became the *Priory of St. Martin*, an account of which has already been given above. On the displacing of these Canons from hence, this church became parochial, and in distinction from that of the *Priory*, which was called *St.*

continued in the inhabitants; and in it not only strangers, but many inhabitants of the town, are buried. It is usually called the *Old Church-yard*. In it lie buried the remains of the celebrated *Charles Churchill*, the Poet, who died in 1764, with a small stone at his grave.

Martin

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

Martin the Less, alias *the New Work*, obtained the name of *St. Martin-le-Grand*. On the suppression of the college within it, this church lost all its ancient immunities and privileges, excepting that of being exempt from the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon. It remained a parish church till after the year 1528, anno 20 Henry VIII; for it is mentioned as such in a will proved that year. Most probably it was soon afterwards desecrated, and the parish was united to one or both of the present churches in the 28th year of that reign, when it was pulled down, as appears by a certificate concerning it, returned to the Archbp and other the King's Commissioners; in which it is said, that—in the Town and Port of *Dover*, there was a certain church, named *St. Martin*, which was taken down in that year by *Mr. Thomas Wingefield*, *Mr. Raufe Buskin*, of *Dover*, then Mayor, and *Mr. Robert Nethersole* the elder; and at such time the church was dissolved by the aforefaid men. Then *Mr. Thomas Wingefield* had the receipt of the lead and stone, with timber; *Mr. Robert Nethersole*, the tile, and certain lead and timber; *Mr. Raufe Buskin* had the bells, with ornaments, which, as he said, were given by the King's commandment to the Chamber of *Dover*; furthermore, that there were certain houses in *Dover*, called the *Canons houses*.—Of the ruins of this church, there is only a square tower remaining. The building, as *Dr. Stukely* thinks, seems to have terminated in three semicircles (g).

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS

stood in the middle of *Bench-street*, on the north-east side of it. The tower, the ancient porch, and part of the walls are remaining. It was a small building, consisting of one isle, a chancel, and a tower at the west end, with a cemetery adjoining (h).

Thomas Hextal, esq; (i) who was buried in the chancel of this church, by his will, proved in 1486, gave all his lands and tenements to *Edward* his son, on condition that he should forthwith make, to the churchwardens of this parish church of *St. Nicholas*, a sure and lawful estate

(g) Leland says, of the six parish churches here, "three of them were under one roof at *St. Martin's*, in the heart of the town." These must be meant for those of *St. John*, *St. Nicholas*, and *St. Peter*; but though these churches might be subordinate to the collegiate church of *St. Martin*, as the mother church, and of the patronage of the college in it, yet their ruins, situated in different parts of the town, and still remaining, shew them to have been separate buildings, as may be seen below in the description of them. Indeed, it appears, by the record of *Domesday*, that three churches in *Dover* paid an annual rent to the *Canons of St. Martin's* church; for it is there entered under the title of their possessions, thus: *Tres ecclie ap. Douera redd 36 solid & 8 denar*. Which is: *Three churches at Dover pay 36*

of a croft of arable lands and pasture, lying at *Maxton*, beside *Dover*, bounded as is therein mentioned, to hold to them and their successors for ever, on condition that the one half or moiety, of the yearly value of the farm and profits of it, shall be by them yearly paid unto the parson of the said church and his successors for ever; and the other half or moiety to remain yearly to them and their successors, for the relief and yearly sustentation and reparation of the said church for ever.

This church seems to have been desecrated at the time of the reformation; and in the 28th year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign, great part of it was demolished, as appears by the certificate mentioned above, returned in that year to the Archbp and others the King's Commissioners, concerning it; in which it is said, that—there was a church, named *St. Nicholas's* church, in the Town of *Dover*, which had certain lead on it, which lead *Robert Nethersole* had, and certain lands with two tenements in *Dover*, which lands and tenements were then in the hands of *John Plaine*, of *London*.

In the wills in the Prerogative office, *Canterbury*, frequent mention is made of the burials of persons, inhabitants of this parish, in this church; and among others, of *Robert Colwell*, in 1488; *Robert Randolph*, in 1489, before the altar of *St. John of Brydlyngton* in it; *Thomas Hextal*, esq; in 1486, as above-mentioned; *Edward Hextal*, in 1518, in our *Lady's* chancel; *John Elfy*, in 1518, in our *Lady's* chapel, before her image; and *John Brown*, Jurate, in 1522, in the body of the church, before the great rood there. And there is mention made of different persons buried in the church-yard, during the whole of the above time.

John Joiner was Parson of this church in the year 1518 (k).

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN

seems to have been of a much more considerable account and size, than that last mentioned. It stood at the upper end of *Biggin-street*, at the entrance in this town, from *Canterbury*.

shillings and 8 pence; viz. to the above church of *St. Martin*.

(b) It is now made use of as a stable. Several houses are built on part of the scite of this church and its cemetery, in which great numbers of human bones have been dug up. *Mr. Ashbourne*, the Baptist teacher, has the church-yard for a garden; his parlour is in the tower, with other apartments over it, and the crypt of the church is now used as cellars for the houses.

(i) He served in Parliament for *Dover*, anno 12 Edward IV, 1471.

(k) He is mentioned in a will, dated and proved that year.

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

If we may judge from the will of *Mr. John Bingham*, of this parish, proved in 1513, wherein after mentioning his desire of being buried in it, he gives different sums of money to the high altar, for his tythes and oblations forgotten; to the several lights burning in it, of *St. John*, the *Cross* light, *our Lady's* light, of *St. George*, *St. Christopher*, and *St. Hilary*; to six tapers burning before *our Lady's* undercroft there, each of them weighing three quarters of a pound of wax; to the light of the *sepulture* three tapers, each weighing six pounds of wax; and to the reparations of the church he gave twenty shillings. To contain so many lamps continually burning, and such large waxen tapers, the church must have been large, and the having an *undercroft*, shews it to have been a building of some handsomeness of architecture. It was *desecrated* with the others, about the time of the reformation, and pulled down about the same time, viz. the 28th year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign, as appears by the certificate mentioned above, returned in that year to the *Archbishop* and others, the King's Commissioners, concerning it; in which it is said, that—there was a certain church in *Dover*, called *St. John's* church, which was taken down by *Mr. Thomas Wingfield*, *Mr. Robert Nethersole*, and *Mr. Ralph Bufkin*. To which church were certain lands, given by the will of *Thomas Goore*, to be prayed for in perpetuity for a Priest, for ever; which lands were then in the hands of *Richard Mornings, gent.* and to the aforesaid church were certain grounds, which *John Boule*, of *Dover*, had in occupation at that time; and to the said church was a censer of silver, parcel gilt; two silver cruets, parcel gilt; a cross, plated with silver and gilt; a chalice, well double gilded, which *Robert Nethersole*, of *Dover*, carried thence, to what use, or by what authority, was not known; and that the church-yards of the aforesaid three churches, last-mentioned, were then in the hands of *John Boule*, of *Dover*.—He died in the year 1556, and by his will, proved that year, appears to have resided in *St. Mary's* parish, in which church he was buried; and to have been then seized of a piece of ground, to keep hogs in, once the church-yard, sometime belonging to *St. John's* church, and likewise a stable, sometime *St. John's* church.

K. Henry VIII, in his 37th year, in consideration of the resignation into his hands of the

(l) Augtn. off. Inrolm.

(m) Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 41.

(n) Viz. In 3 garden ad val. 1s. 8d. in oblat. quol: die Sabbat ad 5d.—1s. 8d. &c. Bacon's Lib. Reg. p. 33.

(o) The churchwardens of *St. Mary's* parish now pay a yearly *fee-farm* rent of 10s. 10d. for a tenement, now called *St. Peter's* church or chantry.

office and dignity of *Archpresbiter*, in the antient churches of *St. Nicholas*, and *St. John Baptist*, in *Dover*, with all and singular the oblations, tythes, emoluments, profits, &c. lands, tenements, rents, and advantages to the said office, belonging, by *John Plane*, granted to him, for his life, an annuity of 20 *marcs sterling, per annum*; and in consideration of his great labour, pains, and expences, in the prosecution of the business of his said office, for the King's benefit and service, at the instance of the Chancellor and Council of his Court of Augmentations, he further granted to him, for the term of his life, a yearly pension of 6l. 13s. 4d. (l)

The parish of *St. John* seems to have been but small; for the value of the church of it, anno 8 Richard II, was reckoned but at 66s. 8d. and on account of the smallness of it was not taxed to the tenth (m).

THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER

stood on the north side of the present *Market-place*. It was a *rectory*, in the patronage of the Crown, and was valued in the King's books at 3l. 16s. 10d. (n) It is now *ecclesia destructa*; but when it became so, I know not, only that it seems to have been in use in the year 1611, anno 10 James I; and that the parish of it was united to that of *St. Mary* (o). It formerly paid tenths to the Crown-receiver, but being certified to be of the yearly value of 24l. only, it is now discharged from the payment of first fruits and tenths (oo). There was a *cemetery* adjoining to it.

RECTORS.

William Grene was Parson of this church in 1522 and 1523.

John Fyshe, in 1523.

John Gray, in 1611.

There is mention made in the wills, proved in the Prerogative office, in *Canterbury*, of many persons buried in this church and church-yard. Among others, of *Thomas Toke*, of *Dover* and *Westbere*, buried in the chancel of the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, in 1474; of *Richard Palmer*, in this church, in 1483, in which mention is made of the image of *St. Nicholas* here; of *William Warren*, of this parish, buried in *our Lady's* chancel before her image, in 1506, who gave to the reparation of that chapel, for lying there, 20l. and to the reparation of the lead of the

The election of *Mayor* used antiently to be in this church, and continued so till it was removed, in 1583, to the church of *St. Mary*, as has been more fully mentioned above.

(oo) In the charge of tenths, payable to the Crown-receiver, it is put down at the value of 4l.—tenths 8s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 21.

church

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

church the like sum; of *Richard Eustace*, of this parish, in 1506; of *Richard Fineux*, of this parish, buried in this church before the image of *St. Mary Magdalen*, in 1520—he gave a legacy to *St. Rook's* light in this church; of *Margaret*, widow of *Thomas Chancellor*, of this parish, buried beside her husband, in 1523; of *Peter Mace*, buried in the church-yard, before the chapel of *St. Michael the Archangel*; of *William Paynter*, buried in the chapel of *our Lady* in this church, in 1540; of *Robert Vyncente*, of this parish, buried in the chapel of *St. John the Baptist*, in this church, beside his grandfather and grandmother, in 1544; of *Felice Upton*, buried in this church before the font, in 1548; of *Hugh Bracket*, late *Mayor of Dover*, buried before the high altar, in 1549; of *Rowland Barrow*, buried in the church before his pew there, in the same year; of *John Wylliams*, and *Thomas Fynnet*, Jurate, both buried in this church, in 1558; of *Thomas Pepper*, Jurate, (whose charity has been mentioned above,) buried in this church, in 1574; of *Jane*, widow of *John Warren*, buried in *our Lady's* chapel, in 1572; of *James Smith*, buried in this church, in 1577; and of *Charles Brames*, of *Dover*, merchant, buried in this church, near his father, in 1611.

Harry Frawel, of this parish, who was buried in *Dover Priory* church, by his will, proved in 1514, gave to the reparations of the isle, otherwise called a roof, in the north side of this church, over *St. Stephen*, and to the mending of the windows against *Tronyon*, five marks; and to the said *St. Tronyon's* light, a cow; and to *St. Trofymonse* light there, another cow.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY

stands at some distance from the entrance into this town from *Canterbury*, near the *Market-place*. It is said to have been built by the *Prior*

(p) Kilburne's Survey, p. 78 Harris's Hist. of Kent.

(q) Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 41.

(r) It appears by the wills in the Prerog. office, Canterbury, that so early as the reign of K. Edward IV, the *Master and Brethren of the Maison Dieu* took order for the performance of divine offices in this church, and that there were then *parochial* churchwardens appointed yearly, who, as part of their duty, took care for the reparation of this church. There is a tradition, that two sisters, named *Agnes* and *Beatrice*, gave all their lands and tenements to the *Hospital of the Maison Dieu*, on condition that the *Master and Brethren* of it should find a *Priest*, to celebrate divine service in it every day, for ever.

(s) At the same time, the King gave the pews of *St. Martin's* church for the use of this church, and they were accordingly soon afterwards removed hither; but the several altars in it were not pulled down till 1549.

(t) Notwithstanding the church was not in the possession of the inhabitants in 1537, yet there was a *forfeit* exacted from them by the King's footmen, on account of the bells not being rung when the King was then here.

and *Convent of St. Martin* (p), in the year 1216; but from what authority, I know not. Certain it is, that it was in K. John's reign, in the gift of the King, and was afterwards given by him to *John de Burgh*; but in the 8th year of K. Richard II.'s reign, anno 1384, it was become appropriated to the *Abbat of Pontiniac*, and was valued at 106s. 8d. (q). After which, by what means, I cannot discover, this appropriation, as well as the *advowson* of the church, came into the possession of the *Master and Brethren of the Hospital of the Maison Dieu* in this town, who took care that the church should be daily served by a proper priest, who should officiate in it for the benefit of the parish (r). In which state it continued till the suppression of the *Hospital*, in the 36th year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the hands of the Crown, at which time the *parsonage* was returned by *John Thompson*, Master of the Hospital, to be worth 6l. per annum.

Two years after which, the King being at *Dover*, at the humble entreaty of the inhabitants of this parish, gave to them, as it is said, this church, with the cemetery adjoining to it, to be used by them as a *parochial church* (s); and on the King's departure, in token of possession, they sealed up the church doors (t); since which, the *patronage* of it, which is now esteemed as a *perpetual curacy*, the Minister of it being licensed by the *Archbishop*, has been vested in the inhabitants of this parish (u); the maintenance of the Minister having been from time to time, at their voluntary option, more or less (v). It is now fixed at 80l. per annum. Besides which he has the possession of a good house, where he resides, which was purchased by the inhabitants of the parish in 1754, for the perpetual use of the Minister of it, for the time being.

It is exempt from the jurisdiction of the *Archdeacon* (w).

(u) Every parishioner, paying scot and lot, has a vote in the choosing of the Minister.

(v) The Ministers who have served this church, have been at times variously hired and paid, by the week, month, &c. and soon after the inhabitants having become possessed of it, it appears that this church was at times without a Minister, from the scantiness of a provision for him; to remedy which, the church habits and ornaments have been more than once pawned and sold, and the like has been done at times to repair the church.

(w) The parishioners had a notion, that this parish was exempt from every sort of ecclesiastical jurisdiction whatsoever; but there are many entries in the vestry books from time to time, which if extracted, would evidently shew them their mistake, upon which their continuance of the dispute with *Archbishop Wake*, as to his power of licensing their Minister, was grounded.

See an account of the difference between the *Archdeacon* and the *Town of Dover*, concerning jurisdiction, in *Fox's Martyrs*, vol. i, p. 450.

There

There is a piece of ground belonging, as it is said, to *the glebe* of this church, rented annually at 10l. which is done by vestry, without the Minister being at all concerned in it. In 1588, here were 821 communicants. This parish contains more than *five parts out of six* of the whole town, and a greater proportion of the inhabitants.

The *Church of St. Mary* is a large handsome building of three isles, having a high and *south* chancel, all covered with lead, and built of flints, with *ashler* windows and door-cases, which are arched and ornamented. At the *west* end is the steeple, which is a spire covered with lead, in which are eight bells, a clock, and chimes (*).

The pillars in the church are large and clumsy; the arches low and semicircular in the body, but elliptical in the chancel; but there is no separation between the body and chancel, and the pews are continued on to the *east* end of the church. In the high chancel, at the *eastern* extremity of it, beyond the altar, are the seats for the *Mayor and Jurats* (y); and here the *Mayor* is now *chosen*, and the *Barons in Parliament* for this town and port constantly *elected* (z).

From the largeness, as well as the populousness of this parish, the church is far from being sufficient to contain the inhabitants who resort to it for public worship, notwithstanding there are four galleries in it (a), and it is otherwise well pewed. This church was paved in 1642, but it was not ceiled till 1706. In 1742, there was *an organ* erected in it. The two branches in it were given—one by subscription in 1738, and the other by the *Pilots* in 1742.

In 1684, *sir Anthony Percival* gave two silver flagons, and the same year, *Capt. George West* gave two silver plates, for the use of the sacrament.

In several wills in the Prerogative office, *Canterbury*, mention is made of different persons buried in this church, and the chapels and chantries of it; of their donations, and other curious particulars, of which the following is an abstract.

(*) In 1634, a *faculty* passed for taking down a great leaden cross on the top of the steeple, and putting up a lighter one of wood and iron in its room;—for making a gallery at the lower end of the middle isle, next the belfry, and other improvements in this church. In 1497, there were only two bells in this church, but these were increased at different times to six; and in the year 1724, these six were new cast into the present peal of eight bells.

(y) In 1683, there was a *faculty* granted to the churchwardens, to remove the Magistrate's seats from the *east* end of the church to the *north* side, or any other more convenient part of it, and for the more decent and commodious placing the communion table: in consequence of which, these seats were removed, and placed on the *north* side of the church; but they continued there no longer than 1689,

Thomas Fuller, of this parish, by will, *proved* in 1482, gave to the *Master of the Maison Dieu*, and the *Confreers* of that house and their successors, certain messuages, with their appurtenances, in this town, for the celebration of masses in this church of *St. Mary* annually, and he ordered that the wardens of this church, for the time being, should receive of them, from the said messuages, &c. 6s. 8d. yearly, to the repair of this church for ever.

Thomas Toke, of *Dover*, buried in the chapel of *St. Katharine*, in this church, by his will, *proved* in 1484, gave seven acres of land at *Dugate*, under *Windlass-Down*, to the wardens of this church, towards the repairs of it for ever.

Thomas Toke, of *Dover*, buried in the same chapel, by his will, *proved* in 1509, gave to the churchwardens of this church, two acres of land lying under *Stepping-Down*, at the *Claypitts*, to them and their successors, to the maintenance of a light, hanging before the *rode* of this church, for ever.

John Templeman, in 1513, was buried in *St. Michael's* chapel, in this church; and *John Claryngbold* was buried that year, before the image of *St. Erasmus*, in this church.

William Smith, of this parish, was buried in the *Trinity Chapel* in it, and by will, *proved* in 1522, gave to the building of the *new chapel*, in this church, 2s. and mention is made of *St. Anthony's* altar in this church.

Thomas Lybeas, of this parish, was buried in *St. Loy's* chapel, in this church, before the image of *St. Thomas of Canterbury*, and by will, *proved* in 1527, gave towards the cover over the font 3s. 4d. and to the glazing of the window before the altar, in the chapel of *our Lady*, 6s. 8d.

Edward Modye, of *Dover*, *Bailiff*, and *Captain of Arcliffe-fort* in 1552, was buried in the chancel where the Aldermen sit.

Thomas Coorye, of this parish, in 1545, in *Our Saviour's* chapel here; and mention is made of *St. Nicholas's* chapel.

when, by several orders of vestry, they were removed back again to where they remain at present.

(z) The Mayor was antiently chosen in *St. Peter's* church; but by a bye-law of the Corporation, it was removed to this church in 1583, where it has ever since been held. In 1706, another bye-law was made, to remove, for the sake of decency, all elections from this church to the *Court-hall*, but it never took place. More of which has been mentioned above.

(a) These galleries were built;—that on the *north* side, in 1611, by the parish, by subscription;—the second, in 1699, by the *Pilots*;—the third, in 1721, by *Henry Furnese, Esq;* Representative in Parliament for this town and port;—and the fourth, at the charge of the parish, in 1749.

Henry

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

Henry Guildforth, Captain of the Queen's forces of *Artcliffe*, was buried in this church, in 1595.

Joice Evering, of *Dover*, widow, by will, proved in 1635, gave to this church 50s. towards buying a piece of silver, for the use of the communion-table, to be used for the *holy sacrament*.

Thomas Teddeman, of *Dover*, Jurate, was buried in 1663, near his wife and friends there.

The monuments and memorials in this church and church-yard, are by far too numerous to mention here. Among them are the following :

A small monument in the church for the celebrated *Charles Cburchill*, who was buried in the old church-yard of *St. Martin* in this town, as has been noticed above; and a small stone, with a memorial for *Samuel Foote, esq;* the celebrated Comedian, who died at the *Ship inn*, and had a grave dug for him in this church, but was afterwards carried to *London*, and buried there. On a flat stone, in the north isle, a memorial for *Nicholas Eaton*, son of *Nicholas*; and grandson of *Capt. Nicholas Eaton*, who died in 1729; for *Captain Nicholas Eaton*, who died in 1730, having married the daughter of *sr Peter Eaton*. A large monument for *Peter Eaton, esq;* who died in 1769, erected by his kinswoman, *Mrs. Hannah Markland*. Arms—Or, a fret az. Another for *Mr. John King*, mariner, who was shipwrecked on July 17, 1755, in the *Dorington East-Indiaman*, on *Bird Island*. A small tablet for *John Ker*, Laird of *Frogden* in the co. of *Twit-dale* in *Scotland*, who died suddenly at *Dover*, in his way to *France*, in 1730.

On a plain monument, on the south side of the church, is a memorial for *Sampson Farbrace*, Jurate, who died in 1782, having married the daughter of *Lambe*, of *Dover*.

Another monument, erected by the widow of his son, *James George Farbrace*, who died on Dec. 17, 1785. Arms—Azure, a bend or, between 2 roses argent, seeded or, bearded vert.

(b) He continued to serve this church as Curate, after the suppression of the *Maison Dieu*; and in 1547, the parishioners agreed to raise a sum of money yearly, for the payment of the Priest's wages. Towards the end of his life, he seems to have been disabled from doing his duty; and in 1547, in the accounts of the churchwardens, is a charge of a sum of money to help *Old sr Robert* to serve the cure, and *Anthony Roger* was hired for this purpose, and had 6l. 12s. paid him for his service; after which there is no further mention made of him; and the same year, either by his death or inability, the parish applied first to the *Commissary*, and afterwards to the *Archbishop*, for a Priest, to serve the cure, which was done accordingly.

(c) He was to have an allowance for that year of 8l. besides 13s. 4d. for his chamber and bed. In his time the altars were pulled down, and the church painted and beautified. The church plate, vestments, &c. such as were then disused, were sold to a considerable amount, to put the church and church-yard in thorough repair.

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A monument, in the middle isle, to the memory of the *Minet family*; on which—*Isaac Minet*, merchant, died April 8, 1745; *Mary*, his wife, died April 30, 1738; *Isaac Minet, jun.* merchant, died Oct. 21, 1731; *William Minet*, of *London*, merchant, died Jan. 18, 1767.

In the north isle are memorials to the memory of *Capt. James Gunman*, a Captain of the Royal Navy, Treasurer of *Greenwich Hospital*, in the commission of the peace for this county, and a *Jurat* of this town. He married *Elizabeth*, the eldest daughter of *Edward Wivell*, of *Dover*, and died in 1756. For *Christopher Gunman*, his son, Collector of the Customs of the *Town and Port of Dover*, who died in 1781, who left *James Gunman, esq;* his only surviving son, and the last of this family.

Arms for *Capt. James Gunman*. 1st and 4th; . . . a spread eagle argent, gorged with a ducal coronet or; for *Gunman*. 2d and 3d; Gules, on a bend argent, three leopard's faces or, between two cinquefoils of the last; for *Aldersey*. In an escutcheon of pretence—Gules, three chevrons interlaced in base vair, and chief or; for *Wivell*.

Arms of *Christopher Gunman* quartered with *Wivell*. An escutcheon of pretence—Argent, 3 mascles sable, on a chief of the 2d, 3 lions rampant of the 1st; for *Hanson*.

There are others, to the memory of *Broadley*, *Rolfe*; and others, of good account in this town.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

MINISTERS or CURATES.

<i>Master & Bretbren</i> of the <i>Maison</i> <i>Dieu</i> .	(b) <i>Robert Yonge</i> , alias <i>Long</i> , in 1522. (c) <i>Monge Thornton</i> , in 1549. (d) <i>Harrie Caine</i> , in 1550; resigned 1553. (e) <i>Christoph. James</i> , in 1553.
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(d) He is styled Preacher of *our Lady's church*, and had by agreement with the parishioners 20 marks per annum for his wages, which seems to have been badly paid, through the great poverty of the parish, who in 1552 had an appraisement made of the remaining useless ornaments of the church yet unfold, it is probable, to raise money for the payment of his salary, for default of which he had left the cure at the end of the same year in which he took it; and *Christopher James* supplied his place; but, however, on the parish pawning two rich copes for 5l. towards paying his arrear, in all likelihood he returned to his cure, which he served till after *Michaelmas* 1553.

Before his time, there were several occasional assistant Curates, who were hired on great festivals, at *graces*, *obits*, &c. and were paid for their offices; of these, the following names occur, *William* ———, *John Cockraine*, *Mr. Wood*, and *Robert Brown*.

(e) He was prohibited that year for being married; on which the parish applied at *Canterbury* to the *Lord Suffragan Thornton*.

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

- (f) *Geoffry*, in 1553; refig. 1555.
 (g) *John Lambert*, in 1555; obt. Feb. 1558.
William, in 1558; refig. in 1562.
 (b) *Thomas Turpyn*, in 1562, obt. Nov. 1573.
 (i) *George Joye*, in 1574.
 (k) *Robert Joye*, in 1582.
 (l) *Rich. Pickering*, in 1589, obt. 1601.
 (m) *Walter Richards*, in 1601.
John Graye, in 1608, refig. 1616.
 (n) *John Reading*, A.M. Dec. 2, 1616, sequestrated in 1642.
 (o) *Samuel Hinde*, S. T. P. Aug. 31, 1662.
 (p) *John Lodowick*, June 18, 1671, refig. 1698.
 (q) *John Macquean*, A. M. Jan. 29, 1698, dismissed 1729.
 (r) *William Nairn*, A. M. Jan. 24, 1729.
 (s) *William Byrcb*, A. M. Decem. 19, 1731, obt. 1756.
 (t) *Thomas Edwards*, A. M. 1756, obt. July 1772.
 (u) *John Lyon*, A. M. in 1772. Present Curate.

Thornton, who sent them a priest, whose salary was to commence at *Midsummer* 1553.

(f) He agreed with the parish for 10*l.* *per annum*, his chamber, and all other perquisites, excepting the *Easter Book*.

(g) He had the same salary, &c. as his predecessor, which might amount altogether to 20 *marks*. He was buried in this church.

(b) He was buried in this church, Nov. 26, 1573.

(i) How long he continued is uncertain, for want of the vestry-books, now destroyed.

(k) He is supposed to have died in 1587, there being that year a *sequestration* from *Archbp Whitgift* to the church-wardens.

(l) He was buried in this church, Nov. 26, 1601.

(m) His salary was 30*l.* *per annum*.

(n) His salary was 100*l.* *per annum*. After his sequestration, several Ministers were placed here by the powers then in being, *viz.* *Michael Porter* in 1643; salary at first 60*l.* afterwards 100*l.*—*John Dickes* in 1647; salary 100*l.*—*John Robsbam* in 1650; salary 100*l.*—*Nathaniel Norcross* in 1653, supported by voluntary contributions.—*Nathaniel Barry* in 1654; salary 100*l.* He was *ejected* after the restoration in 1661.

(o) His salary was 100*l.* *per annum*.

(p) His salary was 80*l.* *per annum*; as was that of all his successors to the present time.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES

is situated in the *north-east* part of this town, near the foot of the *Castle hill*, close to the road to *Deal*. It was antiently belonging to the *Castle of Dover*; and in it the *Courts of Chancery and Admiralty, and Lode Manage, for the Cinque Ports* have been usually holden (v). The church has a square tower at the *west* end, having a ring of five bells in it. It is *exempt* from the jurisdiction of the *Archdeacon*.

It is a *rectory*, valued in the King's books at 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (w) but is now a *discharged living* of the *clear yearly certified value* of 24*l.* It is in the *patronage* of his Grace the *Archbishop of Canterbury*.

Archbishop Tenison, in his life-time, augmented this rectory with the sum of 200*l.* and confirmed that gift by his will, in 1715; but upon condition that the *Governors of Q. Anne's bounty* should augment it with a like sum of 200*l.* which they accordingly did, as a *perpetual augmentation* to it (x).

In the *Prerogative office* at *Canterbury*, are the wills of several persons, inhabitants of this parish, most of whom were buried either in this church or its church-yard. Among others, of *John Claryngbold*, buried in 1485, in the choir of *St. James's* church, before the image of *St. James*; and mention is made of the altar of *St. Nicholas* in it; of *Thomas Fooche*, of this parish, buried in 1490, in the church-yard. *Elizabeth Wodde*, of this parish, was buried in 1523, in this church, next her husband *John a Wodde*, and by will, gave half a sheet to the high altar

(q) He died Jan. 9, 1730, *æt.* 80. *Mr. Nairn*, his successor, was appointed his assistant, on account of his age and infirmities.

(r) He held it only a few months, until a new Curate was chosen.

(s) He was likewise Rector of *Great Mongebam*, being presented to the *Archbishop*, and licensed by him.

(t) He was Chaplain of *Dover Castle*.

(u) *Mr. Lyon* is a diligent searcher into the antiquities of this place, author of a treatise on *Dover Castle*; an account of a *Roman bath*, discovered near this church, and other ingenious treatises, in the *Archæologia* of the Antiquarian Society.

(v) *Kilburne's Survey*, p. 78, who calls it *St. James the Apostle*, alias *St. James of Warden-Doune*. *Leland*, in his *Itin.* vol. vii, says, it was called *St. James of Radby*, or more likely *Rodeby a statione navium*.

(w) It formerly paid *tenths* to the Crown-receiver, but being certified to be of the yearly value of 24*l.* is now discharged from the payment of first-fruits and tenths. *Bacon's Lib. Reg.* p. 32; but in p. 22, it is set down at 4*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.* in the King's books; yearly *tenths* 9*s.* 9¼*d.*

(x) In the *Lambeth Library* is a *composition* between the *Master and Brethren of the Maison Dieu* and the *Rector* of this parish, concerning the right of taking certain *tythes*, dated 1509. *Regist. Warham*, f. 333, a. b. See *Ducarel's Report.* p. 36.

for

The TOWN and PORT of DOVER.

for an altar cloth; a kercher to the same, for to close the chales in, and her best coverlet to the high altar, and to be layd before poor and chyld wyfys; and a table-cloth of drap, to make two towels of, one for *St. James*, and the other for the cross in this church.

John Broke the elder, of this parish, was buried in 1529, in *our Lady's* chapel in this church, and by his will, ordered certain of his lands to be sold, and of the money arising from the sale of them, 40l. to be bestowed on this church, upon a suit of vestments complete, to be prayed for in the same for ever.

Thomas Portweye, Jentylman and Bayly of the Town and Port of *Dover*, was buried in 1558, in the chancel of this church, next to *Old Mr. Vaghan*. *William Normanton*, Clerk of the Castle of *Dover*, was buried in 1574, in the east chancel of this church. *William Warde*, Jurat, was buried in 1623, in the eastern corner of the chancel of *St. James* in this church, called *Sayer's chancel*.

Upon a flat stone, in this church, there is a memorial for *Simon Yorke*, who died in 1682; one for *Philip Yorke*, Town-clerk, (his son,) and father to the *Chancellor*, who died in 1721—he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Richard Gibbon*. A small monument in the chancel for *Michael Hodgson*, who died in 1730; and for *Cutbber Hodgson*, who died in 1751, who purchased the manor of *Dover Priory*; and in the same chancel, a monument for *Henry Matson*, merchant, who gave *Solton farm* to *Dover Harbour*, and died in 1722.

This church is kept very neat, and is well paved.

CHARITIES.

Thomas Bean, Jurate, by his will, in 1764, devised to the *Mayor and Jurats of Dover*, in trust, the sum of 222l. *South-sea* annuities, the interest of the same, to be applied to the repairing, when necessary, of the tomb, rails, and letters of *Jane Byron* and *Clement Buck*, and

(y) He and the next Rector are mentioned in the wills in the Prerog. office, Canterbury.

(z) He was the last Master of the *Maison Dieu* at the time of the *surrendry* of it in 1536.

(a) One *Vincent* was Minister of this church in 1644, put in, I suppose, by the Parliament.

(b) He was ejected in 1662, by the *Bartolomew* act. He seems to have been no settled incumbent. See *Calamy's*

the remainder to be given by the Minister and Churchwardens in bread, to the poor of this parish of *St. James*, on the first Sunday in January, the first Sunday in February, and the first Sunday in March, yearly.

Thomas Dawkes, of *Dover*, shipwright, by will, proved in 1705, gave to the Mayor and Jurats of *Dover* 50l. to be by them constantly kept out at interest, the profits to be yearly for ever laid out in bread, to be distributed among the poor of *St. James's* parish, by the churchwardens and overseers there, on *St. Thomas's Day*, for ever.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

- Abp of Canterbury.* (y) *William Ryall*, in 1484.
William Noole, in 1542.
(z) *John Thompson*, Cl. in 1553.
William Watts, in 1579, refig. 1606.
John Gray, S. T. B. induct. Nov. 1606, refig. April 1608.
Walter Richards, A. M. ind. April 1608.
(a) *John Vaughan*, A. M. induct. March 1643.
(b) *John Davis*, in 1650, ejected 1662.
(c) *Thomas Swadlin*, S. T. P. ind. 1662, refig. 1664.
Robert Bostock, A. M. 1665, refig. 1675.
(d) *William Brewer*, S. T. B. Apr. 21, 1676, obt. 1700.
Michael Bull, refig. 1703.
Edward Hobbes, obt. Aug. 3, 1762.
(e) *Thomas Tournay*, A. M. 1775. Present Rector.

Life of Baxter, p. 286. *Wood's Ath. Fasti*, p. 241.

(c) He was likewise Vicar of *Hougham*. He resigned this rectory on being presented to the Rectory of *Alballoes* in *Stamford*. See *Hougham* above.

(d) He was likewise Vicar of *Hougham*, and Rector of *Charlton*; and lies buried in this church before the desk.

(e) Also Vicar of *Hougham*, by dispensation.

The HUNDRED of CORNILO

LIES the next northward from that of *Bewf-borough*. It is written in the survey of *Domesday*, both *Cornelai* and *Cornelest*; but in the 7th year of K. Edward I, it was called by its present name; the *Archbishop* and the *Abbat of St. Augustine's* being then lords of it (f).

In the 20th year of K. Edward III, on the aid then levied, this *hundred* answered for five knights fees.

In this *hundred* was a certain water, called *Gestling*, since called *the north stream*, which running from near *Howe-bridge*, in *Norborne*, flowed from thence through the marshes, and entered the sea below *Sandwich*. In this water, the *felons*, condemned to death within this *hundred*, suffered judgment by drowning.

The Jury of this *hundred*, anno 6 Edw. II, before *Henry de Stanton and his sociates, Justices Itinerant*, at *Canterbury*, presented the *Prior of Christ Church*, for stopping up a certain highway from *Dover Castle* to *Sandwich*, by the sea-coast, by causing a new water-mill to be erected at *Lydden*, to the detriment of all passengers, &c. and by diverting the course of the water, called *Gestling*, (now the *north stream*,) where *felons*, condemned in this *hundred*, ought to suffer judgment by drowning, which was prevented by the diverting of it—and for raising for the space of four feet, a certain stream and gutter, through which the *Gestling* coming from the higher parts usually passed towards the sea, in which water the King had a *fishery*, worth 100 shillings *per annum*, the profit of which he had lost by that means; and 1500 acres had been drowned, to the damage of the King and the whole county, &c. The whole of which the *Prior came and denied*, excepting that he had erected the *mill*, which could not otherwise grind sufficiently for want of water, &c. And the *Jury found*, that although the *way* had been stopped up, yet it had been laid open again,

(f) In the Register of the Treasurer of *St. Augustine's Monastery* in *Canterbury*, taken about the 16th year of K. Henry II, it is entered, that the *Court of this hundred* might be held from three weeks to three weeks; and there the *Borsholders* of the liberty of the *barony* ought to present all those matters, which in a *hundred* are presentable.

(g) Regist. Prior Eccl. Christi, Cant. cart. 312. Dugd. Hist. Imb. p. 36, et seq. In K. Edward II.'s reign, anno 15, there was a writ for licence to the *Borough of Sandwich*, to turn the course of this water of *Gestling*, in which the

so that it was then of no damage; and as to the *mill*, and the raising of the water of the stream—that there was then beyond it a *fishery*, which the King's officers of *Dover Castle*, by reason of its being within that liberty, sold yearly for 30 shillings, or sometimes less; and as to the water's passing by the stream, to the place where the condemned persons were drowned, and their bodies carried into the sea; they found, that after the stream was so raised, the water coming down by it from the upper parts could not pass, so that the fishery was wholly destroyed, and the bodies so drowned could not be carried off by the course of the water to the sea, as was accustomed, on account of the waters not passing from thence, and the land beyond the stream was so filled up, that it could not run from thence; therefore the *Sheriff* was commanded to cause the above-mentioned stream to be restored to the same state it was in before, and to remove the earth so raised beyond it, by view of the *Jury*, at the cost of the *Prior*; so that the King should again have his fishery, &c. and the *Prior*, in *miser cordia*, &c. (g)

In the 17th year of K. Edward I, *John de Lovitot* and *Henry de Apulderfeld* were appointed *Commissioners* for viewing the banks and ditches in *East Kent*, broken by the sea. They met at a place, called *Ercheastro* (b), and appointed the *Hundreds of Corniloe* and *Easstry* to choose one *Bailiff* and 12 *Jurats*, six out of each *hundred*; who being chosen, were by the *Commissioners* appointed, upon oath, justly to measure all the lands, as well of the lords as tenants, that lay within danger of the sea within these *hundreds*; and to cause the sewers, walls, &c. to be made, at the common charge of such as had lands so situated; and to oversee them for the future, and keep them in repair.

King had a *fishery*. Harris's History of Kent, appendix, p. xxxvi.

(b) *Ercheastro* is in the parish of *St. Clement*, in *Sandwich*, about a quarter of a mile south-east from the church, on the border of the marsh through which the two streams, called the *Delf* and *Gestling* run; and the rising ground is scotted to *Lydden Valley*. This estate, called *Ercheastro*, contains 24 acres, and is the property of *Samuel Foart Simmons*, of *London*, M. D.

EAST LANGDON.

These made a *return* to the Commissioners, that in the *Hundred of Cornilo*, the total of all the acres, subject to this danger and charge was 1600, the assessment of which was 35l. 8s. 4d. and in the *Hundred of Eastry* 1156 acres, assessments 24l. os. 8d. (i)

This *hundred* contains within the bounds of it the parishes of,

- 1, EAST LANGDON.
- 2, SUTTON.
- 3, RIPPLE.
- 4, GREAT MONGEHAM.
- 5, LITTLE MONGEHAM.
- 6, NORBORNE. And
- 7, SHOLDON.

And the churches of those parishes.

Two Constables have jurisdiction over it, who are elected annually at the Court Leet, held for the manor of Norborne (k).

This *hundred* likewise contained formerly the Town and Parish of Deal, and the Parish of Walmer, and the Parish of Ringwold with the Hamlet of Kingsdowne; all three long since united to the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, as will be mentioned further below.

EAST LANGDON,

SO called in regard to the adjoining parish of West Langdon, and from the two words, Lange and Dune, signifying the Long down or bill; this parish being frequently written in antient records, *Langedune*.

There are two boroughs in this parish, viz. East Langdon and Martin. A Borsholder is chosen for the first at the Court held for the manor of East Langdon; and one for the latter, at the Court for the manor of Norborne.

THE MANOR OF EAST LANGDON

was part of the antient possessions of the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine, near Canterbury, from whom it was wrested by some of the powerful men of those early times; and accordingly in the Chronicle of that Abbey it is recorded, that in the year 1079, a certain man, named

(i) Dugd. Imbank. p. 40.

(k) The Upper Half Hundred contains the parishes underneath, rated to the County rate as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
Great Mongeham - - -	2	14	0
Norborne - - -	5	4	9
Sholdon - - -	1	16	0
The Lower Half Hundred contains			
East Langdon - - -	1	17	6
Sutton - - -	1	5	6
Ripple - - -	3	12	0
and Little Mongeham - - -	0	12	10

(l) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1789.

(m) Ibid. col. 1796. This manor was directly after-

CORNILIO HUNDRED.

Herebert, being received into it as one of the brethren, gave to it the tythes of five manfions, one of which was at *Langedone*, or 100 shillings yearly, at the option of the Abbat and Convent; all which, William Peverel had before unjustly extorted from them (l). And in the year 1110, anno 11 Henry I, Hugo, Abbat of that monastery, recovered in the King's Court, the lands of *Langedon*, with all their appurtenances, among others, against *Manasses Arsic*, who had then unjustly the possession of them (m). After which, the same Abbat, with the consent of the Convent, assigned this manor, among others, to the cloathing of the monks there (n).

In the year 1288, the Abbat procured the King's licence, by writ *ad quod damnum*, to purchase lands in this parish, and others adjoining to it (o). And in the year 1313, being the 7th year of K. Edward II.'s reign, in the *Iter of H. de Stanton and his sociates, Justices Itinerant*, the Abbat was summoned by *quo warranto*, to shew why he claimed fundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others, and view of frank pledge, and all belonging to it, and other liberties therein mentioned. And the Abbat pleaded the grants and confirmations of them by divers of the King's predecessors, and that they had been allowed in the last *Iter of J. de Berewick and his sociates, Justices Itinerant* in this county; and he pleaded, that K. Edward II, by his charter, in his 6th year, had fully confirmed all of them (p) to the Abbat and his successors. After which, the rolls of the last *Iter of J. de Berewick* as aforesaid being inspected, it was found that all the liberties then claimed in the said *Iter* were allowed in it; upon which every part of the same was allowed by the said Henry de Stanton and his sociates, as above-mentioned (q). And the liberty of the view of frank pledge was in particular further confirmed by that King in his 10th year (r); after which, K. Edw. III, by his charter of *inspeximus*, confirmed to the Abbat and Convent all their manors and possessions given by former Kings, and by another the several grants of liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors, among which were

wards confirmed to Abbat Hugo and this Convent, by K. Henry I. and the Bull of Pope Innocent. Regist. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 8, 168; and afterwards in 1146, by Pope Eugenius. Ibid. cart. 11; and again by K. Edward III, in his 36th year, by *inspeximus*, among the rest of the possessions of the Abbey. Dec. Script. col. 2130.

(n) Dec. Script. col. 1799.

(o) Dec. Script. col. 1949.

(p) Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 3.

(q) Dec. Script. col. 2015 to 2018. See a more ample account of the above liberties, vol. ii. of this history, under *Lenham*, p. 429.

(r) Dec. Script. col. 2025.

EAST LANGDON.

those above-mentioned (s); and K. Henry VI. likewise confirmed the same (t). In K. Richard II.'s reign, the temporalities of the Abbat, in the receipt of the Chamberlain at Langedon, with those in Selling, Swaleclyve, and Ripple, were valued at 17l. 6s. 8d. (u) and the measurement of their lands in this parish only, was, of arable 164 acres and half a rood, and of pasture 120 acres and an half (v).

In which situation, this manor continued till the reign of K. Henry VIII, when the Abbat and Convent, under their Chapter seal, in the 29th year of it, demised it with all lands, &c. belonging to it, and the tenths of corn of the hamlet of Marton, and the pastures of Guston, together with the rents of assize, views of frank pledge, &c. to David Forestall, for forty years, at the yearly rent of 19l. (w) After which, this manor remained part of the possessions of the above monastery, till its final dissolution, in the

(s) Ibid. col. 2132, et seq. Anno 1 Edw. I, the King granted his licence to the abbat and Convent for the exchange of different lands in this parish and others. Ibid. col. 2280.

(t) Rot. Cart. ab an. 1 usq; 20, N. 11.

(u) Dec. Script. col. 2163. (v) Ibid. col. 2203.

(w) King's Bailiff's accounts, formerly in the Augtn. office, ab an. 31 ad an. 32 of that reign.

(x) Augtn. off. Kent, box C. 50.

(y) Augtn. off. Rolls, temp. interregni, rot. 6, N. 13. Rot. Ech. ejus an. pars 23.

(z) Only part of this mansion is now standing; the rest having been sometime since pulled down. It is at present occupied as a farm-house.

(a) John Master, gent. above-mentioned, by Elizabeth, daughter of Tomson, (remarried to Henry Buteler, of Eastry, and died in 1603,) had three sons and one daughter. Thomas, the eldest son, was of Stodmarsh, who died without issue, and gave that estate to his siter Elizabeth, married to Courthope. (See vol. iii. of this history, p. 650.) He had livery of this manor of East Langdon and advowson, and the tenths of Marton, anno 5 & 6 Philip and Mary, which at his death came to his next brother James, in tail male, by his father's will; which James, after his brother's death, was of East Langdon, of whom more below. John, the third son, was of Finglesham, and had Peter, the father of William Master, D. D. Prebendary of Canterbury.

James, the second son, above-mentioned, becoming heir to his eldest brother Thomas, was of Langdon Court; the mansion of which he rebuilt. He died in 1631, æt. 84, and is said to have been buried at Ospringe; though by his will he directed to be buried in the chancel of East Langdon church, by the stone, where his two wives lay there, and some handsome tomb, to be erected for him, close to the wall there. By Martha, his first wife, daughter of Norton, of London, he had three sons and a daughter. Martha married to sir William Cooper, of Ratling Court, ancestor of the Earls Cooper. Of the sons, sir Edward, the eldest, will be mentioned below. William died in his father's life-time, in 1620, having married Katharine, daughter of Roger Manwood, of Stodmarsh, and left issue; and Nathaniel was a merchant in London, and was ancestor of the Masters, of Yokes in this county; of whom see an account in vol. ii. of this history, p. 270. Sir Edward Master, knt. the eldest

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son, was of East Langdon, where he kept his shrievalty for this county, anno 15 Charles I; and was afterwards of Ospringe, and Lieutenant of Dover Castle. He married Audrey, one of the daughter and coheirs of Robert Strensham, of Ospringe, esq. He died in 1618, having had 15 children, of whom eight died young; the surviving ones were, Richard and six daughters, married to Mann, Stanton, Nutt, Peirce, Bromfield, and Wallis. Richard Master the son was of East Langdon, esq; and died in 1669, having married Anne, daughter of sir James Oxenden, of Deane, knt. who died in 1705; by whom he had 12 sons and eight daughters, in 23 years. Of the sons, James the eldest will be mentioned below; Edward was LL. D. and married Diana W'borwood, of the co. of Oxford, and died without issue; Richard married in Holland; Edward died without issue; Robert married Harfleet, of Faversham; John married Pirkington; Strensham was of the co. of Derly, knt. and married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Leigh, of the co. of Chester; George died without issue; Charles married Cooper; Nathaniel was M. D. and died without issue; William married Burges, of the co. of Oxford, widow, by whom he had Strensham and other children. Of the daughters, Margaret married Henry Oxenden, of Brooke, esq; Mary married, 1st, Essett, 2dly, Isaake, both of Exeter; Diana married sir Robert Bendish, of the co. of Essex, knt. Sybille married Glover; Frances married Walsh; the rest died young, or without issue.

James Master, the eldest son, was of East Langdon, esq; which estate he sold, and was afterwards of Gray's Inn. He died in 1702, æt. 75, and was buried in Great St. Bartholomew's church in London, having married Joice, daughter of sir Christopher Turner, knt. who died in 1719, æt. 73, and was buried at Danbury, in the co. of Essex, having had four sons and 10 daughters, of whom Richard, Edward, and James, died without issue; Strensham the only surviving son married Elizabeth Oxenden, heiress of Brooke, and died without issue in 1724, æt. 42, and was buried at Wingham; of whom, see vol. iii. of this history, p. 701 (o). Margaret married George Bing, Viscount Torrington; Anne; Joice married to the Rev. Thomas Poccocke, by whom he had Admiral sir George Poccocke, K. B. Martha; Elizabeth married Stukely; Isabel married Bramstone, of the co. of Essex; Frances married Parry; Bridget; Jane married Kempton; and Lucy died without issue.

They

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purchased by him and his father, *Richard Master* (b), all which he alienated to *Matthew Aylmer, esq;* (c) who again sold them to *sir Henry Furnese*, afterwards of *Waldershare, bart.* who died possessed of this manor, with the premises above-mentioned, in 1712 (d). After which, his grand-daughter *Catherine*, in 1736, carried this estate in marriage to *Lewis, Earl of Rockingham*, who died without issue in 1745, leaving her surviving, who then became possessed of it again in her own right. She afterwards in 1751 married *Francis, Earl of Guildford*, by whom she had no issue, and dying in 1766, bequeathed this estate, among the rest of her property, to her surviving husband, who died seized of it in 1790, leaving it by his last will to his eldest son and heir, *Frederick, Earl of Guildford, K. G.* whose son, the present *Right Honourable George Augustus, Earl of Guildford*, is at this time the owner of it (e).

A *Court Leet* and *Court Baron* is held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF PISING,

together with the lands called *Pinbam*, are situated in the northern part of this parish, and in those of *Guston* and *East Langdon*. At the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, both these estates were in the possession of *Odo, Bishop of Baieux*, under the general title of whose lands they are thus entered in it:

In Beusberge Hund. Ijse Osbn (paisfor) ten de epo. 12. acs tra. quæ val p annu. 4 solid. Hugo de portb ten de epo pesinges & pibam. p. 2. solins. se defd. Tra. e. . . . In dnio. 2. Car & dimid. & 6. villi cu 14. bord hnt 1. car. T. R. E. valeb. 100. sol. & post. nichil. mo. 6. lib. Leffian &

They bore for their arms—*Azure, a fess embattled between three griffin's heads erased or*; granted by *William Camden, clarx.* in 1608. *Quartered with Streynsham and Whitman.* Their crest—*On a mural crown or, an unicorn's head argent, the mane gules.*

(b) This estate, at that time, consisted of the manor-house of *East Langdon*, gardens, lands, &c. belonging to it, in *Langdon* and *Guston*, 150l. *per annum*—Another messuage in *East Langdon*, and lands in *Westcliff, Langdon*, and *Guston*, 84l. *per annum*—The like in *East Langdon*, at 90l. *per annum*—The like at 30l. *per annum*—Certain other premises at 8l. *per annum*—The tithery of the *Ville of Marton*, and of the lands belonging to the manor of *East Langdon*, 80l. *per annum*—The advowson of the rectory appurtenant to the manor, a windmill called *St. Margaret's mill*, in *East Langdon*, 10l. *per annum*; which with other estates in *Westcliff, Guston, St. Margaret's, Whitfield*, and *East Langdon*, mentioned under those respective parishes, amounted to the annual value of 763l. of which 200l. *per annum* was leasehold under the *Archbishop*.

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Leuin & Elurat & Sired & alii. 2. tenuer. T. R. E. & poterant ire qolibet cum tris suis.

Which is: *In Beusberg Hundred. The same Osbern (paisforer) holds of the Bishop 12 acres of land, which are worth, per annum, 4 shillings. Hugo de Portb holds of the Bishop, Pesinges and Pibam; they were taxed at 2 shillings. The arable land is In demesne there are 2 carucates and an half, and 6 villeins, with 14 borderers, having 1 carucate. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, they were worth 100 shillings, and afterwards nothing; now 6 pounds. Leffian, and Leuin, and Eluret, and Sired, and 2 others, held them in the time of K. Edward the Confessor, and could go with their lands, wherever they would.*

Upon the *Bishop's disgrace*, four years after taking this survey, the King seized on all his possessions, and *Hugo de Port*, who before held this manor and estate of the *Bishop*, became immediate tenant to the King for it, as his supreme lord; for the King having put the *Castle of Dover* under a new form of government, assigned these lands above-mentioned, among others, to *Hugh de Port*, for his assistance under *John de Fiennes* in the defence of it. These lands, which together made up the barony of *Port*, were held of the King in capite, by barony; the tenant of them being bound by the tenure to maintain a certain number of soldiers there, from time to time, for the defence of that fortress.

Of *Hugh de Port*, and his heirs, the *St. Johns*, these estates, above described in *Domesday*, were again afterwards held by *Robert de Champania*, or *Champaine*, son of *sir Robert de Champania*, of *Norton, knt.* in *K. Henry III.'s* reign, as two knights fees; and of him they were again held as two separate manors, each called by the name of *Pising*.

(c) He was afterwards made an *Admiral* of the Royal Navy, and in 1718, created *Lord Aylmer* of the kingdom of *Ireland*, and died in 1720. See more of him under *Westcliff*.

(d) See an account of the settlements and title of this manor and premises from *sir Henry Furnese*, down to the present *Earl of Guildford*, under the manor of *Coldred* above. In the act and schedule of the writ of partition of the estates of the three sisters of *sir Henry Furnese*, grandson of *sir Henry* above-mentioned, anno 9 *Geo. II.* this manor and premises are thus described:—The manor of *East Langdon*, manor-house, lands, &c. 217 acres, at the yearly rent of 103l. 10s. quit-rents 1l. 6s. 4d. *see-farm* rents 1l. 18s.—*Church farm*, 185 acres, yearly rent 65l. to the Rector 4l.—*Street farm*, 180 acres, rent 60l. *Martin tythes* 38l. being the tythes of corn within that ville.

(e) See more of him and his family below, under *Waldershare*. For a further account of the tithery of the *Ville of Marton*, sold by the family of *Master*, with the manor of *East Langdon*, see further below, in the account of that ville.

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ONE of these manors, (being two thirds of a knight's fee, the other third being held by Hubert de Burgh, and afterwards by the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. Mary, in Dover, as has been already mentioned (f), was held in manner, as above-noticed, by the family of St. Leger, in which it continued, till Greyland St. Leger sold it in 1227, anno 12 Henry III, (g) by the description of his capital estate of Pysing, and the third part of the corn at Pynham, and the donation and advowson of all the tythes of Pysing, to Bertram de Criol, then Constable of Dover Castle (h), who gave the same soon afterwards to the Abbat and Convent of St. Radigund, near Dover (i); and on the aid levied in the 20th year of K. Edward III, the Abbat of St. Radigund and the Master of the Maison Dieu, in Dover, answered for one knight's fee at Pysing, of which the aforesaid Master held one third part of John de Champania, and he again of John de St. John.

The OTHER of these manors was held as half a knight's fee by a family, who took their name of Pysing from their residence at it, and continued here till the middle of K. Henry III.'s reign, when it passed into that of Bikenore, whence it acquired the name of Pysing Bikenore; but one of them, John, son of William de Bikenore, in the year 1243, anno 28 Henry III, in consideration of 100l. enfeoffed the Abbat and Convent of St. Radigund in this estate, which then consisted of 152 acres and an half of land (k). After which, they held this manor of John de Bikenore and his heirs, as he again did of John de St. John, the superior lord of the fee of it (l). And in the 20th year of K. Edward III, the Abbat and Convent paid aid for this manor of Pysing Bikenore, as half a knight's in Pysing, of John de St. John. In which state both these manors continued till the final dissolution of the Monastery of St. Radigund, in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when they both came into the King's hands, who granted them with the scite and other possessions of it to the Archbishop of

(f) See Whitfield above.

(g) Greiland de St. Leger was son of Joane, one of the daughters of sir Philip de Pysing, knt. whose other daughter, Diamonda, married John de Bikenore. Greiland de St. Leger had a daughter, who married Michael de Stifford, by whom she had a son John. Regist. Abb. Scæ Radig.

(h) Regist. Abb. Scæ Radig. cart. 111, 118.

(i) Placita apd. Westm. 20 Ed. I, rot. 49. De CL. acris in Pysing. See Tan. Mon. p. 218.

(k) Regist. Scæ Radig. cart. 116, 117. This gift was confirmed by John de Bikenore, son and heir of sir John de Bikenore, knt. above-mentioned, then deceased; Alicia, daughter of sir Philip de Pysing, John de Stifford, Robert de Campana, and others. Cart. 120, 152, 154, &c.

(l) Ibid. cart. 233, 234.

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Canterbury, in exchange for other lands (m), who soon afterwards reconveyed them to the Crown; but in the act for this purpose, among other exceptions, was that of the manor of Pysing, with all its lands and appurtenances, in Beusfield, Guston, and Langdon, by which it seems that the two manors above-mentioned were then esteemed, from the unity of possession, but as one manor, which, as such, afterwards continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, as it does at this time, his Grace the Archbishop being now entitled to the inheritance of it.

The Earl of Guildford is the present lessee of this manor, on a beneficial lease, under the Archbishop (n).

There is no Court held for it.

There was a portion of tythes in Pysing, belonging to the Chamberlain of St. Augustine's Monastery, which were valued, anno 8 Richard II, at 20 shillings; and were assigned to the cloathing of the monks there (o).

THE HAMLET OF MARTON

lies in the northern part of this parish. In this hamlet, a branch of the family of Marsh resided for many generations, till they, about the middle of the last century, removed to Dover.

Philippot certainly never saw this place to give it the name of Marshston, (though it is so written in more places than one in the parish-register, through ignorance,) from its low and marshy situation; for on the contrary, it is bigb land, and appears to have been spelt in antient deeds and records, both Merton and Martin.

The family of Marsh above-mentioned, in K. Henry V.'s time, wrote themselves Atte Mersh, and in an old conveyance, belonging to a farm in the neighbouring village of Guston, late in the possession of William Boteler, of Eastry, esq; dated anno 7 Henry V, 1420, one of the witnesses signs himself, Wilmo atte Mersh; which William is mentioned with the date corresponding in the pedigree of the family.

(m) Augtn. off. Kent, box A. 21. In the authenticated pedigree of Monins, Mabella, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Pysing, is said to marry John Monins, of Dover, T. Edw. III; and to have bore for her arms—Per pale, azure and argent, a cross moline gules.

(n) The lease is of the scite of the manor of Pysing, with the demesne lands belonging to it, containing 200 acres; and a wood, called Pysing wood, lying in Guston parish. In 1643 sir Edward Master, knt. was lessee of this manor, at the yearly reserved rent of 7l. 16s. for three lives. It was then valued at 100l. per annum, there being at that time no house on it. After the family of Master, their interest in it was sold to the Furnesses, and from them descended to the present Earl of Guildford.

(o) Dec. Script. col. 1799.

Their

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Their seat and estate here was devised by *Thomas Marsh* to his son *John*, who in 1646 conveyed it to *James Burwill*, of *Sutton, Cl.* and he, with others, in 1653, passed it away to *James Casier*, of *London*, merchant, on whose death, in 1669, it came by his will, in 1700, to his cousin, *Jacob Watchter*, in fee, and he in 1705 conveyed it to *Richard Eames*, citizen and pewterer, of *London*, in trust, for *Susannab*, wife of *Thomas Weedon*, and they altogether joined in the sale of it to *John Baker, esq;* Vice-admiral of the blue Squadron; who by will, in 1715, devised it to his cousin, *Hercules Baker, esq;* and he gave it by will to his nephew, *Thomas Baker, of Deal, esq;* for life, with remainder to his son *John Baker, of Deal, esq;* the present possessor of it.

The house, the *Marsh's* lived in, is, in part only, standing; built of stone and brick, and of no very great antiquity (p).

There is a portion of tythes arising from this hamlet, which antiently belonged to the *Monastery of St. Augustine*, near *Canterbury*; and in *K. Henry III.'s* reign, anno 1240, there was an exchange made, with the consent of *Robert, Abbat* of it, by which it was agreed, *inter alia*, that the *Chamberlain* should have all the tythes, as well great as small, which the *Eleemosinary* of the monastery used to receive in *Marston, &c.* (q)

This portion of tythes coming into the possession of the family of *Master*, with the manor of *East Langdon*, after the dissolution of the monastery, passed in like manner afterwards into the family of *Furnese*; and on the partition of their estates, in the 9th year of *K. George II*, being then of the value of 38l. per annum, consisting of the whole tythes of corn within this ville, was allotted, among other premises, to *Edward Dering, esq;* since *sir Edward Dering, bart.* in right of his wife, *Selina*, one of the three daughters and coheirs of *sir Robert Furnese, bart.* and he not long since alienated it to *Mr. John Jeken*, of *Oxney*, the present owner of it.

PRESENT STATE OF EAST LANGDON.

THE village of *East Langdon*, containing about 15 houses, lies at the southern part of this parish, having the church on the south, and the court-lodge on the north side of it (r). About three quarters of a mile further northward, lies the hamlet of *Martin*, or *Merton* as it

(p) The farm belonging to this estate is about 70l. per annum. From this family of *Marsh*, of *Martin*, were descended those of *Brandred* and *Nethersole*, in *Wimlingwold*. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 347. They bore for their arms—Quarterly, gules and argent; in the first quarter, a horse's head couped at the neck, gules.

(q) Dec. Script.

(r) Besides the three farms in this parish, viz. Church

has been sometimes spelt, containing 15 houses. The soil and appearance of the country, in this parish, is much the same as in the adjoining parishes of *West Langdon*, and *Guston*, above-described.

There is a fair held in this parish on *Old May Day*, for toys and pedlary.

CHARITIES.

James Master, of *East Langdon*, by will, proved in 1631, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor there, 10l. as a stock for the poor of the parish, to be bestowed upon wool and hemp, to set them to work towards their maintenance, they to receive such benefit as should arise from the working of it; which 10l. should not be lessened on any occasion, but should be from time to time so ordered by two of the most substantial freeholders, with the minister of the parish, as was by them thought most convenient for the above purpose; and whereas he had repaired the house belonging to the clerk, which was very ruinous, and had made a double chimney in it, that it might be a help for some poor body, who had dwelt in the street some reasonable time, being unprovided of an house and not able to hire one, his will therefore was, and he thought it very reasonable, in respect of the charge he had bestowed on it, that it should serve to that use, paying no rent for it, and so from time to time, as it should become void, to be a dwelling for such poor body; and when the same house appointed for some poor body, should want necessary reparations, his will was, that his executor, or he that dwelt in his mansion-house of *East Langdon* should sufficiently repair it at all times when needful.

A workhouse was erected in *Martin-street* about 1790, in which are kept the poor of the several parishes of *East Langdon*, *St. Margaret's at Cliffe*, comprehending *Oxney*, united to it sometime since in respect to the poor rates, *Guston*, *West Langdon*, *Little Mongebam*, *Great Mongebam*, *Sutton*, *Ripple*, and *Westcliffe*. A manufactory of spinning and weaving linen, facking, sheeting, &c. is carried on in it. The number of poor between 40 and 50. This house is visited by proper persons deputed from each parish, and under good regulations, so that it appears comfortable and clean, and the people content;

farm, *Street farm*, and *Well farm*; all belonging to the *Earl of Guildford*, as has been before-mentioned; there is a fourth farm of about 50l. per annum, which belongs to *John Baker, esq;* of *Deal*. In the hamlet of *Martin*, besides the estate late the *Marsh's*, now *Mr. Baker's*, of *Deal*, there are two more farms in this hamlet, belonging to *Mr. William King*, of *Dover*, and the Executors of *Mr. James Flint*, of *Ashford*, deceased.

which

EAST LANGDON.

which is here noticed as a laudable undertaking, worthy of being adopted in other places; for it is not often the case in parish work-houses, which are usually kept in a state of misery purposely, both from parsimony and to terrify the poor objects, who are threatened with confinement in them.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THIS parish is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich(s)*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Augustine*, is small and mean, consisting of a nave, a small isle on the south side only, and a chancel; a wooden tower at the west end, with a spire much out of the perpendicular, in which are four bells, none of which are antient (t).

This church was always appurtenant to the manor of *East Langdon (u)*, and as such, the present patron of it is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Guildford*.

In K. Edward II.'s reign, the partial tythes in different parishes, and annual pensions of the several churches belonging to the above monastery, were allowed and confirmed to it by the Archbishop's Commissary, viz. the partial tythes in

(t) About the year 1295, the Abbat of *St. Augustine* made an institution of several new deanries, and apportioned the several churches belonging to his monastery to each of them, according to their vicinity. One of these was the Deanry of *Sturry*, in which this church was included. This raised great contentions between the Archbishops and the succeeding Abbats, which at length ended in the total abolition of this new institution, the churches of the new deanries returning to the same jurisdiction they were in before. Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1979. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 454.

(u) There are no marks of antiquity in this church, nor any remains of painted glass. Against the north wall of the chancel is a monument for *Thomas Marsb, of Marton, gent. obiit Feb. 13, 1634, æt. 51*, leaving four sons and five daughters; erected by his eldest son and executor *John Marsb*. Arms at the top—a shield *laron and seme*, 1st coat quarterly—1st, *Marsb, gules and argent; in the first quarter, a horse's head coupèd at the neck argent.* 2d and 3d, *Azure, 3 mermaid's argent, crined or.* 4th, *Gules, a chevron between 3 mallets or; impaling 1st and 4th, Gules, a chevron ermine between 3 cocks or.* 2d and 3d, *wholly obliterated.*—On a grave-stone, a memorial for *Thomas Paramor, gent. Rector of this parish 21 years, left issue three sons and four daughters, by his wife Mary, daughter of Richard Culmer, gent. obiit May 3, 1701, in the 48th year of his age.* Arms at top, *Paramor (of the Statenborough branch) impaling argent, billettee, sable, 3 crescents of the first.*—For *Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Knight, obiit Nov. 2, 1617; also Anne her daughter, who died 1628.*—For *Rev. John Rattray, Rector of this parish, obiit Nov. 1, 1772, æt. 88; also Anne his wife, obiit Jan. 21, 1780, æt. 78.*—An antient stone, on which have been three figures in brass, with an inscription at bottom, all now torn off, except the sinister figure, part of which only is now to be seen, the rest being hid by the altar floor, probably a man between his two

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Pyfinge, within the bounds of this parish, and other parochial tythes likewise, to the value of six marks, within this parish (v).

On a taxation of the spiritualities and temporalities of the *Abbey of St. Augustine*, in the year 1384, anno 8 Rich. II, among the former, the revenues of the Chamberlain of it in *East Langdon*, were taxed at 4l. and in *Pyfinge* 20s. (w)

There was an agreement made in the year 1696, between the Rector of this parish and the Vicar of *Northbourne*, concerning the annual solution of four shillings to the said vicar and his successors, and confirmed by the Abbat and Convent of *St. Augustine*, in which mention is made, that the parishioners of the church of *East Langdon* were bound towards the repair of the church of *Northbourne(x)*.

It is a rectory, valued in the King's books at 7l. but is now a discharged living, estimated at about the yearly value of 46l. (y) In 1588, here were 72 communicants. In 1674, there were the like number of communicants; and it was valued at 80l.

The demesne lands of the manor of *East Langdon*, about 80 acres, are exempt from the payment of great tythes, as are those of the ville or hamlet of *Martin*, in this parish, being the larger moiety of it (z); but the Rector is en-

wives, the space for the middle being the longest; no arms or marks of any.—A brass-plate was lately to the memory of one of the *Master family*, now lost.—In this church lie interred many of this family of *Langdon Court*, and of *Marsb, of Marton*; all whose memorials are now gone.

In this church, there is a most curious antient pulpit-cloth, of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with the words, *Jesu. Maria*, plentifully worked on it, and two large female figures in gold embroidery, kneeling before two altars, with a book on each, with a scroll issuing out of their mouths, and underneath this imperfect inscription, *Orate pro. ana Jobs cd* Most probably meant for the donor.

(u) See the grant of this advowson appurtenant to the manor, late belonging to the dissolved Monastery of *St. Augustine*, anno 34 Henry VIII, from the Archbishop to that King; and again from him, in his 36th year, to Mr. *John Master*. Augtn. off. box, Kent, C. 50. Ibid office, Rolls of Particulars, temp. interregni, rot. 6. Rot. Eich. ejus an. pars 23.

(v) Dec. Script. col. 2029. These tythes were again confirmed to the Abbat and Convent, and acknowledged to be exempt from the Archbishop's jurisdiction, by *Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury*, in the year 1397. Ibid. col. 2199. In which mention is made of part of the tythes of sheaves arising from the lands of the manor of *Wynclond*, within the bounds of this parish, belonging to the said monastery, and likewise parochial tythes to the value of six marks, within this parish, belonging to the same.

(w) Dec. Script. col. 2162.

(x) Ducarel's Repert. p. 38. Regist. R. f. 31^a. Mss. Lambeth.

(y) Viz. 3 ac. terr. gleb. 3s.—Pens. sol. vic. de *Northbourne* 4s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 44.

(z) See above.

titled

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titled to the small tythes arising from the whole of the lands within this parish.

The church of *West Langdon* being in ruins, the inhabitants of that parish resort to this church for the benefit of divine service; and all christenings, burials, &c. are performed here.

CHURCH OF EAST LANGDON.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
	(a) <i>John</i> , anno 29 Edward I.
<i>Abbat & Convent of St. Augustine.</i>	(b) <i>John Pastor</i> , in 1465, and 1484.
<i>John Master, gent.</i>	(c) <i>John Ewyver</i> , in 1568, obiit 1585.
<i>James Master, gent.</i>	(d) <i>John Harrison</i> , A. M. Feb. 10, 1585, obiit 1616. <i>William Osborne</i> , A. M. Sept. 5, 1616, obiit 1641.
<i>Sir Edw. Master, of Canterbury, knt.</i>	(e) <i>Wm Osborne</i> , A. M. Oct. 6, 1641, obiit 1674.
<i>James Master, esq;</i>	(f) <i>John Dauling</i> , A. M. July 15, 1674, resigned 1679.
	(g) <i>Thomas Paramore, gent.</i> A. M. July 9, 1679, obiit May 3, 1701.
<i>Matth. Aylmer, esq.</i>	(h) <i>John Ramsey</i> , A. M. June 25, 1701, obiit Aug. 18, 1714.
<i>Sir Rob. Furnese, bt.</i>	<i>William Stockwood</i> , S. T. P. Feb. 19, 1724, resigned 1738.
<i>Lewis, E. of Rockingham.</i>	(i) <i>John Arnald</i> , Cl. May 26, 1738.
<i>Trustees of Catherine Countess of Guildford.</i>	(k) <i>John Rattray</i> , A. M. Feb. 10, 1763, obiit Nov. 1, 1772.
<i>Francis, E. of Guildford.</i>	<i>John Queteville</i> , A. B. Nov. 28, 1772, obiit Jan. 13, 1788.
	(l) <i>Thomas Delanoy</i> , A. M. 1788. Present Rector.

SUTTON, near DOVER,

WRITTEN likewise in antient records, *Sutton near Ripple*, and *near Walmer*, and sometimes *East Sutton*; which additions it had to distinguish it from other parishes of this

- (a) Prynne, p. 906.
- (b) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.
- (c) He lies buried in this church.
- (d) He lies buried in this church.
- (e) Son of the former Rector. He lies buried in this church.
- (f) He resigned this Rectory on being presented to that of *Ringwold*.
- (g) Also Curate of *Walmer*. He lies buried in the chancel of this church.
- (h) He was likewise Vicar of *Herne*.

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name in other parts of this county; lies the next parish to *East Langdon*, north westward. The manors of *Northborne* and *Ripple* claim *paramount* over different parts of this parish (m).

There are two boroughs in it; one borough being chosen for *East Sutton borough*, at *Ripple* manor court; the other, at the court of the manor of *Norborne*, for the remaining part of the parish.

THE MANOR OF EAST SUTTON, alias SUTTON COURT.

THE manor of *East Sutton*, in K. Henry III.'s reign, was held by *Hugh Soldanks*, as three quarters of a knight's fee, whose descendant *Stephen Soldank* held it in K. Edw. I.'s reign (n); soon after which, it came into the possession of *John Wyborne*, and thence again to the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, in *Canterbury*, being at first appropriated to their *Eleemosinary*. But in the year 1311, being the 5th year of K. Edward II, *Robert, Abbat* of that monastery, having assigned an adequate recompence to the *Eleemosinary* elsewhere, appropriated this manor of *East Sutton*, near *Ripple*, freely, with all its appurtenances, for ever, to the Chamber of the monastery, for the use of the brethren in it; the cost of which amounted yearly to the sum of 40l. 10s. (o)

In the 20th year of K. Edward III, on the aid then levied for making the Black Prince a knight, the *Abbat of St. Augustine* was charged with three quarters of one knight's fee, which *John Wyborne* before held in *East Sutton*, and which were before *Stephen Soldank's*. In which situation, this manor continued till the final dissolution of the monastery, in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, when it was surrendered, with all its lands and revenues, into the King's hands; after which, this manor thus coming into the hands of the Crown, was granted not long afterwards to *Mr. John Master*, to hold in *capite* (p). From which name it passed into that of *Wiseman*, whose widow, *Elizabeth Wiseman*, died seised of it in the 4th and 5th years of Philip and Mary, leaving two daughters her coheirs, viz. *Jane*, married to *Alured Barwicke*, and *Bridget*, to *George Throgmorton* (q). Upon the partition of whose inheritance, this manor became the sole property of the former, who

- (i) Also Vicar of *Selling*.
- (k) He lies buried in this church.
- (l) And Curate of *Gusfon*.
- (m) These manors seem to be divided by the cross road at the bottom of the street; lands on the north side paying to *Northborne*—on the south side to *Ripple*.
- (n) Book of Knights fees in the Exchequer.
- (o) Dec. Script. col. 2011.
- (p) Mr. Peti Fœdary of Kent his Book.
- (q) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

conveyed

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conveyed his interest in it by deed and fine to *John Fynch*, and he levied a fine of it in *Easter term*, anno 17 Eliz. and in this name it remained for some time, till at length it was alienated to *Den*, who are entered in the early part of the register of this parish as gentlemen; one of whom built a large mansion of stone, in this parish, and the foundations of which are still to be seen on a pasture, on the east side of *Sutton-street* (r), in which they resided; as did the *Foches* afterwards. These were succeeded in this manor by the family of *Hussey*, in which it continued, till *Grace Hussey the elder* and *Grace Hussey the younger*, sometime about the beginning of *Q. Anne's* reign, joined in the sale of it, by the name of the manor of *Sutton Court*, with all its royalties, members, and appurtenances, the mansion of it, and 140 acres of land, in this parish, to *sir Robert Furnese*, of *Waldersbare*, bart. who died possessed of this estate in 1733, as did his son, *sir Henry*, two years afterwards, under age, and unmarried; upon which this manor, among the rest of his estates, by the limitations of his father's settlements, became vested in his three sisters, as coheirs of their father, in equal shares in coparcenary in tail general, with such remainders over as the same was limited to; after which, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, and agreement between the sisters, a writ of partition was executed, anno 9 George II, by which this manor was wholly allotted, among others, to *Anne* the eldest daughter, and wife of *John*, Viscount *St. John* (s), which partition was confirmed by an act of parliament passed next year (t). Their son *Frederick*, Viscount *St. John*, succeeded to this estate on his father's death, and on the death of his uncle *Henry*, Viscount *Bolingbroke*, in 1751, to that title likewise, and dying in 1787, his eldest son, *George*, Viscount *Bolingbroke*, became possessed of it (u); and in 1791, sold it to *Mr. Thomas Garfide*, of *Deal*, the present owner of it.

The court for this manor has been disused for many years.

WINKLETON,

or *Winkleton Oaks*, as it is usually called, but in antient records written *Winkeland*, lies in the southern part of this parish, adjoining to *East*

(r) The farm-house of *Sutton-Court* is situated on the opposite or west side of *Sutton-street*.

(s) In *Hilary Term*, anno 1736, *Anne St. John* and *John Viscount St. John* her husband, suffered a recovery of their undivided third part of this inheritance. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 793.

(t) In the schedule of the above writ of partition, this manor is described as a farm, called *Sutton Court*, with a mansion, lands, and appurtenances, consisting of 130 acres of land, of the yearly rent of 65*l.* subject to a yearly *see-farm* rent of 1*s.* 4*d.*

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Langdon, in which parish part of the demesnes of it lie. This estate, which seems in early times to have been accounted a manor, was held of the *Abbat of St. Augustine*, as of his manor of *Norborne*, in *K. Edward I.'s* time, by *Henry de Cobham*; from which name it passed into that of *Stroude*; and on the aid levied in the 20th year of *K. Edw. III.*, the heirs of *John de Stroud* held it as half a knight's fee, which *Henry de Cobham* before held in *East Sutton* of the *Abbat*; soon after which, it appears to have come into the possession of the family of *Criol*; for *sir Nicholas Criol*, or *Keriel*, as the name began then to be spelt, died seised of it in the 3d year of *K. Richard II.*, and from him it devolved at length by succession to *sir Thomas Keriel*, *knt.* who was slain in the second battle of *St. Alban's*, in the 38th year of *K. Henry VI.*, in asserting the cause of the House of *York*. On his death, without male issue, his two daughters became his coheirs, viz. *Elizabeth* married to *John Bourchier*, *esq;* and *Alice* to *John Fogge*, of *Repton*, *esq;* afterwards knighted; and on the division of their inheritance, *Winkeland* was allotted to the latter (v). He had by her one son, *sir Thomas Fogge*, *knt.* Sergeant-Porter of *Calais*, who sold his interest in it to *Whitlock*; and he not long afterwards alienated it to *Richard Maycott*, who died seised of it in the 31st year of *K. Henry VIII.*, holding it in capite by knights service (w); one of his descendants passed it away by sale to *Stokes*, whose descendant, *John Stokes*, about the beginning of *K. Charles I.'s* reign, alienated it to *Edward Merriweather*, of *Shebbertswell*, *gent.* (x) in whose descendants it continued, till at length it passed, partly by sale, and partly by marriage, in like manner as *Shebbertswell*, above-described, to the *Churchills*, of *Henbury* in the co. of *Dorset*; in which family it continued, till *William* and *Henry*, the two sons and coheirs in gavelkind of *Awnsham Churchill*, *esq;* who had deceased in 1773, conveyed it by sale in 1785, by the name of *Sutton-farm*, alias *Winkleton*, to *Mr. Thomas Baldock*, of *Canterbury*, and he the year after passed it away to *Mr. Joseph Marsh*, the occupier of it, who is the present owner (y).

The *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine* were possessed of lands here so early as the reign of

(u) See a full account of this family, vol. i. of this hist. p. 83, and vol. iii. p. 354.

(v) Philipott, p. 332. See more of the *Criols*, or *Keriels*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 324.

(w) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(x) Philipott, p. 332. See more of the *Merriweathers*, under *Shebbertswell*, above.

(y) This estate contains 80 acres of land, 35 of which lie in the parish of *Ripple*. It pays no tythes either in this parish, or in *Ripple*.

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K. Richard II, and it appears by a *measurement* made at that time, of the lands belonging to that abbey, that they possessed at *Wynkelond*, in the *vale* there, 39 acres and an half, and half a rod of arable land, and of pasture 192 and 3 rods (z).

There was a *portion of tythes* arising from this estate, which belonged likewise to the above abbey, which portion was *appropriated* to the *Eleemosinary* of it; but in K. Henry III.'s reign, anno 1240, by the consent of *Robert, Abbat of St. Augustine and the Convent of the same*, it was agreed, *inter alia*, that the *Chamberlain* should have the great tythes of *Wynkelond*, which were known to belong to the *Eleemosinary* (a). And in K. Edward II.'s reign, the *Archbishop's Commissary* confirmed to them, among their other possessions of the like sort, this their part of the tythes of sheaves arising from the lands of this manor, within the bounds of this parish (b); and *Archbbp Thomas Arundel* confirmed the same again in K. Richard II.'s reign, anno 1397, wherein these tythes are said to lie within the parish of *East Langdon* (c).

THE UPPER FARM.

THE family of *Focbe* alias *Foach* was as early as Q. Elizabeth's reign possessed of this estate, the lands of which lie adjoining to those of *Sutton Court*; and in that name it continued, till it was at length alienated to *Wm Verrier*, of *Sandwich*, *gent.* who died in 1710, having had by *Martha*, his wife, daughter of *John Hugessen, esq;* five sons; *John, William, James, Benjamin,* and *Thomas*; to the three last of whom, he by his will devised his mansion, houses, and lands, in this parish, *to be equally divided* between them *in tail* (d). Part of these lands, by *Susan*, daughter of *Benjamin Verrier* above-mentioned, went in marriage to *Mr. Thomas Alkin*, of *Canterbury*, *gent.* whose daughter, *Mrs. Margaret Alkin*, of *Canterbury*, a few years since passed away her interest in them by sale to *Mr. William Marsh*, of *Walmer*, the present owner of them.

PRESENT STATE OF SUTTON.

THIS parish is but small. The village, containing about 24 houses, is situated about the middle of it, having the church close to it. It

(z) Dec. Script. col. 2203. (a) Ibid. col. 1887.

(b) Ibid. col. 2029. (c) Ibid. col. 2199.

(d) By the description of his messuage or farm-house, with its lands and appurtenances, containing 115 acres, in *Sutton by Dover*, in his own occupation; and also his capital messuage, with the lands thereto belonging, containing 10 acres, in the same parish, in his own occupation, lately part of the estate of *Thomas Foach, gent.* deceased; and his piece of land, formerly called the *Butts*, but then *Crowe Acre*, containing one acre, with other lands in this parish.

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lies on high ground; the soil is very thin, and rather stoney, being a clay upon a chalk; but with variations like the other neighbouring parishes. It is mostly open and uninclosed, and contains 900 acres of land and upwards. There is *no fair*, nor any thing worth further mention in it.

CHARITIES.

Mr. Thomas Foach, gent. of this parish, gave by his will a yearly annuity of 40s. charged on his farm and lands, in this parish, called *Upper farm*, to the church and poor of it, to be distributed yearly in bread. This estate now belongs to *Mr. William Marsh*, as has been mentioned above.

Mr. Cushire gave two acres and a half of marsh land in *Sboldon*, now of the annual produce of 3s. 4d. to be distributed yearly in coals to the poor.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

SUTTON is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury*, and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Peter and St. Paul*, is but small, part of it having fallen down by an earthquake, on April 6, 1680. The present church consists of a nave and chancel, without any steeple. There is one small bell (e).

The patronage of this church was part of the ancient possessions of the Crown, and remained so till it was given to the college or hospital, for poor travellers, at *Maidstone*, founded by *Archbishop Boniface*, in K. Henry III.'s reign; after which, *Archbishop Walter Reynolds*, about the year 1314, appropriated it to the use and support of that hospital (f).

Archbishop Courtney, in the 19th year of K. Richard II, anno 1395, obtained the King's licence for making the parish church of *Maidstone* collegiate; and the King further granted licence to him to give and assign the above-mentioned hospital, with its lands and revenues, and the *advowson, patronage, and appropriation* of this church of *Sutton*, among others likewise belonging to it, heretofore of the King's patronage, all which were held *in capite*, to the *Master and Chaplains* of the above-mentioned *new*

(e) The east end is circular. There are no memorials in it, nor marks of antiquity, excepting a circular arch over the north door, handsomely ornamented with a fretty sculpture; and a plain circular arch over the south door, both of much greater antiquity than the present church, and probably belonged to an older building.

(f) See vol. ii. of this history, p. 114, 120, under *Maidstone*, where a further account of this hospital may be seen; and Tanner's Monast. p. 224. Battely's Somner, p. 133.

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collegiate church of Maidstone, to hold to them and their successors of the Archbishop and his successors, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, for ever, for the better maintenance of them (g).

The collegiate church of *Maidstone* was dissolved by the act of the 1st of K. Edward VI, and was surrendered into the King's hands accordingly, with all its lands and possessions (b). After which, this appropriate church of *Sutton* remained part of the revenues of the Crown, till Q. Elizabeth, in her 3d year, having taken into her hands certain manors, lands, &c. parcel of the revenue of the *see of Canterbury*, by her letters patent, dated July 12, that year, granted to *Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury*, and his successors, certain rectories, parsonages, and other premises, in lieu of them, among which was this church, or parsonage appropriate of *Sutton*, with the advowson of the same, being then valued to the Archbishop at 5l. 6s. 8d. yearly value; since which it has continued parcel of the possessions of the *see of Canterbury* to this time, his Grace the Archbishop being the present owner of it.

The parsonage has been from time to time leased out by the several *Archbishops*, on a beneficial lease, at the yearly rent of 5l. 6s. 8d. *Awnsham Churchbill*, of *Henbury* in the co. of *Dorset*, Esq; was late lessee of it; since whose death in 1773, his interest in it has passed in like manner as *Winkleton*, above-mentioned, to *Mr. Joseph Marsh*, of *Winkleton*, the present possessor of it.

There are five acres and three roods of glebe belonging to this parsonage.

In the 8th year of K. Richard II, anno 1384, this church, or parsonage appropriated, was valued at 20l. (i)

This church has been long esteemed as a perpetual curacy. It was augmented with 24l. by *Archbishop Juxon*, in obedience to the King's letters mandatory, by indenture, dated anno 13 Charles II, which augmentation was confirmed by other indentures, in the 26th year of that reign (k). It has likewise been since augmented by Q. Anne's bounty.

In the year 1207, there was an agreement made between the *Abbat and Convent of St. Au-*

(g) Dugd. Mon. vol. iii, pt. 2, p. 132. To the appropriation *Adam Mottrum, Archdeacon of Canterbury*, gave his assent on March 6, following. *Battely's Somner*, part 2, p. 156.

(b) *Coke's Entries*, p. 456.

(i) *Stev. Mon.* vol. i, p. 41.

(k) *Kennet's Imp.* p. 257.

(l) *Regist. Abb. Sci Aug.* cart. 252. (m) *Ibid.*

(n) He lies buried in this church.

(o) He was Rector of *Betshanger*.

(p) He was Vicar of *Tilmanstone*, and Rector of *Herne*,

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gustine's and *Robert de Valoyns*, Cl. Parson of *Sutton*, concerning certain tythes, viz. that the said *Robert* should receive for the whole time of his life, *inter alia*, all the tythes of *Sutton*, excepting the tythes of sheaves of the demesne of *Stephen the knight*; and all the tythes of *Huctelmin*, and of *Winckeland*, excepting the three parts of the sheaves of the demesne of the *Knight of Winckeland*; and the said *Robert* should give to the church of *St. Augustine*, two marks yearly, &c. (l)

CHURCH OF SUTTON, by DOVER.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTOR.

(m) *Robert de Valoyns*, in
1207.

CURATES.

Abp of Canterbury. (n) *Wm Norcott*, obiit Aug.
1543.*George Burton*, in 1543.*Ralph Partrich*, in 1619 and
1625.*Nicholas Brett*, Cl. in 1627.*James Burvill*, Cl. in 1642.(o) *Thomas Brett*, in 1664,
obt. July, 1681.*Thomas Boys*, in 1682 and
1701.*John Andrews*, in 1702.(p) *Nicholas Carter*, S. T. P.
1716, refig. 1755.(q) *Tho. Pennington*, A. M.
1755, refig. 1766.(r) *Henry Skove*, A. M. 1766,
refig. 1772.(s) *John White*, A. M. 1772,
obt. 1789.*Montagu Pennington*, A. M.
1789. Present Curate.

The inhabitants of *Little Mongebam*, the church of which has been long since desecrated, resort to this church of *Sutton* for the benefit of divine service; and for baptisms, marriages, burials, &c. for which the Rector of that parish pays the Curate of *Sutton* an annual stipend of five guineas.

and was Curate likewise of *St. George's* new chapel in *Deal*. He resigned this curacy on being collated to the rectory of *Woodchurch*.

(q) He was likewise Rector of *Kingsdown*, and in 1766 was collated to the rectory of *Tunstall*, which he held with that of *Kingsdown*.

(r) He was likewise Rector of *Little Mongebam*, which he resigned as well as this curacy, on being presented to the vicarage of *Doddington*.

(s) He was Rector of *Little Mongebam*.

RIPPLE,

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R I P P L E,

WRITTEN in antient records likewise, both *Ripple*, and *Ripley*, lies the next parish northward from *Sutton*, last described. The principal manor in which, called

THE MANOR OF RIPPLE, *alias* RIPPLE COURT,

was part of the antient possessions of the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, and in the year 1079, being the 14th year of the Conqueror's reign, was given by *Abbat Scotland* to one *Amfrid*, called *Masleclat*, for his life, on condition that he should pay yearly, on the feast of *Pentecost*, 30s. and should pay likewise yearly the tythes of all matters whatsoever arising from it to the above monastery; and that after his death it should return to the demesne of *St. Augustine* for ever (1). But it appears not to have done so; for *Hugh*, *Abbat* of this monastery, in 1110, recovered in the King's court, these lands of *Ripple*, with their appurtenances, from *Manasses Arsic*, who had possessed himself of them (u); and this judgment was confirmed to the *Abbat* that year by the King, as it was afterwards by K. Edward III, in his 36th year, by *inspeximus*, among the rest of the possessions of that *abbey* (v).

After *Abbat Hugh*, above-mentioned, had gained the possession of this manor, he, with the consent of his Convent, assigned it, among others, to the cloathing of the monks of it (w).

In the year 1288, the *Abbat* procured the King's licence, by writ *ad quod damnum*, to purchase lands in this parish, and others adjoining to it (x). And in the year 1313, being the 7th year of K. Edward II.'s reign, in the *Iter of H. de Stanton and his sociates, Justices Itinerant*, the *Abbat* was summoned by *quo warranto*, to shew why he claimed sundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others, and *view of frank pledge*, and all belonging to it, and other liberties therein mentioned. And the *Abbat* pleaded the grants and confirmations of them by divers of the King's predecessors, and

that they had been allowed in the last *Iter of J. de Berewick and his sociates, Justices Itinerant* in this county; and he pleaded, that K. Edward II, by his charter, in his 6th year, had fully confirmed all of them to the *Abbat* and his successors (y). After which, the rolls of the last *Iter of J. de Berewick* as aforesaid being inspected, it was found that all the liberties then claimed in the said *Iter* had been allowed in it; upon which every part of the same was allowed by the said *Henry de Stanton and his sociates*, as above-mentioned (z). And the liberty of the *view of frank pledge* was in particular further confirmed by that King in his 10th year (a); after which, K. Edw. III, in his 36th year, by his charter of *inspeximus*, confirmed to the *Abbat and Convent* all their manors and possessions given by former Kings, and by another the several grants of liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors, among which were those above-mentioned (b), and K. Henry VI. likewise confirmed the same (c).

In the 8th year of K. Richard II, the temporalities of this abbey, in the receipt of the Chamberlain at *Ripple*, with those in *Langdon, Sellyng, and Swaleclyve*, were valued at 17l. 6s. 4d. (d) and the measurement of their lands, in this parish only, was, of arable 183 acres and an half and one rod, and of pasture 52 acres and one rood (e).

In which situation, this manor continued till the reign of K. Henry VIII, when the *Abbat and Convent*, under their Chapter seal, in the 29th year of it, demised it, with the tenths within this parish and *Dale*, belonging to the office of Chamberlain of the monastery, and all lands, fees, perquisites, &c. belonging to the manor, to *Henry Foche*, for the term of 40 years, at the yearly rent of 24l. for the firm of it (f); and in the same year, they demised their lands called *Grenawaye* and *Palmers*, with others, containing 66 acres, to *John Warren*, for the term of 60 years, at the yearly rent of 53s. 4d. (g). After which, this manor, with the other premises above-mentioned, remained with the monastery till its final dissolution, in the 30th year of that

(1) Dec. Script. col. 1789. Stev. Mon. p. 316. Regist. Mon. Sci Aug. cart. 295.

(u) Dec. Script. col. 1796. (v) Ibid. col. 2130.

(w) Ibid. col. 1799. (x) Ibid. col. 1949.

(y) Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 3.

(z) Dec. Script. col. 2015 to 2018. See a more ample account of these liberties, vol. ii. of this history, under *Lenham*, p. 429.

(a) Dec. Script. col. 2025.

(b) Ibid. col. 2123, et seq. Anno 1 K. Edward III, the King granted licence to the *Abbat and Convent* for the exchange of different lands in this parish and others. Ibid. col. 2280.

(c) Rot. Cart. ab an. 1 usq; 20, N. 11.

(d) Dec. Script. col. 2162, 2163. (e) Ibid. col. 2203.

(f) *Henry Foche* resided at *Ripple Court*. He was younger brother of *John Foche*, alias *Essex*, the last *Abbat* of *St. Augustine's Abbey*—descended of a family who had been settled for some generations in this neighbourhood. *Henry Foche* above-mentioned left issue a son *John*, of *Ripple Court*, who has three sons, *Henry*, of *Wotton*; *John*, of *Sutton*, who died without issue; and *William*, who was of *Deal*; under each of which places, a further account of them may be seen.

They bore for their arms—*Gules, a fess dancette between 6 lozenges. or*; which arms were granted by *Cooke, clarx.* in 1576. There is a pedigree of this family in the *Heraldic Visitation* of the co. of *Kent* of 1619.

(g) Roll, Augtn. office.

reign,

RIPPLE.

reign, when it was, with all its revenues, surrendered into the King's hands, to the use of him and his heirs for ever. After which, they staid in the Crown, till the King, by his indenture under his great seal, dated April 24, in his 34th year, granted this manor, with *Greenway's* and *Palmer's lands*, situated in this parish and *Deal*, in exchange, to *Thomas, Archbp of Canterbury (b)*, who not long afterwards reconveyed them in exchange for other premises back again to the Crown, where this manor of *Ripple* remained, till *Q Elizabeth*, in her 42d year, granted it to *John Hales, of Tenterden, esq*; and he afterwards alienated it to *John Gokin, gent. (i)* who resided at *Ripple Court*, as did his descendants afterwards, down to *Richard Cookin*, for so he spelt his name, who about the latter end of *K. William III.*'s reign, passed it away by sale to *sir Abraham Jacob, of Dover, knt.* whose son, *Herbert Jacob, of St. Stephen's, esq*, afterwards succeeded to it (*k*). He died without issue in 1725, and lies buried in *St. Stephen's church*, with two of his sisters, who died unmarried. By his last will, he devised this manor, among the rest of his estates, to his nephew *John Denew, gent.* afterwards of *St. Stephen's*, who died in 1750, without issue; upon which it came, by the entail of the above will, to his eldest niece *Dorothy*, sister of the above *John Denew*, married to the *Rev. Julius Deedes*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*; and their grandson *William Deedes, of St. Stephen's, esq*, died possessed of it on Nov. 16, 1793, on which it came to his eldest son *William Deedes, of St. Stephen's, esq*; the present owner of it.

There is a *Court Leet* and *Court Baron* held

(*b*) Augtn. off. box C, deed 50.

(*i*) He was son of *Thomas Gokin, of Bekesborne, gent.* by the daughter and heir of *Durant*. They bore for their arms—*Gules, a chevron ermine, between 3 cocks or*. There is a pedigree of this family in the *Heraldic Visitation* of the co. of *Kent*, anno 1619.

(*k*) He was bred to the bar, and was in the habit of friendship with the most eminent lawyers of his time; but he soon quitted his profession, and was very useful to his country as a Justice of the Peace, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. He resided at *St. Stephen's* upon his estate, which at that time was deemed a sufficient competency. By his will, he left a considerable collection of books to the Society of the *Inner Temple*, of which he was a Bencher. He lies buried in *St. Stephen's church*, where there is a monument, with an elegant *Latin* inscription, to his memory, which he penned himself, and inserted in his will. The *Jacobs* bore for their arms—*Per pale and fess dancette, sable and or*; in the 1st quarter, a pelican of the 2d. The *Denews* bore—*Azure, 5 chevrons or*.

(*l*) This manor claims over almost the whole parish; that part belonging to *Walling Court* only excepted. The demesne lands are 200 acres in *Ripple*, all which are exempt from the payment of *great tythes*, and about 25 acres in *Sutton*.

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for this manor, at which *one Borsholder* is chosen for this parish, and another for the parish of *Sutton (l)*.

WADLING, alias WATLING,

is a manor likewise in this parish, which in ancient time was held by the family *de Sandwich*, as one knight's fee, of the family of *Badlesmere*; After which it came into the possession of the *Leybornes*; for *William*, son of *sir Roger de Leyborne*, appears by the *Escheat Rolls* to have died seised of it in the 2d year of *K. Edw. II*, leaving *Juliana*, the daughter of his son *Thomas*, who died in his life-time, usually stiled from the greatness of her possessions, *the Infanta of Kent*, his next heir, she carried this manor successively in marriage to her three husbands, the last of whom was *William de Clinton*, created afterwards *Earl of Huntingdon*, and he in her right was seised of it in the 20th year of *K. Edward III*, to the aid levied in which year, it paid as one knight's fee, which *Simon* and *Ralph de Sandwich* had before held at *Wadling*, in *Ripple*, of *Bartholomew de Badlesmere*.

He died in the 28th year of that reign, as did his widow *Juliana*, in the 41st year of it, without issue, and there being no one found who could make claim to her estates, even by a collateral alliance, this manor, among the rest of them, escheated to the Crown (*m*), where it remained till *Richard II.* granted it to *sir Simon de Burley*, knight-banneret, Warden of the *Cinque Ports* and knight of the garter; but he being attainted in Parliament in the 10th year of that reign, and afterwards beheaded (*n*), this manor became vested in the Crown, and the King in his 11th

In the book of the Treasurer of *St. Augustine's Abbey*, taken in *K. Richard II.*'s reign, under the article of the *Chamberlainship*, is the following entry relating to this manor:—*Hundred of Cornilo*. The manor of *Ripple* has the following liberties, viz. A free court, homsocne, effus, plag and sang, assis of bread and ale; and it has in demesne, *Moukene, Langedon, and Wynkelonde*, and a certain marsh in *Dale*, and there hold of the said manor the following hamlets: *Ripple*, part of *Langedon*, and *Wynkelonde*, and it has there one prebend, to which belong part of the under-mentioned tenancies: *Dale, Guston, Bere*; and *Horsepoole*, in *Dover*; *Stonsted*, in *Aldington*; and a court may be held of these tenancies wholly in all of them, excepting *Stonsted*; and at *Stonsted*, a court may be held of the tenants there, if necessary; and the tenants ought to follow the said court from three weeks to three weeks, and to have all the liberties aforesaid.

To this manor, at this time, belongs a leet, for the boroughs of *Ripple* and *East Sutton*, and the service of *selworke*; that is, *ad metend annuatim tempore Messis, Triticum Domini super Terr. Dominicales Manerii*.

(*m*) Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 14. See more of the *Leybornes* in vol. ii. of this history, p. 207.

(*n*) See more of him in vol. iii. of this hist. p. 676 (*z*).

and

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and 22d years settled it on the *Priory of Canons*, alias *Chiltern Langley*, in the co. of *Hertford* (o), where it remained till the *suppression* of that house, anno 30 Henry VIII, when it came into the King's hands, and was the next year granted with the *scite of the priory*, and other lands and estates belonging to it, to *Richard, Bishop Suffragan of Dover*, to hold for his life, or until he should be promoted to some ecclesiastical benefice, of 100l. yearly value (p), which happened before the 36th year of that reign; for the King, by his indenture, on May 26, that year, granted this manor of *Woodling*, alias *Walling*, among others, late belonging to the above *priory*, to *sir Thomas Moyle, knt.* to hold *in capite*, at the yearly rent of 6l. 7s. 9½d. (q) and he gave it in marriage, with his youngest daughter and co-heir *Amy*, to *sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh, knt.* who in the 9th year of Q. Elizabeth, conveyed this manor, lying in the parishes of *Ripple, Walner, Deal, and Mongebam*, to *Thomas Sbirley*, of the co. of *Suffex*, whose successor, *William Sbirley*, is said, after several claims and suits of law, to have passed it away to *sir William Crayford, of Great Mongebam, knt.* (r)

The manor of *Wadling* after this continued in *sir William Crayford's* descendants down to *William Crayford, of Mongebam, esq;* (s) who gave it to his wife *Ursula*, (by whom he left no surviving issue,) and she having remarried *Nordash Rand, esq;* entitled him to the possession of this

(o) See vol. iii. of this history, p. 644.

(p) Inrolm. Augn. off.

(q) Rolls of Particulars, temp. interregni, rot. 64, 183, in Augn. off. Rot. Esch. ejus an. pars 27.

(r) There were several suits concerning this manor, on account of *Thomas Sbirley's* having acknowledged a judgment of it to others, in his life-time; notwithstanding which, his son *William* succeeded him in the possession of it, and then sold it to *Crayford*; whose son had a strong contest at law with *George Durborne* and one *Kidder*, in whom the interests of the several claimants seem to have been vested; and recovered his right to it against them. See *Philipott*, p. 282.

(s) It then consisted of the manor of *Walling*, alias *Woodlinge*, alias *Wadlinge*, alias *Ripple*, and 50 acres of land, a recovery of which premises, together with *Great Barville*, 180 acres, and *Little Barville*, 120 acres, was suffered in 1673, on an intended marriage between *William Crayford, of Great Mongebam, esq;* and *Ursula*, daughter of *Warbam Harfemonden, of Lenham, esq;*

(t) He was son of *John Lynch, of Grove, esq;* and next brother to *John Lynch, D. D. Dean of Canterbury*, whose descent has been already mentioned under that seat, in *Staple*, in vol. iii. of this history, p. 672. *George Lynch, M. D.* had issue by *Mary* his wife, above-mentioned, two sons and six daughters, viz. *Sarah*, born 1724; married in 1751, to *Iaac Bargrave, gent.* who died without issue. *Robert* above-mentioned, eldest son, M. D. born in 1722, formerly of *Corpus Christi College* in *Oxford*; admitted in 1751 to one of *Dr. Ratchiff's* travelling fellowships, who was buried at *Ripple*. *Mary*, born in 1729; married to the *Rev. John Denne*, by whom she has no issue. *George*,

estate; for I find no further mention of it as a manor; and he afterwards sold it to *Mr. Robert Bowler, of Deal*, who afterwards resided here, and his daughter *Mary* carried it in marriage in 1721 to *George Lynch, of Canterbury, M. D.* (t) who died seized of it in 1765, leaving her surviving, and she possessed this estate till her death in 1776, when her eldest son, *Robert Lynch, of Canterbury, M. D.* succeeded to it. He died unmarried in 1783, having a few years before his death resided at *Ripple*, and devised it to his brother, the *Rev. George Lynch, Vicar of Limne*, and he, upon this, removed to *Ripple*, where he died in Nov. 1789, and by his will devised this estate, then called by the name of *New farm* (u), to his two surviving sisters; *Mary*, married to the *Rev. John Denne, Curate of Maidstone*, and *Elizabeth*, married to the *Rev. John Herring, Rector of Mongebam, in equal shares*, and they are now possessed of it; the latter of whom having been separated from her husband for some years, now resides here; but the reversion by the *Rev. George Lynch's* will is devised to the heirs of the *Rev. Obadiab Bourne* (v), and *John Talbot, of Stone Castle* in this county, esq. (w)

A fee-farm rent of 8s. payable yearly by the heirs of *Dr. George Lynch*, for the manor of *Wadling*, alias *Walling*, is now remaining in the rental of the fee-farm rents of the Crown Bailiffs (x).

A. M. Vicar of *Limne*, and Rector of *Cberiton*, with the vicarage of *Newington consolidated*, who married *Mrs. Anne Smith*, widow, who died before him, without issue. (See *Stanford*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 322.) *Jane*, who died unmarried in 1763, and was buried in *Canterbury cathedral*. *Elizabeth*, born in 1735; married to the *Rev. John Herring*, by whom she has no issue. *Anne*, who died unmarried in 1769; and *Frances*, who died an infant.

(u) This estate now consists of a mansion, gardens, &c. and a farm, called *New farm*, containing 220 acres of land.

(v) He married *Rebecca*, one of the sisters of *George Lynch, M. D.* another of whose sisters married the *Rev. Robert Talbot*, whose eldest son is *John Talbot, esq;* above-mentioned.

(w) This estate, above-mentioned, called the *Ripple farm*, together with *Coldblow farm*, purchased of the *Larkins*, by *Dr. George Lynch*; and *Garling farm*, purchased of the *Warmers*, by *Dr. Robert Lynch*; all situated in *Ripple*, and the property of *Dr. Robert Lynch*, at his death, are made subject by the *Rev. George Lynch's* will, on the death of his two sisters, to a yearly rent charge of 100l. to the *Rev. Cooper Williams* and his heirs.

(x) The fee-farm rents belonging to the manor of *Wadling*, alias *Walling*, by some means, which I have not found, were, in K. Charles II.'s reign, become part of the revenues of the Crown, where they continued till the 9th year of K. William III, anno 1697, when the King having promoted *sir John Somers*, Keeper of the Great Seal, to the office of *Lord High Chancellor*, and created him *Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham*, made him a grant for the support of those honours and dignities of the fee-farm rents of this manor, among others. (See vol. ii. of this history, p. 552.)

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PRESENT STATE OF RIPPLE.

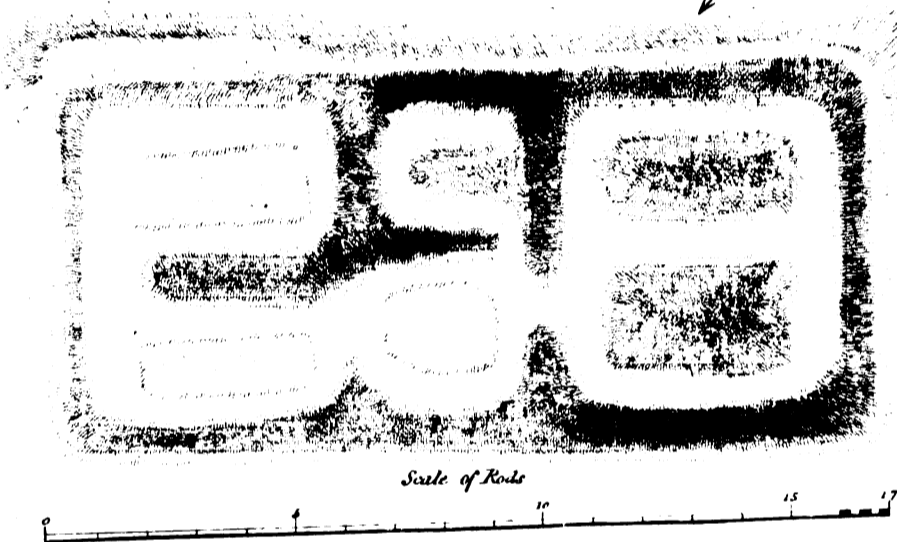
THIS parish is very healthy; it is situated on very uneven ground, having frequent hill and dale throughout it. The soil of it is much inclined to chalk, though there is a great deal of fertile land in it. The country is mostly open, and the lands uninclosed; it has no wood in it. The church stands on the *north-east* side of the village, which has *Ripple Court* about a quarter of a mile *southward* of it, and the *parsonage-house* nearly as far distant, on the *north* of it. There are about 16 houses in it, and about 900 acres of land.

There is *no fair*.

At a small distance *northward* from the church is a *work of Cæsar's*, thrown up in his route from the sea towards his main camp on *Barbam Down*. This is a plain small raised *area*, whose front looks over a pretty deep *lynse* bank towards the succeeding works, the progress of which has been already more fully related, under the description of *Barbam Downs*, in the third volume of this history, p. 752 (a).

There is a place in this parish, near the boundary, betwixt it and *Walmer*, called *Dane Pitts*, where there is an *intrenchment* of an oblong square, comprehending about half an acre, with various little eminences in it. Underneath is the form of it.

Remains called Dane Pitts near Ripple.



The ground of it is extremely barren, and has never been ploughed. Its name certainly points out its antiquity, otherwise I should be inclined to think it to be the remains of one of those little encampments, thrown up in Q. Elizabeth's time, on the expectation of the *Spanish* invasion. It is evidently a work of art, and has been made for a *fortification* of defence.

There were several parcels of land in this parish and *Ringwold*, which belonged to the *Convent of the Minorites*, in *London*, and were demised by them by indenture, anno 27 Henry VIII, to *William Sidley* (y).

CHARITIES.

THERE is a small parcel of land, being part of the waste, containing 18 perches, which was given in the year 1621, by *Thomas Gookin, esq;*

After which, these *fee-farm rents* continued in his descendants, till they were at length several of them fold off, not long since, to *George Lynch, M. D. and others*, and the remaining ones being trifling are sunk into oblivion; and there does not seem at present to be any manerial rights claimed, nor any traces left of its ever having been a manor.

lord of the manor of *Ripple Court*, for the building of a poor house, on *condition* of the payment of 4d. *per annum* rent to him and his heirs, by the parish, upon this ground a building was erected, consisting of two dwelling-houses, at the cost of the parish. These are still kept up, and appropriated to the use and benefit of such poor as are thought fit objects of charity.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THIS parish is situated within the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Mary*, is small and neat. It consists of a nave and a chancel; having a small wooden tower at the *west* end, on which is a handsome spire. There are two bells in it (z).

The church, which is a *rectory*, was antiently

(y) Augtn. off. Bundle of leaves, *London*, N. 194.

(z) There are no marks of antiquity in this church, excepting in the *circular* arch over the *south* door, which is very antient, and probably belonged to an older building.

Among the monuments is an altar tomb, adjoining the *north* wall of the chancel, on which is a brass-plate for *Thomas*.

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appurtenant to the manor, and continued so at the *surrendry* of the *Abbey of St. Augustine*, in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, when it came into the hands of the Crown, and was afterwards, in the 34th year of the same reign, granted as *appurtenant* to the manor to *Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury*, and soon afterwards by him reconveyed back again to the Crown, from whence the *advowson* of this *rectory*, (for the manor continued in the Crown,) was afterwards granted to *Edward, Lord Clinton and Saye*, who, in the 5th of K. Edw. VI, reconveyed it back again to the Crown, *in exchange* for other premises (a). It appears, that in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth's reign, the *advowson* of this *rectory* was in the possession of *sir Thomas Kempe, knt.* owner likewise of the manor of *Ripple* (b); (in right of his wife *Amy*, daughter of *sir Thomas Moyle*, to whom the manor had been granted by K. Henry VIII, in his 36th year (c); but not as *appurtenant* to the manor, but as an *advowson in gross*, in which state it continued, possessed by the owners of that manor, down to *Wm Crayford, of Mongebam, esq;* who at his death gave both manor and *advowson* to his wife *Ursula*, (by whom he left no surviving issue,) and she having remarried *Nordash Rand, esq;* entitled him to the possession of them (d). He afterwards sold

Thomas, son of *John Warren, esq;* son of *William Warren, esq;* sometime Chief Customer of *Sandwich, Dover*, and the members thereof. He died anno 1591, *æt.* 80 years. Arms—*Warren* quartering *gules, a star argent* at each corner. On a brass-plate, fastened to another altar tomb, at the foot of the former one, a memorial for *John*, son of *Thomas*, son of *John*, son of *William Warren, esq;* sometime Chief Customer of *Sandwich, &c.* He died in 1612, *æt.* 50, and had issue, *William, Thomas, John, Edward*, and *John* who died before his father. daughters, at his death, living; *Anne, Elizabeth, Alice*, and *Alferia* dead before him, *Jane, Mary*, and *Battell*. In the east window are the arms of this family painted, among others. In the *Heraldic Visitations* of the co. of *Kent* of 1574 and 1619, are pedigrees of this family of *Warren*, who were settled at *Dover* in the latter end of K. Henry VII.'s reign, where they remained till the latter end of Q. Elizabeth's reign, when they removed to *Ripple*, where they remained for several generations afterwards. They bore for their arms—*Azure, a cross or, between a martlet in the 1st and 4th quarter, and a chaplet in the 2d and 3d quarter, or.* On a mural monument, over the above two tombs, is an inscription for *Capt. Andrew Rand*, son of *Mr. Andrew Rand, of Deal*, who married *Mary*, daughter of *Mr. Sarles*, merchant. He died in 1680, *æt.* 70—and for *Mary* their daughter, (first married to *John Parker, gent.* and merchant of *London*.) She died in 1670. Arms, at bottom—*Or, a lion rampant gules, charged on the necks with 3 chevrons argent; impaling a cross fleury, between 4 dog's heads erased; the colours obliterated.* A mural monument, consisting of three tablets, erected against the south wall—on the upper one, an inscription for *Robert Bowler, esq;* Captain in the royal navy in 1728; commander in chief of a squadron to *Newfoundland*; *obit* 1734, *æt.* 66. Arms—*Bowler; argent, 3 piles wavy issuing from the dexter corner of the shield gules, a chief sable; im-*

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this *advowson* to *John Paramore, gent.* in trust, for the *Rev. Edward Lloyd*, Rector of this parish, after whose death it came to his three heirs at law; *Lucy Jones*, of *Kelyn* in the co. of *Flint*, spinster, afterwards married to *Charles Fyffe Palmer*, of *Kelyn* afore said, *esq;* *Ellen Bennet*, of *Glanywem* in the co. of *Denbigh*, spinster, afterwards married to *Thomas Merham*, of *Ewloe* in the co. of *Flint, gent.* and *Lucy*, wife of *Thomas Hudleston*, of *Liverpool*, ironmonger (e), and they continue joint patrons of it.

In the year 1287, there was a composition entered into between the *Abbat of St. Augustine* and the *Rector of Ripple*, viz. that the Rectors of this church should take of all the lands of the fee of the chamber of the monastery, lying from the demesnes of *Norborne*, at *Cornilo*, on the west part as far as the way, which leads from *Sortestrete* to *North-rippele* on the east part, and from the land of *Grenewaye* and *Southstrete*, which are on the south part, as far as the lands of the tenants of *Monyngbam* and the fee of *North-rippele* towards the north; the whole full tythe for the partition of the third part below-mentioned. And the *Abbat*, by his Chamberlain, of all other lands, and the residue of his said fee in *Rippele*, within and without the limits or bounds afore said, should receive all the great

paling quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gules, 2 lions passant argent; 2d and 3d, ermine, on a chevron azure, 3 foxes heads erased argent.*—On the second tablet: *George Lynch*, of the *Cathedral Precincts, Canterbury*, M. D. second son of *John Lynch, esq;* of *Grove*, in *Staple*; *obit* 1765, *æt.* 66. *Mary Lynch*, sole daughter and heiress of *Robert Bowler, esq;* his widow; *obit* 1776, *æt.* 77. *Robert Lynch*, M. D. their elder son; *obit* 1783, *æt.* 62. *Jane Lynch*, their third daughter, *obit* 1763, *æt.* 29. *Anne Lynch*, their 5th and youngest daughter; *obit* 1769, *æt.* 30. Arms—*Lynch* impaling *Bowler*, (the pale issuing from the sinister corner of the shield.) On the third tablet: *Anne Lynch*, daughter of *John Drake*, of *Blechingley*, in *Surry, esq;* sister of the *Rev. Ralph Drake Brockman*, of *Beschborough*, and wife of the *Rev. George Lynch, A. M.* younger son of *George and Mary Lynch; obi.* 1787, *æt.* 64; all these tablets erected by the *Rev. George Lynch*, of *Ripple*—also of the said *Rev. George Lynch; obiit* 1789, *æt.* 57. A grave-stone for *Edward Lloyd, A. M.* a native of *Denbighshire*, many years Rector of this parish and *Beshanger; obiit* 10 April, 1741, *æt.* 61. Another for *William Standly*, Rector of this parish; *æt.* 68, *obi.* 16 December, 1680. Another adjoining to it for *Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley*, widow of *Mr. Wm S. obiit* 1700, *æt.* 75. The stones placed by his kinsman *Stephen Stanley*. In the nave, a grave-stone for *Mrs. Mary Gambier; obiit* 1763, *æt.* 40. Another for *Mr. Matthew Ray*, batchelor, many years to the Militia Company of the *Hundred of Cornilo; obiit* 1708, *æt.* 84.

(a) Augtn. off. Kent, box G. 30.

(b) Rot. Esch. anno 16 Eliz. pars 6. (c) See above.

(d) He presented as *Patron* to this *rectory*, both in 1681 and 1712.

(e) On a suit in Chancery, concerning the patronage of this *rectory*, a writ of *jus patronatus* was tried in 1761. *William Jumper, esq;* Sheriff.

tythes

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tythes fully for his said two parts, *saving also* always to the Rectors of the said church as before, the small tythes of all the tenants of the said fee in *Ripple*, *excepting* that of the nutriments of animals; and of the other goods of the Chamberlain, he should at no time ever claim, or exact any thing in right of tythe. Before the time of this composition, a *partition* or *division* of the tythes arising from the lands of the fee of the chamber of this monastery, used to be made in this manner, *viz.* that the *Chamberlain* should always take and have *two parts*, and the *Rector of Ripple* the *third part* of the tythes promiscuously (*f*).

In K. Edward II.'s reign, among the rest of the tythes in several different parishes belonging to the above monastery, these *two parts* of the tythes, within the bounds of the parish of *Ripple*, were allowed and *confirmed* to it by the *Archbishop's Commissary*, as they were again by *Thomas Arundel*, *Archbishop of Canterbury*, in the year 1397; and in the 8th year of K. Rich. II, the spiritualities of the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, in this parish, were *valued* at 70s. (*g*)

This rectory is *valued* in the King's books at 5l. 19s. 4½d. and the yearly tenths at 11s. 11¼d. (*b*) In 1588 it was *valued* at 50l. communicants 42. In 1640 it was *valued* at 60l. the like number of communicants. It is now of the *yearly certified value* of 43l. 3s. 0¼d. (*i*) but is worth at present, *in all matters clear*, about 100l. *per annum*. There are about eight acres of *glebe*.

There are about 350 acres of land in this parish *titheable*, which was rather more than *one third* of the parish, (according to the above composition and confirmations.) The rest of the parish is *exempt* from the payment of great tythes, paying to the Rector a small composition

(*f*) Dec. Script. col. 1942. At the end of this composition, mention is made, that the *chapel* in the cemetery, called the *Charners*, was then built. There are now no foundations, nor any appearance of this chapel; but in the *south* wall of the nave of the church, near the chancel, is a small stair-case of stone, which terminates at the height of about seven or eight feet, so that a person might see through a small stone aperture, made in the wall, (though now closed up, as well as the entrance of the stair-case, (into the church-yard. Whether this had any relation to the above chapel, can only be guessed at.

(*g*) Dec. Script. col. 2029, 2199, 2162.

(*b*) *Viz.* 8 *acr. terr. gleb. cum gardin* 9s. 4d. *Prox.* 5s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 44.

(*i*) *Ibid.*

(*k*) Prynne, p. 719.

(*l*) He was afterwards *Archbishop of York*, and Privy Counsellor to K. Edward IV. See Willis's Cathedrals, vol. i, p. 42.

(*m*) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(*n*) And Curate of *Walmer*.

(*o*) He lies buried in this church.

(*p*) And Curate of *Walmer*. (*q*) *Ibid.*

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only, more or less, for the several farms and lands in it.

CHURCH OF RIPPLE.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

	(<i>k</i>) <i>John de Staneyweye</i> , anno 25 Edward I.
	(<i>l</i>) <i>Thomas Scot</i> , alias <i>Roske-ram</i> , about the year temp. Edward IV.
	(<i>m</i>) <i>John Dalamar</i> , alias <i>Dan-bie</i> , in 1531.
George Durborne.	(<i>n</i>) <i>Christopher Burton</i> , Aug. 23, 1558, <i>obit</i> 1599.
Wm Crayford, <i>esq</i> ;	(<i>o</i>) <i>Christoph. Dowling</i> , A. M. Apr. 28, 1599, <i>obit</i> 1616.
	<i>John Francis</i> , A. M. Sept. 22, 1616, <i>reign</i> 1645.
	(<i>p</i>) <i>Anthony Broomstone</i> , Apr. 24, 1645.
	(<i>q</i>) <i>William Stanley</i> , 1647, <i>obit</i> 1681.
Nordasb Rand, <i>esq</i> ;	<i>Henry York</i> , A. M. April 22, 1681, <i>obit</i> 1712.
	(<i>r</i>) <i>Edw Lloyd</i> , A. B. Dec. 19, 1712, <i>obit</i> April 11, 1741.
Hugh Lloyd, <i>bac</i> <i>vice.</i>	(<i>s</i>) <i>John Apsey</i> , A. M. Sept. 1741, <i>obit</i> Oct. 1760.
	(<i>t</i>) <i>John Williams</i> , 1761.
Lucy Jones, and <i>others</i> (<i>u</i>).	<i>Wm Rogers</i> , May 3, 1764, <i>obit</i> 1767.
The same (<i>v</i>).	<i>Henry Lloyd</i> , A. B. Jan. 11, 1768, <i>reign</i> 1769.
Cba. Fyshe Palmer, <i>esq</i> ; & <i>others</i> (<i>w</i>).	(<i>x</i>) <i>John Kenrick</i> , A. M. Nov. 17, 1769, <i>obit</i> April 8, 1793.
Cb. Fyshe Palmer, of <i>Lucky, Berks</i> , <i>esq</i> ;	<i>Charles Philpot</i> , A. M. Oct. 1793. Present Rector.

(*r*) He was likewise Rector of *Ripple*, and Curate of *Walmer*.

(*s*) On his death the patronage to this rectory was disputed, and it continued vacant near two years.

(*t*) In 1761, a dispensation passed for his holding this rectory with the vicarage of *Benenden*.

(*u*) *Viz.* *Lucy Jones*, of the co. of *Flint*, an infant, by her two guardians, *Thomas Pennant*, of that county, *esq*; and *Bell Lloyd*, of *Pontpridd*, *esq*. *Ellen Bennett*, of the co. of *Denbigh*, spinster; *Thomas Hudleston*, of *Liverpool*, ironmonger, and *Lucy* his wife, which said *Lucy*, *Ellen Bennett*, and *Lucy Hudleston*, were heirs at law to *Edward Lloyd*, late of *Ripple*, Cl. deceased, and the three patrons of this rectory.

(*v*) *Viz.* *Lucy Jones*, spinster; *Thomas Merham*, of the co. of *Flint*, *gent.* and *Ellen* his wife; and *Thomas Hudleston* and *Lucy* his wife, the patrons of this rectory.

(*w*) *Viz.* *Charles Fyshe Palmer*, of *Kelyx* in the co. of *Flint*, *esq*; and *Lucy* his wife; *Thomas Merham*, *esq*; and *Ellen* his wife, and *Thomas Hudleston*, *esq*; and *Lucy* his wife, patrons.

(*x*) And Rector of *Betsbanger*.

GREAT

GREAT MONGEHAM.

CORNILIO HUNDRED.

GREAT MONGEHAM,

WRITTEN in *Domesday*, *Mundingham*, and in some antient records, both *Est-Munlingham* and *Up-Moningham*, and now *Great Mongebam*, which addition it has to distinguish it from the adjoining hamlet of *Little Mongebam*, lies the next parish north-westward from that of *Ripple*. The manor of *Adisham*, at which court a *Borsholder* is chosen for this parish, claims *paramount* over the greatest part of it, *subordinate* to which is

THE MANOR OF GREAT MONGEHAM,

with the mansion of *Fogge's Court*, alias *Scott's Court*, long since dwindled down to a mere cottage, was formerly the estate of the eminent family of *Fogge*, and is the only one, of the many, which they possessed in this county, that adopted their surname. *Sir John Fogge*, of *Repton* in *Ashford*, *knt.* died seised of it in 1490, anno 6 Henry VII, and by his last will devised it to his eldest son, by his second wife, (the daughter and coheir of *sir Thomas Keriel*, *knt.*) *sir Thomas Fogge*, *knt.* Sergeant-Porter of *Calais*, who left two daughters his coheirs; of whom, *Anne* married *William Scot*, *esq;* brother of *sir Reinold Scot*, *knt.* and entitled him to the possession of this manor. He died without issue, and how it passed afterwards, I have no where seen, only that at the latter end of the next reign of K. James I, this manor of *Great Mongebam* was by sale conveyed to *Mr. Philip Pownal*, of *Shobbertswell* (*y*), in whose descendants it remained, till it passed into the name of *Fasbam*; and *Thomas Fasbam*, of *Deal*, died seised of it in 1684, and by his will devised it to his eldest son of the same name, who deceasing three years afterwards, without issue, gave this manor, with the manor-house, barns, lands, rents, &c. lying in *Great Mongebam* and *Sholdon*, to his two bro-

(y) Philipott, p. 240. *Fogge's Court*, at present a mean cottage, has been long since separated from the above manor. It lately belonged to *Mr. Samuel Brickenden*, of *Canterbury*, deceased; and now to the heirs of *one Adams*, a poor labouring man.

(z) By the description of his messuage or tenement, with the lordship, hereditaments, and appurtenances, in *Great Mongebam*, at or near a place, called *Sholdon Bank*, and known by the name of the *Red Lion*.—The above is the manor-house, being a mean cottage; the demesne lands have been sold off, and there are only a few trifling *quit-rents* belonging to it.

(a) Philipott, p. 240, says, mentioning the above coat of arms, (though without the colours) that he does it to rectify that mistake, which through inadvertency has crept into our *Heraldic Visitations of Kent*, in which the paternal coat of this family is represented, as being—*Upon a chevron 3 falcon's heads erased.*

thers, *Anthony* and *Samuel Fasbam*; the former of whom dying in 1696, likewise without issue, gave his moiety of it to his younger brother *Samuel*, who in 1729, having in his will disinherited his son *Anthony*, gave this manor (z) by it, among the rest of his estates, to his three daughters; *Jaane Fasbam*, spinster; *Martha* married to *Betbell Dawes*, *gent.* and *Elizabeth*, to *Mr. Edward Roby*, of *Deal*, as tenants in common; but the whole of it is now become vested in *Mr. Samuel Fasbam Roby*, the descendant of the latter, and the present proprietor of this manor.

A Court Baron is held for this manor.

THE CRAYFORD HOUSE, alias STONEHALL,

was a mansion, situated at a small distance westward of the church, the scite of which, though the house itself has been many years since pulled down, is still visible, and by the ruins yet remaining of brick and flint, appears to have been large, and though not of a modern date, yet of no very great antiquity. This mansion, for many descents, was the property and residence of the family of *Crayford*, whose estates in this neighbourhood were very considerable. They were written in very antient deeds, *de Mongebam Magna*, and in more modern ones, *of Great Mongebam*. In an old roll, which gives an account of those *Kentish* gentlemen, who were with *Richard Nevill*, *Earl of Warwick*, in the year 1460, at the battle of *Northampton*, fighting on behalf of the then victorious *House of York*, mention is made of *William Crayford*, *esq;* who was then made *knight-banneret* by K. Edw. IV, for his eminent services performed there, and at different times before; and bore for his arms—*Or, on a chevron sable, 3 eagle's heads erased argent* (a). From this *sir William Crayford*, *knight-banneret*, this seat and estate descended down to *William Crayford*, of *Great Mongebam*, *esq;* who died possessed of it in K. Charles II.'s reign, and seems to have been the last of this family who resided here (b).

(b) He was son of *Edward*, (son and heir of *sir William Crayford*, *knt.*) brother of *sir William* and *sir Robert Crayford*, *knts.* He married, 1st, *Cordelia*, daughter of *sir Roger Newinson*, of *Eastry*, *knt.* who died in 1673, by whom he left no surviving issue. He married, 2dly, *Ursula*, daughter of *William Horsmonden*, *esq;* who survived him, and afterwards remarried *Nordast Rand*, *esq.*

George Crayford, *esq;* the next brother of *William* above-mentioned, left issue several children, of whom, *Edward*, the eldest son, was of *Canterbury*, *esq;* where he died in 1713, having married *Susan*, daughter of *Peter Peters*, of the *Blackfriars* in that city, by whom he had *William* and several other sons and daughters; among the latter was *Susan*, who married *James Taylor*, of *London*, by whom she had an only daughter *Susanna*, married in 1746 to *Richard Sandys*, of *Canterbury*, *esq.*

William Crayford, the eldest son, was of *Canterbury*, *esq;* Counsellor at Law, and died in 1718, having been twice married;

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Upon his death, although some of the *Crayford* estate in this parish descended to his nephew *Edward Crayford*, of *Canterbury*, *esq*; eldest son of *George* his next brother, deceased; yet the mansion-house above-mentioned, known by the name of *Stoneball*, and the greatest part of his estates in this parish and its neighbourhood, came by his last will to *Ursula*, his surviving widow, who afterwards married *Nordasb Rand*, of *Ripple*, *esq*; and entitled him to the possession of them. He had issue by her two daughters, one of whom married *Robert Chadwick*, of *Northfleet*, *esq*; and the other, *Judith*, the only surviving one, died unmarried. At his death, the site of this mansion, which had been pulled down by him (c), with the lands above-mentioned in this parish, came again into the possession of his surviving widow *Ursula*, who at her decease devised them by her will to her youngest and only surviving daughter *Ursula*, who died unmarried, and she by her will gave them to her niece *Mrs. Mary Morrice*, daughter of her elder sister by *Robert Chadwick*, *esq*; above-mentioned, and wife of *William Morrice*, of *Betsbanger*, *esq*; since deceased, and she is at this time the possessor of this estate (d).

William Osborn, of *St. Dunstan's* in *Canterbury*, by his will, proved in 1471, ordered, that if *Adam Osborn* would buy the *Culver-house* in the *Moot-place* of *Mungebam*, he would that he

married; 1st, to *Jane*, daughter of *Thomas Rogers*, of *Canterbury*, by whom he had *William*; of whom below. *Susan* married to *Henry Wreight*, of *Ospringe*, *gent.* and *Elizabeth* married to *Budds*, of *Faversham*. His second wife was *Anne Cobbe*, widow of *Chalker*, by whom he had *Edward*, married to *Ansell*, widow; and *Anne* to *Peter Hayward*, of *Canterbury*, *gent.* whose daughters were, *Anne* married to *George Legrand*, of *Canterbury*, surgeon; and *Catherine* to *John Harvey*, of *Dane Court*. *William Crayford*, the eldest son, by the first wife, was likewise a Counsellor at Law, and Recorder of the city of *Canterbury*, where he died in 1733, having married *Susanna*, daughter of the *Rev. Robert Cumberland*, of *Canterbury*, by whom he had *Edward Crayford*, now of *Canterbury*, *gent.* and lately an Alderman of that city, born in 1733, the only surviving heir male of this family, who has been twice married; 1st, to *Bennet Toker*, who died without issue; and 2dly, to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Mr. Bannister*, of *Sittingborne*, by whom he has no issue.

(c) In this house were the following shields of arms, in the windows of it, when *Mr. Rand* bought it:—1. On a fess, a mullet pierced, between 3 lions passant. 2. Azure, 3 lions rampant argent, a label of three points. 3. Gules, a cross moline, between 7 circular buckles, argent. 4. Quarterly; 1st and 4th, Azure, a cross or; in the 1st and 4th quarters, a mullet; in the 2d and 3d, a garland, both or—2d and 3d, Gules, a star of 6 points argent; being the arms of *Warren*. 5. Quarterly; 1st and 4th, Or, on a chevron vert, 3 eagle's heads erased argent; 2d and 3d, Sable, 3 horses courant or, on a chief sable, a fret argent. 6. Within a bordure argent, sable, a chevron between 3 goat's heads erased argent. 7. A chevron between 3 roses. 8. On a chevron, 3 roses.

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should buy it after the price, that his wife and he might agree (e).

There is an estate in this parish, called *Little Mouton*, which was part of the ancient possessions of the *Priory of Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*, being given to it by *Henry de Stonlinch*, son of *Elias de Broc*, which lands had before belonged to *Alexander de Dover*, which *Bertram de Criol* held (f).

At the dissolution of the *Priory*, in the reign of *K. Henry VIII*, this estate was settled by that King, in his 33d year, on his new-erected *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, part of whose possessions it remains at this time (g).

PRESENT STATE OF GREAT MONGEHAM.

THE FACE of the country throughout this parish is somewhat different from that of *Ripple* last described, for it is more flat, even, and more inclosed with trees and hedge-rows of elm; the soil is more fertile, having less chalk and much loam, and deep earth throughout it. There are about 900 acres of land in this parish, which are worth upon an average 20s. per acre, consequently it is rich land. The village, called *Mongebam-street*, consists of about 30 houses, one of which is a good house, formerly both owned and inhabited by *Samuel Shepherd*, *esq*; (b) and now by *Admiral Bray*, whose property it is.

(d) This estate is of about the annual value of 150l. See more of the *Morrices*, under *Betsbanger*, below.

(e) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(f) Regist. Eccl. Christi, Cant.

(g) This land was granted in lease by the *Dean and Chapter* (says *Philipott*, p. 240) to *John Froehunt*, from which name the lease was alienated to *Gibs*, and from thence again to *Crayford*. It consists of only 40 acres of land. The present lessee is *Mrs. Rammell*, widow of *Mr. Thomas Rammell*, of *Deal*.

(b) He inherited this house, with the lands belonging to it, consisting of 104 acres of land, the greatest part of which are in this parish, and the remainder in *Ripple*, in right of his wife, the only daughter and heir of *John Sladden*, of this parish, *gent.* He died in 1770, and his only son by her, *John Shepherd*, of *Faversham*, *gent.* in 1775 sold it to *John Bray*, *esq*; Rear-Admiral of the *British Navy*, the present possessor of it. *Mr. Samuel Shepherd* had issue by *Anne Sladden*, his first wife, one son *John*, above-mentioned, and a daughter *Anne*, married to *Thomas Smith*, of *Preston*, near *Faversham*, *esq*; and died in 1771, *et.* 42, leaving issue *John* and *George*. His second wife was *Mary*, daughter of *Stephen Bax*, of *Faversham*, *gent.* (being her third husband; her first being *Mr. Hills Hobday*, of *Faversham*, *gent.* by whom she had *Hester*, late wife of *John Lade*, of *Boughton*, *esq*; her second husband was *Silvester Marsh*, of *Faversham*, brewer, by whom she had an only daughter *Silvester*, who died unmarried,) by her he had one son *Julius*, now of *Faversham*, brewer. He bore for his arms—*Ermine*, on a chief sable, 3 battle-axes or.

In

GREAT MONGEHAM.

In the *south* part of this parish is a *hamlet*, called *Pigsole*. There are no woods in it. The church is situated at the *south-west* end of the village.

There is a *fair* held here yearly on the 29th of October, (before the change of the style on *St. Luke's Day*, October 18,) for cattle and pedlary.

Bertram de Criol had the grant from K. Henry III, of a *market* here, to be held weekly, throughout the year, on a *Thursday*, which was allowed by the *Justices Itinerant*, in the 7th year of K. Edward I; and a *fair* yearly, for the space of three days, on the *Eve*, *St. Luke's Day*, and the day after (i).

CHARITIES.

John Sampson, of this parish, *gent.* by his will, proved in 1681, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of it, the yearly sum of 20s. to be paid out of his messuage and its appurtenances in *Walmer*, and his two parcels of land, containing 10 acres in *Great Mongeham*; the said money to be employed yearly in buying coals in summer, to be delivered out to the

(i) Philipott, p. 240.

(k) It consists of a nave and *north* aisle. There has been one likewise on the *south* side, sometime since pulled down. The high chancel is remarkably long, with two side chancels. At one angle of the tower is a small round one, in which is a newel staircase; it is built very strong and large, and is embattled at the top. There are five small bells in it. There is a large and handsome window over the *west* door of the tower, formerly much ornamented, though at present the stone-work is much decayed. In the spandrill of the arch over this door, on the *dexter* side, is a shield, on which is deeply cut these arms, viz. *On a fess, a mullet pierced between 3 lions passant*; the correspondent shield, on the *sinister* side is a *blank*. The church is not ceiled; the chancel is handsomely boarded at the top. There is no great shew of antiquity in any part of it. In the high chancel, within the altar rails, is a memorial for *Lydia*, daughter of *Richard* and *Mary Stone*, obiit 1787, an infant. One for *Timothy Wilson*, Rector of this parish and *Kingsnoth*, and one of the Clerks of Christ Church in *Canterbury*; who left two daughters surviving, *Damaris* and *Elizabeth*; obiit June 4, 1705, *æt.* 63; also *Mary* his wife, obiit 1703, *æt.* 53; and several of their children. Another grave-stone near it; the arms and inscription illegible. Without the altar rails, is a memorial for *Anne*, wife of the *Rev. John Herring*, obiit 1768, *æt.* 43; also for *John Herring*, infant, obiit 1760. In the *north* chancel, is a marble monument against the *north* wall, having the figures of a man in armour, and his wife kneeling at an altar in a praying posture, and underneath five sons and one daughter, all kneeling likewise, and an inscription for *Edward Crayford*, *esq.*; eldest son of *sr William Crayford*, *knt.* obiit 1615, *æt.* 39. By *Anne* his wife, daughter of *sr Rowland Hayward*, *knt.* thrice Lord Mayor of *London*, he had issue *William*, *George*, *Richard*, *John*, *John*, and *Anne*. The monument erected by *Anne* his wife. Arms, at the top—*Crayford*, with its quarterings, and at the bottom—*A lion rampant, crowned ducally*. An altar monument for *George Crayford*, *esq.*; obiit 1661, *æt.* 51; by his wife *Margaret*, daughter of *Edward Boys*, of *Batsinger*, *esq.*; he left issue *Edward*, *Robert*, *George*, *Anne*,

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poor people of this parish in winter, with power of distress, &c. which premises are now in the possession of *George Leith*, of *Deal*, *esq.*

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

GREAT MONGEHAM is situated within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Martin*, is large and handsome, having a square tower at the *west* end. On the steeple, over the *west* door, is a shield of arms, being *a fess between 3 lions passant, a mullet pierced on the chevron, for difference* (k).

The church, which is a *rectory*, is of the patronage of the *see of Canterbury*, his Grace the *Archbishop* being the present Patron of it.

It is valued in the King's books at 18l. 5s. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 16s. 6d. (l)

CHURCH OF GREAT MONGEHAM.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

Abp of Canterbury. (m) *Reginald de Cressenbale*,
obiit 1293.

Judith, and *Margaret*. An altar monument for *Edward St. Leger*, of *Deal*, surgeon, descended from *Robert de Sancto Leodegario*, who came in with the Conqueror, &c. &c. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Charles Bargrave*, of *Eastry*, *esq.*; by whom he had six children, *Elizabeth*, *Dudley*, *Winifred*, and *Hester*, lie here buried with him; *Edward* and *Mary* survived him. He died in 1729, *æt.* 63. Arms—*St. Leger* impaling *Bargrave*; motto—*Hote at bon*. A vault for the family in this chancel. The *south* chancel is made use of as a store-room; no memorials in it. A *sal-tier* on a shield, cut in the projecting corboil stone; on another, an *escallop*. In the nave, a grave-stone, on which have been the portraits in brass of a man and woman, which with the inscription, and two spaces for children, are all torn off. A monument against a pillar for *Benjamin Edwards*, *esq.*; third son of *sr Henry Edwards*, *bart.* of *Shrewsbury*, formerly Major of the 11th regiment of foot, obiit 1777, *æt.* 40. Arms, at top—*Gules, a chevron engrailed, between 3 boar's heads erased argent, spotted sable; a crescent for difference*. A monument against another pillar for *Samuel Shepberd*, *esq.*; obiit 1770, *æt.* 70. Arms, at top—*Ermine, on a chief sable, 3 battle-axes or*. A memorial for *William Sladden*, of this parish, obiit 1689, *æt.* 71, left issue surviving, *Thomas*, *John*, *Anne*, and *Mary*. *John* the son died in 1740, *æt.* 79. *Anne* his wife, obiit 1733, *æt.* 70. Another for *David Denne*, pilot, obiit 1717, *æt.* 68; his wife *Mary*, obiit 1720, *æt.* 79. In the church-yard, an altar tomb, recording that many of the *Fasham* family, late of *Deal*, were there interred; erected by *Beibel Dawes*, *esq.*; in 1779. Another for *John Culmer*, pilot, obiit 1671, *æt.* 44; buried in a vault here, with his wife *Joane*, and several children. Arms—*Billettee, 3 crescents*. Another for *Mrs. Elizabeth Macheson*, obiit 1782, *æt.* 40. A marble tablet at the *west* end, for *Captain Robert Maynard*, in the Royal Navy, who retired to this place, and died in 1750, *æt.* 67.

(l) *Prox.* 5s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 43.

(m) He was also Dean of *South Malling*, and Rector of *Fincham*, in the diocese of *Norwich*. Willis's Mitred Abbays, vol. ii, p. 238.

Richard

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- (n) *Richard Clerk*, obt. 1476.
 (o) *Simon Hoggis*, obt. 1490.
 (oo) *George Bullock*, in 1553.
 (p) *Edw. Farley*, obt. 1554.
 (q) *Thomas Burton*, in 1561.
 (r) *William Osborne*, in 1585.
 (s) *Samuel Stinte*, in 1586,
 obiit 1594.
Henry Parry, S. T. B. June
 26, 1594, refig. 1596.
 (t) *Martin Fotherbye*, S. T. B.
 June 26, 1596, resigned
 1603.
Wm Bailie, S. T. B. Aug.
 6, 1603, refig. 1604.
The King, sede vac. *Thomas Conant*, A. M. Oct.
 12, 1604, obiit. 1617.
The Archbishop. *Stephen Haggatt*, S. T. B.
 Oct. 31, 1617, obt. 1618.
 (u) *John Boys*, S. T. P. Oct.
 17, 1618, obiit 1625.
 (v) *Robert Say*, S. T. P. Oct.
 29, 1625, obiit Aug. 24,
 1628.
 (w) *John Sacket*, A. M. May
 14, 1628, obiit 1664.
 (x) *Henry Ullock*, S. T. P.
 Dec. 22, 1665, vacated
 in 1689.
The Crown, sede vac. (y) *Timothy Wilson*, A. M.
 Sept. 22, 1690, obt. June
 4, 1705.
The Archbishop. (z) *John Potter*, S. T. B.
 July 6, 1705, refig. 1707.
 (a) *Elias Sydal*, S. T. P. June
 4, 1707, refig. 1730.

(n) He ordered to be buried in the cemetery of *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*.

(o) He was official of the *Archbishop*, and Vicar of *St. Stephen's*, alias *Hackington*, where he lies buried.

(oo) He had the Queen's letters of presentation to it this year. *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. xv, p. 350.

(p) He was likewise Rector of *Deal*, and was buried in the chancel of *Deal* church.

(q) *Wills*, Prerog. off. Cant.

(r) And Curate of *Walmer*.

(s) *Wills*, Prerog. off. Cant.

(t) He was afterwards Rector of *Chartham*, which he held with that of *Adisham*; and was a Prebendary of *Canterbury*. All which he vacated on being promoted to the *see of Salisbury*. See vol. iii. of this hist. p. 156, 671.

(u) He was in 1619 made *Dean of Canterbury*, under which a further account of him may be seen.

(v) In 1626, a dispensation passed for his holding the rectory of *Harbledown*, with this of *Great Mongeham*. *Rym. Fœd.* vol. xviii, p. 873. See vol. iii. of this hist. p. 583. He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

(w) He was likewise Master of *Eastbridge Hospital*, in *Canterbury*, and lies buried in the chancel of this church.

(x) He was likewise Rector of *Leyborne* in this county, and in 1689 was made *Dean of Rochester*. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 28.

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- (b) *Julius Deedes*, A. M.
 Apr. 24, 1730, obt. Apr.
 19, 1752.
 (c) *Wm Birch*, A. B. May
 8, 1752, obiit 1756.
 (d) *Francis Walwyn*, S. T. P.
 July 2, 1756, resigned
 1757.
John Herring, A. M. Jan. 21,
 1757. Present Rector.

LITTLE MONGEHAM,

OR *Parva Mongeham*, as it is sometimes written; in *Domesday*, *Mundingeham*, has the above addition, to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of *Great Mongeham*, last described.

A *Borsholder* is chosen at the court of *Norborne Manor* alternately every year, for the borough of *Little Mongeham*, including *East Studdel*, and for the borough of *Ashley*, in the parish of *Norborne*.

THE MANOR OF LITTLE MONGEHAM

was given by *Aldric*, son of *Widred*, K. of *Kent*, with the consent of *Bregwyn*, *Archbishop of Canterbury*, in the 1st year of his reign, anno 760, by the description of *six plow lands in the southern part of the antient ville of Mundingham*, which land was called *Parva Mungebam*, to *Lambert*, or *Jambert* as he is called by some, then *Abbat of St. Augustine's Monastery*, near *Canterbury*, for the use of his *Covent* (e).

In the survey of *Domesday*, taken in the 15th

(y) He was likewise Rector of *Kingsnoth*, and one of the Clerks of *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*. He lies buried in this chancel.

(z) He vacated this rectory on being made *Bishop of Oxford*, and was afterwards *Archbishop of Canterbury*.

(a) He was Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and held this rectory with that of *Iwechurch* by dispensation; afterwards he was *Dean of Canterbury*, and vacated these preferments on being made *Bishop of St. David's*. and afterwards *Bishop of Gloucester*.

(b) Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Rector of *Dimchurch*.

(c) And Minister of *St. Mary's*, in *Dover*.

(d) He was Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and resigned this rectory on being collated to that of *Adisham*. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 672.

(e) This gift is said, by *Thorn*, in his *Chronicle*, Decim Script. col. 1775, to have been made by *Eadbert*, K. of *Kent*, son of K. *Widred*, in 761, to *Janbert*, *Abbat of St. Augustine's*, the year before *Archbishop Bregwin* died; and in the Register-book of that monastery, cart. 357, it is likewise said to have been made by K. *Eadbert*, in the first year of his reign, with the consent of the above *Archbishop*. But K. *Eadbert*, son of *Widred*, died in 748, and *Archbp Bregwin* died in 762; and *Lambert*, or *Jambert*, *Abbat of St. Augustine's*, succeeded him immediately as *Archbishop*. K. *Eadbert*, therefore, could not make this donation, which

seen s

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year of the Conqueror's reign, anno 1080, the Abbat's possessions here are thus entered, under the general title of *the land of the Church of St. Augustine*.

Ipse abb ten Mundingeba p duob Solins & dimid se desd. Tra. e. 5. car. In hoc M tra qua tenent Monachi nunq geldavit. & Wadard ten ibi tra qua T. R. E. sep gelaavit. & illo tpr erat M in simul modo but Monachi in dnio. 4. car. & 20. bord. cu una car & un Molin de 16 solid. & silva. 4^r porc. Ibi eccla. T. R. E. valeb. 22 lib & post. 10. lib. pars abbi. 26. lib.

Wadard bt in dnio ibi. 1. car. & 8. villos cu. 2. bord bntib 4. car. val & valuit. 10 lib.

Nullu servitiu inde reddit nisi. 30 solid p annu abbi.

Which is: *The Abbat himself holds Mundingeham. It was taxed at two sulings and an half. The arable land is 5 carucates. In this manor, the land which the Monks hold, was never taxed. And Wadard held there land, which in the time of K. Edward the Confessor was always taxed, and at that time it was a manor jointly together. Now the Monks have in demesne 4 carucates and 20 borderers, with one carucate, and one mill of 16 shillings, and wood for the pannage of 4 bogs. There is a church. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 22 pounds, and afterwards 10 pounds. The part of the Abbat 26 pounds.*

Wadard has in demesne there 1 carucate and 8 villeins, having 4 carucates. It is and was worth 10 pounds.

It pays no service from thence, except 30 shillings per annum to the Abbat.

It appears by *Thorn's Chronicle*, that Scotland, Abbat of *St. Augustine's Abbey*, had a little before this, given to *Wadard* above-mentioned, who was a knight, this land, consisting of five sulings, just by the parish of *Norborne*, for the time of his life, on condition of the payment of 30s. yearly, and the tythes of every sort which might arise from the same, and that after his death it should return to the demesne of *St. Augustine* for ever (*f*), which it appears to have done, from what follows: and in the year 974, the possessions of the *Abbat and Convent* were increased by a pious matron, named *Wynsled*, who gave to it 100 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture. This land did not lie at *Parva Monyngbam*, says the *Chronicle*, but northward from

seems rather to have been made by his brother *Alaric*, who succeeded his eldest brother, *Ethelbert*, in the kingdom of *Kent*, in the year 760; which answers to every date mentioned in this donation.

(*f*) Dec. Script. col. Thorn, 1789.

(*g*) Ibid. col. 1779.

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the court of *Northborne*, and extended eastward towards *Great Monyngbam* (*g*).

In the year 1313, being the 7th year of K. Edward II, in the *Iter of H. de Stanton and his sociates, Justices Itinerants*, the *Abbat* was summoned by *quo warranto*, to shew why he claimed sundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others, particularly *the chattels of those condemned and fugitive, and weif, year, and waste*. And the *Abbat* pleaded the grants and confirmations of them by divers of the King's predecessors, and that they had been allowed in the last *Iter of J. de Berewick and his sociates, Justices Itinerant* in this county; and he pleaded, that K. Edw. II, by his charter, in his 6th year, had fully confirmed all of them to the *Abbat* and his successors (*b*). After which, the last-mentioned rolls being inspected, it was found that all the liberties then claimed in the said *Iter* had been allowed in it; and the whole of the same was accordingly allowed by the said *Henry de Stanton and his sociates*, as above-mentioned (*i*). After which, K. Edw. III, by his charter of *inspeximus*, confirmed to the *Abbat and Convent* all their manors and possessions given by former Kings, and by another the several grants of liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors, which were those above-mentioned (*k*), and K. Henry VI. confirmed them likewise (*l*).

Salamon de Ripple, a monk of this monastery, being about the 10th year of K. Edw. III, anno 1335, appointed by the *Abbat* Keeper of the manors of *Nordborne, Littleborne, Stodmersch, and Chislet*, made many improvements in each of them, particularly at *Lityl Mungam*, where he built much (*m*).

There is no mention made of the possessions of the above abbey in this parish, or of the manor of it, in the valuation of the several manors and lands of it, taken in the 8th year of K. Rich. II, or in the measurement of them, made about the same time; so that it is very probable they were accounted for among those belonging to it within the manor of *Northborne*, and its appurtenances adjoining to it.

After this, the manor of *Little Mongeham* continued part of the possessions of this monastery till the final dissolution of it, in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, when it was, with all its revenues, surrendered into the King's hands,

(*b*) Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 3.

(*i*) Dec. Script. col. 2016, 2017. See a more ample account of these liberties, under *Lenham*, p. 429.

(*k*) Dec. Script. col. 2132, et seq.

(*l*) Rot. Cart. ab an. 1 usq; 20, N. 11.

(*m*) Dec. Script. col. 2068.

to

LITTLE MONGEHAM.

to the use of him and his heirs for ever, whence it was afterwards, with the advowson of the church, granted to the *Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors*, part of whose possessions it continues at this time.

The *lease* of this estate, the advowson being reserved to the *Archbishop* and his successors, was demised in *Q. Elizabeth's* reign to *sir John Baker*, of *Sissinghurst, knt.* from which name it passed into that of *Peyton*, of *Knolton*, in which state it continued, till *sir Thomas Peyton*, of *Knolton, bart.* passed his interest in it away to *sir John Narborough*, Admiral of the *British Navy*, whose sons, *sir John Narborough, bart.* and his brother *James*, being both lost at sea, with their father-in-law *sir Cloudesley Shovel, knt.* in 1707, *Elizabeth*, their sister, married to *sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart.* succeeded to it, among the rest of their inheritance, and his grandson, *sir Narborough D'Aeth*, now of *Knolton, bart.* is the present lessee of it.

PRESENT STATE OF LITTLE MONGEHAM.

THIS parish contains about 16 houses within it, and about 1000 acres of land. It reaches a long way southward till it joins *Waldershare* parish, comprehending all *East Studdal (n)*, as far as the road leading from *Betsbanger* to *Maidensle*, which is likewise in this parish, being a farm lately purchased of *Mr. Chandler*, surgeon, of *Canterbury*, by *Mr. Thomas Garfide*, of *Deal*, the present owner of it (o).

It is rather more hilly, and the soil more inclined to chalk, than *Great Mongeham*, last described, and the fields are more open and unclosed. There is no fair; nor any parochial charities belonging to it.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

LITTLE MONGEHAM is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury*, and deanry of *Sandwich (p)*. The church has been ruined for many years (q). It is a *rectory*, which has ever been appurtenant to the manor, and as such belonged to the *Abbat and Convent*

(n) There are two farms at *East Studdal*; one of 200 acres, belonging to *Mr. Barret*, of *Lee*. The other of about 130 acres, belonging to *Mr. Michael Russell*, of *Dover*.

(o) It contains about 50 acres of land.

(p) In the institution made by the *abbat of St. Augustine*, in 1295, of the several new deanries, and apportioning the several churches of his monastery to each of them, this church of *Little Mongeham* was included in the new deanry of *Sturry*. This institution caused great contentions between the succeeding *Archbishops* and *Abbats*, which ended in the abolition of them. See *Dec. Script. Thorn*, col. 1976, 1983, and vol. ii. of this hist. p. 454.

(q) The foundations of this church are remaining in a little pasture-close, near the farm-house of *Little Mongeham* manor.

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of *St. Augustine*, after the dissolution of which, the manor, with the advowson appurtenant, was granted to *sir John Baker, knt.* who reconveyed the advowson itself back again to the Crown, whence it was granted, among other premises, by *K. Edward VI*, in his 1st year, to *Thomas Cranmer, Archbp of Canterbury (r)*, since which it has continued parcel of the possessions of the see of *Canterbury*, his Grace the *Archbishop* being the present patron of it.

The rectory is valued in the King's books at 5l. 15s. (s) In 1640, it was valued at 50l. It is now a discharged living, and is of the clear yearly value of 90l. (t) out of which, however, the incumbent pays five guineas yearly to the Curate of *Sutton*, for officiating in that church, for the inhabitants of this parish.

The parsonage, or Grange of *Asheley*, in the parish of *Norborne*, has 12 acres of glebe belonging to it in this parish, and it receives the great tythes of *Maidensle farm*, and of about 200 acres more within the bounds of this parish.

Forty acres of land belonging to the almonry, or parsonage of *Norborne*, belonging to the *Archbishop, sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. lessee*, lies in this parish, and claimed an exemption of tythes, but on a suit lately instituted between *W. Lite, Vicar of Little Mongeham*, versus *D'Aeth*, the Vicar recovered his right to the tythe of this land, which has been paid ever since.

CHURCH OF LITTLE MONGEHAM.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

(u) *John*, anno 29 *Edw. I.*
(v) *William Man*, 1553.
Samuel Nicholls, refig. 1590.
The Archbishop. John Sellar, S. T. B. July
14, 1590, refig. 1596.
John Barlow, S. T. B. Aug.
20, 1596, refig. 1597.
Samuel Finch, June 2, 1597,
refig. 1603.
Edw. Manesye, A. M. Jan.
12, 1603, refig. 1610.

(r) Augtn. off. Kent, box F. 33.

(s) Viz. 7½ acr. gleb. 7s. 6d. Prox. 5s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 45.

(t) *Mr. Bacon*, in his *Liber Regis*, gives the clear yearly value of many of the livings throughout *England*, taken from such information as he had received, and that mostly from the several incumbents of them; but this value can by no means be relied on, as may be seen in relation to many of them in this county; as an instance, this rectory of *Little Mongeham* is set down by him at the clear yearly value of 35l. only.

(u) *Prynne*, p. 906.

(v) Also Vicar of *Norborne*; to both which he had the Queen's letters of presentation. *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. xv. p. 350.

Walter

NORTHBORNE.

- (w) *Walter Curle*, S. T. B. April 10, 1610, resigned 1612.
- Ifa. Balam*, S. T. P. May 29, 1612, *deprived* 1617.
- Thomas James*, S. T. P. Oct. 23, 1617, *obt.* 1629.
- Rich. James*, S. T. P. Oct. 22, 1629, *refig.* 1635.
- Thomas Iles*, S. T. P. 1635.
-
- Clement LeConteur*, *obt.* 1714.
- Thomas Mander*, A. M. Dec. 3, 1714.
- (*) *David Wilkins*, S. T. P. *refig.* 1719.
- (y) *Baltazzar Regis*, S. T. P. Dec. 12, 1719, *obit* Jan. 5, 1757.
- (z) *Francis Walwyn*, S. T. P. 1757, *obt.* May 19, 1770.
- (a) *Henry Shove*, A. M. 1770, *refig.* 1772.
- (b) *John White*, A. M. Nov. 3, 1772, *obit* 1789.
- John Lloyd*, A. M. 1789, *refig.* 1792.
- Griffith Griffith*, Nov. 1792.
- Present Rector.

NORTHBORNE,

USUALLY called *Norborne*, as it is written in the survey of *Domesday*, lies the next parish westward from *Little Mongebam*, being so called from the *north borne*, or *stream*, which runs from hence into the river at *Sandwich*.

There are four boroughs in it; viz. of *Norborne*, *Finglesham*, *Asbelcy*, and *Tickness*, or *Tickenburst*, for each of which a *Borsholder* is chosen at the *Manor Court of Norborne* (c).

(w) Afterwards *Bishop of Rochester*. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 43.

(x) He was *Prebendary of Canterbury*, *Archdeacon of Suffolk*, and Rector of *Great Chart* in this county. See more of him, vol. iii. of this history, p. 251.

(y) He was Canon of *Windsor*, and held this rectory with that of *Adisham*.

(z) He was *Prebendary of Canterbury*, and held this rectory with that of *Adisham*. See more of him, in vol. iii. of this history.

(a) He was likewise Curate of *Sutton*, by *Dover*, which he resigned, as well as this rectory, on being presented to the vicarage of *Doddington*.

(b) And Curate of *Sutton*, by *Dover*.

(c) *Norborne borough* comprehends *Norborne street*, *Cold Harbour*, and *Stonebeap*. *Finglesham borough* comprehends *Finglesham street*, *West street*, *Marley*, *Westcourt* alias *Burnt barn*, *Little Betsbanger*, and the houses at *Norborne mill*. *Tickenburst borough*, usually called *Tickness*, comprehends a

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THE MANOR OF NORTHBORNE

was given in the year 618, by *Eadbald*, K. of *Kent*, by the description of a certain part of his kingdom, containing 30 plow lands, called *Northborne*, to the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, near the city of *Canterbury*, in which monastery his father lay, and where he ordered himself to be buried; and he gave this land, with all belonging to it, in pastures, marshes, meadows, woods, and boundaries on the sea-shore, as free and quiet as his father or he ever possessed it; to which gift were witnesses, *Laurence*, *Archbp of Canterbury*, his Queen *Emma*, his sons *Egfrid* and *Ercumbert*, with the two Bishops, *Mellitus*, of *London*, and *Justus*, of *Rochester*, and many *Earls* and great men, who were consenting, and subscribers to it (d). And in this state it continued at the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which it is entered under the general title of the land of the Church of *St. Augustine*, as follows:

In Lest de Estrea. In Cornelest Hund. Ipse abb ten Norborne. p 30. solins se defd. Tra. e. 54. car. In dnio sunt 3. & 79 villi cu 42 bord bnt. 37. car. Ibi 40. ac pti & silva. 10. porc. T. R. E. valeb. qt 20. lib Qdo recep. 20. lib. mo. 76. lib.

De tra Villanor. buj M ten Oidelard. 1. solin. & ibi bt. 2. car. cu 11 bord val. 4. lib. De ead tra Villanor. ten Gislebt. 2. solins dimid Jugu minus. & ibi. bt. 1. car. & 4 villos cu. 1. car. val. 6. lib.

Wadard ten de isto M. 3. solins. 60 acs minus de tra Villanor. & ibi bt. 1. car. & 8 villos cu. 1. car & 2 servos. Val. 9. lib. Ipse V° nullu servitiu reddit abbi nisi 30. sol quos psolvit in anno.

Odelin ten de ead tra Villanor. 1. solin & ibi bt 1. car. cu. 3. bord. val 3. lib.

Marcherius ten de ead tra villanor. qd val 8 solid.

district by itself, containing about 130 acres, separated from *Norborne* parish, by the intervening ones of *Ham*, *Betsbanger*, and *Easfry*, consisting of two farms, both belonging to *sir Narborough D'Aeth*, and lands belonging to *Hardenden farm* in *Easfry*, i. e. the middle farm of *Hardenden*. Besides the two farm-houses above-mentioned, the hamlet consists of one cottage, and a few years since of another, which being burnt down, has never been rebuilt.

(d) *Regist. Mon. Sci Aug. cart. 156. Dec. Script. col. 1768, 2125. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii, p. 126, says: "A ii Myles or more fro Sandwich from Northburn cummeth a fresch Water yn to Sandwich Haven. At "Northburn was the Palayce or Maner of Edbalde Eitelberts sunne. There but a few years syns (viz. in K. "Henry VIII.'s reign) yn breking a fide of the Walle yn "the Hawle were found ii childerns Bonés that had been "mured up as yn Burielle yn time of Paganits of the "Saxons. Among one of the childerns Bones was found "a styffe Pynne of Latin."*

O/bn

NORTHBORNE.

Oshn fili Letardi ten dimid solin & 11. acs pti. de tra villinor. qd. val. 25. sol. Ipse redd abbi. 15. solid.

Rannulf de Colubers ten un jugu val 50. den.

Rannulf de Ualbadon ten un jugu & redd inde 50. den.

He supdiel Oidelard ten de hoc M un solin & vocat Bevesfel & ibi kt. 2. car. cu. 10. bord. val 6. lib.

Which is: *In the Latb of Estrea. In Corneleſt Hundred.*

The Abbat himself holds Norborne. It was taxed at 30 sulings. The arable land is 54 carucates. In demefne there are 3, and 79 villeins, with 42 borderers, having 37 carucates. There are 40 acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of 10 hogs.

In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 4 times 20 pounds; when he received it, 20 pounds; now 76 pounds.

Of the lands of the villeins of this manor, Oidelard holds 1 suling, and there he has 2 carucates, with 11 borderers. It is worth 4 pounds. Of the same land of the villeins, Gislebert holds 2 sulings, all but half a yoke, and there he has 1 carucate, and 4 villeins, with 1 carucate. It is worth 6 pounds.

Wadard holds of this manor 3 sulings, all but 60 acres of the land of the villeins, and there he has 1 carucate, and 8 villeins, with 1 carucate and 2 servants. It is worth 9 pounds; but he pays no service to the Abbat, except 30 shillings, which he pays in the year (e).

Odelin holds of the same land of the villeins 1 suling, and there he has 1 carucate, with 3 borderers. It is worth 3 pounds.

Marcherius holds of the same land of the villeins what is worth 8 shillings.

Oshern the son of Letard holds half a suling, and 11 acres of meadow, of the land of the villeins, which is worth 25 shillings. He pays to the Abbat 15 shillings.

Rannulf de Colubers holds one yoke worth 50 pence.

Rannulf de Ualbadon holds one yoke, and pays from thence 50 pence.

The above-mentioned Oidelard holds also of this manor one suling, and it is called Bevesfel, and there he has 2 carucates, with 10 borderers. It is worth 6 pounds.

(e) See *Little Mongebam* above.

(f) *Dec. Script.* Thorn, col. 1921. (g) *Ib.* col. 1949.

(b) *Rot. Cart.* ejus an. N. 3.

(i) *Dec. Script.* col. 2015 to 2018. See a more ample account of these liberties, vol. ii. of this history, under *Lenham*, p. 429. K. Edward II, in his 11th year, anno 1317, granted licence to the *Abbat and Convent*, to purchase of *William de Lyndestede* certain premises in this parish, among others. *Dec. Script.* col. 2034.

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In the year 1273, *Nicholas de Spina* being elected *Abbat*, there was a general aid paid to him next year, for his *palsry*, by the several manors belonging to this monastery, in which this of *Norborne* paid him the sum of 28l. 8s. 3d. (f) and in 1288, anno 17 Edward I, the *Abbat* had the King's licence to purchase additional lands in this and the neighbouring parishes (g).

In the next reign of K. Edward II, the 7th of it, anno 1313, the *Abbat* was summoned by *quo warranto*, in the *Iter* of *H. de Stanton* and his *sociates*, *Justices Itinerant*, to shew cause why he claimed fundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others, and the *chattels of felons and men fugitive, and of their tenants, with year and waste* in all their manors whatsoever, and the *view of frank pledge, and all belonging to it* in this manor, and the liberty of *weif*, and likewise *wrec of the sea*. And the *Abbat* pleaded the grants and confirmations of them by divers of the King's predecessors, and that they had been allowed in the last *Iter* of *J. de Berewick* and his *sociates*, *Justices Itinerant* in this county; and he further pleaded, that K. Edward II, by his charter, in his 6th year, had fully confirmed all of them to the *Abbat* and his successors (b). After which, the rolls of the last *Iter* of *J. de Berewick* as aforesaid being inspected, it was found that all the liberties then claimed in the said *Iter* had been allowed in it; upon which every part of the same was allowed by the said *H. de Stanton* and his *sociates*, as above-mentioned (i). And the liberty of the *view of frank pledge* was in particular further confirmed by that King, in his 10th year (k).

K. Edward III, in his 5th year, anno 1330, exempted the men and tenants of this manor from their attendance at the *turne of the Sheriff*, before made by the *Borsbolder*, with four men of each *borough* within it; and directed his writ to *Roger de Reynham*, then *Sheriff*, commanding that in future they should be allowed to perform the same with one man only (l). After which, in his 36th year, he confirmed, by his charter of *inspeximus*, to the *Abbat and Convent*, all their manors and possessions given by former Kings, and by another the grants of liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors, among which were those mentioned above (m); and K. Hen. VI. likewise confirmed the same (n).

(k) *Dec. Script.* col. 2022, 2025.

(l) *Ibid.* col. 2053.

(m) *Ibid.* col. 2123, et seq. K. Edward III, in his 1st year, granted licence to the *Abbat and Convent* for the exchange of different lands in this parish, among others. *Ibid.* col. 2280.

(n) *Rot. Cart.* ab an. 1 usq; 20, N. 11.

NORTHBORNE.

In the 8th year of K. Richard II, among the *temporalities* of this abbey, the *manor of Nordborne, with its appurtenances*, was valued at 92l. 11s. 2d. (o) and the *measurement* of their lands at Nordburne, with 208 acres of wood, was 2179 acres and an half and one rood (p).

Salomon de Ripple, a monk of this monastery, being, about the 10th year of K. Edw. III, anno 1335, appointed by the *Abbat* keeper of this manor, among others, made great improvements in many of them, and in particular he new built the barns here, and a *very fair chapel*, from the foundations (q). But afterwards, in the year 1371, their great storehouses here, full of corn, were, by the negligence of a workman, entirely burned down; the damage of which was estimated at 1000l. (r)

After which, I find nothing further in particular relating to this manor, which continued part of the possessions of the monastery, till its *final dissolution*, in the 31st year of K. Henry VIII, when it was, with all its revenues, *surrendered* into the King's hands, to the use of him and his heirs for ever, with whom this manor continued but a small time; for the King, in his 31st year, granted the *manor of Norborne*, with the parsonage or rectory of *Norborne*, and their appurtenances, to *Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury*, in exchange for other premises (s); and it remained parcel of the possessions of the *see of Canterbury*, till *Archbishop Parker*, in the 3d year of Q. Elizabeth, reconveyed it to the Crown, in exchange for other premises. After which, *the manor itself, with its courts, franchises, liberties, rights, and appurtenances*, continued in the Crown, till K. Charles I, by *letters patent*, in the 5th year of his reign, granted it in *fee* to *William White, William Stephenson, and John Perkins*, to hold at the *yearly rent* of 75l. 6s. 7½d. and one half *farthing*, as of his manor of *East Greenwich*, by fealty only, in *free and common soccage*, and not in *capite* or by *knights service* (t);

(o) Dec. Script. col. 2163. (p) Ibid. col. 2203.

(q) Ibid. col. 2068. (r) Ibid. col. 2145.

(s) Inrolled Feb. 11, next year. Augtn. off. Inrolm.

(t) Rolls of Particulars, temp. interregni, rot. 9, N. 20. Augtn. off.

(u) *Viz.* excepting all those lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, and pasture, with their appurtenances, parcel of the said manor and premises, in the occupation of *Nicholas Osborne*, by the particulars thereof extending to 55s. 5½d. by the year, to him granted in *fee ferme*, by *Stephen Alcocke*, by indenture, dated the 28th of April aforesaid, and inrolled in Chancery.

(v) After which, *Edward Boys, gent.* by indenture, Sept. 30, 1630, conveyed to *Percival Brett*, 15 acres of land at *Fingleham*, in the manor of *Norborne*, with a reserve of 15s. as a quitrent yearly out of them, towards making up the said yearly reserved rent to the Crown.

(w) See more of the *Morrices*, under *Betsbanger*, below.

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and they that same year, by their indenture inrolled, &c. sold it to *Stephen Alcocke*, of *London, gent.* who, by indenture, dated April 30, next year, passed it away by sale, with certain exceptions therein-mentioned (u), to *Edward Boys*, of *Betsbanger, gent.* to hold of the King in like manner, as above-mentioned, paying yearly a rent of 72l. 11s. 2½d. half *farthing*, which with the rent of the premises excepted, made up the full sum first above reserved to the Crown (v). His descendant, *Edward Grotius Boys*, dying without issue in 1706, gave it by will to his kinsman, *Thomas Brett*, of *Spring Grove, L. L. D.* and he, in 1713, alienated it to *Salmon Morrice*, afterwards an Admiral of the *British Navy*, and of *Betsbanger, esq;* whose grandson, *William Morrice, esq;* died possessed of it in 1787, unmarried; upon which it came to his only brother, *James Morrice, Cl.* who is the present owner of this manor (w).

The *fee-farm* rent of 72l. 11s. 2½d. above-mentioned (x), was granted away by the Crown some time past, and came into the hands of the present *Earl of Ilchester*, who in 1788 sold it to the *Rev. Mr. Morrice*, the present owner of this manor; so there is now no *fee-farm rent* paid for it.

A *Court Leet* and *Court Baron* is yearly held for it (y).

The present manor-house is a small cottage in *Norborne-street*, built upon the waste for that purpose.

NORTHBORNE COURT,

usually called *Norborne Abbey*, from its having belonged to the *Abbey of St. Augustine*, was the *antient court lodge* of the manor, before they were separated by different grants from the Crown, after the *suppression* of the monastery. This court lodge, with the demesne lands of the manor, remained but a very short time in the hands of the Crown, after the reconveyance

(x) Besides this rent, there is a *fee-farm*, paid by *James Denne*, of 11. 8s. 8½d. for part of this manor; and another by *Edward Troward*, of 11. 7s. 8½d. for another part of this manor.

(y) Two *Constables*, one for the *Upper Half Hundred*, and the other for the *Lower Half-Hundred of Corniloe*, are chosen at the *Court Leet* of this manor.

In a register and rental of *St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury*, taken about the 16th year of K. Richard II, it is entered, that the manor of *Nordbourne* has a *free court*, and has in demesne *Littlemongham*, the wood of *Hedelinghe betesbanger*, with other antient demesnes, and there hold of the same the following hamlets: *Napelberst, East Stodwolde, West Stodwolde, Eastsole, Effele*, part of *West Langedon, Merton, East Sutton, West Sutton, Greneweys, Littlemongham, Lyden, Soldone, Ho, Nordbroke, Tikenberst, Betsbanger*, and a certain mill at *Kerfonore* in *Beausborough Hhd.*

of

NORTHBORNE.

of it by the *Archbishop*, in the 3d year of Q. Elizabeth, as has been mentioned above; for it was almost immediately afterwards granted by the Queen, for life, to *Edward Sanders, gent.* her foster brother (z); on whose death, about the middle of that reign, the possession of it reverted to the Crown (a), where it remained, till K. James I, soon after his accession, granted it in fee to *sir Edwin Sandys, knt.* on whom he conferred the honour of knighthood, and had given this estate, for his firm attachment to him at that time. He rebuilt this mansion, and kept his *shrievalty* for the county at it, in the 14th year of K. James I, and dying in the year 1629, was buried in the vault which he had made in this church for himself and his posterity, and in which most of his direct descendants were afterwards deposited (b).

Sir Edwin Sandys, though he had four wives, left male issue only by his last wife. From *Edwyn*, their second son, descended the *Sandys's*, of *Norborne Court*; and from *Richard*, the third son, those of *Canterbury*, still remaining there.

On *sir Edwin Sandys's* death, in 1629, his eldest son, *Henry Sandys, esq;* succeeded to this

(z) Philipott, p. 254. He afterwards resided at *Northborne Court*, having married *Anne*, daughter and coheir of *Francis*, son of *Milo, Pendrath of Norborne*, by *Elizabeth*, one of the heirs of *Thomas Lewin*, and nurse to Q. Elizabeth, which *Edward Sanders* was brother of *Bartholomew Sanders*, of *Minster in Thanet*, who married *Mary*, daughter of *Henry Oxenden, of Wingbam, esq;* whose father *Amias Sanders*, was of *Chilton in Ash*, where his ancestors had resided for some generations; but were originally descended from *Minster, in Thanet*. *Edward Sanders* had issue two sons; *Francis*, of *Monckton*, who, by *Frances*, daughter of *sr Adam Spracklyn, knt.* had issue *Frances*, born in 1712, and *Edward*, and three daughters; *Elizabeth* married first, to *Richard Mougham, of Weddington, in Ash, gent.* and secondly, to *Thomas Halkes*; *Jane* married to *Edward Boys, of Goodneston*; and *Anne* to *Christopher Tilghman, of Sellinge*. They bore for their arms—Or, on a chevron gules, 3 mullets argent, between 3 elephant's heads erased, of the 2d. There is a pedigree of them in the *Heraldic Visitation* of the co. of Kent, anno 1619.

(a) It appears, that in the 40th year of Q. Elizabeth, anno 1596, *sir Roger Manwood, Chief Baron*, was possessed of part of the demesne lands of this manor, which lands, *Thomas Parker, of Norborne*, then held by lease of him.—See Will of *Parker*, proved in Prerog. office, *Canterbury*, that year.

(b) *Sir Edwin Sandys* was second son of *Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York*, by *Cecily*, his second wife, daughter of *Thomas Wilsford, of Cranbrook, esq;* obiit 1610. The *Archbishop's* eldest son was *Samuel*, who was of the co. of *Worcester, knt.* from whom descended the *Lords Sandys*, now of *Ombersley* in that county. His younger sons were, *Miles Sandys*, of the co. of *Worcester*, and *George*, the noted traveller. *Sir Edwin* above-mentioned, the second son, of *Norborne*, had four wives; first, *Margaret*, daughter of *John Eveleigh*, of the co. of *Devon*, by whom he had *Elizabeth*, married to *sir Thomas Wilsford, of Ilden, knt.* secondly, *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas Southcote*; thirdly, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Newinson, of Eestry, gent.* by

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estate; and on his death, without issue, his next brother, *Colonel Edwin Sandys*, who dying at *Norborne Court* of the wound he had received in 1642, at the battle of *Worcester*, his eldest son, *sir Richard Sandys, knt.* became possessed of it, and resided here. He married *Mary*, daughter of *sir Henry Heyman, of Selling, bart.* and was killed by his fowling-piece in passing a hedge in 1663. He left issue, *Richard* and *Benedictus*, who were twins. *Benedictus* died in 1700, without issue. *Sir Richard*, the eldest, was created a baronet on Dec. 15, 1684, obiit 1726; having been married, first, to *Mary*, the daughter and coheir of *Dame Priscilla Rolle, of Devonshire*, in 1698, who died in 1709; and 2dly, to *Susanna-Catherine*, daughter of whom he left surviving. By his first wife he left issue only four daughters and his coheirs, viz. *Priscilla*, the eldest, married to *Henry Sandys, esq;* (grandson of *Henry Sandys, of Downe, esq;* the son of *Colonel Richard Sandys*, the younger brother of *Colonel Edwin Sandys*, the great grand-father of *Priscilla*, above-mentioned.) *Mary*, the second daughter and coheir, married *William Roberts, of Harbledowne*,

whom he had *Anne*, married to *Thomas Engebam, of Goodneston*; and fourthly, *Catherine*, daughter of *sir Richard Bulkeley, of Anglesey, knt.* afterwards *Lord Bulkeley*, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters. Of the former, *Henry*, born in 1606, married *Margaret*, daughter of *sir William Hammond, of St. Albans, knt.* and died without issue. *Edwyn*, the second son, was a noted rebel Colonel, under *Oliver Cromwell*, well known for his depredations and insolent cruelties to the loyalists, who received a mortal wound at the battle of *Worcester*, in 1642, after which, retiring to *Norborne*, he died, and was buried there; having married *Catherine*, daughter of *Richard Champneys, of Bexley, esq;* by whom he had *sir Richard Sandys, knt.* as above-mentioned, two other sons, *Edwin* and *Henry*, and two daughters, *Catherine* and married to *Roue, of Shakelwell, Middlesex*. *Richard*, the third son, was a Colonel likewise in the Army, who married *Hester*, daughter of *Edwin Aucher, of Wilsborough, gent.* by whom he had several children; the eldest of whom was, *Henry Sandys, of Downe, esq;* who, by *Catherine*, daughter of *sir William St. Quintin, knt.* (widow of *sir John Kaye, bart.*) had *Jordan Sandys, of Downe*, Captain of a man of war, whose son, *Henry Sandys, esq;* married in 1719, at *Cudham*, *Priscilla*, eldest of the three daughters and coheirs of *sir Richard Sandys, of Norborne, bart.* as will be mentioned below, by whom he inherited part of the *Norborne* estate, and was father of *Richard Sandys, of Canterbury, esq.* The fourth son of *sir Edwin Sandys*, was *Robert*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Jones, Lord Ranelagh*, whose descendants settled in *Ireland*. *William* was the fifth. *Thomas* was knighted; and *Francis* was the seventh son. Of the daughters, *Catherine* married to *Robert Scrimshaw, of the co. of Stafford*; *Mary* to *Richard Spencer, of Orpington*; *Frances*; *Elizabeth* to *Francis Langston, Sergeant-at-Arms, of the co. of Worcester*; and *Penelope* to *Nicholas Leckmere, of Hanley, Baron of the Exchequer*. They bore for their arms—Or, a fess dancette, between 3 crescs creslets-fitchet, gules. There is a pedigree of this family in the *Heraldic Visitation* of the co. of Kent, anno 1619.

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esq; Elizabeth, the third daughter, died unmarried soon after her father's death; and Anne, the fourth and youngest daughter, married in 1731, Charles Pyott, of Canterbury, *esq;* and they respectively, in right of their wives, became possessed of this, among the rest of his estates, in undivided shares, by the entail made in *fir* Richard Sandys's will.

Henry Sandys left issue, by his wife Priscilla, Richard his eldest son, and Henry, who died unmarried. Richard was of Canterbury, *esq;* and succeeded to a third part of this estate; of which he died possessed in 1763, leaving by Susan, daughter of James Taylor (*e*), whom he married in 1746, seven sons and one daughter, Susan, married to Henry Godfrey Faussett, *esq;* of Heppington, who died in 1789, leaving three sons and five daughters.

Of the sons, Richard, the eldest, was of Canterbury, *esq;* and afterwards entered into holy orders. He died in 1782, having been twice married; first, in 1770, to Catharina, daughter of William Hougham, of Barton Court, near Canterbury, *esq;* by whom he had one son, Richard-Edwin, born in 1772, and a daughter Catharina; secondly, in 1781, he married Lady Frances-Alicia (*f*), sister of Charles, Earl of Tankerville, and widow of Richard Aflong, *esq;* by whom he had one daughter, Alicia-Arabella.

Henry Sandys was the second son. William, the third son, died in 1773. Edwin-Humphry, the fourth son, is now of Canterbury, *gent.* and has been twice married; 1st, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late *fir* William Fagg, of Mytote in this county, *bart.* who died without issue; and 2dly, to the only daughter, and at length sole heir of Edward Lord Chick, of Westham in the co. of Essex, *esq;* by whom he has issue several children. Charles Sandys, *esq;* the fifth son, is a Captain in the Royal Navy. Herbert, the sixth son, was an Officer in the Army, and died unmarried in 1773; and James, the seventh son, died in August 1795, in the West Indies, a Captain in the 41st regiment of foot.

These sons, together with their sister Susan, shared their father's third part of this estate.

William Roberts, of Harbledowne, *esq;* left issue by his second wife, Mary Sandys, above-mentioned, an only son of the same name, to whom

(*e*) By his wife Susan, daughter of Edward Crayford, of Canterbury, *esq.*

(*f*) She since married, in 1783, Edward Beckingham Benson, Cl. Rector of Deal, who died on July 10, 1795, by whom she has issue 3 sons; Edward, Henry, and Thomas.

(*ff*) See more of the Roberts's and Wilmots, under Harbledowne, vol. iii, of this history, p. 575, 576.

(*g*) She died in 1753, and he married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of *fir* Thomas Hales, *bart.* and widow of Benjamin Letbieullier, of Sheen in the co. of Surrey, *esq;* by whom he had no issue. She died in 1778. They lie bu-

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his third part of this estate descended. He died unmarried in 1746, and by his will devised it to his half-sister Mary, wife of Thomas Fisher, *esq;* the daughter of his father by his first wife, daughter of Solomon Hougham, *esq.* She died in 1774, without issue by her second husband, Mr. Fisher; but by her first husband, Edward Wollet, she had an only daughter Mary, who became entitled to her third part of this estate, which she carried in marriage to *fir* Robert Mead Wilmot, of Chaddeſden in the co. of Derby, *bart.* on whose death it vested in his widow, and eldest son *fir* Robert Wilmot, *bart.* (*ff*).

The remaining third part of this estate, which was carried in marriage by Anne, the youngest daughter of *fir* Richard Sandys, to Charles Pyott, *esq;* of Canterbury, continued in his possession till his death, in 1789 (*g*), when it came to their only daughter and heir Anne, the wife of Robert Thomas Pyott, late of Hull in the co. of York, but now of Canterbury, *esq.*

In 1795, all the parties interested in this estate joined in conveying their respective shares to the several purchasers undermentioned, viz. to James Tillard, of Street-End Place, near Canterbury, *esq;* Northborne Court lodge, farm, and lands—to Robert-Thomas Pyott, *esq;* Stonebeap-farm—to William Wylorn, the scite of the late mansion-house, gardens, and Long-Dane-farm—to Mr. John Parker, Cold-Harbour-farm—and to several other persons, the remaining small detached parts of this estate. The whole purchase-monies amounting nearly to 30,000l. (*b*)

The mansion of Norborne Court, the residence of the Sandys's, appears to have been a large and stately building. It was pulled down in 1750, and the materials sold; and the walls are all that now remain of it, forming a very considerable ruin. Near the house was a handsome chapel, formerly used by the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine, when they visited this mansion, and afterwards by the Sandys family. It is at this time nearly entire, excepting the roof, which has been long since taken off (*i*).

LITTLE BETSHANGER

is an estate in the western part of this parish, which was antiently accounted a manor, and had

ried in St. Martin's church, in Canterbury. The Pyotts bear for their arms—Azure, on a fess or, a lion passant sable, in chief 3 bezants.

(*b*) The whole estate contained near 1100 acres, all tythe-free, except about 40 acres.

(*i*) This chapel is mentioned in the endowment of the vicarage of Norborne, dated anno 1278, and probably was the same building; the ruins of which remain at present. It is situated adjoining to the ruins of the house, on the south side.

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once owners of the same name; one of whom, *Ralph de Betsbanger*, was possessed of it in K. Edward II.'s reign, whose descendant, *Thomas de Betsbanger*, in the 20th year of the next reign of K. Edward III, paid aid for it as half a knight's fee, which *Ralph de Betsbanger* before held in this parish and *Betsbanger* of the *Abbat of St. Augustine*. Soon after which, *Roger de Cliderow* appears, says *Philipott*, to have been proprietor of it, by the seals of old evidences, which commenced from that reign, the shield on which is, upon a chevron, between three eagles, five annulets. Notwithstanding which, it appears by the grave-stone over his successor, *Richard Clitberow, esq;* in *Asb* church, that the arms of these *Clitberows* were, *Three cups covered, within a bordure ingrailed or*; at least that he bore different arms from those of his predecessor. *Richard Clitberow* kept his *shrievalty* for this county, at his seat at *Goldstanton* in *Asb*, in the 4th and part of the 5th years of K. Henry IV.'s reign (*k*), and in the 7th year of it was constituted *Admiral* of the seas from the *Tbames mouth westward* (*l*). His descendant *Roger Clitberow* died without male issue, leaving three daughters his coheirs; of whom, *Joane*, the second, married *John Stoughton*, of *Dartford*, second son of *sir John Stoughton, knt.* Lord Mayor of *London* (*m*). After which, this estate was alienated from this family to *Gibbs*, from which name it passed again into that of *Omer* (*n*); in which it staid, till *Laurence Omer*, of *Asb, gent.* leaving an only daughter and heir *Jane*, she carried it in marriage to *Thomas Stoughton*, of *Asb*, afterwards of *St. Martin's, Canterbury, gent.* son of *Edward Stoughton*, of *Asb*, the grandson of *John Stoughton*, of *Dartford*, the former possessor of this estate (*o*). He died in 1591, leaving three daughters his coheirs; of whom,

(*k*) His name was usually spelt *Cliderhowe*, as appears by the writ, anno 1 Henry V, by which he had, with others, the custody of the temporalities of the *Archbishopric*. See *Rym. Fœd.* vol. ix, p. 117. He was again *Sheriff* in the 6th year of K. Henry V. He was Knight of the Shire in the 8th and 9th years of K. Henry IV. *William Clitberow*, another of this family, served in Parliament for *Romney* several times in K. Henry V.'s reign, and for *Hythe* in the 26th year of K. Henry VI.'s reign; and another *Richard Clitberow*, for *Romney*, in K. Henry V.'s reign, and several times in the reign of K. Henry VI.

(*l*) *Philipott*, p. 76. *Spelman's Glossary*, p. 16. In those times the office of *Admiral* was divided, sometimes into three, but most commonly into two divisions; one beginning at the *Tbames mouth*, was *Admiral* of the northern seas; the second was *Admiral* from the *Tbames mouth westward*; and the third had the command of the *Irish* seas.—But at the above time, K. Henry IV, in his 8th year, reduced it under one person, and granted it with more ample privileges and authority to his brother, *John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset*.

(*m*) See *Asb*, vol. iii. of this hist. p. 677, 690. Visitation of the co. of *Kent*, pedigree *Wild*. *Philipott*, p. 76.

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Elizabeth married *Thomas Wild*, of *St. Martin's, Canterbury, esq;* *Ellen* married *Edward Nethersole, gent.* and *Mary* married *Henry Paramore*, of *St. Nicholas, gent.* and they by a joint conveyance passed it away to *Mr. John Gookin*, who about the first year of K. James, alienated it to *sir Henry Lodelow, knt.* and he again, in the next year of K. Charles I, sold it to *Edward Boys*, of *Great Betsbanger, esq;* (*p*) whose descendant *Edward Grotius Boys*, dying without issue in 1706, gave it by will to his kinsman *Thomas Brett*, L. L. D. who not long afterwards alienated it to *sir Henry Furnese*, of *Waldershare, bart.* and his son, *sir Robert Furnese*, of the same place, *bart.* died possessed of it in 1733, as did his son *sir Henry* two years afterwards, under age and unmarried; upon which this estate, among the rest of his property, by the limitations of his grandfather's will and his father's settlements, became vested in his three sisters, as coheirs of their father, in equal shares, in coparcenary in tail general, with such remainders over as the same was limited to. After which, by a decree of the *Court of Chancery*, and agreement between the sisters, a writ of partition was executed, anno 9 George II, by which this estate was wholly allotted, among others, to *Anne*, the eldest sister, wife of *John, Viscount St. John* (*q*), which partition was confirmed by an act of Parliament passed next year (*r*).

Their son, *Frederick, Viscount St. John*, succeeded to this estate on his father's death, and on the decease of his uncle, *Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke*, in 1751, to that title likewise, and dying in 1787, his eldest son, *George, Viscount Bolingbroke*, became possessed of this estate (*s*), which he sold in 1791, to *Mr. John Clark*, miller, the present owner of it (*t*).

(*n*) *Mr. Petit* Feodary his Book of Kent.

(*o*) Visitation of the co. of *Kent*, anno 1619. Pedigree, *Wild*.

(*p*) *Philipott*, p. 76.

(*q*) In Hilary Term, anno 1736, *Anne St. John* and *John Viscount St. John*, her husband, suffered a recovery of their undivided third part of this inheritance. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 793.

(*r*) In this act, and schedule annexed to it, this estate is thus described: a messuage or farm, called *Little Betsbanger*, with appurtenances, in *Betsbanger* and *Northborne*, containing 206 acres, and lands in *Worth*, *Northorne*, and *Great Mongeham*; all which were purchased formerly by *sir Henry Furnese*, of *Thomas Brett*, L. L. D. and *Letitia Brett*, widow; all which together contained 242 acres, and were of the annual value of 851.

(*s*) See a full account of this family, vol. i. of this hist. p. 83, and vol. iii, p. 354.

(*t*) This estate pays for 208 acres, being all that is in *Norborne* parish, to *Finglebam tithery*. It is of the annual value of about 1301. The house is large, and has been the residence of gentlemen; a family of the name of *Boys*, has inhabited it for many years.

TITHERY.

NORTHBORNE.

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TITHERY.

THE tythes of this estate of *Little Betsbanger*, as well great as small, belonged, with those of *Finglisham* in this parish, to the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, and were assigned in the year 1128 to the cloathing of the monks there; and after the *dissolution of the monastery* were granted together to the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, part of whose revenues they remain at this time (u).

Mr. Boteler, of *Eastry*, found near *Little Betsbanger*, the plant *astragalus glyeyphyllos*, wild liquorice, or liquorice vetch, which is very scarce, and has never been observed by him any where else.

THE MANOR OF TICKENHURST,

now called *Tickness*; in *Domesday*, *Ticheteste*, and in other ancient records, *Tygenburst*, is situated in the *borough and hamlet* of its own name. It lies most part of it in this parish, but at some distance westward from the rest of it, the parishes of *Eastry*, *Ham*, and *Betsbanger* intervening, and partly in that of *Knolton*. In the time of the Conqueror, *Odo*, the great *Bishop of Baieux* and *Earl of Kent*, the King's half-brother, was owner of it, and in the 9th year of that reign, anno 1074, gave certain tythes, which his homagers possessed in *Tyginherst*, to the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*. Six years after which, at the taking of the survey of *Domesday*, this manor was thus entered in it, under the general title of *the lands of the Bishop of Baieux*.

Turstinus ten de epo Ticheteste. p. uno solin & dim se defd. Tra. e. In dnio. e. 1. car. cu. 4. bord. & parva silvula. T. R. E. valeb. 4. lib. & post. 40. sol. modo 100 sol. Edric de alba tenuit de rege. E.

Which is: *Turstin holds of the bishop Ticheteste. It was taxed at one suling and an half. The arable land is In demesne there is one carucate, with 4 borderers, and a small wood. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 4 pounds, and afterwards 40 shillings, now 100 shillings. Edric de Albam held it of K. Edward.*

Four years after the taking of the above survey, the *Bishop* was disgraced, and all his posses-

(u) See *Finglisham*, below. Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1799.

(v) Philipott, p. 254, says, these deeds were, in his time, in the hands of Mr. Richard Fogge, of *Dane Court* in *Tilmanstone*.

(w) Philipott, p. 254. *Richard Austen*, of *Eastry*, yeoman, by his will, proved in 1585, gave to *Richard*, his son, his lands at *Tykenburst* in *Northborne*.

(x) Anno 1745, 19 George II, an act passed for vesting the manor of *Ruxley*, and other lands there, and in *North-*

sions were confiscated to the Crown. After which, this manor came into the possession of a family, which took their surname from it, some of whom were witnesses to deeds of a very antient date (v); but they became extinct before the reign of K. Henry VI, and it was afterwards the property of the *Stoddards*, ancestors of those of this name, of *Mottingham*, near *Eltham* in this county, in which this manor remained for some generations, till about the latter end of Q. Elizabeth's reign, it was alienated to *Peyton*, of *Knolton* (w), who continued in the possession of it, till *sir Thomas Peyton*, of *Knolton*, bart. leaving only daughters and coheirs, they and their trustees passed it away to *sir John Narborough*, Admiral of the *British Navy*, whose two sons, *sir John Narborough*, bart. and his brother *James*, being both lost at sea with their father-in-law, *sir Cloudefley Shovel*, knt, in 1707, *Elizabeth*, their sister, married to *sir Thomas D'Aeth*, bart. succeeded to this manor among the rest of their inheritance, and died seised of it in 1744 (x); and his grandson, *sir Narborough D'Aeth*, now of *Knolton*, bart. is the present owner of it.

In the year 1074, *Odo*, *Bishop of Baieux* and *Earl of Kent*, gave to *St. Augustine's Monastery*, in *Canterbury*, those tythes which his tenants had; i. e. *Adelold the Chamberlain*, in the vills of *Knolton*, *Tickenburst*, and *Ringelton*, and the tythes of all the lands of *Turstan*, and the tythes likewise of *Bedleshangre*, and the tythes of *Osbern Paisforer*, in the small ville of *Bocland*, and all these he gave with the King's consent, who by his charter confirmed the same. But the tythes of *Knolton* and *Ringelton*, *William de Albiney*, in process of time, being lord of the fee of those lands, took away from the monastery, through his power; and the tythe of *Boclonde*, *Roger de Malmains* took away from it (y).

Within this *borough and hamlet of Tickenburst* are two farms, called *Great and Little Tickenburst*, both which pay tythes to the *almonry or parsonage of Northborne*, formerly belonging to *St. Augustine's Monastery*.

PRESENT STATE OF NORTHBORNE.

THIS parish is very long and narrow, extends only a mile and an half from east to west, and

Cray and *Chefilburst*, and certain leasehold premises in *Northborne*, in *sir Narborough D'Aeth*, bart. and his heirs, discharged of the uses of his marriage settlement, and settling other lands of greater value in lieu thereof; which lands so settled in lieu thereof were, *Kittington farm*, in *Nonington*, 390 acres—*Tickenburst farm*, 130 acres—and *Little Tickenburst farm*, 60 acres, in *Northborne*, and other premises; all of the yearly value of 317l.

(y) Regist. Mon. Sci Aug. cart. 247, 248. Dec. Script. col. 1789.

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full five miles from north to south, till it joins *Waldersbare* and *Whitfield*. The part of this parish containing the *borough*, *hamlet*, and *manor* of *Tickenhurst*, is separated from the rest of it by the parishes of *Eastry*, *Ham*, and *Betsbanger*, intervening; and there is a small part of the parish of *Goodneston* within this of *Norborne*, and entirely surrounded by it. The soil of this parish being so very extensive, must necessarily vary very much. It is, however, much inclined to chalk, and is throughout it very hilly, though much of it is very light earth, yet there is a great deal of rich fertile land in the lower part of it northward. There is much uninclosed land and open downs interspersed throughout it. The street of *Norborne*, having the church and vicarage house within it, and containing 26 houses, is situated at the north-east extremity of the parish. Near it is *Northborne Court*, the almonry or parsonage, and a house and estate, called *the Vine farm*, which belonged to the *Rev. Edward Beckingham Benson*, Rector of *Upper Deal*, lately deceased (z).

Besides this, there are several other streets, hamlets, and eminent farms, within the bounds of this parish. At the north-west extremity of it is *West-street*, containing five houses, in which is an estate, called

WEST-STREET, alias PARKGATE.

Roger Litchfield, in his will, anno 1513, mentions his farm of *West-street*. This, with another farm called *Parkgate*, (the buildings of which are now pulled down,) stood in *Ham* parish; the whole of both which, considered as one farm, lets at 140*l.* per annum, and contains 230 acres of land in *Norborne*, *Betsbanger*, *Ham*, and *Skoldon*.

Sir Cloudestey Shovel, knt. was in later times possessed of this estate, and after his unfortunate decease, his two daughters and coheirs. On the division of their estate, *Anne* the youngest daughter, entituled her husband *John Blackwood* to the possession of it. He died in 1777, and was succeeded in it by his two sons and coheirs in gavelkind, *Shovel Blackwood, esq;* and *Colonel John Blackwood*, of *Chebhunt* in the co. of *Hertford*, who made a division of their inheritance; in which partition this estate of *West-street*, alias *Parkgate*, was, among others, allotted to the latter, who next year procured an act of Par-

(z) His father, *Mr. Thomas Benson*, of *Canterbury*, gent. purchased this estate, containing 100 acres, and of the yearly value of 55*l.* of *Mr. Reynolds*, of *Ipswich*. He married to his second wife, (having been divorced from his first wife, and enabled to marry again by act of Parliament,) *Margaret*, one of the daughters of the *Rev. Dr. Ralph Blomer*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*. He died at *Sienna*, in *Italy*, and was buried at *Leghorn*, leaving issue by his second wife

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liament for the sale of it, being a settled estate, by the description of *West-street*, alias *Parkgate-farm*, in *Northborne*, *Betsbanger*, *Ham*, and *Skoldon*, containing 254 acres of land, meadow, arable, and marsh land, part inclosed and part common. After his decease this estate came to his widow, who sold it in 1790 to *Mr. William Nethersole*, the present owner of it.

About half a mile south-eastward from *West-street*, is

THE HAMLET OF FINGLESHAM,

containing 30 houses. It is written in the survey of *Domesday*, *Flenguessam*, in which it is thus entered, under the title of *Lands of the Archbishop's knights*, i. e. *Lands held of the Archbishop by knight's service*.

In Estrei Hund—*Wills folet ten de archiepo Flenguessam p. dim. solin se desd. Ii bt 6. vill cu. i. car & dim.*

Which is: *In Estrei Hundred. William Folet holds of the Archbishop, Flenguessam. It was taxed at half a suling. There he has 6 villeins, with 1 carucate and an half.*

After which, it is entered that the same *William* held *Statenborough*, in the adjoining parish of *Eastry*, and afterwards thus:

He tre valeb T. R. E. 40 sol. Qdo arch recep. 10 sol. modo 30 sol.

Which is: *These lands were worth, in the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 40 shillings; when the Archbishop received them, 10 shillings; now 30 shillings.*

After this, I find no further mention of this place for some time; but in the reign of *K. Edward I*, in the year 1288, the King granted licence to the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, to appropriate to their use, a messuage, and certain rents and lands, in different parishes, and among others, in the tenancy of *Norborne*, at *Hoo*, *Herlesword*, *Skoldon*, *Betsbanger*, *Brakespottesgore* at *Fenlesham* (a).

In later times, I find, that *William Reynold*, of *Finculham*, by will, proved in 1470, gave his house wherein he dwelt there, and the lands belonging to it, to *John* his son. *William Poynter*, of *Norborne*, by his will, proved in 1524, gave his place at *Fynglisham*, to *John* his son. *Thomas Parker*, late one of the Jurats of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*, by his will, proved in 1596, gave to *Nicholas Parker*, his brother's son, and

an only son and heir, *Edward Beckingham Benson*, above-mentioned, who married, in 1783, the *Honourable Lady Frances-Alicia Sandys*, sister of *Charles, Earl of Tankerville*, and widow of *Richard Sandys*, of *Canterbury*, Cl. by whom he had issue. See above.

The *Bensons* bear for their arms—*Argent, on a chevron, between 3 goat's heads erased sable, 3 escallop shells argent.*

(a) Dec. Script. col. Thorn, 1887.

his

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his heirs male, his house, barns, stables, and lands, belonging to them in *Fynglisham*, called *Fynglisham farm*, situated in the street of it, containing 133 acres of land. His descendant, *Valentine Parker, gent.* resided here in 1669, and by his will gave this estate to his godson, *Mr. Valentine Hild, or Hoile*, from whom it descended to his grandson, *Mr. Edward Hoile, of Norborne Court*, who by will devised it to his son, *Mr. Thomas Hoile*, now a minor, to whom the inheritance of it belongs at this time.

T I T H E R Y.

Robert, Abbat of St. Augustine's monastery, in K. Henry III.'s reign, anno 1240, confirmed an exchange, made by the Chapter of his Convent, of all the tythes of *Finglesham* and *Little Betsbanger*, as well great as small, to the Eleemosiary of his monastery, which tythes had before belonged to the Chamberlain of it (b). These tythes of *Finglesham* now belong to the Archbp of *Canterbury*, and are, with those of *Little Betsbanger* in this parish, demised on a beneficial lease, at the yearly rent of 10l.

Through *Finglesham*, and over *Howe-bridge* (c), the high road leads to *Deal*. From hence, the water, called *the Gesling*, or north stream, takes its course towards the river *Stour*, below *Sandwich*.

At a small distance southward from *Finglesham*, is the little hamlet of *Marley*, which consists of only four houses, one of which is that of

GROVE, alias MARLEY FARM,

the former of which is its proper name, though it is now usually called by the latter. It contains 140 acres of land, and formerly belonged to the family of *Brett*. *Percival Brett, of Wye, yeoman*, possessed it in 1630, whose descendant, *Richard Brett, of Wye, gent.* owned it in 1672, and left an only daughter *Catherine*, who married *John Cook*, formerly of *Mersham*, but afterwards of *Canterbury, Cl.* They left two daughters, *Catherine*, wife of *Thomas Sbindler*, watchmaker, and *Alderman of Canterbury*, and *Mary*, and they joined in the conveyance of this estate, in 1727, to *John Paramor, of Statenborough in Eastry, gent.*; after which, it descended in like manner as *Statenborough*, to his niece, *Mrs. Jane Hawker*, afterwards the wife of *John Dilnot, esq.* She died in 1790, and the property of it became vested in her husband; who in 1792

(b) Dec. Script. col. Thorn, 1921.

(c) *Valentine Bowles, of Deal*, died, anno 1711, possessed of *Howe farm*, near *Finglesham*.

(d) It contains 400 acres and is *tythe-free*, being most probably part of the demesnes of *Norborne manor*. This estate takes *tythes of corn and grain*, 18 acres of land in *Lit-*

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fold it, together with a farm in *Finglisham*, containing in the whole 160 acres, to *William Boteler, of Eastry, esq.*; who resided here, and two years afterwards alienated these premises to *Mr. James Jeken, of Oxney*, the present owner of them.

There are three other small farms in this hamlet, belonging to *Earl Cowper, Mr. Wise, of Chatbam, surgeon*, and to *John and Stacy Wilson, formerly Verriers*.

About a mile south-westward, at the western boundary of this parish, is

THE MANOR OF WESTCOURT, alias BURNTHOUSE,

styled in the antient Book of the *Fædary of Kent*, the manor of *Westcourt*, alias *East Betsbanger*, and said in it to have been held of the late *Monastery of St. Augustine* by knights service. Forty acres of land, late parcel of this manor, was held of the above late *Abbat*, as was found after the death of *Thomas Parker*, anno 39 Elizabeth. But *Westcourt itself* was the property of *Roger Litchfield*, who died possessed of it in 1513, and in his will calls it a manor, since which it has always had the same owners as *Great Betsbanger*, and is now possessed accordingly by the *Rev. James Morrice*.

About a quarter of a mile eastward from *Westcourt*, is *Little Betsbanger*, above-described. Upon the north-north east point of the open downs adjoining are the remains of a camp, formed for the forces which lay here, under the command of *Captain Peke*, to oppose the landing of the *Spaniards*, at the time of the *Armada*, in 1588. About a mile further southward from hence, over an open uninclosed country, is *Stonebeap*, a good farm, which has long had the same owners as *Norborne Court* (d).

At a like distance, still further southward, is

WEST STUDDAL,

formerly written *Stodwald*, an estate which some time since belonged to a branch of the numerous family of *Harvey*, originally of *Tilmanstone* in this county, under which a further account of them may be seen.

Thomas Harvey died possessed of this estate in 1660 (e), which devolved to his eldest son *Richard*, who was of *Selson*, in *Woodnesborough*. He died in 1675, seized of this messuage or farm, with the buildings, and 200 acres of land belonging to it, in *Northborne, Little Mongeham, and Tilmanstone*, and by will gave it to

the Mongeham, belonging to *Mr. John Boys*, and 22 acres in *Norborne*, late belonging to *Mr. Edward Dering, bart.* separate from it, but by what means I know not.

(e) He was the eldest son of *Richard Harvey, of Norborne*, the youngest son of *Robert*, the grandson of *John Harvey, of Barville in Tilmanstone*.

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his grandson *Richard*, son of his eldest son *Thomas Harvey* (*f*), who was afterwards of *Dane Court*; not long after which, this estate came into the possession of *James Six*, of whom and *Esther* his wife, it was purchased by *fir Henry Furnese*, of *Waldersbare*, *bart.* about the year 1707, at which time it consisted, with other lands demised with it, of 293 acres of land, of the yearly rent of 90*l.* After which it passed, in the allotment of the *Furnese estates*, to *fir Edward Dering*, *bart.* who not long since conveyed it to *Solley*, of *Sandwich*, and he sold it to *Mr. Thomas Packe*, of *Deal*, whose daughter carried it in marriage to *James Medhurst Pointer*, *esq;* the present owner of it.

From hence over *Maimage*, but more properly *Malmains Down*, is

THE HAMLET OF ASHLEY,

containing 15 houses. In it is *Ashley farm*, the buildings of which, and 70 acres of land, are *freehold*, and belong to *Mrs. Mary Denne* and *Mrs. Elizabeth Herring*. The *rectory* or *parsonage* of *Ashley*, called in antient records, *Essela*, was part of the possessions of the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, with whom it continued till the *dissolution* of that *abbey*, anno 31 Henry VIII, at which time it was held *by lease*, dated 28 Henry VIII, for 12 years, by *George Webbe*, farmer, there, at the yearly rent of 10*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* with the further increase of 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly, for *le dyvydent*. After which, it was granted to the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, of whom it is now held at the above like yearly rent, *on a beneficial lease*; the interest in which belongs *one quarter part* to *Isaac Bargrave*, of *Easstry*, *esq;* in right of his late wife *Sarah*, deceased, sister and coheir of *Robert Lynch*, M. D. of *Canterbury*, deceased, (the former lessee of it;) and the other three quarters to *Mary*, married to the *Rev. John Denne*, of *Maidstone*, and *Elizabeth*, married to the *Rev. John Herring*, the other two sisters and coheirs of *Dr. Lynch*, who are *jointly*, by his will, entitled to the interest of this lease, in the respective shares above-mentioned. This lease consists of 70 acres of land, with the tythes of all the hamlet of *Ashley*, *West Studdal*, *Minacre*, *Napchester*, (excepting 40 acres,) and 200 acres in *Little Mungeham*. There is another *freehold farm* in this hamlet of 130 acres.

I am almost induced to think, since the writing of the third volume of this history, that the entry in *Domesday*, under the general title of the

(*f*) From this *Thomas Harvey* were descended those of *Dane Court*, *Fartbinglot*, *Barston*, *Alkham*, *Easstry*, and *St. Laurence*.

(*g*) It pays a yearly *quit-rent* of 17*s.* 6*d.* to *Norborne manor*.

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Bishop of Baieux's estates, under the name of *Essewelle*, and then in the tenure of *Ralph de Curbespine*, was intended for the estates in this hamlet of *Ashley*, called in the antient registers of *St. Augustine's monastery*, *Essela*. In the above volume it is inserted as relating to the parish of *Eastwell*, where the reader, on the perusal of it, will judge for himself.

About a quarter of a mile southward from the above, is

THE HAMLET OF MINACRE,

sometimes spelt *Minaker*, consisting of three farms. One moiety, or half of this hamlet, was formerly the property of *Silkwood*, and was purchased by *fir Robert Furnese*, of *Waldersbare*, *bart.* of *John*, *Thomas*, and *Edward Silkwood*, at which time it consisted of 100 acres of land, of the annual rent of 49*l.* (*g*) Since which, it has passed in like manner as the rest of the *Furnese estates* in this county, which came to the late *Earl of Guildford*, by his marriage with the *Countess of Rockingham*, *fir Robert Furnese's* daughter, and on the *Earl's* death to his eldest son, *Frederick*, *Earl of Guildford*, whose son, the present *Right Honourable George Augustus*, *Earl of Guildford*, is now owner of it.

The other moiety, or half of this hamlet, was owned formerly by one *Terry*, who by will gave it to his two sons, one of whom still possesses his moiety; but the other, possessed by *Richard Terry*, the other son, was sold after his death to *Leonard Woodward*, of *Ashley*, who now owns it.

Still further southward, at the utmost limits of this parish, is another hamlet of five houses, called *Napchester*, which adjoins to the parishes of *Waldersbare* and *Whitfield*, the principal farm of which belongs to the *Earl of Guildford* (*b*). And at a small distance westward, at the south-west confines of the parish, is *Headling*, alias *Heasteden* wood, formerly part of the *Furnese estate*, now likewise belonging to the *Earl of Guildford* (*i*).

There are no fairs kept in this parish.

CHARITIES.

Sir Richard Sandys, of this parish, *bart.* by will, proved in 1726, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of *Norborne*, the sum of 5*l.* to be laid out in buying coals, at the cheapest time of the year, and to be by them sold out to the poor of the parish at the same price that they cost, and the monies arising from such

(*b*) It consists of 180 acres of land, of the yearly rent of 55*l.*

(*i*) It consists of 124 acres, all *tythe-free*. There are several small woods adjoining.

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sale to be a fund, to be yearly employed for the same purpose.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

NORTHBORNE is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is exempted from the Archdeacon, is dedicated to *St. Augustine*. It is a large goodly building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and transept, having a large square tower in the middle, which has probably been much higher. There are five bells in it (k).

The church of *Northborne*, with its chapels of *Cotmanton* and *Sholdon*, was antiently appendant to the manor, and was in early times appropriated to the *Abbey of St. Augustine*; and in 1128, anno 29 Henry I, was assigned by *Hugh*, the *Abbat* of it, to the use of the *elemosinary* or *almonry* belonging to it (l), which assignation

(k) This church is built of flint, with quoins, door, and window cases of *ashler* squared stone; some arches of the windows are pointed, some circular, and some with zigzag ornaments. The western arch of the tower is pointed with triple dancette ornaments; the others circular.

In the chancel is a grave-stone for *Anne*, daughter of *Edward* and *Margaret Nicols*, which *Edward* was Vicar here. She died an infant in 1634. This chancel is repaired by the *Archbishop's* lessee of the *almonry*. In the south transept, which is repaired by the *Sandys's* family, is a large vault, in which are deposited their remains, who were formerly resident at and late owners of *Norborne Court*. Over this vault, against the south wall, is a most costly and sumptuous monument, with a pediment, pillars, curtains, &c. at the back, a plain blank marble tablet, supported by two kneeling angels, and on the tomb the recumbent effigies of a knight in armour and his lady in a loose mantle; their heads resting on double pillows; his body raised higher than the woman's. Above the pediment, a large shield, being baron and femme, *Sandys*, 1st and 4th, 2d and 3d, a castle impaling *Bulkley* with 11 quarterings. At the dexter corner of the monument, a shield with the arms of *Bulkley*, at the sinister, of *Sandys*. In the dexter compartment of the base of the tomb, three shields, two and one: 1st, *Sandys*, with a mullet, impaling *Hammond*; 2d, *Sandys*, with a \cup , impaling blank; 3d, *Sandys*, with a mullet, impaling blank. In the sinister compartment are three similar shields, two and one: 1st, a lion rampant within a bordure vaire, (which seems to be a mistake of the sculptor for the arms of *Scrimshaw*, being, vaire, an escutcheon charged with a lion rampant;) 2d, blank impaling *Sandys*; 3d, *Sandys*, with a fleur-de-lis, impaling blank. In the great shield, over the knight's arms, on a knight's helmet, a griffin segreant, and over the woman's, on a knight's helmet, a bull's head issuing from a ducal crown. A label of 3 points over the capitals of the pillars, to denote the house of the knight.

This tomb is for *sir Edwin Sandys, knt.* second son of *Edwin Sandys*, successively *Bishop of Worcester* and *London*, and *Archbishop of York*. He had a grant of *Norbourne Court*, from *K. James I.* He was born in 1561, and died in 1639. (His marriages and issue have been already mentioned above.) This monument was erected by *sir Edwin Sandys* in his life time; but he who erected this sumptuous monument, and added the provisional blank tablet and escut-

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was confirmed by *Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury* (m); by *Abbat Silvester*, in the year 1154; and by several Popes afterwards (n); and by *K. Henry II.* (o)

In 1182, a composition was entered into between *Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury*, and the *Abbat and Convent*, in which, *inter alia*, the *Archbishop* allowed the exemption of this church, as well from all dues, as procurations of the *Archdeacon* and his officials; and the same year the *Archbishop* confirmed this church to the monastery (p).

There was a pension of antient time of 6s. paid to the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, from this church of *Northborne*, with the chapels of *Soldene*, *Mungebam*, and *Langedon*, which with the others from their several churches, was given up by agreement in 1242, for a compensation out of the profits of the church of *Preston* (q).

cheons on it, with a thought of securing to himself and his posterity a kind of immortality, left not one behind him, of all his numerous children, who had the least veneration for him, or respect for his memory; both the tablet and escutcheons remaining a blank at this time.

The font is hexagonal, and plain. In the nave, is a grave-stone and memorial for *Richard Harvie, of Eastry*, obi. 1675, *æt.* 75. In the church-yard are three altartombs; the first for *Elizabeth*, wife of the *Rev. George Shocklidge*, Vicar, who died in 1768, *æt.* 80. *George Shocklidge*, A. M. Vicar 49 years, obiit 1772, *æt.* 77. Arms—Three fishes, their heads conjoined in fess, their tails extended into the corners of the escutcheon; impaling a fess between 3 bands bendways, coupé at the wrist. Another for *William Gibbon*, one of the sons of *William and Alice Gibbon*, obiit 1648, *æt.* 45; and the third for *William Gibbon*, obiit 1639, *æt.* 76, and *Alice* his wife, obi. 1652, *æt.* 80. *John Grygge, of Fyngelsham*, in 1484, was buried in the chancel of this church, where the sepulchre of our Lord was placed on the day of *Easter*. *Robert Marsh, of East Stodwold*, in 1485, was buried in this church before the image of *St. Christopher*. *Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.*

(l) The *Almonry* was an hospital, built just without the gate of the monastery, for the reception of strangers and the poor resorting to it from all parts, and the relief of the weak and infirm.

(m) Dec. Script. col. 1799.

(n) Viz. *Adrian IV, Celestine III, Alexander III, Urban III, and Gregory IX.* Dec. Script. col. 1814, 1839, 2253, 2261. The last but one, by his bull, anno 1185, inhibits this church from being alienated to any secular person, or to any other purpose than the use it was then applied to. Ibid. col. 1838. And in the year 1233, anno 18 Henry III, *Archbishop Edmund* confirmed to them this church and its chapels, with the tythes which they had of old time used to receive by reason of them, with all their appurtenances. Ibid. col. 1884.

(o) Dec. Script. col. 1837. Anno 1176, the *Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity in Canterbury*, for certain causes ratified the confirmation of *Archbishop Theobald*, concerning this church, with its chapels, allotted to certain uses of this monastery. Ibid. col. 1828.

(p) Dec. Script. col. 1836, 1837.

(q) Dec. Script. col. 1891.

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After this, there were continual disputes between the *Abbats* of this monastery and the several *Archbbs*, concerning their respective privileges and jurisdictions relating to the churches belonging to it, among others, to this of *Northborne*, which at last ended in the allowance of the *Abbat's exemption* from all such jurisdiction; *Archbp Arundel* in 1397 pronouncing a *definitive sentence* in the *Abbat's* favour—all which may be found inserted at large in *Thorne's Chronicle* (r).

In the year 1295, the *Abbat* made an *institution* of several *new deanries*, for the purpose of apportioning the churches belonging to his monastery to each of them, as *exempt* from the jurisdiction of the *Archbishop*; in which institution this church was included in the *new deanry of Sturry*. This caused great contentions between the *Abbats* and the several *Archbishops*, which at last ended in the *total abolition* of this new institution (s).

In the year 1289, there was a *process* commenced by the Rector of *Waldersbare* against the *Eleemosinary*, for taking certain tythes arising from the several *hamlets of Menditre, Estsole, Westodwold, and Essele*; the latter asserting that those tythes, and all parochial rights from the inhabitants of those places, and especially all oblations and obventions whatsoever, accruing to the church of *Northborne*, ought to belong to him, and the Vicar of the same, in like manner with the chantry, and that of antient time; which process, after much altercation and appeals, was *determined* at last wholly in favour of the *Eleemosinary* (t). Soon after which, by an *inquisition* then taken for the purpose, it was found that this church was, and ought to be *taxed* at the *yearly value* of 60 *marts* (u); and afterwards, in the 8th year of K. Richard II, anno 1483, it was *taxed* at the *yearly specific sum* of 40l. (v)

In which state this *appropriation*, with the *advowson of the vicarage*, remained, till the *final dissolution of the Abbey of St. Augustine*, in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, when it came into the King's hands, whence the *parsonage appro-*

(r) Dec. Script. col. 1961, 1983, 1986, 2014, 2028, 2039, 2146, 2199. See vol. ii. of this hist. p. 721, 723.

(s) Dec. Script. col. 1976, 1983. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 454. *Archbishop Walter Reynolds*, in K. Edward II.'s reign, in his visitation, *confirmed* and *allowed* to the *Abbat and Convent*, *inter alia*, the privilege of ringing the bells in this church, among others appropriated to them, whenever the *Abbat* should come this way, or pass through this place. Ibid. col. 2029.

(t) Dec. Script. col. 1956. (u) Ibid. col. 1959.

(v) Ibid. col. 2164.

(w) Inrolled in Augtn. office, Feb. 11, next year.

(x) *Henry White, gent.* was *lessee* of this *rectory* or *almonry*

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priate, otherwise called the *Almonry-farm*, was granted the next year *in exchange* to the *Archbp of Canterbury* (w); and it remains parcel of the possessions of the *see of Canterbury* at this time (x).

But the *advowson of the vicarage* of this church, being *excepted* out of the above grant, remained in the Crown, till K. Edward VI, by indenture, June 12, in his 1st year, granted it, *being an advowson in gross*, to the same *Archbishop* (y), in whose successors it has continued to this time, *his Grace the Archbishop* being the *present patron* of it.

Though the church of *Northborne* was so early *appropriated* to the use of the *almonry*, as has been mentioned above, and a *vicarage instituted* in it, yet there was *no endowment* of it till the 1st year of the reign of K. Edward I, when at the instance of *Archbishop John Peckham*, the *Abbat and Convent*, under their seal, granted a *suitable portion* out of the profits and revenues of this church, to *John, then Vicar* of it, for his support and maintenance, which being approved of by the *Archbishop's Commissary*, he, by the consent of all parties, *decreed and ordained*, that the Vicar of the church of *Northborne*, and his successors, should have the usual mansion of the vicarage, with the garden, and two acres of land contiguous to it, together with 11 acres of land lying at *Donneslonde*, and the way competent and usual to the same; all which the Vicars of this church had heretofore enjoyed. And that they should have yearly two cows feeding, and the right of feeding them, from the *feast of St. Gregory* until *that of St. Martin* in winter, with the cows of the religious wheresoever within the bounds and limits of the parish of the church of *Northborne*, in which it should happen, that the cows of the religious should be fed. Also that they should have and receive, in the name of their vicarage, all the tythes whatsoever of sheaves, corn, and other vegetables, in orchards or in gardens, in present or in future, within the bounds and limits, or titheries of the church of *Northborne*, or

of Northborne, on a *beneficial lease*, for 21 years, under the *Archbishop*, in 1643. It afterwards came into the possession of the *D'Aeth family*; and the interest of it is now *vested* in *fir Narborough D'Aeth*, of *Kmolton, bart.*

The farm-house is antient, and built of flints, as are the walls of the farm-yard. It is of the *annual rent* of about 100l. The land belonging to it is 80 acres; 27 acres of marsh in *Sholdon*, and 40 acres of land in *Little Mongebarn*. The land in *Norborne* is *tythe-free*, as was that in *Little Mongebarn*, till by a *late suit* the Rector of that parish *recovered* his right to the tythes of it.

(y) Augtn. off. deeds, Kent, box F. 33.

chapels

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chapels of the same, wheresoever situated or lying, increasing from being dug with the foot, of whatever sort they might be; and also all tythes arising of or from whatever mills there might be within the parish, or within the bounds and limits, or tythings of the church or chapels aforesaid, then or which hereafter might be built, *excepting* the tythe of the mill of the religious, situated within the bounds of the said church, nigh the way which led from *Hoo* to the King's highway, extending and leading from *Northborne* towards *Canterbury*. Also that they should have and receive, in the name of the said vicarage, all tythes of hay arising within the said parish, or within the bounds and limits, or tythings or chapels aforesaid, *excepting* the tythe of hay, arising from the meadows of the religious, which they had in this parish at the time of this present endowment. Also that they should have and receive, in the name of the said vicarage, all oblations whatsoever in the said church of *Northborne*, in whatsoever manner they were or should be made, in whatsoever chapels or oratories, within the bounds or limits, or tythings of the said church, wheresoever they were situated or annexed to the said church, or dependent on the same, made or to be made, or to them or any of them arising, and in future to arise, by any manner, cause, occasion, or colour, *excepting* the oblations made or to be made, or to them or any of them arising, and in future to arise, by any manner, cause, occasion, or colour, *excepting* the oblations made or to be made by strangers, not parishioners, of the said church, or chapels of the same, in the chapel of the said religious, situated within their manor of *Northborne*, which they had retained to themselves. Moreover, that the said Vicars should have and receive, in the name as above-mentioned, all tythes of lambs, wool, chicken, calves, ducks, pigs, geese, swans, peas, pigeons, milk, milk-meats, trades, merchandizes, eggs, flax, hemp, broom, rushes, fisheries, pasture, apples, onions, garlic, pears, and all manner of small tythes, within the bounds and limits, or tythings of the church and chapels aforesaid, in any shape arising or to arise in future; and also whatsoever legacies should be left in future to the said church and chapels, and specially the tythes of reed, rushes, and *silva cadua*, whenever cut down, within the bounds and limits, or tythings of the chapel of *Cotmanton*, on and to the said church of *Northborne* depending or belonging or adjoining to it, at any time arising; and likewise the tythes of *silva cadua*, within the bounds and limits, or tythings of the chapel of *Scholdon*, on and to

(z) Dec. Script. col. 2111. *Exemplar attestatum de Dotat Vicar de Norborne & Sholdon a Jobe Archep Cant. facta*

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the church aforesaid depending or belonging or adjoining to it, at any time arising. But that the aforesaid Vicars should undergo the burthen of serving in divine offices themselves, or other fit priests, in the said church and chapels depending on it or adjoining and belonging to the same; but that the burthen of providing bread and wine, lights, and other things, which should be necessary there for the celebration of divine services, they should undergo in the said church and chapels, at their own expence, *excepting* in the chapel of *Cotmanton*, depending on the aforesaid church, or adjoining or belonging to it; in which the burthen of this kind, and likewise of the rebuilding and repairing of the said chapel of *Cotmanton*, and of the chancel of the same, within and without, together with the burthen of new making, finding, and repairing the books, vestments, and other ornaments necessary to it, used to be borne, by the lords of the manor of *Cotmanton*. In the payment likewise of the *tenth*, or other quota of ecclesiastical benefices, when it happened that the said tenth or other quota should be imposed on the churches in *England*, or in the *Archbishop's* province or diocese, the same Vicars and their successors there, according to the portion of taxation of the said vicarage, which the aforesaid Commissary, with the consent of the parties themselves, had *taxed* at 10 *mares sterling*, should be bound to pay the same for the said vicarage. But the burthens of repairing and rebuilding the chancel of the aforesaid church of *Northborne*, and chapel of *Scholdon* depending on the said church, or adjoining or belonging to the same, within and without; and also of finding and repairing the books, vestments, and ornaments of the same church and chapel of *Scholdon*, which by the Rectors of churches ought, or were wont to be found and repaired of custom or of right, and other burthens ordinary and extraordinary incumbent on the said church and chapel, the said religious should undergo for ever and acknowledge; all and singular of which, he, the aforesaid *Jobn, Archbishop of Canterbury*, approving, *confirmed* by that his ordinary authority, reserving to him and his successors, &c. &c. (z)

In 1396, there was an *agreement* entered into between the Rector of *East Langdon* and the Vicar of the parish church of *Northborne*, concerning the annual payment of four shillings to the Vicar and his successors, and *confirmed* by the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*. In which deed the parishioners of *East Langdon* are mentioned as being bound to contribute to the repair of the church of *Northborne* (a).

A. D. 1278. In Chart. Antiq. No. 19, Archivi Cantuar.

(a) Regist. R. f. 31^a. Mss. Cant. Ducarel's Rep. p. 39.

The

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The vicarage of *Northborne, with the chapel of Sboldon annexed*, is valued in the King's books at 12l. 11s. 8d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 5s. 2d. (b)

In 1578, here were 192 communicants, and it was valued at 60l. In 1640, here were communicants 297, and it was valued at 74l.

Here is a good vicarage-house, which with the homestall, measures two acres; and there are nine acres of glebe land beside.

CHURCH OF NORTHBORNE.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	VICARS.
<i>Abbat & Convent of St. Augustine.</i>	(c) <i>Mutbew</i> , anno 29 Edward I.
	(d) <i>Thomas Langley</i> , in 1484.
<i>The Queen.</i>	(e) <i>William Mann</i> , in 1553.
	(f) <i>Henry Southouson</i> , in 1593, obiit 1607.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Henry Clapbam</i> , Feb. 10, 1607.
	<i>James Asten</i> , A.M. Dec. 16, 1614.
	<i>Edward Nicolls</i> , A.M. July 15, 1619, refig. 1631.
	<i>The same</i> , May 4, 1631.
	(g) ----- <i>Lane</i> , ejected Aug. 1662.
	(b) <i>James Burville</i> , Cl. 1643, obiit 1678.
	<i>William Balderstone</i> , A.M. Sept. 27, 1678, obt. 1702.
	(i) <i>Roger Chappell</i> , A.B. Mar. 2, 1702, obt. 1705.
	(k) <i>Robert Kelway</i> , A.M. Aug. 1, 1705, resigned 1723.
	<i>Geo. Shocklidge</i> , A.M. Apr. 26, 1723, obiit Feb. 8, 1772.

(b) Viz. *Endow. in decim & personal oblat. & al. spiritual prefic p. an. 13l. 6s. 8d. Prox. & synod 15s.* Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 44.

(c) Pryne, p. 906.

(d) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(e) He had the Queen's letters of presentation *ad vic. de Norborne cum Capella de Sboldon & Mongebam Parva Rectorioli eidem annexa.* Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 350.

(f) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(g) Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286. Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. 2, p. 294.

(b) Also Rector of *Ham*, by dispensation. See Walker ibid. pt. 2, p. 203.

(i) He lies buried in this church.

(k) And Rector of *St. Mary's*, near *New Romney*. He lies buried in *Hythe* church.

(l) And Rector of *Elmstone*, by dispensation.

(m) See *Northborne* above. Whilst this manor was in the possession of the *Abbat and Convent*, they had the King's licence, anno 17 Edward I, to purchase more lands in this parish, among others, within the tenantry of the court of

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(l) *Thomas Hutchejon*, A.M. June 25, 1772, obt. Nov. 1789.

Edward Birkett, A.B. Present Vicar.

S H O L D O N.

NORTH-Eastward from *Northborne* lies the parish of *Sboldon*, next adjoining; being written in antient records likewise, *Soldone* and *Sboldon*.

A *borsholder* is chosen for the borough of *Sboldon*, comprehending the whole parish, at the *Court Leet* of the manor of *Northborne*, which manor claims *paramount* over it; *subordinate* to which, is

THE MANOR OF HULL,

which appears to have been part of the possessions of the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, given to it most probably in 618, by *Eaobald*, K. of *Kent*, as part of those 30 plow lands, which made up the manor of *Northborne*, with sundry lands and appurtenances, as mentioned in his charter of it (m); and it continued with the monastery, till the suppression of it, in the 31st year of K. Henry VIII (n), when it came, with the rest of the revenues of the *Abbat and Convent*, into the King's hands, whence this manor was granted, by the name of the manor of *Hull and Sbolden*, by that King, by his indenture, in his 34th year, in exchange for other premises, to *Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury*, and his successors (o). Since which, it has continued parcel of the possessions of that see to the present time, and is now held on a *beneficial lease* by *Mr. James Wiborne*, who resides here (p).

There is not any Court held for this manor.

Northborne. Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1951. And they had the like licence again, anno 11 Edward II. Ibid. col. 2034.

(n) This manor was held by lease, dated anno 24 Henry VIII, for 24 years, granted to *Thomas Sayear*, farmer, here, with all the lands, meadows, &c. belonging to it, at the yearly rent of 11l. 3s. 4d. and also one windmill, held likewise by like lease from the *Abbat*, &c. at the yearly rent of 20s. and an increase of rent of 3s. 4d. more.

(o) Augtn. off. Deeds of Purchase and Exchange, box, Kent, C. 50.

(p) In 1643, *sr Robert Crayford, knt.* was lessee of this estate, at the yearly rent of 22l. 3s. 4d. at which rent it is held at this time.

The interest in this lease passed from *Crayford* into the name of *Aldworib*, and from thence, in the 11th year of Q. Anne, to *Daniel Wyborn*, who afterwards resided here. He left issue by *Susan Overton*, of the co. of *Norfolk*, one son and a daughter, married to *Denne*, of *Feuderland*. *William Wyborn*, the son, rebuilt the mansion-house of this manor, and resided in it; he married *Eleanor*, eldest daughter of *Samuel*

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HULL COURT, *alias* LONG FARM,

is an estate in this parish, which was antiently the property of the family of *Retling*, of *Retling Court* in *Nonington*. *Sir Richard*, son of *Thomas de Retling*, appears to have died seized of it in the 23d year of K. Edward III, whose widow, the Lady *Sarah Retling*, afterwards remarried *John de St. Laurence*.

By her first husband, she left a sole daughter and heir *Joane*, who marrying *John Spicer*, entitled him to the possession of it, and he died seized of it in the 10th year of K. Richard II; after which, by *Cicely*, a daughter and coheir of this name, it passed in marriage to *John Isaac*, of *Bridge*, and he alienated it before the 21st of K. Henry VI, to *John Bressland*, who not long afterwards sold it to *Fineux*, of *Swingfield*, in which name it remained, till it was again passed away to *Monins* (q), whose ancestors had been possessed of lands here for many generations before (r).

John Monins, of *Dover*, who lived at the latter end of K. Richard II.'s reign, appears by the pedigree of this family to have married the daughter and heir of *Sholdon*, descended of a family, who from their residence and possessions in this parish, assumed their surname from it (s), one of whom, *Lambert de Showeldon*, for so he is written in *Thorne's Chronicle*, was possessed of lands here in the year 1128, anno 29 Henry I. (t)

But to return to the possessors of this estate, which after it had continued sometime in the name of *Monins*, was alienated by one of them to *sir William Crayford*, of *Mongebam, kn.* from whose descendant it passed by sale to *Aldworth*; and I find that one of this name, *Richard Ald-*

Samuel Goodere, esq; and sister of the present *sir John Dinely*, of *Charlton* in the co. of *Worcester, bart.* by whom he had four sons, *Hercules, Joseph, Bethel, and James*, the present lessee of this manor, who married *Rebecca Bargrave*, by whom he has two sons, *Bargrave* and *James*, and three daughters, *Frances, Eliza, and Rebecca*. They bear for their arms—*Sable, a fess or, between 3 swans proper.*

(q) Philipott, p. 330.

(r) *Simon Monyn*, of *St. Margaret at Cliffe*, appears by his will, proved in 1471, to have died seized of lands in this parish, late his father's, *Symon Monyn*; and his descendant, *John Monins, gent.* Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*, by his will, proved in 1554, devised his lands in this parish to *Thomas* his son, and his lease of the parsonage of *Sholdon* to his son *William*.

(s) They bore for their arms—*Argent, on a bend gules, 3 swans or.*

(t) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1799. It is probable that this *Lambert de Showeldon*, or *Sholdon*, held the manor of *Hull* of the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, by knights service, the tythes of whose lands in this parish are mentioned in *Thorne's Chronicle*, as having been in the possession of the *Abbat and Convent*, and to have been assigned in 1128, by

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worth, repaired the chancel of this church in 1630; in this name it continued, till *Charles Aldworth*, of *Frogmore*, in *New Windsor, Berks, esq;* having obtained an act, in the 1st year of Q. Anne, to sell divers estates, among which was this of *Sholdon*, to pay his father *William Aldworth's* debts, and for other purposes, conveyed this estate, together with his interest in the lease of the manor of *Hull*, and the appendant rectory of *Sholdon*, to *Mr. Daniel Wyborn*, whose son, *William Wyborn*, of *Hull* in this parish, leaving four sons his coheirs, on the division of their inheritance, *James* the youngest son became entitled to this estate, of which he is at this time the possessor (u).

COTMANTON COURT,

formerly accounted a manor (v), and now usually called *Cottington*, is situated in the western part of this parish, though great part of the demesnes of it are within the adjoining parishes of *Northborne* and *Walmer* (w). It was in early times, part of those possessions in this county, which enriched the eminent family of *Criol*. *Simon de Criol* held it of the *Abbat of St. Augustine* as one knight's fee, in the reign of K. Henry III, (x) leaving *Maud* his widow surviving, who died in the 52d year of it (y), leaving *William* her son to succeed to it. After this family was become extinct, I find it in the possession of *Salamon Champneis* (z); but in the 20th year of K. Edward III, on the aid then levied, it is entered in the book of it, that *Isabel Champneis* and the heirs of *John Malmains*, of *Hoo*, paid aid for it as one knight's fee, which *Maud de Criell* and *Isabel*, daughter of *John de Deane*, before held in *Sholdon* of the *Abbat of St. Augustine*. Soon after which, this

Abbat Hugh, to the cloathing of the monks there; and in the Register of that abbey, cart. 300, *Roger*, elected *Abbat*, anno 1224, granted to *Simon*, son of *Lambert*, their knight, of *Soueldune*, in full right, service in his chapel, &c.

(u) The freehold lands of this estate, as well as those lands belonging to the manor of *Hull*, with the appendant rectory of *Sholdon*, being arable, and lying chiefly in the common fields, were become, by unity of possession, so blended together and intermixed from time immemorial, as not to be ascertained by the antient description of them; but they have been lately, with the consent of the *Archbishop's* lessee, surveyed and found out, and maps have been made of them, and boundary stones placed, to prevent future confusion.

(v) It is styled a manor in the endowment of *Northborne* vicarage. See above, under *Northborne*.

(w) The house of *Cotmanton* divides the two parishes of *Sholdon* and *Norborne*. The demesnes are about 400 acres; about 250 of which lie in *Sholdon*, the greater part of the residue in *Norborne*, and a small part in *Walmer*.

(x) Book of Knights Fees in the Exchequer.

(y) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(z) Regist. Abb. Sci Aug.

estate

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estate passed into the possession of *Roger Digge*, of *Barbam*, whose son *John Digge*, of that place, *gent.* in the 7th year of the next reign of K. Richard II, did *homage* to the *Abbat of St. Augustine* for it, as two quarters of one knight's fee, in *Sboldone*, viz. of *Cotmanton*, which fell to him on the death of his father (a), and in his descendants it remained till K. Henry VII.'s reign, when *John Digge*, of *Barbam*, *esq;* in the 4th year of it, conveyed it to trustees (b), who, pursuant to the intent of their trust, sold it to *Thomas Barton*, descended from the ancient family of this name in the co. of *Lancaster*, and he died seised of it in the 24th year of that reign, holding it of the above-mentioned *Abbat*; but his descendant, at the latter end of K. Hen. VIII.'s reign, alienated it to *Brown*, of *London*, from which name it passed to *sir Roger Manwood*, *knt.* Chief Baron of the Exchequer (c). After which it became the property of *Richardson* (d), from which name, about the middle of K. James I.'s reign, it passed by sale to *sir Thomas Smith*, of *London*, *knt.* whose son, *sir John Smith*, *knt.* succeeded him in the possession of it; after whose death his heirs conveyed it to the *Governors of the Hospital for the cure of lunatics*, commonly called *Bethlem Hospital*, in *Moorfields*, in *London*, in trust, for the use of that noble charity, and they are at this time possessed of the fee of it.

Mr. George Hooper is the present lessee of it.

A fee-farm rent of 2s. 4d. is yearly paid for this estate.

Almost adjoining to the mansion of *Cotmanton eastward*, was a chapel, erected for the use of the owners of it and their families, which, like many others of the same sort, by the increase of expence and other alterations of the times, becoming a burthen to the owners, was suffered to run to ruin, and they chose rather to relinquish the privilege of having it, than continue at the expence of repairs and other contingences arising from it.

The ruins of this chapel remained till within these few years. By the stone walls, which were entire, it appeared to have been a building of some beauty and symmetry of architecture, consisting of a nave and south isle, separated by a row of elegant slight pillars, supporting pointed arches; beyond them was a chancel, circular at the east end, and vaulted over with stone. The whole of it is now pulled down, and the foundations erased, so that the very scite of it is no longer visible.

(a) Regist. Abb. Sci. Aug. cart. 39.

(b) Deed in *Surrenden* Library.

(c) Book of Mr. Petit Feodary of Kent. See *Strype's Annals*, vol. iii, p. 61.

(d) Philipott, p. 330. *John Sympsen*, D. D. Prebendary

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In the endowment of the vicarage of *Northborne*, the tythes with which the Vicar was endowed within the bounds and limits of this chapel, are recited, and that the lords of the manor of *Cotmanton* were bound to repair this chapel and the chancel of it, and to find the books, vestments, and other ornaments necessary to it; but the Vicar was bound at all times either to serve himself, or to find a fit priest to serve in divine offices in this chapel (e).

Saphir Paramor, of *Eastry*, by his will, proved in 1591, gave to *Robert* his son, all his manors and lands, called the *Rangre*, in *Sholdon* and *Norborne*, in tail mail, remainder to his son *Bartholomew*. There is a marsh in this parish called *Nether marsh*, once belonging to the *Maison Dieu* in *Dover*, valued with another pasture, called *Le Downe*, at 4l. yearly rent. The *Nether marshes*, alias *Maison Dieu marshes*, containing 60 acres in this parish, were purchased by *sir Henry Furnese*, of *Waldershare*, *bart.* and have descended since in like manner, with his other estates, to the *Right Hon. George Earl of Guildford*, the present owner of them.

The Hospital called *Jesus* alias *Boys's Hospital*, without *Northgate*, in *Canterbury*, is possessed of fresh marshes, containing 45 acres, and sand-bills, containing 70 acres in this parish, of the yearly reserved rent of 25l. and an annuity of 6l. 13s. 4d. issuing out of *Ham Hopes* in this parish, settled on it by the will of *sir John Boys*, *knt.* the founder of it, by his will, proved in 1612.

PRESENT STATE OF SHOLDON.

This parish is situated adjoining to the parish of *Deal*. The high road from *Canterbury* to *Deal* passes through it, over the open arable down, from *Howe-bridge north-eastward*, having both *Cotmanton* and *Hull* at almost a stone's-throw on the left hand northward, thence it goes on through a narrow inclosed lane to the village, called *Sholdon-street*, and the church at the east end of it; the latter being both on the south and east sides encircled by the highway, at not more than a quarter of a mile's distance from *Upper Deal*. The street of *Sholdon* contains about 20 houses, one of which is a farm-house, formerly belonging to the *Crayfords*, but now to the *Rev. James Morrice*, *Cl.* and the hamlet of *Sholdon Bank* contains about as many. At the west end of the parish is the hamlet of *Foulmead* (f). The parish contains about 1500 acres, of which about 400 being

of *Canterbury*, in 1629, was possessed of an annuity of 10l. received yearly out of *Cotmanton*, in *Northborne*, which by will, proved in the next year, he gave to his sister *Man*.

(e) See above, under *Northborne*.

(f) This hamlet consists of three small farms; the principal

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arable, are worth about 20s. *per acre*; the residue is marsh-land in *Lydden Valley*, great part of which is very wet, and of little value. There is no woodland in it.

CHARITIES.

Sir Thomas Smith, knt. by will in 1625, gave to six poor honest men, a four-penny loaf each, on a Sunday; 2s. to the minister; 2s. to the churchwardens; 2s. to the clerk of the parish; to be paid yearly out of money intrusted to the *Skinners Company*, in *London*. But this gift has not been paid since the great fire of *London*, in 1666.

A person, name unknown, but supposed to be *Rickman*, gave the sum of 20s. *per ann.* payable yearly out of the rents of a house, and five or six acres of land in this parish, now in the occupation of *Adams*, to the industrious poor of it. This money was accordingly thus distributed till within these 12 or 14 years past, since which it has been brought into the parish accounts, and for these four years past has not been paid.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

SHOLDON is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, consists of a nave and a chancel; it is of a good size and well built, having a square tower steeple at the *west* end, in which are three bells (g).

The church of *Sholdon* was always accounted as a *chapel* belonging to the church of *Northborne*, the tythes of it, both great and small, being in *K. Henry III.*'s reign, assigned by *Robert, Abbat of St. Augustine's*, with the common consent of his Chapter, to the *Eleemosnary* or *Almonry* of the convent, which tythes the *Chamberlain* of it had before been accustomed to receive (h).

In the *new institution of deanries*, made in 1295, by the *Abbat of St. Augustine's*, this of *Sholdon* was included in the *new deanry of Sturry*; but as this was to exempt these churches from the jurisdiction of the *Archbishop*, it caused great contentions between the *Abbats* and the

several *Archbishops*, which at last ended in the total abolition of this new institution (i).

The several tythes within the bounds and limits of this chapel, belonging to the church of *Northborne*, have been recited above in the endowment of the vicarage of that church, but the *parsonage of Sholdon* still remained with the religious, and was demised by the *Abbat and Convent*, anno 24 *Henry VIII*, by the description of the *Rectory*, or *Grange of Sholdon*, with the glebe, tenths of corn, &c. at the yearly rent of 12l. for the term of 12 years (k).

After the dissolution of the *Abbey of St. Augustine*, anno 31 *Henry VIII*, this chapel, as an appendage to the church of *Northborne*, passed into the hands of the Crown, whence the *rectory* of it was granted in exchange the next year to the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, as was the *advowson* of this chapel, anno 1 *Edward VI*, together with that of the church of *Northborne*, in which state it continues at this time, the *Archbishop* being now possessed of the *rectory appropriate of Sholdon*, which is entirely distinct from that of *Northborne*, and the present patron of the church of *Northborne*, with the *chapel of Sholdon* annexed to it.

By the instrument of endowment of the vicarage of *Northborne*, with the chapel appendant to it, the Vicar was to undergo the burthen of serving in divine offices by himself or other fit priest in this chapel; and of providing bread and wine, lights, and other things, which were necessary in it, for the celebration of divine services, at their own expence; and the burthen likewise of repairing and rebuilding the chancel of this chapel depending on the said church, within and without; and of finding and repairing the books, vestments, and ornaments of it, which, by the Rectors of churches, ought or were wont to be found and repaired of custom or of right, and other burthens ordinary and extraordinary, incumbent on this chapel, the aforesaid religious should undergo for ever and acknowledge (l).

This chapel is not valued separately in the King's books, but is included in the valuation of the church of *Northborne*, the Vicar of which is instituted and inducted to that vicarage, with the chapel of *Sholdon* annexed to it.

In 1588, here were communicants 62. In 1640, 88.

principal one is 80l. *per annum*, belonging to *Capt. Feade*, of *Ramsgate*; another of 30l. *per annum*, belonging to *Mr. Richard May*, of *Deal*; and the remaining one to *Mr. Bethel Wyborne*.

(g) The church is ceiled, and kept very neat. In the chancel are several modern memorials for the *Wyborne* family. There are no monuments of antiquity in it, nor any thing worth further notice.

Anno 4 *Edward VI*, *James Crosby, Priest*, was buried in the chancel of this church. *William Hild*, of *Deal*, pilot, by will, proved in 1671, gave to the parish of *Sholdon*, a bell, fitting for a middle bell, between the two bells then hanging in the steeple of the church of it.

(h) Dec. Script. col. 1887. (i) Ibid. col. 1976.

(k) Roll, in the Augtn. office.

(l) See *Northborne*, above.

The

The TOWN and PARISH of DEAL

LIES adjoining to *Sboldon north-eastward*, being written in antient writers, both *Dola (m)*, and *Dale*; in the survey of *Domesday*, *Addelam*, taking its name from its situation—a low open plain upon the sea shore.

This parish, with the *town and borough of Deal*, was formerly part of the *hundreds of Cornilo and Bewsborough*, as appears by the survey of *Domesday*; but before the middle of K. Henry III.'s reign, it was esteemed within the *liberty and jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports*, and on some disputes in K. Henry VI.'s time, relating to its being rated to the subsidy with the rest of those *hundreds*, the King, by his *letters patent*, in the 16th year of his reign, again united it to that jurisdiction, as a member to the port of *Sandwich*; accordingly it still continues a *separate jurisdiction* from those *hundreds within the limits and liberties of the Ports*, having its own *Constables* and officers, under the *jurisdiction of its own Justices*.

THE MANOR OF DEAL, alias CHAMBERLAIN'S FEE,

was part of the antient possessions of the *Canons of the Priory of St. Martin*, in *Dover*, of whom it was held as a *prebend*, by the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, in *Canterbury*; and it is accordingly thus entered under the general title of the *Canons lands*, in the survey of *Domesday*:

In Beusberg Hd. & in Cornelai Hbd—In addela ten abb S. Augustini 1 solin. & ibi bt 3 villos. & 7 bord cu 1. car & dimid. Val. 30. sol. T. R. E. 40 sol. Antecessor ejus tenuit in prebenda similiter.

Which is: *In Beusberg Hundred and in Cornelai Hundred—In Addela, the Abbat of St. Augustine holds 1 suling, and there he has 3 villeins and 7 borderers, with 1 carucate and a half. It is worth 30 shillings. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 40 shillings. His predecessors held it as a prebend in like manner.*

This estate was afterwards allotted by the

(m) Nennius says, *Cæsar ad Dola bellum pugnavit*. Baxter thinks, that this place was antiently so called from the crookedness of the shore; *Dol* being the same in the *British*, as *Δόλος* in the *Greek*.

(n) Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 3.

(o) Dec. Script. col. 2015 to 2018. See a more ample account of these liberties, in vol. ii. of this history, under *Lenham*, p. 429.

Abbat to the use of the *Chamber* of the monastery, whence it acquired the name of *Chamberlain's fee*.

In the *Iter of H. de Stanton and his sociates, Justices Itinerant*, in the year 1313, being the 7th of K. Edward II.'s reign, the *Abbat* was summoned by *quo warranto*, to shew why he claimed sundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others, and *view of frank pledge, and all belonging to it, and wreck of the sea, weif*, and other liberties therein-mentioned. And the *Abbat* pleaded the grants and confirmations of them by divers of the King's predecessors, and that they had been allowed in the last *Iter of J. de Berewick and his sociates, Justices Itinerant* in this county; and he pleaded, that K. Edw. II, by his charter, in his 6th year, had fully confirmed all of them to the *Abbat* and his successors (n). After which, the rolls of the last *Iter of J. de Berewick* as aforesaid being inspected, it was found that all the liberties then claimed in the said *Iter* had been allowed in it; upon which every part of the same was allowed by the said *H. de Stanton and his sociates*, as above-mentioned (o). And the liberty of the *view of frank pledge* was in particular further confirmed by that King, in his 10th year (p). After which, K. Edward III, in his 36th year, by his charter of *inspeximus*, confirmed to the *Abbat and Convent* all their manors and possessions given to them by former Kings, and by another the several liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors, among which were those above-mentioned (q), and K. Henry VI. likewise confirmed the same (r).

In the 8th year of K. Richard II, the *spiritualities* of this abbey, in the receipt of the *Chamberlain* of it at *Dale*, were valued at 30s. (s)

By a register of this abbey, made in the time of *Abbat Fyndon*, about the 16th year of the above reign, it appears, that the lands here, belonging to the *Chamberlain's fee*, consisted of 121 acres of land and upwards, besides a *certain portion of tythes* within this parish (t).

(p) Dec. Script. col. 2025. (q) Ibid. col. 2123, et seq.

(r) Rot. Cart. ab an. 1 usq; an. 20, N. 11.

(s) Dec. Script. col. 2162.

(t) In this Register, these lands, according to a *measurement* then made, were as follows:—In *Bradfelde* ix acr—In the same field iij acr and an half and one rood—In *Redefield* xix acr—In *Bernefelde* vi acr and ii Days Werke—In *Keteles Crofte* iv acr and half and vi Days Werke—In *Homfelde*

The TOWN and PARISH of DEAL.

In which situation this manor continued till the reign of K. Henry VIII, when the *Abbat and Convent*, under their chapter-seal, in the 29th year of it, demised their tenths within this parish and *Ripple*, (together with the manor of *Ripple*, parcel of which they seem to have been accounted,) belonging to the office of *Chamberlain*, to *Henry Foche*, for a term of years, as has been already mentioned above under that parish. After which, this manor remained with the monastery till its final *dissolution*, in the 30th year of that reign, when it was, with the other revenues of it, *surrendered* into the King's hands, to the use of him and his heirs for ever.

After which, I find nothing more of it, till the 42d year of Q. Elizabeth, when it was granted by her as parcel of the manor of *Ripple*, to *John Hales*, of *Tenterden*, *esq*; and he dying without issue, devised *Chamberlain's fee* (u) to his nephew, *Edward Hales*, *esq*; afterwards in 1611 created a *baronet*, and he alienated it in K. James I.'s reign to *John Gookin* and others, in trust for *Thomas Gookin*, *gent.* whose wife *Jane* possessed it after his death, and was succeeded in it by their son *John Gookin*, *gent.* whose son *Richard*, in 1699, passed it away by sale to *William Verrier*, of *Sandwich*, and his son *John*, in 1712, conveyed it, one moiety to *John Paramor the elder*, and the other moiety to *John Hawker*, of *Sandwich*.

John Paramor conveyed his moiety, in 1733, to his son *John*, who gave it by will to his niece *Jane*, then the wife of *John*, son of *John Hawker* above-mentioned, which by fine was limited to the longest liver.

Mrs. Hawker survived her husband, and *Mr. Hawker* the father devised the other moiety to her, so that she became possessed of the entire fee of this manor. She afterwards married *John Dilnot*, of *Sandwich*, *esq*; and upon her marriage settled the fee of it upon him; she is since dead, and he became possessed of this estate, which he afterwards alienated to *Mr. John May*, of *Deal*, *gent.* who is the present proprietor of it (v).

A *Court Leet* and *Court Baron* is held for this manor, the whole fee of which is within this parish.

A *Borsholder* is chosen at the court of it, whose jurisdiction extends over this manor.

felde xviii acr and half—In *Aidwynelonde* v acr viii Days Werke—In *Hylesfelde* liij acr v Days Werke—In *Longfelde* v acr vj Days Werke—In *Bromcrofte* vij acr and half and v Days Werke—In *Suturfelde* xiiij acr and i rood—In *Standardfelde* xv acr and half. Item in wood belonging to the fee aforesaid ix acr and ii Days Werke and an half.

In another Register, it is entered, that the manor of the *Chamberlain of St. Augustine* had in demesne, (*inter alia*.)

THE MANORS OF COURT-ASH, and DEAL
PREBEND,

are two manors situated within this parish of *Deal*; both which were in early times part of the possessions likewise of the *Canons of St. Martin's Priory*, in *Dover*, under the general title of whose lands they are thus entered in the survey of *Domesday*, taken in the year 1080:

In *Cornelai Hund.* In *Addelam ten Anschitill archidiacon* 1. solin. & ibi ht in dnio 2. car. cu 6. bord. banc tra tenuit *Stigand archieps.*

Hwic eid anschitillo ded. eps Baioc 50 acs tra ad delam & alias 50 acs ap Scam Margarita. Ubi ht 1 villm & dim Car. Hæ 100 acra erant de ppendis ut testificant. In totu valet 8 lib. T. R. E. 7 lib.

And a little further :

In *Sibertesuualt ten Wills piEav dimid Solin & 12 acs & in addela dimid Solin. 12 acs minus & ibi ht 2 villos & 3 bord cu. 1. car & dim. Totu hoc valet 55 sol. T. R. E. 4 lib.*

And again :

In *Cornelai Hund*—In *Addelam ten adelold 3. virg. & ibi ht 3 villos & 8 bord cu 1. car. val & valuit sep 60 sol. Istemet tenuit T. R. E.*

In *Beusberg Hd & in Cornelai Hd.*

In *addelam ten Wills filius Tedaldi dimid solin & dimid Jugu & ibi ht in dnio 1 car & 2 villos & 2 bord. Val 60. sol. T. R. E. 40 sol. Derine filius Sired tenuit.*

Which is : In *Cornelai Hundred.* In *Addelam, Anschitil the archdeacon holds 1 suling, and there be has in demesne 2 carucates with 6 borderers. Stigand, Archbishop, held this land.*

To this same *Anschitill*, the *Bishop of Baioux* gave 50 acres of land at *Addelam*, and other 50 acres at *St. Margaret*, where he has 1 villein and half a carucate. These 100 acres were of the prebends, as is testified. In the whole it is worth 8 pounds. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 7 pounds.

And a little further : In *Sibertesuualt*, *William of PoiEiers* holds half a suling and 12 acres, and in *Addelam* half a suling, 12 acres less, and there be has 2 villeins, and 3 borderers, with 1 carucate and an half. The whole is worth 55 shillings. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 4 pounds.

And again : In *Cornelai Hundred*—In *Addelam Adelold* holds 3 rod, and there be has 3 villeins, and 8 borderers, with 1 carucate. It is and was

a certain marsh in *Deal*, containing 20 acres, and it had then one prebend, to which belonged certain tenancies in *Deal*.

(u) By the description of the scite of the manor of *Chamberlain's fee*, with certain lands, and a portion of the great tythes arising from certain lands within this parish.

(v) The north part of *Deal Town*, from *Chapel-lane*, is for the most part built upon the waste of this manor.

The TOWN and PARISH of DEAL.

worth separately 60 shillings. He himself held it in the time of K. Edward the Confessor.

In Beusberg Hd and in Cornelai Hd.

In Addela, William, son of Tedald, holds half a suling and half a yoke, and there be bas in demesne 1 carucate, and 2 villeins, and 2 borderers. It is worth 60 shillings. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, 40 shillings. Derine, the son of Sired, held it.

The manor of Court-Ash was certainly included in the above description, and seems afterwards to have come into the possession of the Prior and Canons of St. Martin's, and to have remained with them till the final dissolution of their priory, in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, anno 1535, when it was surrendered, among the rest of their revenues, into the King's hands, who afterwards granted the priory, with all its lands and possessions, including this manor, subject nevertheless to certain exceptions and reservations therein-mentioned, to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, for ever, part of whose possessions it continues at this time, his Grace the Archbishop being the present owner of it.

This manor has a Court Leet and Court Baron held for it, being demised with the manors of Dudmanscomb and Brandred, on a beneficial lease, from his Grace the Archbishop. The family of Hodgson, of Dover, were lessees of it for many years, from whom their interest passed by sale to Sampson Farbrace, of Dover, gent. who at his death gave it to his son, Mr. George Farbrace, the trustees of whose two infant children, Isaac Mushey Teal, and Henry Farbrace, gents. are at present entitled to the interest of this lease (w).

This manor extends into the parishes of Upper Deal, Lower Deal, Mongebam, Ringwold, and Walmer. It comprehends within its bounds only a small part of the town of Deal, at the north end.

But the manor of Deal, alias Deal prebend, included likewise in the above description in Domesday, appears not long afterwards to have become part of the revenues of the see of Canterbury, though by what means I have not discovered, and to have been appropriated to the Archbishop's table, from which use it was however taken away, and granted from time to time by several Archbishops to different persons, and continued so till K. Edward I.'s reign, when

(w) See Dover Priory, above.

(x) Tower Rolls, pat. 18 Edw. I, m. 38. See Brynne, p. 423.

(y) Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 7.

(z) Battely's Somner, pt. ii, appendix, p. 30.

(a) In 1643, Josias Coppin, gent. was lessee of this manor, at the yearly rent of 17l. 2s. Joshua Coppin, of Deal, gent. died in 1721, and devised his interest in it, by will, to his niece Sarah, wife of Francis Brackenbury, and Anne

John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, procuring the Pope's bull for this purpose, recalled and fully restored it to the former use to which it was appropriated; and this was confirmed by the above King, by writ, under his privy seal, dated in his 18th year (x), and again by K. Edw. II, in his 7th year (y).

In an ancient rental of the temporalities and spiritualities of the see of Canterbury, taken in K. Richard II.'s reign, the manor of Deal was valued, among them, at the yearly sum of 17l. 18s. 4d. (z); since which it has continued part of the possessions of that see to this time, his Grace the Archbishop being entitled to the present inheritance of it.

This manor, with the demesnes of it, exempted from all great tythes whatsoever, is likewise demised by his Grace the Archbishop, on a beneficial lease, (the waste in Lower Deal, between the sea and the sea valley there, all advowsons of churches, and the site of the King's buildings being excepted,) to James Wyborn, of Hull, in Sholdon, gent. the present possessor of it (a).

The waste of this manor comprises most of the site of Deal Town.

A Court for this manor is held at the Court-lodge, opposite the Rector's house, in Upper Deal.

ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF DEAL.

Most authors have agreed in opinion, that Julius Cæsar, in his first expedition, landed somewhere near this place, after having been repulsed by the Britons, in his attempt to land at Dover.

Dr. Halley has proved in a discourse, which he published on this subject, that the cliffs, mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries, were those of Dover; and that the plain and open shore, which he next arrived at, was that along the downs here, where he made his landing good; but the particular place of his landing can only be guessed at; some have contended that he landed to the northward of the present town of Deal, on some part of the sand-downs (b); but there is a greater probability that the actual spot was, between where the windmill of Upper Deal now stands and Walmer Castle, where there are remains of intrenchments still visible (c).

Tymewell, daughter of Benjamin Tymewell, who had married Anne his niece, to be equally divided between them. The Randolphs were afterwards lessees of it; from one of whom, Herbert Randolph, Cl. the interest in it was passed away to Wyborn.

(b) See Philoiph. Transf. No. 193.—Vol. i. of this hist. p. ix.

(c) There is one small double intrenchment, with an agger or mount, and double fosse or trench close to the shore,

On the fourth night, after *Cæsar's* arrival, a great storm having damaged and destroyed many of his ships of burthen, and filled the galleys, which were drawn on shore, with the tide; he caused the remains of his fleet, with great toil and labour, to be hauled further up the shore on dry land, and inclosed it with his camp, within the same fortification.

Where this naval camp was, can only be conjectured. Some have supposed it to have been on the same spot where the *southern* part of the *town of Deal* now stands (*d*); whilst others think, that the cut, now called the *Old Haven*, mid way on the *sand-downs* between *Deal* and *Sandwich*, is the place where *Cæsar* secured his shattered fleet.

Next year, when *Cæsar* made a *second expedition* hither, he most probably landed at or not far from the same place he had done the year before; so that in whatever particular spot this *naval camp*, or where he landed, was, it was all the same as to his route from hence afterwards; for as he could not cross the great marshes to *Great Mongeham*, *Northborne*, or *Ham*, he must necessarily march to *Upper Deal mill* and *Ripple*, in pursuit of the enemy, and accordingly from thence by *Little Mongeham*, *Sutton*, *Maimage*, *Barville*, *Eytborne*, *Barston*, and *Snowdowne*, to his main camp on *Barbam Downs*, along all which route there is a continued course of *Roman works* and intrenchments, and *tumuli*, mounts, or barrows, most of which are taken notice of in the description of those parishes, and of *Barbam Downs* in particular.

But after *Cæsar's* taking his final departure from *Britain*, nothing further occurs relating to this place, the *Romans* afterwards constantly

shore, between *Deal* and *Walmer Castle*; and another deep single fosse near a mile off, within the country round *Walmer church*.

Here, perhaps, says *Dr. Packe*, *Cæsar* fought his first battle in the sea, and set his men on shore; though the former has been judged by some to be a much more modern work, even so late as *K. Henry VIII.'s* time.

About a mile further than the *town of Deal*, upon a rise between it and *Upper Deal*, there are some faint remains of lines of intrenchment near the *mill*; and at *Ripple*, a little north of the church, there is a very manifest raised *area*, whose front looks over a pretty deep *lyse* bank towards *Cæsar's* succeeding works. Either of these spots, especially the former, as they were near the coast, and the most elevated ground of these parts, were very proper to keep a good look-out, both upon his fleet, which he had left behind him at anchor, and upon the motions of the enemy, who, after his first battle at the shore, had retired this way.

(*d*) Upon the shore about *Deal*, *Sandown*, and *Walmer*, is a long range of heaps of earth, where *Camden*, *Lambard*, *Dr. Plot*, and some others, suppose this *ship camp* to have been, and which the former says, in his time was called by the people *Rome's work*, that is, *the work of the Romans*; whilst others will have it, that they are only *sand hills*,

using the *port of Richborough* upon all occasions, when they failed to this part of the coast, till the time of their wholly abandoning this island; and the *haven of Sandwich*, after that, on the decay of the *port of Richborough*, in great measure succeeding to it.

During all this time, the spot where great part of the *town of Lower Deal* now stands, was an open plain, and the only village here, was that now called *Upper Deal*, which was composed of the habitations of a few poor fishermen only, though at a less distance from the sea than at present, owing to the great increase of beach thrown on this shore afterwards (*e*).

But when *Sandwich Haven* likewise decayed, and the royal navy of *England* increased, as well in number as largeness of ships, and the trade of *Britain* likewise, the channel called the *Downs*, opposite to *Deal*, as the only safe and commodious road in these parts, became the general resort and rendezvous, not only of the men of war but of the trading ships, as well of our own as other nations, sailing from and towards the *River Thames*, and the metropolis of *England*.

This of course brought hither a continual supply of the stores necessary for the shipping, and quantities of provisions. It occasioned a great resort of sea-faring people, passengers, and others, on their account, so that a *new town* arose along the shore, which, in opposition to the more antient village, since called *Upper Deal*, acquired the name of the *town of New*, alias *Lower Deal*.

The *PARISH of Deal*, so early as the year 1229, anno 14 *Henry III*, appears to have been esteemed *within the liberty of the Cinque Ports*,

brought together by the force of the weather. *Camden's Brit.* p. 248. See vol. i. of this hist. p. xii. *Lambard's Peramb.* p. 147.

(*e*) *Leland*, who wrote in *K. Henry VIII.'s* time, seems to confirm this, for in his *Itinerary*, vol. vii, p. 125, he says: "Deale half a myle fro the shore of the Sea, a Fishher village iii Myles or more above *Sandwic*, is upon a flat shore, and very open to the Se, wher is a Fosse or a great Bank artificial betwixt the Town and Se, and be ginnith about *Deale* and renneth a great way up toward *S. Margarets* Clyse, yn as much that sum suppose that this is the place where *Cæsar* landed in *aperto Litore*. Surely the Fosse was made to kepe owt Ennemyes ther or to defend the rage of the Se, or I think rather the Casting up *Beche* or *pible*."

Even so late as the year 1624, a house, now belonging to *John Carter, esq*; on the west side of the *Lower street*, (the furthest at this time from the sea shore,) is described in a deed of that date to abut *ad le sea bank versus orientem*. And further, in a *chancery suit*, in 1663, a witness, of the age of 72, deposed, that he well knew the *walley of Deal*, and that for 60 years past, and before any house was built in that *walley*, which was certainly where the *Lower street of Deal* now is.

and

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and annexed as *a member of the port of Sandwich*, and it was expressed to have been so in the general charters of the *Cinque Ports* time out of mind; nevertheless, in K. Henry VI.'s time, there arose disputes concerning the assessing it to the general subsidy of the county at large; upon which that King, as a mark of his favour to so thriving a town, determined the dispute by again *annexing and confirming* it by his *letters patent*, in his 16th year, *to the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports* (f).

The *borough of Deal* was at that time governed by a *Deputy and Assistants*, nominated by the inhabitants of it, and appointed by the *Mayor and Jurats of Sandwich* (g), and it continued so till K. William III.'s reign, when violent disputes arose between the Inhabitants of *Deal* and the Corporation of *Sandwich*, which in great measure originated from the former having grown wealthy by the resort of shipping to the *Downs*, in the wars of the preceding 50 years. They began to feel the inconvenience of resorting to *Sandwich* upon every trifling occasion for justice, which was heightened still more by their own importance. This produced a restlessness and impatience to cavil on every occasion, and they seized the opportunity of the *Mayor of Sandwich's* having too violently pressed for a market, pursuant to the Lords Justices reviving an old statute for the payment of toll, &c. as the ground of petitioning for *an exclusive charter of corporation*, to render them independent of *Sandwich*; which, after much solicitation, a strenuous opposition being made to it by the latter, they at last obtained, in the year 1699, anno 11 William III, on the 13th of October, in which year the charter is dated (h).

By this charter, it was made *a free town and borough of itself*, and *a body corporate and politic*; and now by it consists of a *Mayor*, 12 *Jurats*, and *a Commonalty of 24 Common Council*, or *Freemen*, together with a *Recorder and Town-clerk*, two *Sergeants-at-mace*, bearing *silver maces*, a *Clerk of the market*, and other inferior officers. The *Mayor*, who is *Coroner* by virtue of his office, is *elected annually on the first Tuesday in August*. Those of the *Jurats*, who are *Justices* within

(f) Boys's Coll. for Sandwich, p. 824. Jeake's Charters, p. 25, 120, 122, 126.

(g) Before the *Mayor and Jurats of Sandwich*, in the church of *Deal*, the *Commonalty of Deal* nominated two persons, out of whom the *Mayor* appointed one to be *Deputy of Deal* for the ensuing year, and the other to act in his absence. Boys's Coll. p. 675.

(h) Mr. Boys says, there is nothing however in the charter of *Deal*, which abrogates the prescriptive rights of the *Magistrates of Sandwich* respecting the former; and it is, he continues further, the opinion of *Mr. Sergeant Thurbarne and others*, (who might perhaps notwithstanding be too partial to their own town,) that the *Magistrates of Sand-*

this liberty, are so, *exclusive* of the *Justices of the county of Kent*, and hold a court of general sessions of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record. The Corporation has liberty to purchase and possess lands in *mortmain*, of the clear yearly value of 100l. and it has other privileges, mostly the same as other corporations within the liberties of the *Cinque Ports*.

The common seal of this Corporation has on it the *Ports arms*, with this inscription—*Sigill: Maior: jurat: & Cotat: vill: et burg: de Deal in Com Kanc.* The *Mayor's seal* has—*A man of war under sail, with colours displayed in chief, and two castles in base*; the inscription—*Sigill: Maioris de Deal 1699.*

The town of *Deal* stands close to the sea-shore, which is a bold open beach. It is built, like most other sea-faring towns, very unequal and irregular; and consists of three principal streets, parallel with the sea, which no doubt once flowed much farther into the country than at present, the town standing mostly on beach-pebble, with which the surface is covered for some space round it; and when the wind blows a storm towards the shore, the street next the sea, called *Beach-street*, seems frequently threatened with immediate destruction from its violence (i). The town is very populous, consist- of near 3000 souls; the inhabitants being, for the most part, either sea-faring, concerned in the business of the shipping, or the respective offices under Government; and in the time of war, when the fleets of the *Royal Navy* and the *East and West India* fleets lie in the *Downs*, this place is remarkably full of bustle and trade. The wealth of it was much greater a few years ago than at present; the great contraband commerce, formerly carried on here, having been in a great measure annihilated by the restraining acts lately passed, though there is still some traffic carried on in this way.

Besides the private yards here for the building of vessels and boats, there is a *King's Naval Officer*, with storehouses and quantity of stores, for the supply of the Navy; and here are *Agents for the East India Company and Dutch*

wich have a concurrent jurisdiction with those of *Deal*, in all juridical matters whatsoever.

The inhabitants of *Deal* serve on juries at *Sandwich* now, the same as before the charter was granted. See this charter of *Deal*, printed at large in *Boys's Coll. for Sandwich*, p. 615.

(i) The *Beach street* and *Middle street* of *Deal*, are built wholly on the sea beach. The *Lower street* abuts to the rising grounds, over which the sea seems never to have flowed, as the earth on which it stands consists of a fine deep rich loam over a strong brick earth; beyond this, towards *Upper Deal*, the stratum of loam is thinner, and lies upon chalk.

Admiralty,

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Admiralty constantly resident. Here is an office of the Customs, under a Collector, Comptroller, Surveyor, and other inferior officers; an hospital established for the use of the navy and army; and here are in waiting constantly a number of skilful *Pilots*, usually called *Deal Pilots*, belonging to that corporation of them mentioned above, under *Dover (k)*, who are appointed for the safe direction and guidance of ships into port, and up the rivers *Thames* and *Medway*.

There is a *Market* held in *Deal* on a *Tuesday* and *Saturday*, weekly, by the above-mentioned charter; but vegetables are very scarce here, being mostly brought from *Sandwich*; and a *fair* likewise twice in each year, now by the alteration of the style on the 5th and 6th of *April*, and on the 11th and 12th of *October*, for cattle, goods, and merchandizes, with a *court of Piepowder* during these markets and fairs.

The air of *Deal* is exceeding healthy, on which account numbers resort to it in summer, as well for pleasure as for the benefit of bathing, for which purpose there have been of late made proper accommodations; and an act having passed, anno 31 Geo. III, for paving, lighting, and otherwise improving this town, it will pro-

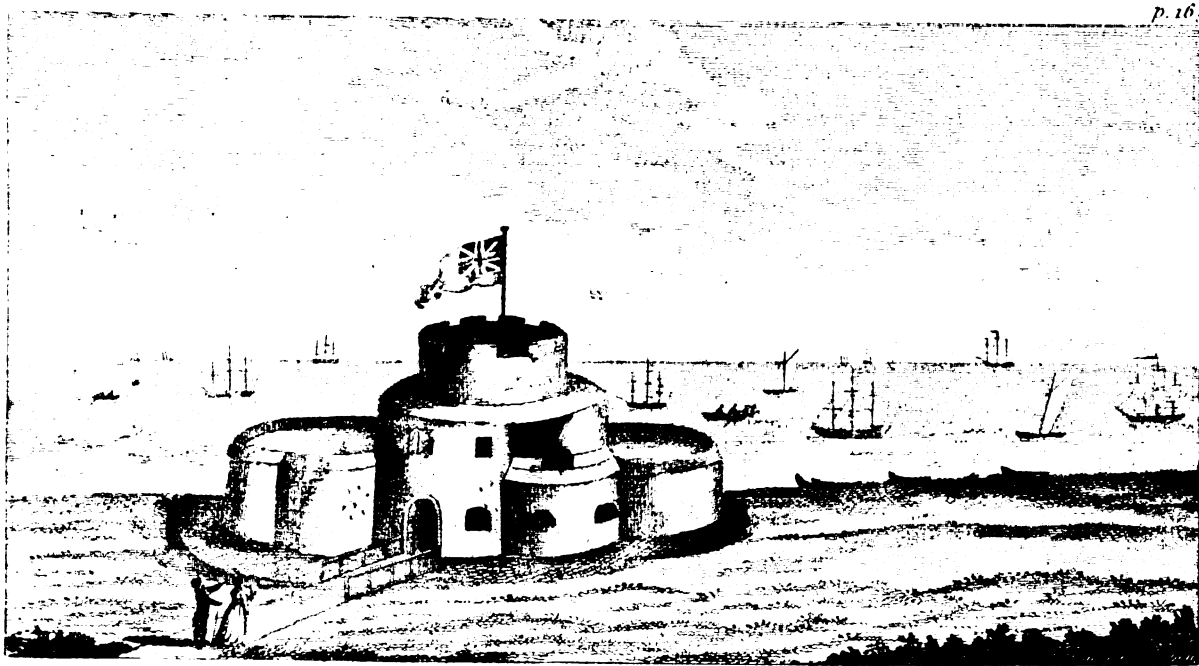
bably soon equal at least those towns in this neighbourhood, which have had the benefit of the like acts.

In the year 1494, *Perkin Warbeck* and his followers landed here, to lay claim to the Crown against K. Henry VII; but they were beaten back by the trained bands of *Sandwich (l)*.

K. Henry VIII, in the year 1539, built for the defence of this coast, three several castles, not far from each other, viz. at *Walmer*, *Deal*, and *Sandown*; each having four round lunettes of very thick stone-arched work, with many large port-holes. In the middle is a great round tower, with a cistern on the top of it, and underneath an arched cavern, bomb-proof; the whole is encompassed by a fosse, over which is a drawbridge (m).

These, together with others built in this county and in *Suffex*, with the Captains of them, were put under the government of the *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports*, by the act of 32 Henry VIII, cap. 48.

There are handsome apartments fitted up for the residence of a family in *Deal Castle*, which stands almost close to the south end of the town (n).



A View of Deal Castle in the County of Kent.

(k) See an account of this corporation of *Pilots*, above, p. 93. These *Pilots*, like those of *Dover*, are divided into two classes, called the *Upper and Lower Book*; the former consisting of 24, and the latter of 25 *Pilots*.

(l) *Boys's Coll.* for *Sandwich*, p. 680.

(m) Before these three castles were built, there were between *Deal* and *Walmer Castle*, two eminences of earth, called the *Great and Little Bulwark*; and another, between the north end of *Deal* and *Sandown Castle*, (all which are now remaining;) and there was probably one about the middle of the town, and others on the spots where the castles were erected. They had embrasures for guns, and

together formed a defensive line of batteries along that part of the coast, where there was deep water, and where ships of war could approach the shore to cover the disembarking of an enemy's army. Soon after the building of the above castles, the *Lady Anne Cleve* landed here, on her intended marriage with K. Henry VIII.

(n) To the new building of these castles, *Leland* alludes in his often-quoted verses, in his *Cynsa Cantio*:

Jaſtat Dela novas celebris arces
Notus Cæſareis Locus Trophæis.
*Renowned Deal, her new-built caſtles boaſts;
A place well known to Cæſar's armed hoſts.*

The TOWN and PARISH of DEAL.

CAPTAINS OF DEAL CASTLE.

Thomas Wingfield, esq; was appointed *Captain of Deal Castle* by K. Henry VIII, and in his room

Thomas Boys, esq; was appointed, anno 4 Edward VI, to whom the King granted the office of Keeper or Captain of his Castle of *Deal* in the *Downs*, with all fees, wages, profits, and emoluments whatsoever, with all and singular its appurtenances (o), to hold for his natural life.

Erasmus Finch, esq; was Captain of this Castle, and died in 1611.

John Norris, esq.

Francis Osborne, Marquis of Carmarthen, in 1777.

The Right Honourable *George Augustus Lord North* was appointed Captain of this Castle, since *Earl of Guilford*, and he is the present Captain of it; and *George Leith, jun.* is Lieutenant under him.

Sandowne Castle, which stands about half a mile from the opposite, or north end of the town, has lately been made barely habitable.

CAPTAINS OF SANDOWNE CASTLE.

In the 2d year of K. Charles I, anno 1626, *sir Thomas Love, knt.* had a grant under the privy seal of the office of *Custos* or Keeper of *Sandowne Castle*, for life (p); and next year

John Pennington had a like grant of it for his life (q).

Brute Buck, in the 11th year of that reign, had a like grant of it (r).

John Hardres, esq; in the reign of K. Geo. I. *William Ker, Marquis of Lothian*, in 1779.

The present Captain of this Castle is *J. Robinson, esq;* and *John Bray, jun.* is Lieutenant under him.

(o) *Viz.* with the fee or wages of 2s. a day for himself, and 8d. a day for his deputy, and of 6d. a day for one man under him; and the King granted to him the liberty of having, nominating, and appointing under him, from time to time, two gate keepers, called porters, and eight soldiers, and 16 gunners, with the power of amoving and expelling them for any neglect or misdemeanor, and of appointing others in their stead; and the fees and wages also of 8d. a day for one of the said porters, and 6d. a day for the other of the said porters, and of 6d. a day for each soldier and gunner. Dated 20th February, anno 4 Edw. VI. Inrolm. Augtn. off.

(p) Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii, p. 868. (q) Ibid. p. 990.

(r) Ibid. vol. xix, p. 764. The establishment and pay of the garrison of this castle in 1682, was, a captain 20l. a year and 20d. a day, a lieutenant 12l. *per annum*, upper and under porters, and eight gunners; amounting in all to the gross sum of 156l. 17s. 4d. *per annum*.

(s) See Dering's History of Nottingham.

Colonel John Hutchinson, Member for Nottingham in the long Parliament, and continuing in it till the restoration of K. Charles II, and Governor of Nottingham Castle, died in Sandowne Castle, after 11 months imprisonment, without any accusation brought forward against him, on Sept. 11, 1663 (s).

The town of Deal became so populous in Q. Anne's reign, that the inhabitants petitioned to have a chapel of ease for divine service, for which an act of Parliament was obtained in the 9th year of that reign; and being built, it was dedicated to *St. George the Martyr*, and consecrated, together with the cemetery adjoining, by *Archbishop Wake*, in June 1716, who gave 100l. towards it, and several contributions were added by the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry towards it.

By the act, the chapel-wardens were enabled to raise 100l. *per annum*, by a duty, on *Waterborne coals*, brought into this town, for the maintenance of a *Chaplain*, to be nominated by the *Archbishop*, who was patron of the mother church (t).

DEAL CHAPEL.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	CHAPLAINS or CURATES.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	(u) <i>William Squire</i> , A. M. the first Curate, resigned March 1718.
	(v) <i>Nicholas Carter</i> , S. T. P. March 26, 1718, obiit Oct. 23, 1774.
	<i>Tho. England</i> , A. M. 1774; refig. 1783.
	(w) <i>Lockhart Leith</i> , April 5, 1783, refig. 1785.
	<i>Philip Brandon</i> , A. M. July 5, 1786. Present Chaplain.

(t) The whole expence, from the beginning of the building of this chapel, was 2554l. and upwards. The duty on all coals, brought into the town and port of Deal, was 2s. *per* chaldron, which duty ceased in 1727; the annual average of coals brought in is about 3000 chaldrons. By this act the *Minister* is to reside at least 10 months in the year.

The land for the chapel and chapel-yard, containing two acres, was purchased by the *Mayer, &c.* in 1707, of *Mr. Peter Bridger*, of London, gent. and is situated close by the *Lower street* of Deal.

(u) He resigned this chapelry for the vicarage of *Reculver*.

(v) He was Rector of *Ham*, and Vicar of *Tilmanstone*, which latter he resigned in 1755, for the rectory of *Woodchurch*. He was father of the learned and justly celebrated *Mrs. Elizabeth Carter*, now of Deal.

(w) He resigned this chapel on being presented to the Rectory of *South Okington* in *Essex*.

There

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There is in this town a *handsome meeting-house*, between which and the street, is a piece of ground on each side of the walk up to the house, which is used as a burial-place, having many grave and head-stones erected in it (x).

There was a licence granted, anno 4 James II, to *Edward Burdett*, for the building of a *conduit-head* in *New Deal* (y).

In the 12th and 13th years of K. William III, an act passed for furnishing the *town of Deal* with water, for which purpose there is a building for raising fresh water, to be supplied from the *north* stream, erected at a small distance from the *north* end of the town.

In the year 1786, anno 26 George III, an act passed to establish a *court of request* here, for the recovery of *small debts* in this town, and the several adjacent parishes mentioned therein.

About a mile westward from the *town of Deal*, is the *village of*

U P P E R D E A L,

the antient village of this parish, and the only one within it, as appears by *Leland*, in K. Hen. VIII.'s time. In it is situated the church, and close to it the *parsonage-house*, and on the other side of it a good house, now belonging to *William Hougham*, of *Canterbury*, *esq.* The country round the village is fine, open, and uninclosed, and being high ground, has a beautiful view of the adjacent country, and the *Downs*.

There was an *earthquake* in *England*, in the year 1692, which was much more violent towards the sea than further from it; there were, indeed, no houses thrown down by it, nor persons killed; it reached more particularly *Sandwich*, *Deal*, *Dover*, *Sbeerness*, and *Portsmouth*, and the maritime parts of *Holland*, *Flanders*, and *Nor-*

(x) *Valentine Bowles*, of *Deal*, by his will, proved in 1711, after reciting, that whereas there was a house or building, which was used by him, given and dedicated for a meeting-house, where *Christian* people assembled, to wait upon and worship the *most high God*, for which he gave and assigned it for ever, and for which there was a particular lease from the *Bishop of Canterbury*, and was in the friends chest there. His will was, that the said lease should be renewed in the names of his *Christian* brethren, so to remain in their free, quiet, and peaceable possession for ever.

(y) *Prima pars orig.* rot. 65.

(z) *Philosoph. Transf.* No. 497.

(a) An account of this *water-spout* was sent up to the *Royal Society*, in a letter from the *Rev. Patrick Gordon*, F. R. S. as follows:

Last Saturday in the forenoon, between the hours of 10 and 11, I observed a remarkable *water-spout* in the *Downs*. It bore *north* by *east* off our ships about two leagues distant by estimation; the wind at *east-north east*, a top-sail gale, and very cold. The horizon was entirely open and serene, except the *northern* parts of it, from *north-north-west* to *north-east* by *east*, or thereabouts. The highest part of the

mandy; the walls of *Deal Castle*, which are of an extraordinary thickness, shook so much, that the persons living in it expected that it would have fallen on their heads (z).

A *water-spout* was observed in the *Downs* here in March, in the year 1701, which in our *northern* climate at that time of year, and during weather both cold and windy, was thought very unusual (a).

T H E D O W N S.

THE channel of the sea, adjoining to this shore, is called the *Downs*. It is noted for being a safe and commodious road for the greatest fleets of ships, and of the largest size. It is about eight miles in length and about six wide, and is not unfrequently so filled with men of war, and with merchant-ships of our own as well as of other nations, which rendezvous here, both on their arrival and going out again, that it appears at times almost entirely covered with them.

Though the *Downs* are esteemed a safe road for shipping, yet at a high wind from the *westward* of the *south*, it is far otherwise, that wind blowing direct on the *Goodwin Sands*; a particular instance of which, the most fatal that ever happened to the *Royal Navy of Britain*, occurred in the year 1702, in which, on Nov. 26, a most dreadful and tremendous storm began about 11 o'clock in the evening, and continued with the wind at *west-south-west* till seven next morning, during which thirteen men of war were lost, of which, the *Restoration* and *Stirling Castle*, third rates; the *Mary*, a fourth rate, and the *Mortar-Bomb* were lost on the *Goodwin Sands*, with the greatest part of their crews; 70 men only being saved from the *Stirling Castle*, and one from the

cloud appeared to make an angle of 45 degrees of elevation. About one half of the cloud (*viz.* the upper,) was very white, and the other extremely black. The spout itself, (which hung from the lower part of the whitish cloud,) hovered up and down for about 20 minutes of the time; that part of the sea exactly under the spout did sparkle up water to a considerable height; the sparkling run along to the leeward, (the cone of the spout moving that way, and making, as it seemed, a discharge, though not visible to us in its fall,) and continued running along for six ship's lengths. Afterwards the body of the spout quickly contracted itself, and then disappeared. About two hours afterwards, the heavens were entirely overcast, and during that afternoon there fell abundance of hail, and both wind and cold increased. I have seen several *water-spouts* in the *Mediterranean* sea some years ago, and those usually during the time of a stark calm and hot summer weather; but to see one in our *northern* clime at this time of the year, and during weather both cold and windy, is, I presume, a little unusual, &c.—Dated from the *Downs*, March 24, 1701. *Philosoph. Transf.* No. 268.

Mary,

The TOWN and PARISH of DEAL.

Mary, in which latter *Rear-Admiral Basil Beaumont* himself perished.

In 1699, Sept. 9, the *Carlisle*, a fourth rate, one of *sir George Rooke's* Squadron, blew up in the *Downs*, and 130 men perished.

Prince Charles, afterwards K. Charles II, came into the *Downs*, in August 1648, with a considerable fleet, and whilst he lay there, he attacked, on the 15th of that month, the town of *Deal*, and the forces under *Colonel Rich*, entrenched there for its defence; but his force was soon put into disorder and entirely routed, with considerable loss.

On the opposite side of this channel, in a parallel line with *Deal*, are

THE GOODWIN SANDS;

concerning the origin of which, there are various opinions among the learned, some affirming them to have been an *island*, called *Lomea*, once the estate of *Earl Goodwin*, whence they took their name, and to have been destroyed by the sea in 1097; whilst others, with a greater probability of truth, suppose it to have been occasioned by that inundation of the sea, about the time of K. William Rufus or Henry I, which was so great and violent, as to drown a great part of *Flanders* and the *Low Countries*, before which, this shelf or sand was only a kind of shallow, lying between the *English* and *Flemish* coasts, and was so far covered with water, as never to lie dry, but had so high a sea running over it, as never to endanger the sailing over it, the same as in the channel elsewhere; but so much of the water between the two shores having flowed beyond its ordinary bounds, and gained so much more room over those parts, the sea usually losing in one place what it gains in another, this shelf or sand, for want of that sufficiency of water which before entirely covered it, became so near the surface of it, as when it was low, to appear part of it dry, and to admit of people's landing on it. As to the name of this sand, no one seems to know whence it arose, though some, who contend for its existence in *Earl Goodwin's* time, suppose it origi-

(b) This is the *general opinion*, even of *seamen*, relating to these sands; but *Mr. Boys*, of *Sandwich*, is firmly of a contrary opinion, *viz.* that they are of the same nature, hardness, and appearance, with the sandy shore in *Sandwich Bay*; and that by motion you can work your feet into it up to the ankles only, and with iron borers it can be penetrated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet only. The idea of its swallowing up vessels, *he says*, is false. Every thing that strikes upon it breaks to pieces at once, or the bottoms of the vessels, by agitation, sink into the sand, and the upper parts are presently broken away by the waves, generally to a level with the surface of the sand.

(c) See *Somner's Roman Ports*, p. 20, *et seq.* *Lewis's Thanet*, p. 168. Notwithstanding this, several ships, which

nated from some part of his ships having been wrecked on them, or at least first discovered by some of them. However that be, it serves to distinguish it from the many other sands hereabouts. As to the *Goodwin Sand*, it is much the largest of them all, and is divided into two parts, though the channel or *swatch* between them is not navigable, except by small boats. The length of both of them, from the *south* sand-head over against *Walmer Castle*, to the *north* sand-head over against the *North Foreland*, is near 10 miles, and the breadth nearly two. This sand consists of a more soft, fluid, porous, spongy, and yet withall tenacious matter, than the neighbouring sands, and consequently is of a more voracious and ingurgitating property; so that should a ship of the largest size strike on it, in a few days it would be so wholly swallowed up by these quicksands, that no part of it would be left to be seen (b); and this is what makes the striking on it so much more dreadfully dangerous than on any of the neighbouring ones, which are of a much more hard and solid nature (c).

Misfortunes of this kind happen so frequently, that the wrecks become a valuable prey to the *Deal* boatmen, who keep a constant lookout for them; but though they look upon the wreck as their constant property, yet it must be owned, to their praise, that they hazard the most imminent danger of their own to preserve the lives of the unfortunate shipwrecked crews, who otherwise must inevitably perish. Notwithstanding this terrifying prospect of destruction, foreign vessels, especially the *Dutch*, through parsimony, to save the dues payable to the *Trinity House*, from all ships passing through the *Downs*, frequently make their passage along the channel, on the other side or back of the *Goodwins*, and frequently are lost on them in the attempt.

To prevent as far as possible such continued catastrophes on these sands, the *Corporation of the Trinity House*, a few years ago, formed a design to erect a *light-house* on them, and sent down several experienced engineers to try the

have had the misfortune to run on these sands, have been got off, though this has been but seldom. A singular instance of this was in 1690, when the *Vanguard*, a man of war of 90 guns, having been driven ashore on them, was, by the assiduity and dexterity of the *Deal* men, safely got off without any material damage.

When the water is off, these sands become exceeding hard and firm, inasmuch that many land, and stay hours on them for pleasure in summer; but when the tide begins to cover them, they become soft, and soon float to and fro with the waves, and when they retire settle the same as before. The redness they occasion on the water is plainly discovered from the town of *Deal* and its neighbouring shore.

possibility

The TOWN and PARISH of DEAL.

Possibility of it, but after penetrating with their Boring-augurs to a very great depth, the suction was so great as to prevent any discovery of what it underneath consisted of; but from the easy penetration they were convinced that the same glutinous and spongy materials continued as far as they could reach with their instruments, which was to a very great depth; and as they judged it impracticable, the design was wholly given over.

Notwithstanding the dangers that arise from these *Goodwin Sands*, it is they which constitute the *Downs* to be a road for ships. At low water those sands may be considered as a pier or break-water in all the easterly winds; and even at high-water it is too shallow over them to admit the great seas to pass without being much broken and dispersed, especially in stormy weather. From the situation, therefore, of the *Downs*, with those sands on one side, and the coast of *Kent* on the other, it is only the southerly winds that can annoy them, which are much moderated by the proximity of the coast of *France*, and still more so by the first part of the flood-tide running southward and meeting the seas; it is therefore not till the tide turns to the north, (which is at or about quarter flood,) that the combined force of wind and tide make the great effort to break the ships from their moorings.

A very extraordinary piece of old ordnance was dragged out of the sea in 1775, near the *Goodwin Sands*, by some fishermen, who were sweeping for anchors in the *Gull-stream*, being a part of the road leading into the *Downs*. From some of the ornaments, it may fairly be judged to have been cast probably about the year 1370, which is not long after the very first introduction of these formidable instruments of war into *Europe*. It manifestly belonged to the Crown of *Portugal*, and was most probably lost and sunk about the time that *John, Duke of Lancaster*, asserted a claim to the *Castilian* dominions, yet it might possibly have been preserved till the time of the *Spanish Armada*, and have been sunk when that fleet was destroyed. It is 7 feet 10 inches long, and though of so large a size, was manifestly used as a swivel-gun, and was so contrived, as to be loaded not at the mouth, but (like a screw-barrel pistol,) at the breach, by putting the powder and ball into the chamber, and then closing it up. From the situation, however, of its trunnions and ful-

crum, it must have been extremely difficult to traverse, and the charging it must have been a very tedious operation, full as troublesome as the piece itself is unweildy (d).

BOTANY.

The following scarce plants have been observed in this parish and its neighbourhood:

Artemisia marina, sea mugwort; found between Deal and Dover (e).

Cyperus repens rad. longa unicoq; capite, creeping cyperus, with a long stem and single head; betwixt Deal and Sandwich, on the sea-shore (f).

Fucus spongiosus nodosus, sea ragged staff; betwixt Deal and Sandwich (g).

Typhoides maximum alterum, the greater cats-tail; between Deal and Sandwich (h).

Iberis noEturtii, ladies smock or cuckow flower, on the cliffs beyond Deal Castle (i).

Juncus ad instar spinæ acutus rigidusq; pricking sea-rush; in the mid-way between Sandwich and Deal, in a sandy rabbit-warren (k).

Muscus maritimus ruber tenuissime dissectus, red sea-moss; between Deal and Dover (l).

Fucus Dealensis fistulosus laringæ similis; found about Deal by Mr. Hugh Jones and Mr. James Cunningham (m).

Fucus Dealensis pedicularis rubrifolio; found about Deal by Mr. Dandridge and Mr. John Lufkin (n).

Anonis procumbens maritima nostras foliis birsutis pubescentibus; on the sand-downs by Deal (o).

Lycbnis sylvestris augustifolia caliculis turgidis striatis; a little to the north of Sandown Castle (p).

Rhamnoides frutifera foliis salicis, baccis leviter flavescentibus, fallow thorn or sea buckthorn; on the sandy grounds near Deal and Sandwich (q).

Silene conoidea, narrow-leaved campion; found on the sand-hills near Deal (r).

Salix arenaria, sand willow; on the sand-downs near Deal (s).

Ononis repens, creeping rest barrow; on the same (t).

Linum tenuifolium, narrow-leaved wild flax; near the town of Deal (u).

Hippophæ rhamnoides, sea buckthorn or fallow thorn; near Sandown Castle (v).

Dianthus cariophyllus, clove pink gilliflower; at Deal and Sandown Castles, plentifully (w).

Geranium maritimum, sea-crane's bill; on the sand-downs (x).

(d) See an account of it by Mr. King, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. v, p. 147, where an engraving of it is given.

(e) Merrett's Pinax, p. 11. (f) Ibid. p. 33.

(g) Ibid. p. 40. (h) Ibid. p. 59.

(i) Ibid. p. 66. Raii Synopsis, p. 49.

(k) Merrett's Pinax, p. 67. (l) Ibid. p. 80.

(m) Ibid. p. 39. (n) Ibid. p. 48.

(o) Raii Synopsis, p. 332. (p) Ibid. p. 341.

(q) Ibid. p. 445. (r) Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 63.

(s) Ibid. p. 100. (t) Ibid. p. 6.

(u) Gough's Camden, p. 60.

(v) Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 96. (w) Gough's Camden.

(x) Jacob ib. p. 42.

Hottentia palustris, water violet or gilliflower; in dykes near Deal (w).

Brassica oleracca, sea-cabbage; on the cliffs between Deal and Dover (x).

CHARITIES,

To the Town and Borough of Deal.

Richard Russell, by will in 1568, (which was confirmed by deed in 1675,) gave the third part of a house and land at *Foulmet* in *Sboldon*, to the use of the poor of the parish of *Deal*, formerly *Elias Saffery's*, now vested in *Thomas Bayley*, of *Deal*, mariner, and is of the annual produce of 10 shillings.

Nicholas Jones, of *Deal*, gent. by will, proved in 1623, gave one small tenement, which he purchased of *Thomas* and *Samuel Nicholas*, alias *Manckham*, to the use of the poor of this parish for ever.

Samuel Fasham, esq; by will, in 1729, gave 50l. in money, to be placed out at interest, to be laid out in bread on *New Year's Day* for ever, for the benefit of the poor of this parish; which money is vested in the *Mayor and Jurats of the Corporation of Deal*.—N. B. The annual produce is not now paid, nor can it be discovered when it ceased to be paid.

Mrs. Johanna Fasham, by will, in 1730, gave the sum of 20l. to be placed out at interest, to be laid out in bread, to be distributed among the poor of this parish, upon *Candlemas Day* for ever; which money was vested in trustees (y).—N. B. This produce has not been paid or laid out in bread, since the death of *Betbell Dawes*, esq; in whom the original trust was vested.

Mr. John Hockley, surgeon, by will, in 1735, gave to certain trustees the annual sum of 2l. 10s. of which sum, 30s. to be distributed on *Good Friday* for ever, either in bread or money, among 20 poor widows, who do not receive alms of this parish, and 20s. to be paid to the Chaplain or Curate of *Deal Chapel*, for preaching a sermon, and administering the sacrament

(w) *Jacob's Plantæ Fav.* p. 47. (x) *Ibid.* p. 15.

(y) This trust is supposed to have devolved on *Thomas Dawes*, of *Hearnbill*, esq; being the sole executor of *Betbell Dawes*, esq; deceased.

(z) This benefaction was indeed given by *Mrs. Powel*; but her will was so written and spelt, and by an omission of several words, so dark and unintelligible, that it was a perplexed business to come at its meaning. But her executor, *Mr. Hockley*, very honestly fulfilled the intent of it in his life-time, and confirmed it at his death by his will, and has run away with the whole praise of it.

(a) He died a great many years since, at *Surat*, in the *East Indies*.

(b) In this church there is a monumental brass-plate against the wall for *Thomas Boys*, of *Fredville* in *Nonington*, esq; who attended *K. Henry VIII.* at the siege of *Bologne*, and died in 1560.

on that day, and in default thereof, the whole to be distributed among such 20 poor widows; the said sum to be paid out of a piece of marsh-land, now vested in *Mr. Richard Baker*, called *Flower Marsh*, in this parish (z).

The *Rev. John James*, Rector of *Deal*, by deed, March 1775, gave the sum of 92l. 4s. 6d. stock in *Old South-Sea Annuities*, the interest whereof, after deducting the necessary charges, to be distributed annually on Nov. 17, at the rate of 2s. 6d. each, among such poor inhabitants of this parish, not receiving alms, as the Rector for the time being shall think proper; which stock is vested in the Rector of *Deal* for the time being, and is of the annual produce of 2l. 12s. 8d.

Betbel Dawes, esq; by will, in 1775, gave the sum of 80l. stock in the 3 per cent. *Old South-Sea Annuities*, the clear yearly dividends of which to be applied to buy bread, to be given by the *Mayor and Jurats of Deal*, to the poor of the town of *Deal* every *Easter Monday* yearly, in such proportions as they should think proper; which stock is now of the annual produce of 2l. 8s.

Stephen Colt, of *Surat*, in the *East Indies* (a), by will, gave the sum of 50l. towards purchasing a house for the use of the Corporation and of the poor of this parish. Part of the house purchased by his benefaction, is now made use of as the *Court-ball*, and the Mayor for the time being always paid a rent for it, which used to be applied to the use of the poor; but this has been dropped for many years.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THIS parish is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is exempt from the *Archdeacon*, is dedicated to *St. Leonard*. It is a handsome large building, having a tower steeple at the west end, with a small wooden cupola or turret at the top (b).

In the middle space of this church is a tomb, called the *Coppin tomb*, erected by that family, who lie buried underneath it. They were originally of *Canterbury*, of which city *William Coppin* was *Alderman*, and died there in 1633, leaving two sons, *William* and *Joshua*, to the latter of whom he devised his manor of *Deal* Prebend. He afterwards resided at *Deal*, where his descendant of the same name died in 1721, and was buried under this tomb, devising his mansion here among his nieces, *Anne Tymewell*, *Mary Gregory*, *Elizabeth Belke*, and *Sarah Brakenbury*.

Thomas Baker, alias *Barbor*, of *Deal*, by will, proved in 1508, desired to be buried in the parish church of *Deal*, by the image of *St. John*, and devised to the reparation of the steeple of *Deal* 20 marks in lede works thereupon; to the church-yard walls 33s. and 4d.; to *Agnes* his daughter 20l. and if she died before marriage, the money to be bestowed upon the said steeple; and as to the disposition of all his lands,

The TOWN and PARISH of DEAL.

The advowson of this church was antiently *appurtenant to the prebend* in this parish, which was part of the possessions of the *Priory of St. Martin in Dover* (c), on the *dissolution* of which, in the 27th year of that reign, it came into the hands of the Crown, and was, as I suppose, granted with the scite and other possessions of the *Priory*, afterwards to the *Archbishop of Canterbury* and his successors, in whom *this advowson* has ever since continued, *his Grace the Archbishop* being the *present patron* of it.

This church is a *rectory*, and is valued in the King's books at 19l. 10s. and the yearly tenths at 11. 19s. (d) In 1578, here were 348 communicants, and it was valued at 120l. In 1640, here were 500 communicants, and it was valued at only 100l.

The Rector is entitled to about a *third part* only of the great tythes of this parish. The *other two thirds* belonging to the *two portions of tythes*, belong to the *Archbp and Earl Cowper*, as above-mentioned (e).

That part of the great tythes, belonging to the *Archbishop*, was for many years *demised on a beneficial lease*, from time to time, to the Rector of this parish; but in the time of *Henry Gerard*, Rector, in Q. Anne's reign, the lease was *suffered to run out*, and was never renewed.

CHURCH OF DEAL.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
<i>Prior & Canons of St. Martin's, in Dover.</i>	(f) <i>William de Dele</i> , anno 24 Edward I. (g) <i>John Monyn</i> , in 1366.

Lands, tenements, rents, and services in Deal and Great Mongebam, he ordered that his *feoffees* should enfeoffe the *Churchwardens of Deal*, with four other parishioners of the same in four acres of land and an half in the same parish, beside *Kenelm's Sole* in the *Chamberer's fee*, to hold to them and their successors for ever, for certain masses and other religious services in the said church.

(c) Leland says, in his Itin. vol. vi, p. 6, "the church of Dale Corruptly Called Dele was a *Prebend Longginge* of awntyent tyme to *St. Martynes Colledge in Dover*."

(d) *Prox.* 10s. Bacon's Liber Regis p. 43.

(e) All the lands in *Deal*, except those comprized in the leases of *Deal prebend* and *Chamberlain's fee*, pay tythes to the Rector. The demesnes of the manor of *Deal prebend* in *Deal*, are demised by the *Archbp*, free from all great tythes. *Earl Cowper* is entitled to the great tythes of the manor of *Chamberlain's fee*, within the parish of *Deal*, being an estate *in fee*; but the tenants in the town of *Deal* pay no tythes to *Earl Cowper*.

(f) Prynne, p. 683.

(g) He is mentioned in a deed of land in *Sholdon*, conveyed to him that year by *John Colley*, of *Deal*.

(b) He is in the list taken anno 12 Henry VI, of those of this county, who were entitled to bear, as gentlemen, *arma antiqua*, the antient coat-armour of their families. See Harris's Hist. of Kent. p. 441.

The Archbishop.

- (b) *Thomas Morne*, in 1434.
- (i) *Benedict Dedy*, in 1504, obiit 1530.
- (k) *Roger Harman*, in 1544.
- (l) *Hugh Glazier*, in 1553, resigned 1554.
- (m) *Edm. Farley*, obt. 1554.
- (n) *John Croft*, obt. 1561.
- Thomas Elgar*, obt. 1587.
- (o) *Charles Foerberbye*, S. T. B. Sept. 1587, refig.
- (p) *Fbo. Consant*, obt. 1617.
- (q) *John Gray*, S. T. B. inducted Oct. 1617, obiit Sept. 1621.
- (r) *Ezechias King*, in 1638.
- (s) ----- *Sillyard*, ejected in 1662.
- Edmund Ibbut*, S. T. B. inducted Sept. 1662, obiit 1677.
- (t) *Henry Gerard*, A. M. inducted Oct. 1677, obiit 1710.
- William Colnett*, S. T. P. Feb. 19, 1711. resigned 1717.
- Robert Lightfoot*, B. D. Jan. 26, 1717, obiit Novem. 1726.
- (u) *Herbert Randolph*, A. M. Nov. 26, 1726, resigned Feb. 1730.
- (v) *William Geekie*, A. M. Feb. 1730, refig. 1753.

(i) By his will, he desired to be buried in the chancel of this church, before the image of *St. Leonard* there.

(k) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(l) He was *Prebendary of Canterbury*, and had the Queen's letters of presentation to this rectory that year. See Rym. Fœd. vol. xv, p. 330. He died in 1557. Dart's History, p. 201.

(m) He lies buried in the chancel of this church. He was likewise Rector of *Great Mongebam*.

(n) He lies buried in this chancel.

(o) Afterwards *Archdeacon*, and then *Dean of Canterbury*.

(p) He lies buried in this chancel.

(q) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant. (r) Ibid.

(s) He was ejected by the *Bartholomew Act*. Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286.

(t) He was Vicar of *Lid*, which he held with this rectory by dispensation, as was his successor, and a Six Preacher of the cathedral of *Canterbury*.

(u) He resigned this rectory on being presented to that of *Woodchurch*, of which he died Rector in 1755, and was buried in *Canterbury* cathedral.

(v) He at times held the rectories of *Woodchurch*, *Chevening*, and *Southfleet*, which last he held at the time of his death in 1767, being then likewise *Archdeacon of Gloucester* and *Prebendary of Canterbury*, in which cathedral he lies buried.

John

WALMER.

- (w) John Herring, A. M. 1753, refig. 1755.
 John James, A. M. 1755, obiit Nov. 26, 1775.
 (x) John Backhouse, S. T. P. Jan. 1776, obiit Sept. 28, 1788.
 Edward Beckingham Benson, A. M. 1788, obiit July 10, 1795.
 J. H. Backhouse, 1795. Present Rector.

W A L M E R

LIES adjoining to Deal southward, being probably so called *quasi vallum maris*, that is, *the wall*, or *fortification made against the sea*. It was once part of the *hundred of Cornilo*, but was very early made a branch of the *Cinque Ports*, and was so esteemed in the year 1229, anno 14 Henry III, as a member to the port of Sandwich, and was expressed to have been so in the general charter of the *Cinque Ports* time out of mind; nevertheless, in K. Henry VI.'s time, some disputes arising concerning the assessing it to the subsidy of the county at large, that King, to determine these disputes, and as a mark of his favour, again *annexed and confirmed* it to the *jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports*, by his *letters patent*, in his 16th year; in the liberties of which, and as a member of the port of Sandwich, it has ever since continued.

THE MANOR OF WALMER

was antiently part of the possessions of the emi-

(w) Afterwards Rector of Mongeham.

(x) In January 1776, a dispensation passed for his holding this rectory with that of Ickham, which he held at his death, being then *Archdeacon of Canterbury* and Master of *Eastbridge Hospital*. He was a good benefactor to this rectory, by *new building* the parsonage-house in a very handsome manner. He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

(y) Book of Knights Fees in the Exchequer.

(z) See vol. iii. of this history, p. 323.

(a) Rot. Esch. ejus an. N. 40.

(b) *Sir Thomas Criol*, or *Keriel*, knight of the garter, was Governor of *Gournay*, in *Normandy*, in the 9th year of K. Henry VI, under *John, Duke of Bedford*, then regent—not far from whence he defeated the *Earl of Britaine*, and slew 600 men, and took 200 prisoners. In the 14th year of that reign, the *Duke of Burgundy* having besieged *Croty*, the *Lord Talbot* raised the siege, and *sir Thomas Keriel* having assaulted the rear of the *Duke's* army with great courage, forced him to retreat in great disorder, insomuch that he left his cannon and carriages behind him. In the 27th year of the same reign, he was sent over into *France* with 1500 men, as a fresh supply, in hopes of retrieving the sinking fortune of the *English* in that country, where he recovered many places of strength, but being overpowered with numbers in an encounter at *Formigney*, by the *Earl of Clermont*

LIBERTY OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

ment family of *Auberville*, who held it as one knight's fee of *Hamo de Crevequer*, as of the manor of *Folkestone* (y). *Sir William de Auberville*, of *Westenbanger*, held this manor in K. Rich. I.'s reign, being the founder of the adjoining abbey of *West Langdon*, and a great benefactor to the *Priory of Christ Church*, in *Canterbury* (z). His grandson of the same name, (son of *Hugh*), left an only daughter and heir *Joane*, who marrying *Nicholas de Criol*, brought him this estate as part of her inheritance, and his descendant *sir John de Cryel*, *knt.* in the 20th year of K. Edw. III, paid aid for it as one knight's fee, which *Nicholas de Criol* before held in *Walmer* of the honour of *Folkestone*. His son *sir Nicholas de Cryell*, or *Keriel*, died seized of it in the 2d year of K. Richard II (a), and from him this manor devolved at length by succession to *sir Thomas Keriel*, *knt.* for so their name was at that time in general spelt, who was slain at the second battle of *St. Alban's*, in the 38th year of K. Henry VI, in asserting the cause of the House of *York* (b). On his death, without male issue, his two daughters became his coheirs (c), viz. *Elizabeth*, married to *John Bourcier*, *esq;* and *Alice*, to *John Fogge*, of *Repton*, *esq;* afterwards knighted, whose second wife she was, and on the division of their inheritance, this manor was allotted to the latter, and he by will devised it to his son *sir Thomas Fogge*, *knt.* Sergeant-Porter of *Calais*, both under K. Henry VII. and VIII, who dying without issue male, *Anne*, one of his daughters and coheirs, married first to *William Scott*, *esq;* younger brother of *sir Reinold Scott*, of *Scotts Hall*, *knt.* and secondly to *Henry Isham*, *esq;* entitled her second husband to the possession of it (d); but his son *Edmund Isham* leav-

and the *Constable of France*, after he had given unexampled testimonies of his personal courage in endeavouring to preserve the fortune of the day he was defeated, the enemy purchasing their victory at so dear a rate as almost to undo them; at last he engaged in the contest between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, in which he warmly defended the cause of the former, in the course of which he was slain at the second battle of *St. Alban's*, as above-mentioned; but he was declared in Parliament, anno 1 Edward IV, to have been against law beheaded and murdered. See Philipott, p. 351. Cotton's Records, p. 670.

The *Criols*, or *Keriels*, bore for their arms—*Argent*, two chevrons and a canton, *gules*—in imitation of their superior lords, the *Clares*, *Earls of Gloucester*, who bore—*Or*, three chevrons *gules*. See an account of these sort of bearings of coats of arms, vol. ii. of this history, p. 375.

(c) See vol. iii. of this history, p. 324.

(d) Philipott, p. 351. The other daughter of *sir Thomas Fogge*, viz. *Alice*, married *Edward Scott*, of the *Moat* in the co. of *Suffex*; and secondly, *sir Edward Oxenbridge*, of the co. of *Hants*. *Mr. Petit Fardary* of *Kent*, in his book of the manors of this county, says, this manor came to the heirs of *Fogge*, viz. *R. Oxenbridge* and *G. Pollard*, in right of their wives, daughters of the same *Fogge*.

ing

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ing an only daughter and heir *Mary*, she carried it in marriage to *sir George Perkins*, whose daughter *Mary* married *sir Richard Minshull*, of the co. of *Cbester*, *knt.* afterwards created by *K. Charles I.* in his 18th year, *Baron Minshull*, of *Minshull* in that county (*e*), and they together joined in the sale of it in the 2d year of that reign to *Mr. James Hugessen*, of *Dover*, who died possessed of it in 1637, and in his descendants it continued down to *William Western Hugessen*, of *Provenders*, *esq;* who died seized of it in 1764, without male issue, leaving three daughters his coheirs (*f*); the youngest of whom, *Sorab*, died unmarried, and under age, in 1777; upon which the two remaining daughters and coheirs became entitled to it, of whom *Dorothy* married *Jos. Banks*, of the co. of *Lincoln*, *esq;* since created a baronet and *K. B.* (*g*); and *Mary* married *Edw. Knatchbull*, *esq;* who since his father's death has succeeded to the title of baronet (*b*), and they, about the year 1789, joined in the sale of it to *George Leith*, of *Deal*, *esq;* the present owner of it (*i*).

A Court Baron is held for this manor.

PRESENT STATE OF WALMER.

THE village of *Walmer* is situated on rising ground, about a mile from *Deal* southward, and about half a mile from the sea-shore, at the north-west extremity, or ending of the chalk cliffs, close to which is *Walmer Castle*, built with the neighbouring ones of *Deal* and *Sandown*, all of the like sort, by *K. Henry VIII.* in the year 1539, for the defence of the coast.

CAPTAINS OF WALMER CASTLE.

Thomas Alleyn, *gent.* appointed by *K. Henry VIII.* for life, *obit* anno 4 *Edward VI.*

(*e*) He was descended from that noted soldier *Michael de Minshull*, who, for his great service performed with *K. Richard I.* at the siege of *Acon* in *Palestine*, had the assignment to him for ever of the crescent and star, for the coat-armour of the family. *Philipott*, p. 351. *Richard Lord Minshull* died in 1650, without male issue, and the title became extinct.

(*f*) See vol. ii. of this hist. p. 741.

(*g*) See vol. ii. of this history, p. 741, and additions and corrections at the end of that volume, p. 72.

(*b*) See more of this family, under *Mersham*, vol. iii. of this history.

(*i*) This estate is about 230l. *per annum.* *Mr. Leith* purchased it for about 8000l.

The mansion of the *Criols* is situated not far from the west side of the church-yard. The ruins shew it to have been a large venerable mansion, with towers all built of bolder flints and asbler stone, and as supposed by *Nicholas de Criol*, in *K. Edward I.* or *II.*'s reign. In the church-yard, several stone coffins were discovered a few years ago, supposed to have belonged to some of the family of *Criol*.

(*t*) With all the fees, wages, and emoluments belonging to it, and the further fee or wages of 20d. a day, and 8d. a day for his deputy, and 6d. a day for one man under him;

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William Blaichbinden, *esq;* appointed by *K. Edward VI.* June 12, in his 4th year, for life (*k*).

Edmund Lisle, *esq;* appointed in 1616 for life, and died Oct. 1, 1637 (*l*).

John Mennes, appointed on Nov. 10, 1637, anno 13 *Charles I.* for life (*m*).

Christopher Boys was afterwards Captain.

Hon. Charles James Fox in 1779.

William Scott, *esq;* who is the present Captain, and *William Hammond*, *esq;* his Lieutenant.

Towards the village of *Walmer* is a flat, many feet lower than the high-water mark, which the beach thrown up along the shore has fenced from the sea, and which probably when *Cæsar* landed on this coast, might be all covered with water. Round *Walmer* church, which stands at the south end of the village, on a rise, is a deep single fosse (*n*).

This parish is noted for the salubrity of its air, and the beautiful prospects over the *Downs* and the neighbouring channel, as well as the adjoining country, which is for the most part uninclosed corn-fields. The soil in the low part of it, between *Deal Castle* and *Walmer-street*, is underneath a deep rich loam; to the southward, on the hill, it is open down land. The vallies in it are fertile. There is not any woodland.

The high road from *Deal* to *Dover* passes through the village, which is called *Walmer-street*, and is very neat and prettily built, having several genteel handsome houses in it, which are much resorted to in the summer season, for the benefit of sea-bathing, the healthiness of the air, and the conveniency of its situation in the neighbourhood of *Deal* and *Dover*.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, vol. vii, page 125,

and the power of appointing under him, from time to time, two gate-keepers, called porters, and four soldiers, and 10 gunners, and of amoving and expelling them for any neglect or misdemeanor, and of appointing others in their room; and likewise the fee or wages of 8d. a day for one of the porters, and 6d. a day for the other, and of 6d. a day for each of the soldiers and gunners. Augtn. office Inrolments.

In the year 1558, the Captain of *Walmer Castle* was killed in it by a felon, who was executed for it at *Sandwich*. *Boys's Coll.* for *Sandwich*, p. 688.

(*l*) He lies buried in this church. See below.

(*m*) *Rym. Fœd.* vol. xx, p. 202; at which time the establishment and pay of the garrison of this castle, was a captain, lieutenant, two porters, and six gunners; amounting in the whole to the gross sum of 138l. 12s. 6d. *per annum.*

(*n*) Here *Dr. Packe* supposes *Cæsar* fought his first battle in the sea, and set his men on shore. There are other visible marks of intrenchments at *Hawkebill Close*, near the Castle to the southward, and on the place called *Dane Pitts*, on the old down, not far off from it. See more of *Cæsar's* landing on this coast, and his future movements, under *Deal*, above, p. 162.

gives

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gives the following description of this place, as in his time, viz. K. Henry VIII.'s reign:

“Walmer is about a mile from *Dole* shore and looke as from the farther syde of the mouth of *Dovre* the shore is low to *Walmer* so is the shore all cliffy and hy from *Walmere* to the very point of *Dovar Castell*, and there the shore falleth flat and a litle beyound the Towne of *Dovar* the shore clyvith to *Folketane*. From *Walmer* to *St. Margaretes* ij and 2 miles to *Dovar*.”

There are at present about 70 houses in this parish, and 800 acres of land. There is *no fair*.

CHARITIES.

A PERSON unknown gave to the use of the poor of this parish, part of a house, vested in the churchwardens and overseers, the produce to be laid out in the purchase of coals, for such poor as do not receive alms of the parish, now of the annual value of 11. 3s.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

WALMER is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Mary*, consists of one isle and a chancel; there is no steeple, only one side of the antient tower remains, but there are two small bells in it (o).

The church of *Walmer* was antiently part of the possessions of the family of *Auberville*, or *de Albrincis*, as they were written in *Latin* deeds, of *Westenbanger* in this county; one of whom, *sir William de Auberville, senior*, in K. Rich. I.'s reign, having founded *West Langdon abbey* in this neighbourhood, as has been more fully

(o) The church is about 64 feet long, and 22 wide, on the outside. There are doors on the north and south sides, with circular arches, with zig-zag and nail-headed mouldings; and the western face of the arch, between the body and the chancel is likewise circular, and full of similar ornaments.

On a grave-stone, at the entrance of the chancel, is an inscription to the memory of *Anne*, wife of *Christopher Boys*, Captain of *Walmer Castle*, and daughter of *Thomas Fog, esq*; by whom she had 10 children. She died, aged 49 years, 1680. Arms in two separate shields—*Boys* and *Fog*.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a monument for *William Lisle*, one of the equerries of the body of K. James and K. Charles. Also of *Edmund Lisle* his brother, sewer of the chamber of Q. Elizabeth, K. James, and K. Charles, having been 21 years Captain of *Walmer Castle*, lineally descended from the *Lords de Lisle and Rougemont*, and from *sir John Lisle*, one of the first founders of the honourable order of the garter, and *Robert* his son, who gave unto K. Edw. III, 86 knights fees, and from *Warin Fitz-gerold*, chamberlain to K. John, and *Isabel de Fortibus, Countess of Devon*. *William* died in Sept. 1637. *Edmund* on October 1, following, leaving *Nicholas Lisle* their brother, possessor of

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mentioned above (p), gave this church to it in pure and perpetual alms, as part of the endowment of it, which gift was afterwards confirmed by *Simon de Albrincis* his descendant, and in the 30th year of K. Edw. I, by *Nicholas de Criol (q)*. After which, this church continued with the *Abbey of Langdon*, to which it was appropriated, till the dissolution of it in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when it was, among the rest of the possessions of the abbey, granted in the 29th year of that reign to the *Archbp of Canterbury*, who, though he not long after exchanged the scite of the abbey and other possessions of it with the Crown, yet he retained the advowson and parsonage of this church, among others, by a particular exception in the deed; since which it has continued part of the possessions of the see of *Canterbury*, his Grace the *Archbishop* being both patron and proprietor of the appropriation of this church (r).

In the 8th year of K. Richard II, anno 1384, the church of *Walmer* was valued among the spiritualities of *Langdon Abbey* at 10l. (s)

The church of *Walmer* has been long since esteemed as a perpetual curacy, and continues so at this time.

It is not valued in the King's books.

In 1578, here were communicants 81. There are at present about 350 inhabitants in this parish. In 1640, the stipend to the Curate was 8l. *Archbp Juxon*, in conformity to the King's letters mandatory, augmented the stipend 20l. per ann. by indenture, anno 12 and 13 Charles II, which was again confirmed by others in the 28th year of that reign (t); since which it has been augmented by the Governors of Q. Anne's Bounty. It is now of the yearly certified value of 32l.

their antient inheritance of *Wilburgham Lises*, in *Cambridgeshire*, who married *Mary*, one of the coheirs of *Thomas Colt*, of *Essex, esq*.

Arms at the top—*Lisle*; a fess between 2 chevrons, sable; quartering, 1st, gules, a lion passant regardant argent; 2d, gules, 4 fusils in fess argent; 3d, argent, a bend cotised between 3 boar's heads erased sable. Arms at the bottom of the monument—*Lisle*, with the above quarterings, impaling quarterly, 1st and 4th, a cross engrailed; 2d and 3d, a fess between 3 colts. The colours are destroyed by moisture.

In the register of *Walmer* parish, is entered:—1637. *Mr. Wm Lisle, gent. doctus senex an 73 vixit Celebs studiis incumbens*.—1637. *Mr. Edmd Lisle*, Captain of the Castle.

(p) See above, under *West Langdon*.

(q) Dugd Mon. vol. ii, p. 622, 623.

(r) The parsonage of this church has been from time to time let on a beneficial lease by the several *Archbishops*. In 1643, *sir Matthew Mennes, knt.* was lessee of it, at the yearly reserved rent of 9l. *Mrs. Chambers*, of *Middle Deal*, is the present lessee of this parsonage.

(s) Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 39.

(t) Ducarel's Repertory, p. 115.

RINGWOLD.

CHURCH OF WALMER.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

CURATES.

The Archbishop.

- (u) Christopher Burton, 1560.
- (v) William Osborne, A. M. in 1609.
- (w) Christ. Dowling, A. M. obiit 1616.
- Anthony Broomstone, in 1617.
- William Stanley, in 1647.
- (x) Thomas Paramore, A. M. in 1680.
- John Ramsay, A. M. in 1702.
- (y) Edward Lloyd, A. B. obt. April 11, 1741.
- Edward Goodall.
- (z) Sayer Rudd, M. D. 1752, obiit 1757.
- John Maximilian Delangle, refig. 1771.
- (a) Robert Philips, 1771. Present Curate.

R I N G W O L D,

OR as it is now usually called, *Ringjole*, lies the next parish to *Walmer*, southward; being written in antient records, *Kidlingweald* (b). It has been, as well as the *ville* or hamlet of *Kingsdown*, within the bounds of it, long since esteemed part of the *Cinque Ports*, and a member of the port of *Dover*; but in the reign of K. Henry VI, some disputes arising on account of their being assessed to the subsidy with the county at large, the King, to take away all dispute, again united and confirmed them to the liberty and jurisdiction of the Ports, as members of that of *Dover*, and as such they both continue at this time.

THE MANOR OF RINGWOLD,

in the time of the Conqueror, was in the possession of *Fulbert de Dover*, as part of his barony of *Chilbam*, being held of the manor of *Kingston*, which was parcel of it, by knights service, and he died seised of it in the reign of K. Henry

- (u) And Rector of *Ripple*.
- (v) He was likewise Rector of *Great Mongebam*, and of *East Langdon*.
- (w) And Rector of *Ripple*, as were his two successors in this curacy.
- (x) Also Rector of *East Langdon*, as was his successor.
- (y) And Rector of *Ripple* and *Betshanger*, by dispensation.
- (z) He took his degree at *Leyden*. He was Vicar of *Westwell*.
- (a) And Rector of *Beakborne*.
- (b) It was sometimes written, though corruptly, *Kingswold*.

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I, as did his descendant *Robert de Dover*, before the 6th year of K. John, leaving *Roesa* his daughter and heir, who married first *Richard de Cbilbam*, afterwards called *Richard de Dover*, who died before the 16th year of K. Henry III, and she shortly afterwards married *Richard le Fitzroy*, natural son of K. John, who, though very young, had that year livery of her lands, and lastly she again married *William de Wilton*. She left issue a son, *Richard de Dover*, and two daughters, of whom *Lora* married *William Marmion*, of the co. of *Warwick*, and *Isabel* married *David de Strabolgie*, *Earl of Athol*, and secondly *Alexander Baliol* (c).

By inquisition, taken anno 56 Henry III, she was found to die seised of the manors of *Cbilbam*, *Kingston*, *Rudelingeweald*, and others, all belonging to the barony of *Cbilbam*, to which barony, among other churches, appertained that of *Rudelingeweald*, *Richard de Dover* being her son and next heir, then 21 years of age. He died afterwards without issue, and *John de Asceles*; or *Athol* in *Scotland*, son of *Isabel* his sister, was found to be his heir, though her second husband, *Alexander Baliol*, in her right, took possession of her estates, and this manor, among them, which by the courtesy of *England* he held during his life (d). He died anno 34 Edw. I, in which year *John*, *Earl of Athol*, above mentioned, having been found guilty of treason, this manor, among the rest of his possessions, was confiscated to the Crown, where it staid till K. Edward II, in his 5th year, granted it to *Bartholomew de Badlesmere* (e); who in the 9th year of it obtained the grant for a market weekly, on a Tuesday, at his manor of *Kidlingwold*, and a fair there, on the eve, day, and morrow after the festival of *St. Nicholas*, and free-warren likewise within all his demesne lands within it (f); but in the 15th year of that reign, having joined the discontented barons, and by his behaviour to the Queen at *Leeds Castle*, otherwise angered the King, his lands were all seised, and he himself executed.

Upon which the King granted this manor for life, to *David de Strabolgie*, son of *John*, *Earl of Athol*, above-mentioned, for his eminent services; on whose death, anno 1 Edward III, it

- (c) *Rich. de Dover*, and *Roesa* his wife, were possessed of this manor, as appears *ex bundellis annorum incertorum Henrici Tertii*. Rot. E'ch. Num. 237. Philipott, p. 281. *Rich. de Douvorre tenuit de rege in capite manor de Chyleham, Kyngestone, Rudelinges alias Ruddlingeweld, etc. ratione Baronie de Chyleham*. Inquis. post mort. anno 38, N. 19, nona pars Esc. T. H. III. See more of this family at large under *Chilbam*, vol. iii. of this hist. p. 127.
- (d) See vol. iii. of this history, p. 127.
- (e) Pat. ejus an.
- (f) Rot. Cart. 9 Edw. II, N. 57.

reverted

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reverted again to the Crown, whence it was granted next year to *Giles de Badlesmere*, son of *Bartholomew* above-mentioned, who had then all his father's manors and lands restored to him, the process and judgment having, through the King's favour, been reversed. He died without issue, in the 12th year of that reign, seised of this manor, leaving his four sisters his coheirs (g), and *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, surviving, who became entitled to it for her life; she afterwards married *Hugh de Despencer*, who in her right became possessed of it (h); she survived him likewise, and died anno 33 Edward III, as appears by the inquisition taken after her death, seised of this manor of *Rydelyngwilde*, held of the King in capite, by the service of finding a man armed to the guard of the sea-coast, whenever the same should be necessary, for all service.

Upon her death, this manor, on the further partition of the inheritance of the sisters of *Giles de Badlesmere*, was allotted to *Maud* the eldest sister, wife of *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, who in her right became possessed of it, and died the next year, holding this manor in capite as of the Castle of *Dover*, as did *Thomas*, Earl of *Oxford*, his eldest son, in the 43d year of that reign (i). He left one son *Robert*, who succeeded him as Earl of *Oxford*, and to all his possessions, and afterwards became so great a favourite with K. Richard II, that no accumulation of wealth and honours was thought sufficient to shew the King's great affection for him, insomuch, that besides the grants of lands and great offices of trust, he was, in the 9th year of that reign, in parliament created *Marquis*, and next year *Duke of Ireland*; but this sudden increase of wealth and honours so offended the great and antient nobility, that they caused him in parliament to be banished the realm, and all his possessions, excepting his intailed lands, to be confiscated, which latter only were to remain to his right heirs; leaving no issue, *Alberic*, or *Aubrey de Vere*, his uncle, (younger brother of *Earl Thomas*,) became his heir, and succeeded anno 16 Rich. II, by assent of parliament, to all those lands by fine entailed before the attainder of the

(g) See a full account of the family of *Badlesmere*, vol. ii. of this hist. p. 773. See also *Inquis. post mort. & extent post attainct Barth. de Badlesmere*, anno 5 Edw. II. *Inquis. post mort. Barth. de Badlesmere*, anno 2 Edw. III. Livery of Lands to *Giles de B.* anno 7 Edw. III. *Inquis post mort. Giles de B.* anno 12 Edw. III.

(h) Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 57 to 60.

(i) He succeeded to it on his mother's death, in the 40th year of K. Edward III.

(k) See more of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, under *Badlesmere*, vol. ii. of this history, p. 775. Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 193.

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Duke his nephew, and likewise to the title of *Earl of Oxford*, and in the 21st year of that reign, the judgment given in the 9th of it against his nephew the *Duke of Ireland* in parliament, was in that year then held revoked and annulled (k). During the above period, and most probably on the confiscation of the *Duke of Ireland's* estates, this manor came by grant to *sir Robert Belknap*, *knt.* Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who was attainted and banished into *Ireland*, in the 11th year of the above reign (l).

In the 2d year of K. Henry V, this manor escheated to the Crown, by the death of *Juliana* his wife, who had been left in possession of it by authority of parliament, notwithstanding her husband's attainder and banishment (m); in which year, on the petition of *sir Hamon Belknap*, *knt.* their son, the parliament enabled him in blood and land to his father, notwithstanding the judgment made against him as above (n). He left issue three sons, *John*, *William*, and *Henry*, each of whom successively inherited this manor (o). *Sir Henry Belknap*, *knt.* the youngest, resided at *Beccles*, in *Suffolk*, where he died in the 3d year of K. Henry VII, leaving one son *Edward*, and four daughters; the former of whom became a gallant soldier, and a man of much public action, and was of the Privy Council both to K. Henry VII. and VIII. He resided at *Weston* in the co. of *Warwick*, and in the beginning of the latter reign was knighted; he died in the 12th year of that reign, anno 1520, without issue, on which his four sisters became his coheirs (p), and on the partition of their inheritance, *Anne*, the youngest, entitled her husband, *sir Robert Wotton*, *knt.* to the possession of this manor (q), whose descendant, *sir Edward Wotton*, of *Boughton Malberb*, *knt.* created in the 1st year of K. James I, *Lord Wotton*, *Baron of Marley*, in this county, conveyed the entire fee of it not long after that to *sir Thomas Edolph*, of *St. Radigund's*, *knt.* (r) who, in the 13th year of that reign, had a confirmation of the grant of *free-warren* within his demesne lands of this manor. He died in 1645, leaving issue *Simon Edolph*, *esq;* who died in 1691,

(l) *Sir Robert Belknap* was permitted by parliament, in the 20th year of K. Richard II, to return from banishment, yet his attainder still remained as before. He died anno 2 Henry IV.

(m) Cotton's Records, p. 331. (n) Ibid. p. 340.

(o) *John* died anno 15 Henry VI, and *William*, anno 2 Rich. III. See Dugd. Warw. p. 403.

(p) See more of the *Belknaps*, in vol. i. of this history, p. 135, 140.

(q) See an account of the *Wottons*, vol. ii. of this hist. p. 429.

(r) Clauf. 10 James, p. 10, N. 53. Philipott, p. 281.

leaving.

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leaving a son, *Thomas Edolph, esq;* (s) who the next year alienated this manor to *Francis Nicholson, esq;* and he, in 1702, passed it away to *Edward Holnis, of Bramling Court, gent.* who by his first wife had three daughters (t); *Mary*, married to *John Philips*, a dissenting minister; *Thomasine*, first to *Enoch Kingsford*, and secondly to *John Hugesen*; and *Bridget*, to *Zachary Kingsford*, who, by his will proved in 1703, became entitled to this manor in equal shares; soon after which, *Mary* having forfeited her interest in it, by marrying contrary to her father's will (u), the other two sisters became possessed equally of her share in it. *Zachary Kingsford* died seised of his moiety in 1708, leaving it to his son, *Zachariah Kingsford*, who in 1740, by the death of his mother's sister *Thomasine*, wife of *John Hugesen, esq;* as above-mentioned, who died without issue, became possessed of her moiety likewise, and then enjoyed the entire fee of this manor. He died in 1752, having married *Anna-Sophia*, daughter and coheir of *William Kingsford, of Bosenden, esq;* (v) by whom he had two sons, *William*, who was of *Tunford*, in *Tbanington, esq;* and *Zachariah*; the former of whom became entitled to this manor, which he sold in 1762 (w), together with all his lands whatsoever in this parish, to *Mr. Thomas Peck, of Deal, surgeon*, who died seised of it in 1790, leaving issue two daughters his coheirs, who marrying with two brothers, *James Medburst Poynter*, and *Ambrose Lyon Poynter, esqrs.* they are now become, in right of their wives, the present possessors of this manor.

(s) See more of the *Edolphs*, vol. iii. of this hist. p. 262.

(t) His second wife was *Mary*, daughter of *Robert Edolph, esq;* by *Barbara*, daughter of *sr Thomas Edolph, knt.* by whom he had no issue.

(u) That if she should, after his death, marry with any minister of the Church of England, or any preacher, or teacher of any assembly for religious worship, she should have no benefit by such his will.

(v) *Zachariah Kingsford, esq;* died in 1752, *æt.* 49, and was buried at *Chartham*. His wife *Anna-Sophia* died in 1758, *æt.* 54, and was buried by him. Their eldest son, *William*, died in 1768. She was one of the three daughters and coheirs of *William Kingsford, of Bosenden, esq;* (son of *John Kingsford, of Bosenden, esq;* living in 1690,) by his wife *Elizabeth*, sole daughter and heir of *Mr. John Atwood*, being married in 1690, he had *William*, who died without issue, and three daughters, as above-mentioned. The other two daughters and coheirs were, *Elizabeth*, married to *John Venner*, by whom he had two sons, *John Venner, of Canterbury, gent.* father of *John Venner*, now of *London, barrister-at-law*, (see vol. iii. of this history, p. 596,) and *Kingsford Venner, esq;* of *Bosenden*, and afterwards of *Canurbury*, who died at *Chelsea*, leaving issue several children. The third daughter and coheir was *Catherine*, who married *Anthony Hammond, of St. Alban's, esq;* ancestor of *William Hammond*, now of that place, *esq.*

(w) This estate then consisted of the manor of *Ringwold*, three tenements, and 160 acres of land belonging to it,

LIBERTY OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

A Court Baron is held for it.

PRESENT STATE OF RINGWOLD.

THIS parish is situated on high ground, in a country of uninclosed common fields of corn; the soil is mostly chalky, but much of it is fertile land. The high road from *Deal* to *Dover* goes through the village, in which the church and parsonage-house is situated. The parish is both healthy and pleasant, with beautiful prospects over the *Downs* and neighbouring country. About half a mile eastward from the village of *Ringwold*, within the bounds of this parish, is the ville and hamlet of *Kingsdown*, which adjoins to the sea-shore, and appears to have been, in early times, a place of some account, by its being mentioned by name with *Ringwold*, in the charters of the *Cinque Ports* (x). It is now a small fishing village, where on the side next to *Walmer*, the poor fishermen by a capstan wind up on shore their boats, commonly called *Kingsdown boats*. In the valley between the two downs or hill sides near this, there are the remains of an antient camp (x). There is no fair.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

RINGWOLD is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, is a handsome building, having a tower steeple at the west end, in which hang five bells (y).

The church of *Ringwold* was antiently appen-

and a messuage or farm called *East Bottom*, and 400 acres of land belonging to it, and a messuage, malt-house, and 22 acres of land, all lying within the parish of *Ringwold*.

(x) *Darell says*, this place was formerly called *Roman Codge*, and vulgarly *Romny Cuddy*, which he interprets *Romanorum fortitudo, the fortitude of the Romans*.

(y) In the chancel is a mural monument for *Richard Dauling*, Cl. Patron and Rector of this church, who had two wives, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Mr. John Toke*, of the family of *Godington*, and *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Mr. Richard Tylden, of Milsted*; by the first he left four, and by the last five sons. He died in 1679, *æt.* 63. Arms—On a fess, 3 acorns. Another for *Richard Monins Eaton*, Cl. Patron and Rector of this church, eldest son of *Richard Monins*, Cl. by *Mary* his wife, sister of *John Daulinge, esq;* late patron, buried Feb. 28, 1770. His sisters; *Catherine*, wife of *John Woodward, esq;* Captain in the 70th regiment of foot, buried Jan. 29, 1761; and *Grace*, buried Feb. 18, 1764; and *Maria*, April 1, 1769. *Catherine-Anne*, daughter of *John Woodward, esq;* by *Catherine* his wife, buried Feb. 21, 1764. Arms—Gules, 3 crescents or. Another for *Mrs. Anne Tubb*, wife of *Marchant Tubb, esq;* late of *Jamaica*, died June 26, 1777, *æt.* 55. Arms—Argent, a chevron sable between 3 fishes bauriant gules; impaling or, on a chevron gules between 3, obliterated. (He lies buried in this chancel, but there is no memorial for him.) A memorial for *Mr. William Daulinge*, late citizen of *London*, obiit March 29, 1703, *æt.* 41. *Catherine Woodward* died Jan.

RINGWOLD.

dant to the manor (z), and as such the advowson of it passed through the same several changes of ownership, down to *sir Edward Wotton, Lord Wotton*, who alienated it to *sir William Sidley*, of *Aylesford, knt.* afterwards, anno 9 James I, created a baronet, in whose descendants it continued till it was at length sold in K. Charles II.'s reign to the family of *Dauling*; one of whom, *Richard Dauling*, of *London, gent.* presented to it in 1679; at length by *Mary*, daughter of *John Dauling*, Cl. it passed in marriage to *Richard Monins*, Cl. Prebendary of *Bristol*, Master of the King's School in *Canterbury*, and Rector of *Ringwold*, who died possessed of it in 1750, as did his wife above-mentioned in 1762, on which it came to his eldest surviving son of the same name, viz. *Richard Monins*, Cl. A. M. who afterwards took the name of *Eaton*, and was Rector of this parish. He died unmarried in 1770, and his younger brother, *John Monins*, now of *Canterbury, esq.* succeeded to this advowson, of which he is at this time proprietor (a).

The rectory of *Ringwold* is valued in the King's books at 13l. 12s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 7l. 3d. (b) In 1578, here were 60 communicants. In 1640, 170 communicants,

23, 1761, *et. 29.* In the north isle, an antient grave-stone coffin shaped, on which is a cross patonce on a griece of three steps. A grave-stone for *Barbara*, widow of *Tho. Edolph, esq.* son of *sir Edolph*, of *St. Radigund's Abbey*, in the parish of *Poulton*, by whom he had two sons and six daughters. She died Feb. 4, 1693, in the 77th year of her age. Arms—A lozenge ermine, on a bend 3 cinquefoils, impaling the same arms. Another for *Jane*, late wife of *Thomas Gookin*, of *Herbaldowne, esq.* and daughter of *sir Thomas Edolph, knt.* obiit Dec. 5, 1690. Arms—A chevron ermine between three cocks, impaling ermine, on a bend three cinquefoils. In the nave, a grave-stone for *James Jekin*, of *Oxney*, who had four sons and four daughters, by *Mary* his wife. He died May 17, 1745, *et. 62*; and *James*, his second son, obiit April 20, 1723, *et. 7* days. *Mary*, widow of *James*, died June 22, 1760, *et. 66*. Another for *Capt. Jekin*, of *Oxney*, and *Susannah* his wife, daughter of *John Verrier*, late of *Sandwich, gent.* by whom he had five sons and five daughters. She died Feb. 18, 1715, *et. 68*. He died July 11, 1720, *et. 75*. *Susannah*, the eldest daughter, died June 3, 1681, *et. 13*. *William*, fourth son, died Sept. 24, 1712, *et. 24*. *John*, the second son, obiit May 26, 1718, *et. near 40*. On a brass-plate, an inscription in black letters, for *Elizabeth*, wife of *Robert Gaunt*, who lyved vertuously and dyed in chyldebbed very godly, Sept. 20, 1580. Another brass plate, and in like letter, on a scroll, *Ihu merci Lady help*; and this inscription, *of youre charite pray for the Soullis of Willia Avere, alys and anne his Wyfis wobich Willia deceffid the x day of october the yere of oure lord. one thousand ecccc & v on whose Soullis Ihu have merci amen.* Another brass-plate and inscription in like letters, *of yo^e charite pray for the Sowlle of John Upton yt dyed the yere of ow^e Lord m^o v. xxx.*

At the east end of the chancel, on a red brick, 1692. D.

The steeple is built of flints, with the corners and arches over the windows of red brick, and a date, in figures of iron, 1628.

LIBERTY OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

and it was valued at 76l. It is now of the reputed clear value of 250l.

CHURCH OF RINGWOLD.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
	(c) <i>John Millys</i> , B. D. in 1557.
<i>John Baker, esq.</i>	<i>Theodore Newton</i> , ind. June 16, 1565.
<i>Tho. Wotton, esq.</i>	<i>Henry Cheney</i> , Nov. 7, 1569. <i>John Plomer</i> , May 2, 1578, refig. 1595.
<i>Sir Edward Wotton, knt.</i>	(d) <i>Rob. Brome</i> , A. M. April 16, 1595, obiit 1625.
<i>J. Dering & others, hac vice. (e)</i>	(f) <i>Richard Dauling</i> , Cl. obiit 1679.
<i>Rich. Dauling, of London, gent.</i>	<i>John Dauling</i> , A. M. June 19, 1679, obiit 1727.
<i>Ward Slater, gent.</i>	(g) <i>Richard Monins</i> , A. M. Nov. 4, 1727, refig. 1747.
<i>Rich. Monins, Cl.</i>	(h) <i>Isaac Teale</i> , Dec. 7, 1747, refig. 1748. <i>John Hicks, jun.</i> A. B. Sept. 30, 1748, obiit 1754. (i) <i>John Tucker</i> , A. M. Mar. 14, 1755, refig. 1758.

In the windows of this church was formerly this shield of arms—*Argent, on a chevron azure 3 escallops of the field; on a chief azure, a lion passant argent; impaling Warren; a cross in the 1st and 4th quarter, a mullet in the 2d, and 3d quarter a chaplet, or wreath of flowers.*

In the church-yard, altar monuments to the memories of *John and Mary May; Anne and Mary Nash; Anne Kelsey, Edward Kelsey, and John Nash.*

In the church-yard is a remarkable fine yew-tree, which measures 20 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch round.

(z) Whilst this church was in the possession of the family of *Badlesmere, Bartholomew de Badlesmere* and his son *Giles* assigned it as part of the endowment of the priory, which they intended to erect in the parish of *Badlesmere*; but as that intention never took place, this church continued afterwards in the possession of the owners of the manor of *Ringwold*; but there is a doubt if it remained, after this assignment, as an appendage to the manor. See *Badlesmere*, vol. ii. of this hist. p. 781.

(a) See more of this family above, under *Charlton*.

(b) Viz. 9 acr. terr. gleb. 6s. 8d. Prox. 7s. 6d. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 44.

(c) He was likewise Rector of *Chartham*.

(d) He was buried in the chancel of this church, under the tomb-stone there.

(e) *John Dering*, of *Charing, gent.* and *Thomas Dering*, of *London*, patrons for this turn only, by grant from *sir William Sidley, knt.* and *bart.*

(f) See Reg. Roff. p. 1035.

(g) He was likewise Vicar of *Alkham*, and dying in 1750 was buried there.

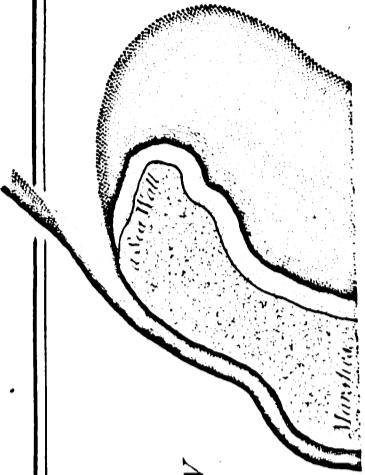
(h) He was, as well as his successor, Rector of *Charlton by Dover*.

(i) In 1755, chosen Second Master of the King's School, in *Canterbury*.

Richard

RINGSLOW

I of THANET



St. Mary of

RINGWOLD.

(k) Richard Monins Eaton, A.M. Feb. 27, 1758, obt. 1770.

John Monins, esq. (l) John Tucker, A.M. Mar. 24, 1770, obiit Dec. 12, 1776.

(k) Also Rector of Charlton near Dover.

(l) The same as was Rector here before. See his several preferments under Thanington, Milton near Canterbury, and Sheldwich.

Mr. Tucker was a most worthy character; his benevolent disposition and goodness of heart, the honesty of which was

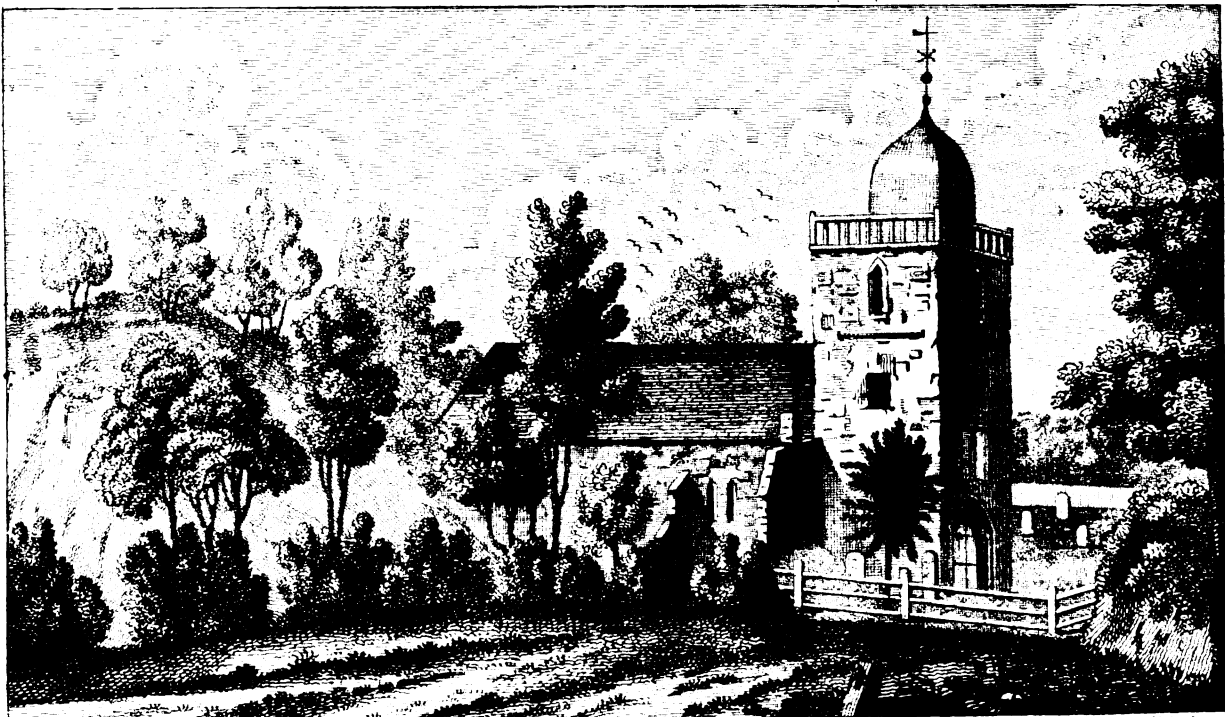
LIBERTY OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

George Gipps, esq. (m) Robert Philips, A. M. bac vice. Feb. 20, 1777, resigned 1784.

George Gipps, A. B. July 1784. Present Rector.

open and undisguised throughout life, gained him the universal love and esteem of every one, and will ever make his loss regretted by his friends, and such indeed were all who knew him.

(m) Afterwards Rector of Bekeborne, and Curate of Walmer.



View of the Mount at Woodnesborough, near Sandwich.

The HUNDRED of EASTRY

LIES the next westward to that of Bewfborough last described. It is written in the record of Domesday, by the different names of Estrei, Estrea, Estre, and Estrye, and is almost throughout it said to lie within the *left* or *latb* of the same name. In the reign of K. Edward II. the King and the Archbishop were lords of this hundred.

In the 20th year of K. Edward III, on the

aid then levied for making the Black Prince a knight, it answered for 13 fees and an half, the tenth, and the 80th part of a knight's fee.

This hundred contains within its bounds the parishes of

- 1, HAM.
- 2, BETSHANGER.
- 3, WALDERSHARE.
- 4, EYTHORNE, in part.

5, BAR-

HAM.

- 5, BARFRISTON, *alias* BARSON.
- 6, TILMANSTONE.
- 7, CHILLENDE.
- 8, KNOLTON.
- 9, EASTRY, *in part*.
- 10, WORTH.
- 11, WOODNESBOROUGH, *in part*. And
- 12, DENTON (n).

And the churches of those parishes, and likewise part of the parishes of Nonington, Wootton, and Staple, the churches of which are in other hundreds.

Two Constables have jurisdiction over this hundred, which is divided into the Upper and Lower Half Hundred of it.

The Upper Half Hundred consists of the parishes of Eastry, Worth, Tilmanstone, Upper Eytborne, (that is so much of the parish as lies in this hundred;) as much of Wootton as lies in this hundred, that is, the borough of Gedding, not including Wootton church, and as much of the borough of Barnsole as lies in Staple.

The Lower Half Hundred consists of the parishes of Woodnesborough, Chillenden, Knolton, Ham, Betsinger, Waldersbare, Barson, Denton, and part of Nonington, not including the church.

This arrangement is according to the nomination and jurisdiction of the Constables. That for the Upper Half Hundred being chosen at Eastry Court. That for the Lower Half Hundred at the Court of Quarter Sessions.

At Eastry Court are likewise chosen Borsholders for Eastry-street borough; the borough of Felderland in Worth, which comprehends Statenborough, and some adjoining lands in Eastry; the borough of Worth-street comprehending the remainder of the parish, excepting the borough of Hackling; the borough of Barnsole in Staple; the borough of Crayborne in Tilmanstone, comprehending the lower street there; Barville, &c. and the borough of Gedding in Wootton; the borough of Southcourt, comprehending the remaining part of Tilmanstone, the Borsholder for which is chosen at the manor of Southcourt; all which are in the Upper Half Hundred of Eastry.

Within the several parishes likewise within this hundred, the following Borsholders are cho-

(n) Denton is described by mistake in the 3d volume of this history, p. 758, as being within the hundred of Kinghamford; but it is really within this hundred of Eastry.

(o) The parishes in the Upper Half Hundred pay as follows to the County rate, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Eastry	-	-	8 2 0
Worth	-	-	2 0 6
Tilmanstone	-	-	2 0 6
Those in the Lower Half Hundred, viz.			
Chillenden	-	-	1 16 10
Woodnesborough	3	-	4 7 10
Waldersbare	-	-	1 16 10

EASTRY HUNDRED.

sen for the districts in them, which belong to other hundreds, viz. one at Adisham Court for the borough of Hardenden, alias Hernden, comprehending Selstone, being the remaining part of Eastry, reputed to be in the hundred of Downhamford; one at the same court for the borough of South Langdon in Eytborne, within the same hundred; and one for the borough of Lower Eytborne at Wingham Court, being reputed to be within that hundred. Notwithstanding these boroughs are in other hundreds, yet the Constable of the Upper Half Hundred of Eastry uses jurisdiction over them, and persons residing in them have been indiscriminately appointed to serve that office (o).

In the survey of Domesday, under the general title of the possessions of the Bishop of Baieux, is the following entry:

In Estrei Hund Wibius ten dimid Jugu qd jacuit in gilda de Dovere & mo defd se cu tra Osbi filii Letard & valet p annu 4 solid.

Which is: In Estrei Hundred, Wibertus holds half a yoke, which lay in the gild of Dovere, and now is taxed with the land of Osbert, the son of Letard, and is worth per annum 4 seillings.

H A M.

THE parish of Ham, in the hundred of Eastry, lies the next to that of Northborne, described above in the hundred of Cornilo, north-westward. It is written in the survey of Domesday, Hama, and in several records, Kings Ham (p).

THE MANOR OF HAM,

At the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, was part of the possessions of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, his half-brother, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it:

In Estrei Hund. Osbn filii Letard ten de epo Hama. p uno solin se defd. Tra e. In dnio. e. 1. car. cu uno villo & 2 bord & 2. servis. T. R. E. valeb. 50 sol. & post 20. sol. modo. 60 sol. Tres teigni tenuer de rege. E.

Which is: In Estrei Hundred. Osbern, son of Letard, holds of the Bishop, Hama. It was taxed

Betsinger	-	-	1 16 10
Ham	-	-	1 16 10
Barfriston	-	-	1 16 10
Eytborne	-	-	3 2 10
And Knolton	-	-	0 18 9

In which Half Hundred is likewise the parish of Denton, which is rated at 1l. 16s. 10d.

(p) There was no Borsholder chosen for this parish or Betsinger, till within these few years, when one was appointed at the Petty Sessions to act for both parishes jointly, which they have continued to do ever since. The Constable for the Lower Half Hundred of Eastry always acted in that capacity before.

HAM.

at one suling. The arable land is In demesne there is 1 carucate, with one villein, and 2 borderers, and 2 servants. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 50 shillings, and afterwards 20 shillings, now 60 shillings. Three thanes held it of K. Edward.

Four years after which, the Bishop of Baieux was disgraced, and this, among the rest of his estates, was confiscated to the Crown; and the King having put the Castle of Dover under a new order of government, assigned this manor, among other lands, to Hugh de Port, for his assistance under John de Pienes, in the defence of that castle. These lands together made up the barony of Port, and were held by barony of Dover Castle, by the service of performing ward there for the defence of it.

In which grant this manor was esteemed as one knight's fee, under which notion it was held of his descendant, John de St. John (q), in K. Henry III.'s reign, by John Fitzbernard; soon after which, it appears to have been separated into moities, one of which was held by Henry de Sandwich, heir of Ralph Fitzbernard, in K. Edw. I.'s reign, in manner as above-mentioned (r), as it was by Ralph de Sandwich afterwards; soon after which it passed into the family of Leyborne, for William, son of sir Roger de Leyborne, appears by the Escheat Rolls to have died seised of it in the 2d year of K. Edward II, leaving Juliana, the daughter of his son Thomas, who died in his life-time, usually styled from the greatness of her possessions, the Infanta of Kent, his next heir. She carried this estate successively in marriage to her three husbands, the last of whom was William de Clinton, created afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, and he in her right was seised of it in the 20th year of K. Edward III, when he, together with Richard Fitzbernard, paid aid at the making the Black Prince a knight, for the whole of this manor, as one knight's fee, which Ralph de Sandwich and Richard, son of John Fitzbernard, before held in Ham of John de St. John.

William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, in the 28th year of that reign died possessed of his moiety of this manor (s), as did his widow Juliana, in the 41st year of it, without issue, and there being no one found who could lay claim to her estate, even by a collateral alliance, this

(q) William, son of Adam de Port, assumed the name of St. John from his mother Mabel, grand-daughter and heir of Roger de St. John, and was ancestor to the Peynings's and Paulets, who both bore the title of Lord St. John. See more of them under Tunstall, vol. ii. of this hist. p. 571.

(r) Book of Knights Fees in the Exchequer.

(s) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(t) Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 14. See Leyborne, vol. ii. of this history, p. 207.

(u) See above.

EASTRY HUNDRED.

estate, among the rest of them, escheated to the Crown (t), where it remained till K. Rich. II, granted it to sir Simon de Burley, knight-banneret, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and knight of the garter, but he being attainted in parliament in the 10th year of that reign, and afterwards beheaded, it became again vested in the Crown, and the King, in his 11th and 22d years, settled it on the Priory of Canons, alias Chiltern Langley, in the co. of Hertford (u), where it remained till the suppression of that house, anno 30 Henry VIII, when it came into the King's hands, and was next year granted, with the site of the priory and other estates and lands belonging to it, to Richard, Bishop Suffragan of Dover, to hold for his life, or until he should be promoted unto some ecclesiastical benefice of 100l. yearly value (v), which happened before the 36th year of that reign, in which this moiety of the manor was granted by the King to sir Thomas Moyle, knt. (w) who alienated it in the 2d year of K. Edward VI, to sir Robert Oxenbridge, knt. (x) who becoming possessed of the other moiety in right of his wife Alice, daughter and coheir of sir Thomas Fogge, knt. enjoyed the whole fee of this manor, which his descendant passed away at the latter end of Q. Elizabeth's reign to Edward Boys, of Betsbanger, esq.

The OTHER MOIETY of this manor, which in the 20th year of K. Edward III. was held by Richard, son of John Fitzbernard, passed from him into the family of Criol, and sir Nicholas de Cryell, or Keriell, died seised of it in the 2d year of K. Richard II, and from him it devolved at length by succession to sir Thomas Keriell, knt. who was slain at the second battle of St. Alban's, in the 38th year of K. Henry VI, in asserting the cause of the House of York; on whose death, without male issue, his two daughters became his coheirs, and on the division of their inheritance, this moiety of the manor was allotted to Alice, married to John Fogge, of Repton, esq; afterwards knighted, and he in her right became possessed of it, and by his will devised it to his son sir Thomas Fogge, knt. Sergeant-Porter of Calais; both under K. Henry VII. and VIII, who dying without issue male, Alice, one of his two daughters and coheirs, upon the division of their inheritance, first carried it to her husband

(v) Inrolm. Augtn. off.

(w) To hold in capite. Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 27. Rolls of Particulars, temp. interregni, rot. 64, N. 183. See Eastwell, vol. iii. of this hist. p. 198.

(x) Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 3. The family of Oxenbridge was seated near Winchelsea in the co. of Sussex; in the church of which, Camden, p. 211, says, there are the effigies on tombs of three Knights Templars lying cross-legged, one of which, he supposes, was for one of the family of Oxenbridge.

HAM.

Edward Scott, of the *Moat* in the co. of *Suffex*, *esq*; and afterwards to her second husband *sir Robert Oxenbridge*, *knt.* (y) who having purchased the other moiety of this manor of *sir Thomas Moyle* became entitled to the entire fee of it, which his descendant passed away as above-mentioned, at the latter end of *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, to *Edward Boys*, of *Beishanger*, *esq*; whose descendant, *Edward Grotius Boys*, dying without issue in 1706, gave it by will to his kinsman, *Thomas Brett*, *L.L.D.* (z) who not long afterwards alienated it to *sir Henry Furnese*, of *Waldersbare*, *bart.* whose son *sir Robert Furnese*, of the same place, *bart.* died possessed of it in 1733, as did his son *sir Henry* two years afterwards, under age and unmarried, upon which this manor, among the rest of his estates, by the limitations of his grandfather's will and his father's settlements, became vested in his three sisters as coheirs of their father in equal shares in coparcenary in tail general, with such remainders over as the same was limited to. After which, by a decree of the Court of Chancery and agreement between the sisters, a writ of partition was executed, anno 9 *George II.*, by which this manor was wholly allotted, among others, to *Anne*, the eldest sister, wife of *John*, *Viscount St. John* (a), which partition was confirmed by an act of parliament passed next year (b).

Their son *Frederick*, *Viscount St. John*, succeeded to it on his father's death, and on the decease of his uncle *Henry*, *Viscount Bolingbroke*, in 1751, to that title likewise, and dying in 1787, his eldest son *George*, *Viscount Bolingbroke*, became possessed of it (c), and in 1790, sold it to *Mr. Thomas Petman*, of *Eastry*, and he is the present owner of it (d).

A Court Baron is held for this manor.

There is a yearly fee-farm rent of 7s. paid for this manor of *Ham*, alias *Kings Ham*, and another like rent of 1s. 6d. for another part of this manor.

(y) See *Walmer* above, p. 172. *Philipott*, p. 178.

(z) *Thomas Brett*, *L.L.D.* was Rector of this parish, being the son of *Thomas Brett*, of *Wye*, *gent.* by *Letitia*, the only surviving sister of *Jeffrey Boys*, of *Beishanger*, *esq*; the father of *Edward Grotius Boys*, *esq*; above-mentioned.

(a) In *Hilary Term*, anno 1736, *Anne St. John* and *John*, *Viscount St. John*, her husband, suffered a recovery of their undivided third part of this inheritance. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 793.

(b) In this act, and schedule annexed to it, this estate is thus described: all that manor of *Ham*, alias *Kings Ham*, with the royalties, quitrents, &c. and all that capital manor-house to the same belonging, with the lands, &c. containing 174 acres in *Ham*, *Beishanger*, *Word* alias *Worth*, *Chillenden*, and *Eastry*; all which were purchased formerly by *sir Henry Furnese*, of *Thomas Brett*, *L.L.D.* and *Letitia Brett*, widow, and was of the yearly tent of 160l. and the quitrents of the manor 11. 6s. per annum, subject to a fee-farm rent of 10s. 2d.

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UPDOWNNE PLACE

is a seat in this parish, situated in the hamlet of *Updownne*, in the north-west extremity of it, adjoining to *Eastry*. This seat, for beauty of situation, for healthiness of country, and extent of prospect, stands almost unrivalled, even in these parts, where pleafantness and beauties of situation are entitled to constant admiration. The prospect from it commands a delightful view over the adjacent country, the *North Foreland*, *Ramsgate*, the *Town of Deal*, the *Downs*, and the adjoining channel.

The estate formerly belonged to *Mr. Richard Thompson*, of *Waldersbare*, who alienated it to *Captain Thomas Fagg*, of *Dover*, who first fitted it up as a gentleman's residence. He died in 1748, and was buried in this church. After whose death it was sold, according to the direction of his will, to *sir George Oxenden*, of *Dean*, *bart.* and he, in 1752, conveyed it to his son *Henry Oxenden*, *esq*; who, as his father had before, resided here occasionally, and made some improvements to it; and afterwards passed it away, in 1761, to *Matthew Collett*, *esq*; who laid out much money in the further beautifying of it, making several plantations round it, and purchasing an adjoining farm, which he added to the grounds of it (e). He died possessed of it in 1777, and was buried in the nave of this church, after which his widow became entitled to it, and resided here, during which time she purchased of *sir Edward Dering*, *bart.* another small farm, part of the *Furnese* estate, adjoining to the former in this hamlet (f); but she alienated the whole of her estate here in 1778 (g) to *John Minet Felton*, *esq*; of *Dover*, banker and merchant, who in 1786 enlarged his property here by the purchase of an estate, called *Updownne farm*, in this hamlet (b); since which he has added considerably to the size and improvements of this seat, and has imparked the lands

(e) See a full account of this family, vol. i. of this hist. p. 83, and vol. iii, p. 354.

(d) This manor claims over some few lands of trifling extent in *Chillenden*. The demesne lands are about 250 acres, of the annual rent of 185l.

(e) This farm consisted of 60 acres; the house of which was in *Eastry* parish, opposite to *Updownne Place*. It formerly belonged to one *Baker*, from whom it came to *Forrest*, of *Sandwich*, who sold it to *Mr. Collett*.

(f) The house of it was in *Eastry* parish; the lands contained only 14 acres, lying in *Eastry*, *Ham*, and *Beishanger*.

(g) For the sum of 2800l.

(b) This farm stands on the north side of the road, leading from *Northborne* to *Eastry*. It was for several generations the property and habitation of the family of *Denne*, from whom it was purchased by *Mr. Henry Wise*, of *Sandwich*, whose daughter *Judith* carried it in marriage to *Capt. John Harvey*, of *Sandwich*; and he in 1786 sold it to *Mr. Felton*. It consists of about 70 acres of land.

round

HAM.

round it, and he is now the possessor of it, and resides here occasionally (i).

PRESENT STATE OF HAM.

THE village of Ham, having the church adjoining to it, contains only four houses. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, the hill sloping towards the north-east. There are about 500 acres of land in this parish; the soil of it is in general fertile, consisting partly of chalk and partly of a rich loamy earth. The grounds, which are mostly arable, are open and uninclosed, at the extremity of which, towards the east, is the high road to Deal. Northward of the village, the ground falls towards Hambridge, over the south stream (k), where the lands are marshes and pasture. About three quarters of a mile southward from the village is the hamlet of Updowne. This parish is about a mile and an half from north to south, and not much more than half a mile in breadth from east to west. There is no fair, nor is there any parochial charities.

BOTANY.

THE following scarce plants have been observed here:

Symbrium sylvestre, water rocket; found in the ponds in this parish.

Nymphæa alba; found among the same (l).

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

HAM is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Canterbury and deanry of Sandwich. The church, which is dedicated to St. George, is but a small mean building (m).

The church of Ham was granted and confirmed by Archbishop Baldwin, about the latter end of K. Henry II.'s reign, on the resignation of Stephen de Leyborne, sometime Parson of it, and

(i) See more of the *Fedors*, under *Eythorne*.

(k) The south stream directs its course from hence south-west as far as Hackling, where turning nearly northward it passes on, a quarter of a mile eastward of Worth Chapel, and so on north-westward to Sandwich, through which town it runs into the river Stour.

(l) Jacob's *Plantæ Fav.* p. 35, 72.

(m) It consists of a nave and chancel, having a small wooden pointed turret at the west end, in which is one bell. In the chancel are several memorials for the Bunces, of this parish. In the nave, a memorial for Thomas Fagg, 49; obiit 1748, æt. 65. Also for Lydia his daughter, obiit 1737, æt. 2 months. She was murdered by her maid, who was hanged for the fact. A memorial for Matthew Collet, esq; of Updowne Place, obiit 1777, æt. 53.

(n) Regist. Priorat. de Ledes, f. 7. Reg. Roff. p. 410. This was confirmed by John, Prior, and the Convent of Christ Church, anno 1278. Ibid. f. 5.

(o) Ibid. f. 7.

(p) At the time of the dissolution of the priory there seems to have been only a pension of 20s. yearly paid by this church to it, which pension was granted by the King, in

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at the petition and presentation of *sir William de Norfolk, knt.* lord of the soil, to the Prior and Convent of Ledes, to hold to them in pure and perpetual alms; and he constituted them canonically Parsons in the said church (n). After which, Archbishop Edmund, in the year 1235, granted to them, in the name of a perpetual benefice, forty shillings yearly from the said church of Hammes (o).

In which state this church continued till the dissolution of the Priory of Leeds, in the 31st year of K. Henry VIII, when it was surrendered into the King's hands, and the advowson of this rectory has ever since continued in the Crown, the King being at this time patron of it (p).

This rectory is valued in the King's books at 5l. 6s. 5½d. and the yearly tenths at 10s. 7¼d (q). In 1588, here were communicants 29, and it was valued at 50l. In 1640, only 20 communicants, and it was of the same value. It is now computed to be of the yearly value of 60l. (r) There is some glebe land, but no parsonage-house.

CHURCH OF HAM.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

	(s) William de Tunstall, refig. 1358.
	Thomas Pawson, March 5, 1596, obiit 1615.
The Queen.	Wm Brigham, A. M. Jan. 16, 1615, and in 1633.
The King.	James Burvill, Cl. Aug. 8, 1661, obiit 1678.
	(t) John Plymley, A. B. June 17, 1678, obiit 1734.
	(u) Nicholas Carter, S. T. P. Oct. 29, 1734, obiit Oct. 23, 1774.

his 33d year, among other premises, to his new-founded Dean and Chapter of Rochester, where it now continues.

(q) Viz. *Penf.* Prior de Ledes 20s.—*In terr. gleb. ad valor.* 16s. *Prox.* 7s. Bacon's *Liber Regis*, p. 43.

(r) Bacon, *ibid.* It seems not improper to remark here, that the value of church livings in the two divisions of East and West Kent are differently estimated by the respective Courts of Quarter Sessions, viz. In East Kent, the Court, in all valuations of church livings, as to parochial and other assessments, never allows the stipend of the Curate as a *reprise* or *out-going*, to be deducted in favour of the incumbent; whereas in West Kent, the Court, on the contrary, always deducts it in his favour, and allows it to him as a *reprise* out of the yearly value of his living.

(s) See Mores's *Hist. of Tunstall*, p. 49.

(t) He was in 1729 supposed to be dead, and the Archdeacon's Court put the rectory under sequestration accordingly; but he was then at Wolverhampton, and enjoyed this rectory some years afterwards.

(u) In 1755, he had a dispensation to hold the rectory of Woodchurch with this of Ham, and was likewise Curate of Deal Chapel.

Wheler

BETSHANGER.

(v) *Wheler Bunce*, A. M.
Nov. 11, 1774. Present
Rector.

BETSHANGER,

WRITTEN in antient records, *Betteshanger* (w), lies the next parish southward from *Ham* (x). The manor of *Northborne* claims paramount over this parish, subordinate to which is

THE MANOR OF GREAT BETSHANGER,

so called to distinguish it from the adjoining one of *Little Betshanger*, in the parish of *Northborne*. This manor was among those lands which William the Conqueror, on his putting *Dover Castle* under a new form of government, assigned to *Hugh de Port*, for his assistance under *John de Fienes* in the defence of it. These lands together made up the barony of *Port*, and were held by barony of the above castle, by the service of performing ward there for that purpose. In which grant this manor was esteemed as one knight's fee, under which notion it was held of his descendants, the *St. Johns* (y), by a family named *De Marinis*, or *Marney*; one of whom, *John de Marinis*, or *Marney*, obtained a charter of free warren for his demesne lands within this manor in the 1st year of K. Edw. III; after which it did not continue long in this name, for *John de Tancre*, or *Tancre*, soon

(v) And Vicar of *St. Clement's*, *Sandwich*, by dispensation.

(w) *Dr. Plot* thinks this name was derived from some battle fought here in antient time, on the hanging of the hill.

(x) There was no *Borsholder* chosen for this parish or *Ham*, till within these few years, when one was appointed at the *Petty Sessions* to act for both parishes jointly, which they have continued to do ever since. The *Constable* for the *Lower Half Hundred of Eastry* always acted in that capacity before.

(y) See more of the *Ports*, and *St. Johns*, in vol. ii. of this history, p. 571.

(z) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(a) Philipott, p. 76, says, their arms were in his time in the windows of *Dane Court* in *Tilmanstone*, viz. *Bendee of 6 pieces azure and ermine*. *Thomas Litchfield* was at the latter end of Q. Elizabeth's reign of *Tilmanstone*, and married *Mary*, daughter of *sir Lewis Clifford*, *knt.* by *Bennet*, daughter of *John Guldeford*.

(b) See an account of the branch of this family settled at *Fredville*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 710, and of *sir John Boys*, of *St. Gregory's*, *knt.* under *Bleane*, in the same vol. p. 565. His brother *Vincent*, of *Bekeborne* above-mentioned, was fourth son of *William Boys*, of *Fredville*, by *Mary Ringeley* his wife, and left issue by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter and coheir of *Richard Barry*, of *Sewington*, *esq;* and Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*, several children, of whom, *Edward*, the eldest, became possessed of *Betshanger*, by the will of his uncle *sir John Boys*, in 1612, though he had

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afterwards appears to have become possessed of it, and he sold it before the 20th year of K. Edward III, to *John de Soles*, who that year paid aid for it as one knight's fee, which the before-mentioned *John de Tancre* before held in *Betteshanger* of *John de St. John*. He died seized of this manor in the 49th year of that reign (z). How long it continued in his descendants I have not found, but in the reign of K. Henry IV, it was become the property of *Rutter*, from which name it passed about the beginning of K. Edw. IV.'s reign, into that of *Lichfield*, in which it continued some time (a). *Roger Lychfeld* died in the 4th year of K. Henry VIII, and by will gave it to *Edward*, son and heir of his son *William*, deceased, in tail, with remainder to his son *Gregory Lychfeld*, and then in like tail to his three daughters, *Alyce Cocks*, *Joane Rutter*, and *Betryne Wolett*, who at length by the deaths of the said *Edward* and *Gregory*, without issue, became entitled to it, and on the division of their inheritance this manor was allotted to *Alyce*, who entitled her husband, *Thomas Cocks*, *esq;* customer of *Sandwich*, to the possession of it, and he at the latter end of that reign alienated it to *John Boys*, afterwards knighted, and of *St. Gregory's*, in *Canterbury*, who dying without issue in 1612, he devised this manor to *Edwara Boys*, *esq;* his nephew, one of the sons of his brother *Vincent Boys*, of *Bekeborne*, in whose descendants it continued down to *Edward Grotius Boys*, of *Canterbury*, *esq;* (b) who dying on July 22,

resided there for several years before by his uncle's leave. He resided in this mansion for near 50 years, and was buried in 1649 in this church. He was thrice married, first to *Judith*, daughter of *Robert Ridley*, of *East Grinstead*, *esq;* secondly to *Elizabeth*, widow of *Edward Kelt*, of *Sandwich*, *gent.* and daughter of *Christopher Tilghman*, of *S. I. ling*, *gent.* and thirdly to *Judith Wheler*, of *Tottenham High Cross*, who survived him. He left issue by his first wife only, a son *John Boys*, and other children; which *John Boys*, *esq;* possessed this manor, and was a member of that long Parliament, which began in 1640, in which he zealously sided with those who were enemies to the King and the established church. He died in 1678, and was buried here, having been thrice married, first to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Nicholas Thompson*, of *Chichester* in *Suffex*, *gent.* by whom he had *Edward*, *John*, and other children; secondly to *Letitia Jefferay*, daughter and coheir of *Thomas Jefferay*, of *Chittingley* in the co. of *Suffex*, by whom he had several children, viz. *Letitia*, married to *Thomas Brett*, of *Wy*, *gent.* *Jefferay*, of whom below; *Thomas*, Rector of *Betshanger*, and Master of *Catherine Hall*, *Cambridge*; *Anne*, married to *Herbert Woodward*, of *Ashford*, *gent.* and *Mary* to *Christopher Milles*, of *Hearne*, *gent.* and thirdly to *Margaret*, daughter of *sir John Routh*, of *Brenley*, *knt.* widow of *Richard Bate*, *esq;* by whom he had no issue. On his death, *Edward Boys*, *esq;* his eldest son, succeeded to this manor, but he resided only a small time at the mansion of it, and dying in 1691, without issue, he was succeeded in it by his next brother *John*, who did not reside here neither, but dying in *London* unmarried in 1698, he left this estate to his

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1706, without issue, bequeathed this manor to his kinsman, the Rev. Thomas Brett, Rector of this parish, the son of Thomas Brett, of Wye, gent. by Letitia, his father's eldest surviving sister (c), and he about the year 1713 alienated it to Salmon Morrice, esq; a Captain of the Royal Navy, and afterwards promoted in 1733 to the rank of Admiral. He almost rebuilt this seat (d), in which he afterwards resided till his death in 1740, since which it has continued in his descendants down to his grandson, the Rev. James Morrice, who is the present possessor of it (e).

PRESENT STATE OF BETSHANGER.

THIS parish is very small, containing about 260 acres of land, the soil of which is much the same as that of the neighbouring parishes, but much inclining to chalk. There are only three houses in the parish. The court-lodge, situated in the bottom of a valley, having the church near the south east side of it. The farm-house of the Betshanger estate, and a farm-house in the northern part of the parish, formerly belonging to the Napletons, but now to Mr. John Curling, of Ham. The road from Canterbury to Deal

his eldest half-brother, Jeffrey Boys, of Canterbury, esq; a Bencher of Grays Inn, who married Anne Adye, daughter of Edward Adye, of Barham, esq; and died in 1703, leaving this estate to his only son Edward Grotius Boys, of Canterbury, esq; who died possessed of it in 1706, and was buried with his ancestors in this church. Dying without issue, he left this manor with the rest of his estate by his last will to the Rev. Thomas Brett, L. L. D. the son of Letitia, his father's eldest surviving sister, as above-mentioned.

This branch of the family of Boys bore for their arms—Or, a griffin segreant sable, within a bordure gules. Crest, a demi-lion rampant, crowned or.

(c) See an account of the family of Brett, vol. iii. of this history, under Wye.

(d) This seat was built by one of the family of Boys, whose arms with the quarterings are over the mantle in the hall, carved in stone.

(e) There is no Court held for this manor, and indeed at this time, it has only the reputation of being one.—The estate here, belonging to Mr. Morrice, consists, including West Court, alias Burnt Barns, so called from the buildings having been destroyed by fire, of 400 acres of land, 164 of which only are in this parish, and the remainder in Norborne, Tilmanstone, and Sholdon.

Salmon Morrice, esq; was the son of Captain Morrice, of the Royal Navy, and a younger son of the family of that name, of Werrington in the co. of Devon. At the time of his death, on March 21, 1741, he was Vice-admiral of the White. He lies buried under an elegant marble monument, in a small building adjoining to the church, with his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Wryght, esq; a Commissioner of the Navy, who died in 1733, by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters; of the latter, Sarah married to Mr. Dawes, a Lieutenant of the Marines; Elizabeth to Thomas Boteler, of Brook-street in Eastry, esq; Jane to William Hewett, esq; an officer in the army; and Maria-Susanna to Mr. James Baddeley, of London. The sons were, Wryght Morrice, esq; who married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Peke, esq; who died a young man in 1732,

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runs along the north-east side of it, at a small distance from the mansion, round which the hills rise, which are arable, mostly open, and uninclosed. There are no parochial charities.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

BETSHANGER is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Canterbury and deanry of Sandwich. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a small mean building, consist- of a nave and chancel, both which are kept uncommonly neat. Over the south door is a circular arch with a zig-zag moulding. Under it the figure of Our Saviour. This seems much older than the church, which shews no signs of antiquity. There is a small wooden turret at the west end, in which are three bells (f).

In the east window of the chancel are these shields of arms—Sable, on a chevron between 3 flags attired argent, a mullet of the first, for Cocks.—Chequy or and azure, a fess gules, all within a bordure of the last, for Clifford; and there were formerly these arms, though now defaced—Azure, a cross argent, impaling, or a griffin segreant sable, within a bordure gules, for Dean Boys—Azure,

in his father's life-time, without issue; and William, who became his father's heir. He was at first bred a merchant in Holland, in the house of Godard, of Rotterdam, but on his brother's death was settled by his father at Betshanger, and was afterwards of Canterbury, esq. He died in 1758, having married Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Chadwick, of Northfleet, esq; a Captain in the Royal Navy, who is still living, by whom he had four sons. William, a Lieutenant-colonel of Dragoons, who possessed the manor of Betshanger, &c. on his father's death, and died unmarried at Putney in 1787, et. 49, and was buried at Betshanger; Robert, who died an infant. The Rev. James Morrice, Cl. Vicar of Flower in the co. of Northampton, who became his brother's heir, and is now possessed of Betshanger, Norborne, &c. and is Rector of this parish. He married Maria, second daughter of Adrian Ducarel, of London, merchant, (brother of the late Andrew Coltee Ducarel, of Doctors Commons, L. L. D.) by whom he has issue two sons, Frederick-Edward and Andrew-Ducarel, and three daughters, Charlotte-Elizabeth, Mary-Margaret, and Theodosia-Frances. The fourth son, Thomas, was bred to the navy, of which he was a Lieutenant, and having retired from that service, now resides in Monmouthshire.

The arms of Morrice are—Gules, a lion rampant regardant or.

(f) On the treble bell is this legend, in old English letters, Maria plena gracia mater misericordie. An escutcheon on each side of which, Sca Maria. The arms—Quarterly, 1st, Cocks; 2d, Per chevron in chief, 3 escallops; 3d, Two bends; 4th, A bend ermine between two swans, impaling Clifford and Guldeford, quartered with Colepeper. On the second bell, Iste tres nolæ sunt fratrum dona duorum. An escutcheon, on each side Sca Thomas. Arms—Cocks, and the other three coats first above-mentioned. On the third bell, Hic olim Pastor atq; Patronus erant. Arms the same as the second bell, and under, Sca Edmundus Rex. The arms are all reversed, from what is mentioned above, through the ignorance or mistake of the bell-founder. At the end of each of the above sentences is the reverse of a silver coin of the

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2 bends argent—and the like arms, only the bordure charged with acorns and crosses, for Boys, of Denton (g).

This church, which is a rectory, has always been *appendant* to the manor, and continues so at this time, the Rev. James Morrice, owner of *Betshanger* manor, being the *present patron* and Rector of it.

This rectory is *valued* in the King's books at 7l. 14s. It is now a *discharged living*, and is of about the *clear yearly value* of 60l.

In 1588, here were 30 communicants, and it was *valued* at 40l. In 1640, here were 20 communicants, and it was *valued* at 60l.

It has no parsonage-house or barn, nor any other glebe but the church-yard, which is very small, though it appears by the King's books, taken anno 26 Henry VIII, that there were then seven acres of arable glebe belonging to it.

the date of the bells, probably Henry VI. *Thomas Cocks*, who died in 1558, was the *Patron*, and his brother *William, Clericus*, was the *Pastor*; they were the sons of *Alice Cocks*, the daughter of --- *Litchfield*. *Thomas* married *Margaret*, daughter of *sr Lewis Clifford*, by *Bennet*, daughter of *John Guldeford*, which *sr Lewis* was the son of *Alexander Clifford*, by *Mary*, daughter of *Walter Colepeper*.

(g) In this church are buried many of the family of *Boys*, formerly possessors of the manor and residents in this parish, whose monuments and grave-stones are still remaining in it.

In the chancel is a mural monument for *Mrs. Elizabeth*, wife of *John Boys*, of *Betshanger, esq*; daughter of *Nicholas Thompson*, of *Chichester* in *Suffex, gent*. She died in 1640, *æt. 31*, having had issue, *Edward, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Judith, Margaret*, and *Katharine*. Arms—*Boys* impaling *Thompson*. Another for *Letitia*, second wife of *John Boys*, of *Betshanger, esq*; daughter of *Thomas Jefferay*, of *Chittingley* in *Suffex, esq*. She had issue, *Jefferay, Thomas, Lettice, Anne*, and *Margaret*. Arms—*Boys* impaling *Jefferay*. *Obiit 1660*. Another for *Edward Boys*, of *Betshanger, esq*; eldest son of *John Boys, esq*; born 1636; married *Anne*, daughter of *George Duke*, of *Cosington, esq*; 1662, and died without issue. Arms—*Boys* impaling *Duke*. Another for *John Boys, esq*; son and heir of *Edward Boys, esq*; who married three wives; *Elizabeth Thompson, Letitia Jefferay*, and *Margaret Routh*. He died in 1678, *æt. 72*. At top, three shields of *Boys* with three impalements, *viz.* Of *Thompson*—*Argent, a fess ragulee, between three birds sable*. *Jefferay*—*Azure, a frette or, on a chief argent, a lion passant gules*. *Routh*—*Argent, on a bend cotised sable, three mullets of the first*. A monument for *Edward Boys*, of *Betshanger, esq*; son of *Vincent*, by *Elizabeth Barry*, Lieutenant of *Dover Castle* in 1588. He married first *Judith*, daughter of *Robert Ridley*, of *East Grinstead* in the co. of *Suffex, esq*; by whom he had *John* and *Edward*; *Jane* married to *Nicholas Darrell*, Doctor of Law; *Judith* to *sr Samuel Sleigh*, of *Ash* in the co. of *Derby, knt*. *Mary* to *Moses Capell*, Cl. *Elizabeth* to *Gervase Sleigh*, Cl. brother to *sr Samuel* above-mentioned, and *Margaret* to *George Crayford*, of *Great Mongebam, esq*; his second wife was *Elizabeth Tilghman*, relict of *Edward Kalk*, of *Sandwich, gent*. His third wife was *Ju-*

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CHURCH OF BETSHANGER.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

Thomas Cocks.

(b) *David Reynolde*, in 1534.
William Cocks.

Family of Boys.

(i) *Edward Monday*, A. M.
Oct. 19, 1586, resigned
1597.

(k) *John Boys*, A. M. Sept.
30, 1597, *obiit* 1625.

(l) *John Sacket*, A. M. Mar.
22, 1625, *refig.* 1628.

Moses Capel, A. M. Aug.
13, 1628, *refig.* 1644.

Nicholas Billingsley, A. M.
Nov. 23, 1644, resigned
July 4, 1651.

Robert Scudder, 1651, *obiit*
1660.

(m) *John Dod*, A. M. Nov.
9, 1661, ejected 1662.

dith Wheler, of *Totnam High Cross*, *obiit* 1649. Arms—*Boys* quartering *Barry* and *Sewington*, impaling *Ridley*, *argent, on a rusby mount in base proper, a bull passant gules, armed, and unguled or*. On a grave-stone, a memorial for *Judith*, wife of *Edward Boys*, of *Betshanger, esq*; *obiit* 1628, having had issue two sons and five daughters. *John Boys*, of *Betshanger, esq*; *obiit* 1678, *æt. 72*. Another for *Elizabeth Boys*, wife of *Edward Kalk*, of *Lincolnshire*, and late of *Sandwich, gent*. afterwards the 2d wife of *Edward Boys, esq*; *obiit* 1630. On a grave-stone, at the entrance of the chancel, is a memorial for two children of *James Langford Nibbs, esq*; and *Barbara* his wife, who both died infants. Against the north wall of the chancel are three hatchments, the first having—*Gules, a lion rampant regardant or, Morrice*; impaling *azure, two bars argent, in chief 3 leopard's heads or*, for *Wright*—the 2d, *Wright* as above. impaling *argent, a bend between 6 letters T sable*—the 3d, *Morrice*, impaling *gules, an escutcheon within 8 martlets in orle argent*, for *Chadwick*. Within a covered building, connected with the church, erected for the purpose, is an elegant marble monument, made by *Scbcmakers*, with the arms of *Morrice* and *Wright*, erected to the memory of *Salmon Morrice, esq*; Vice-admiral of his Majesty's white squadron, who died in 1740, *æt. 68* years; and of *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *William Wright, esq*; a commissioner of the navy, *obiit* 1733, *æt. 48*. Beside the above, there is in this church a mural monument for *John James*, A. M. Rector of this parish and *Deal*, *obiit* Nov. 27. 1775, *æt. 57*; also *Sarah* his wife, *obiit* 1782, *æt. 57*. A memorial in the nave for *Thomas*, son of *William Hugbes, esq*; and *Mary* his wife, *obiit* 1776, an infant.

(b) *Wills*, Prerog. off. Cant.

(i) He was at the same time collated to the vicarage of *Tilmanstone*, which he resigned as well as this rectory in 1597.

(k) He held this rectory with that of *Great Mongebam* by dispensation, and was *Dean of Canterbury*.

(l) He resigned this rectory on being collated to that of *Great Mongebam*.

(m) He was ejected by the *Bartholomew act*. Calamy's life of *Baxter*, p. 286.

Thomas

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- (n) *Thomas Brett*, 1662, obt. 1680.
- (o) *Thomas Boys*, A. M. Sep. 27, 1680, obt. Dec. 1702.
- (p) *Thomas Brett*, L. L. D. Apr. 1703, deprived Jan. 1716.
- Family of Morrice.* (q) *Edw. Lloyd*, A. M. ind. July 17, 1716,, obt. Apr. 11, 1741.
- James Lavaure*, A. M. May 1741, obiit Nov. 1743.
- (r) *John James*, A. B. Dec. 1743, obt. Nov. 27, 1775.
- (s) *John Kenrick*, A. M. Apr. 5, 1776, obiit April 8, 1793.
- (t) *Jas. Morrice*, Sep. 1793: Present Rector.

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IS the next parish southward from *Betslinger*, last described, being written in the Book of *Domesday*, *Walwarefere*, and in some other ancient records, both *Walworthsbire*, and *Walwarefare*, taking its name most probably from the wolds, or open downs, among which it is situated.

A *Borsholder* is appointed for this parish, including the district of *Apulton*, at the Court Leet of *Waldershare* manor.

THE MANOR OF WALDERSHARE, *alias* MALMAINES.

WALDERSHARE, at the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, was part of the possessions of *Odo*, the great Bishop of *Baieux*, the King's half-brother, of whom it was held by *Ralph de Curbepine*; accordingly it is thus entered in that record, under the general title of the Bishop's lands:

- (a) He was likewise Curate of *Sutton*.
- (o) He was Master of *Catherine Hall* in *Cambridge*, and Curate of *Sutton* by *Dover*. He lies buried in this church.
- (p) He was likewise Rector of *Rucking*, of which as well as this rectory he was deprived.
- (q) He was likewise Rector of *Ripple*, and Curate of *Walmer*.
- (r) He was likewise Rector of *Deal*, and lies buried in this church.
- (s) And Rector of *Ripple* by dispensation.
- (t) Patron of this rectory; collated by the Archbishop on his own petition.
- (u) *Henry de Malmains* is in the register of those *Kentish* gentlemen who were with *K. Richard I*, at the siege of *Acon* in *Palestine*. *John de Malmains* is recorded in the Pipe Rolls of *K. John's* reign, as being one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ*, a place of such trust and profit, that

In Estrei Hund.

Radulf de Curbepine ten de epo. 2. solins in Walwarefere. Tra. e. In dnio. 1. car. & dim. & 14. villi cu. 2. car & dim. De hac tra kt Robt dimid solin. & una car ibi. T.R.E. valeb. 7. lib. & 10. sol. & post. 50. sol. mo. 7. lib. Wluuard tenuit de rege. E.

Which is: *In Estrei Hundred. Ralph de Curbepine holds of the Bishop 2 sulings in Walwarefere. The arable land is In demesne there is 1 carucate and an half, and 14 villeins, with 2 carucates and an half. Of this land, Robert has half a suling, and one carucate there. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 7 pounds and 10 shillings, and afterwards 50 shillings, now 7 pounds. Wluuard held it of K. Edward.*

Four years after the taking of the above survey, the Bishop of *Baieux* was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the Crown; soon after which, upon the King's new arrangement of *Dover Castle*, this manor, among other lands, was assigned to *Gilbert Magminot*, for his assistance in the defence of it, and together made up the barony of *Magminot*, being held by barony of *Dover Castle*, by the service of performing ward there from time to time.

Of the *Magminots*, and their descendants the *Sayes*, the chief lords of the seignory, this manor was again held by the family of *Malmains*, of eminent account in these parts, who were possessed of manors called after them, in *Alkham*, *Pluckley*, and *Stoke*, in this county; their residence in this parish likewise being called by their name.

John de Malmains is recorded in the *Battle Abbey roll*, as having accompanied the Conqueror to *England*, and to have been present at the fatal battle of *Hastings*, being standard-bearer to the *Norman* footmen. From him descended the several branches of this family seated in different parts of this county, who were many of them men eminent for the offices of trust and honour, which they at different times bore (u).

those who bore it were most usually selected from the chiefest knights and gentlemen of the county. *William Malmains* was buried in *St. Radigund's abbey*, anno 8 *Henry III*, as was *Henry Malmains* in the 1st year of *K. Edward I*, being at that time Sheriff of this county; and appears by his will, recited in the Register of *St. Radigund's abbey*, to have been a man of eminent account, and possessed of much land in different parishes of it. *Sir John Malmayns, knt.* was Knight of the Shire, anno 8 *Edward II*, as was his son of the same name, in the 12th year of the same reign, and in the 2d and 12th years of *K. Edward III*; and in the next reign of *K. Richard II*, *sir Richard Malmaynes* was Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*; all of whom were of this parish of *Waldershare*, of the branch of this family seated at *Malmains* in *Stoke*. *Sir Nicholas Malmains* attended *K. Edw. I.* to the siege of *Carlaveroc* in *Scotland*, and was there with many other *Kentish* gentlemen, knighted for their services; and

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From the permanency of them here, not only their mansion in this parish acquired the name of *Malmaines* (v), but the manor itself became styled in records, *Waldershare* alias *Malmaines*.

From *John de Malmaines* above-mentioned, who first held this manor in the reign of the Conqueror, it descended down to *Henry Malmaines*, of *Waldershare*, esq; who died seised of it in the 46th year of K. Edward III (w), leaving an only daughter and heir *Alice*, but it seems she inherited only a part of this manor and estate, which she carried in marriage to *Henry Holland*, of *Solton*, near *Dover*, and he died possessed of her interest in it, in the 19th year of K. Richard II, without male issue likewise, so that *Jane* his daughter and heir, married to *Thomas Goldwell*, of *Goddington*, in *Great Chart*, entitled her husband to it, and from him it descended down to his grandson of the same name, who, about the beginning of K. Henry VI.'s reign, alienated his part of it to *John Monins*,

and his grandson of the same name, of *Stoke* likewise, was Knight of the Shire in the first year of K. Edward III.

They bore for their arms—*Ermine, on a chief gules, three right hands coupéd argent*; which shield is carved in stone in several places on the roof of the cloysters of *Canterbury Cathedral*. Several of this family lie buried in the *Grey Friars* church in *London*.

(v) This antient seat of *Malmaines*, (usually called *Maimage*), is now only a mean farm-house, belonging to the *Earl of Guildford*, of which see more below.

(w) See escheat roll of that year. *Alianor*, wife of *John Malmaines*, died anno 14 Edward III, seised of the manor of *Waldershare*, with the tenement of *Southwode*. There is a deed in the *Surrenden* library, in *French*, made anno 1364, 39 Edward III, by which *Humphrey de Bobun*, *Earl of Hereford, Essex*, and of *Northampton*, and *Constable of England*, assigned to *John de Leston*, Parson of the church of *Plokele*, *Roger Malemeyns*, and *Robert de Hadham*, jointly and severally, his attorneys, to take and receive, from year to year, to his use, 20 *marcs* of annual rent, issuing out of the manor of *Waldewarshare*, the which 20 *marcs* annually he had given and granted to his dear friend *John Malemeyns*, for the term of the life of the said *John*. Dated at *London*, &c. The seal appendant—*A bend cotised, between 6 lions rampant*.

(x) *Sir Simon de Monyn* left two sons, *Theobald*, who died without issue, and *Stephen*, who were both of *Exburst* in *Suffex*. The latter left issue, by *Amabilia*, daughter and heir of *John de Leston*, a son, *John Monins*, who was of *Poulton*, near *Dover*, *knt.* which estate he inherited in right of his wife *Jocelyn*, daughter and heir of *John de Poulton*, *knt.* He left by her *Symon Monyns*, of *Dover*, whose son *Robert* was likewise of *Dover*, and married one of the heirs of *Craythorne*, by whom he had three sons, *John*, *Thomas*, and *Solomon*, all of *Dover*. *John*, the eldest, lived in K. Edward III.'s reign; and in the *Book of Aid*, made in the 20th year of that reign, was charged to it for lands in *Linacre* and *North Popyshall* in this neighbourhood, and was of kindred to *William Monins*, who was several times Knight of the Shire for the co. of *Norfolk* in K. Richard II.'s reign, as appears by the record in the *Tower*, under the title *De expensis Militum*. He married *Mabell*, daughter of *Bartholomew Pising*, by whom he left *John*

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esq; who had before become possessed of the other part of this manor, by his marriage with the daughter and heir of *Colby*, who inherited this estate in right of his wife, daughter and heir of *Thomas*, son of *John Malmaines*, of *Stoke*, who was related to *Henry Malmaines* above-mentioned, on whose death in 46 Edward III, it descended to him, so that he became then seised of the entire fee of this manor.

John Monins, or *Monyn*, as the name was sometimes spelt in antient deeds, was descended from *John de Monyn*, *knt.* of the castle of *Mayon*, in *Normandy*, who attended *William the Conqueror* in his expedition into *England*, and bore for his arms—*Gules, 3 crescents or*, the coat-armour of his descendants at this time (x).

John Monins, esq; afterwards resided at *Waldershare*, where he built a new mansion, about a mile south-eastward from the antient house of *Malmaines*, in which he afterwards resided (y), as did his descendants down to *John Monins*,

Monins, of *Dover*, who seems to have been a man of considerable account, from his obtaining a particular indulgence, under the seal of *Pope Sixtus IV*, dated anno 1474, to carry with him a portable altar and a priest, for the celebration of divine offices in his necessary journeys, which deed is now remaining in the hands of his descendant *John Monins*, of *Canterbury*, esq. He married *Joane*, daughter and heir of *Sholdon*, by whom he had three sons, *Simon*, *Thomas*, of *Dover*, and *John*, a priest, who was Parson of *Deal*; the former of whom married one of the heirs of *Halden*, by whom he had *Nicholas*, *Simon*, of *St. Margaret at Cliffe*, who died in 1471, and a daughter *Joane*. *Nicholas Monins*, the eldest son, married one of the heirs of *Beaufield*, by whom he had issue *John Monins*, who became possessed of *Waldershare*, as above-mentioned; *Richard*, who was of *Biddenden*; and *Stephen*, who was of *St. Margaret's at Cliffe*, which latter is in the list of those gentlemen of this county, taken anno 12 Henry VI, who were entitled to bear *arma antiqua*, i. e. the antient bearing or coat-armour of their ancestors.

(y) *John Monins*, esq; left issue, by the daughter and heir of *Colbye*, three sons, *Robert*, *William*, and *Symon*, and three daughters, married to *Finneys*, *Crayford*, and *Exering*. *Robert*, the eldest son, was of *Waldershare* in K. Richard III.'s reign, and married one of the daughters and heirs of *Greenford*, by whom he had *Richard*, who married the daughter and coheir of *Petys*, who was *Mayor of Dover* in 1509, and died without issue. *John*, who was of *Swanton*, of whom below, and three daughters, married to *Diggs*, *Warren*, and *Parker*; which latter, named *Alice*, was mother of *Matthew Parker*, *Archbp of Canterbury*. *John Monins*, of *Swanton*, lived in the reign of K. Henry VII, in the 20th year of which he compounded for 10 *marcs*, to be excused being made a knight of the *lath*, at the creation of *Henry*, then *Prince of Wales*. He left issue by *Battel Anstive*, of *Cambridge*, three sons, *Edward*, of whom below; *John Monins*, Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*, from whom descended the *Monins's* of *Dover* and *Canterbury*; an account of whom has already been given, under *Charlton*, above; the representative of which branch is *John Monins*, now of *Canterbury*, esq; and two daughters, one of whom married *Bedingfeld*. *Edward Monins*, esq; the eldest son, was of *Waldershare*, and was a Justice of the Peace, an office of great

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Monins, of *Waldershare*, *knt.* who was created a *baronet*, by patent, dated June 29, 1611. He was twice married, but had issue only by his second wife *Jane*, daughter of *Roger Twisden*, of *Roydon*, *esq.*; several sons and daughters (z). He died in 1643, and was succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son *sir Edward Monins*, of *Waldershare*, *bart.* who served the office of *Sheriff* of this county, in the 21st year of K. Charles I, and died possessed of this manor and estate in 1663, having married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *sir Thomas Style*, of *Watringbury*, (who died in 1703,) by whom he had several sons, who died infants, and five daughters, of whom, *Susan* married in 1673, to *Peregrine Bertie*, second son of *Montague*, *Earl of Lindsey*; *Jane* in 1659 to *John*, son and heir of *sir Norton Knatchbull*, *bart.* (a) *Elizabeth* to *John*, son of *sir Anthony Percival*, *knt.* *Anne*, first to *sir Roger Pratt*, of the co. of *Norfolk*, *knt.* and secondly to *Sigismund Trafford*, *esq.*; and *Frances* (b).

On his death, in 1663, this manor and seat devolved on his two eldest daughters and coheirs, *Susan* and *Jane* above-mentioned, the

great respectability in those times, in the reign of K. Henry VIII. In the 2d and 3d years of K. Edward VI, he procured his lands in this county to be *disgavelled*, by the general act of that year. He died in the 6th year of K. Edward VI, having married *Parnel*, daughter and heir of *Anthony Laverick*, of *Herne*, *esq.*; by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters, which latter married *Brook*, *Engelham*, *Lane*, and *Hammond* of *St. Alban's*. *Richard Monins*, *esq.*; the eldest son, was of *Sakwood Castle*, and died anno 3 Elizabeth, leaving by his wife *Katherine*, daughter of *Thomas Alese*, of *Colshill*, several sons, and three daughters, married to *Hornden*, *Sparke*, and *Baker*. Of the sons, *John Monins*, the eldest son, was of *Swanton*, *esq.*; where he died without issue in 1568, leaving his next brother *sir Edward Monins*, of *Waldershare*, *knt.* his heir, who, in *Easter term*, anno 16 Elizabeth, levied a *fine* of all his lands. He died in 1602, having married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Lovelace*, by whom he had *William*, of whom below, *Richard*, *Thomas*, and *Martha*, who died without issue; *Elizabeth* married to *sir Henry Crispe*; *Frisilla* to *John Chamberlain*, *esq.*; *Frances* to ----- *Darcy*, and *Mary* to *Robert Hart*. *Sir William Monins*, *knt.* the eldest son, resided at *Waldershare*, and was created a *baronet*, as above-mentioned.

(z) His first wife *Elizabeth* died in 1724, his second in 1639, and were both buried with him at *Waldershare*. He left issue *Edward*, who succeeded him in title and estate, but died without male issue; *Thomas*, who succeeded his brother in title, and died in 1678 in *London*, having married *Elizabeth*, widow of *Robert Bromfield*, of *Tilmanstone*, *esq.*; on whose death, without issue, the title of *baronet* became extinct. *Anne* married to *sir Richard Betenson*, *knt.* and *bart.* *Jane* married first to *sir Timothy Thornhill*, *knt.* secondly to *Mathews*, thirdly to *Swift*, and fourthly to *sir Thomas Peyton*, of *Knolton*, *knt.* *John* married to *Mary*, daughter and heir of *William Hamon*, by whom he had issue two sons; *Edward*, buried at *Eythorne* in 1647; *William*, of *Shepherdswell*, *esq.*; and a daughter *Jane*; and *William* died unmarried.

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former of whom, by her husband above-mentioned, left two daughters and coheirs, *Mary*, married first to *Anthony Henley*, of *the Grange* in *Hampshire*, *esq.*; and secondly to *Henry Bertie*, third son of *James*, *Earl of Abingdon* (c), and *Bridget* to *John*, *Lord Powlet*, afterwards created *Earl Powlet* and *knight of the garter*.

On the death of *Susan*, the eldest daughter and coheir above-mentioned, late wife of *Peregrine Bertie*, deceased, who seems at her death to have been possessed of the *entire fee* of this manor and estate, it became vested in her heirs and trustees (d), for the use of her two daughters and coheirs, and they, in the reign of K. William and Q. Mary, joined in the sale of it to *sir Henry Furnese*, afterwards of *Waldershare*, *bart.* who rebuilt this seat, after a design, as it is said, of *Inigo Jones*, and inclosed a park round it, which he planted in an elegant manner with avenues, according to the taste of that time.

Sir Henry Furnese had been created a *baronet*, by patent, on June 27, 1707, and died on Nov. 3, 1712 (e), leaving issue by his first wife, *Anne*, daughter of *Robert Brough*, *esq.*; (f) one son *sir*

(a) Afterwards *sir John Knatchbull*, *bart.* who died in 1696, leaving his widow surviving, who died in 1699, having had by her three sons, who all died in his life-time, without issue, and nine daughters. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 287.

(b) The above account and pedigree of the family of *Monins* is taken mostly from one attested by *Ralph Bigland*, *clark.* and *Isaac Heard*, *Norroy King at Arms*, in 1779, now in the possession of *John Monins*, of *Canterbury*, *esq.*; and, the more antient part especially, from the Visitations of the co. of *Kent*; from *Mss.* in the *Herald's office*, marked O 18, f. 43; from wills, parochial registers, and other such authentic evidences. The arms of *Monins*, viz.—*Gules*, 3 crescents or, are carved on the roof of the cloysters at *Canterbury*, and they are in a window of *Newington church* by *Sittingborne*, impaled with *Digge*.

(c) By her first husband she had issue *Robert Henley*, *Lord High Chancellor*, and *Earl of Northampton*.

(d) Viz. *John*, *Lord Powlet*, and *Bridget* his wife, the *Honourable Henry* and *Robert Bertie*, *esqrs.* *James Johnstone*, *esq.*; *Edward Harley*, *esq.*; and *Anthony Henley*, *esq.*; and *Mary* his wife, and *Dame Jane Herbert* and her trustees.

(e) *Sir Henry Furnese*, by his will, gave all his manors and lands to his son *Robert*, and the heirs of his body, remainder to his daughter *Matilda*, in like manner remainder to *Henry*, son of his brother *George*, and divers remainders over. *Sir Robert*, the son, suffered a recovery of all these premises, May 22, 1714.

(f) His second wife was *Matilda*, widow of *Anthony Balam*, *esq.*; by whom he had a daughter *Matilda*, married to *Richard Edgcumbe*, afterwards created *Lord Edgcumbe*.

Sir Henry Furnese was the eldest son of *Henry Furnese*, of *Sandwich*, by *Anne*, the daughter of *Mr. Andrew Gosfright*, of *Sandwich*, whose other children were, *George*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, and *Anne*. *George Furnese*, their second son, was in the *East India Company's* service, and left issue two sons, *Henry* and *George*, and one daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Mr. John Peirce*, and afterwards her brother *Henry's* sole heir; which *Henry Furnese* was of *Gunnerbury-house*, as

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Robert Furnese, bart. who resided here, and died possessed of this manor and seat, on March 14, 1733, being at that time Knight of the Shire for this county. He had been three times married, first to *Anne*, daughter of *Anthony Balam, esq.*; by whom he had issue a daughter *Anne*, who married the *Honourable John St. John*, second but at length only surviving son of *Henry, Viscount St. John*, and after his death *Lord Viscount St. John*; secondly, the *Honourable Arabella Watson*, one of the daughters of *Lewis, Lord*, afterwards *Earl of Rockingham*, by whom he had issue *Henry*, his successor in title and estates; and *Catherine*, afterwards married in 1736, to *Lewis, Earl of Rockingham*; lastly, he married *Lady Anne Shirley*, daughter of *Robert Shirley, Earl Ferrers (g)*, by whom he left an only surviving daughter, *Selina*, married to *Edward Dering*, now *sir Edward Dering, bart.* *Sir Henry Furnese, bart.* survived his father but a short time, dying abroad on March 18, 1735, under age, and unmarried, and this, among the rest of his estates, by virtue of the limitations in his grandfather's will, became vested in his three sisters, as the daughters and coheirs of his father *sir Robert Furnese, in equal shares and proportions, in coparcenary in tail general*, with such re-

well as his brother *George*, who was a Captain of Dragoons, and died without issue.

Of the daughters of *Mr. Henry Furnese*, *Mary* married *Mr. John Solly, of Sandwich*; *Anne* married *Mr. Daniel Williams, of London*; and *Elizabeth* married *Mr. John Branch*.

Sir Henry Furnese, the eldest son, became a capital merchant, and by his industry and abilities rose to eminence, wealth, and honours. Being always active, and zealous in support of the Revolution, he was favourably distinguished by K. William, and the *Whigs* in general, and the Ministry patronizing him, it gave him weight and consequence, and served to enable him in the various branches of trade which he carried on, the more speedily to acquire those riches which he afterwards accumulated. He served the office of *Sheriff of London* in 1701, and was in 1707 created a baronet as above-mentioned. At his death he bequeathed a handsome legacy for charitable uses to the several parishes in *Sandwich*, as may be further seen in the description of that town. He bore for his arms—*Argent, a salbot hound sejant, within a bordure, sable.*

Sir Robert Furnese, the only son and heir of *sir Henry*, served in parliament for *New Romney* in the 12th year of Q. Anne, and in the 1st year of K. George I, and in 1727 was elected Knight of the Shire for this county; but he died before the end of that parliament.

In the house of *Waldershare* was a portrait of *sir Robert Furnese*, by *Carlo Maratti*, painted at *Rome*, and there is now a portrait of him there, marked F. T. his hand resting on a book, intitled *Monumenta Romana*. There are there likewise two family pictures, by *sir Godfrey Kneller*; the one of *sir Robert Furnese* with his first wife and their daughter; the other of *sir Robert* and his second wife, with their son *Henry* and daughter *Catherine*. See more particulars of the *Furnese family*, in *Boys's Coll. for Sandwich*, p. 484.

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mainders over as were limited by *sir Henry's* will. After which, *Catherine, Countess of Rockingham*, and *Anne St. John*, and their respective husbands, in *Hilary term, 1736*, suffered recoveries of their respective two undivided third parts, and afterwards, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, at the instance of the parties, made Feb. 16, anno 9 George II, a writ of partition was agreed to, which was confirmed by an act of parliament passed specially for this purpose next year (b), by which this manor and seat, with *Malmains* and other premises in this parish, were allotted to *Catherine*, wife of *Lewis, Earl of Rockingham*, who died without issue in 1745, leaving her surviving, who then became possessed of this estate again in her own right (i). She afterwards married in 1751, *Francis, Earl of Guildford*, by whom she had no issue, and dying in 1766 (k), devised it, among the rest of her estates, to her surviving husband, who died possessed of it in 1790, upon which it came to his eldest son *Frederick, Earl of Guildford*, and knight of the garter, since whose decease, in 1792, his eldest son, the present Right Honourable *George Augustus, Earl of Guildford*, is become the present possessor of it, and resides at times at this seat (l).

(g) She lived to a very advanced age, and died in 1779.

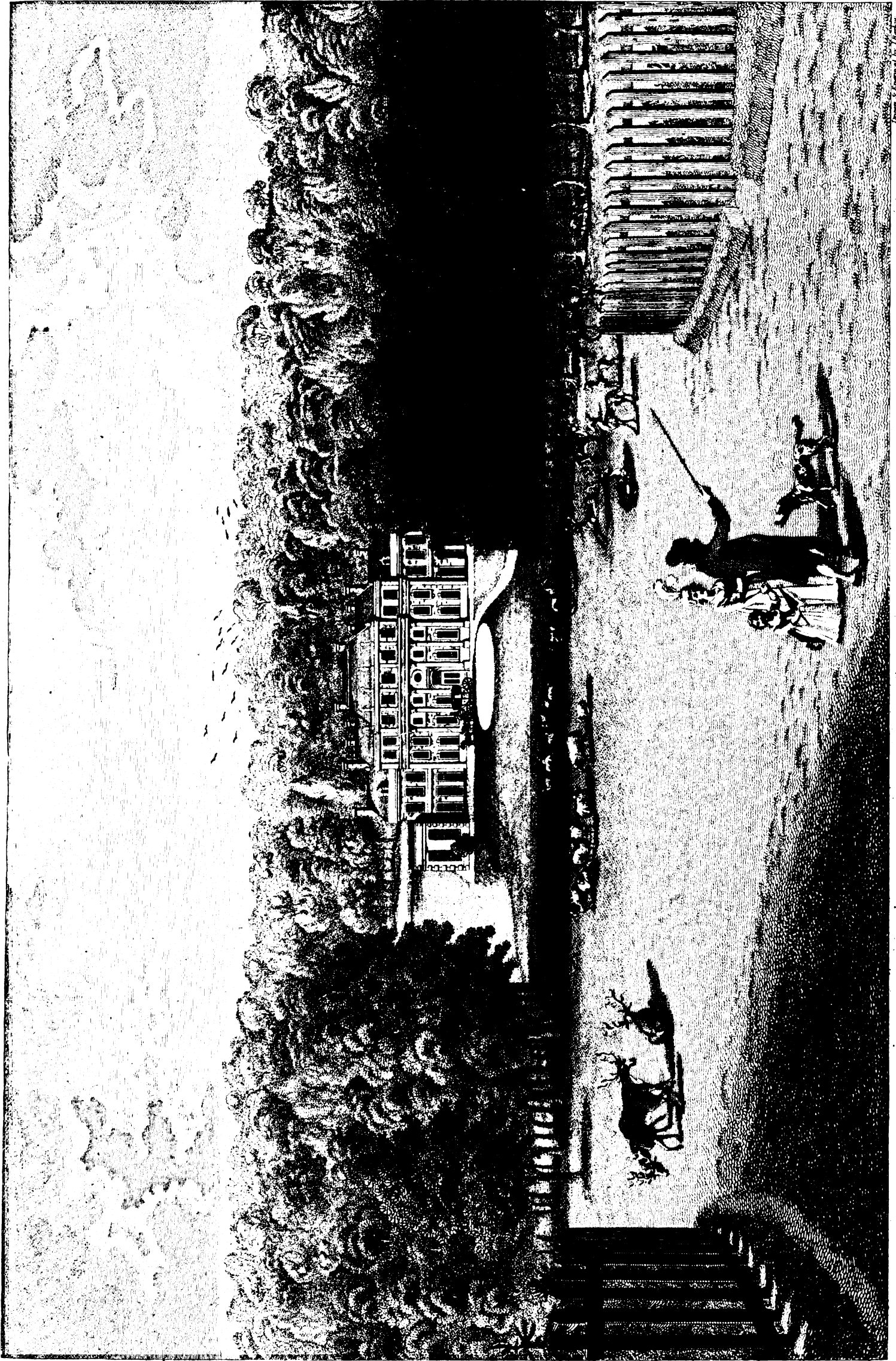
(b) The act was entitled, an act for establishing and confirming a partition of the estates of *sir Robert Furnese, bart.* deceased, among his three daughters and coheirs, and for settling their shares and allotments, to such uses as their several undivided parts stood limited, and for other purposes therein-mentioned.

(i) By settlement on her marriage with *Lord Rockingham*, and suffering the recovery above-mentioned, her third part of these estates was limited, if she survived her husband without issue to her and her heirs for ever. In the schedule of these estates, annexed to the act, among those allotted to *Catherine, Lady Rockingham*, the total of which was of the annual value of 1266l. 15s. 7½d. *Waldershare* house, park, gardens, &c. containing 110 acres, were valued at 7000l. *Malmains farm* in *Waldershare*, containing 325 acres, was let at 126l. per annum; and wood-lands in *Waldershare, Northborne, and Coldred*, were valued at 40l. per annum. The total of *sir Robert Furnese's* estates, in the three schedules, amounted to 4600l. per annum. *Waldershare park* in the whole at present contains about 400 acres.

(k) She was buried by her own desire at *Wroxtton* in the co. of *Oxford*, as was the *Earl of Guildford* her second husband afterwards.

(l) The family of *North* derive their descent from *Robert North, esq.* who lived in K. Edward IV.'s reign, and was ancestor of *Edward North, created Lord North, of Kirtling*, by Q. Mary, in 1554, from whom descended *Charles*, (the 5th) *Lord North*, who married *Catherine*, daughter of *William, Lord Grey of Werk*, and was summoned in his father's life-time to parliament, anno 25 Charles II, by the title of *Lord Grey, Baron of Rolleston*, in the co. of *Stafford*; but this title became extinct on the death of his son *William*, in 1734.

Dudley, (the 4th) *Lord North*, father of *Charles, Lord North*,



Waldershare, the Seat of the R. Hon. the Earl of Guildford.

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A Court Leet and Court Baron is held for this manor of *Waldershare*.

The Earl of *Guildford* bears for his arms—*Azure, a lion passant or, between three fleurs de lis argent.* For his supporters—*Two dragons sable scaled, ducally gorged and chained or,* and for his crest, *on a wreath of its colours—A dragon's head erased sable scaled, ducally gorged and chained or.* Motto—*La vertue est la seule nobleffe.*

APULTON, and SOUTHWOLD.

APULTON is a district esteemed to be within this parish, though separated from the rest of it by a part of the parishes of *Northborne* and *West Langdon* intervening. It is situated northward from the other part of *Waldershare*, and appears by the survey of *Domesday* to have been at that time part of the possessions of *Odo, Bp of Baieux*, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it :

Isde Radulf (de Curbespine) ten de epo Apletone p uno solin se desd. Tra. e. In dno sunt. 2. car. cu. 6. bord. T. R. E. valeb. 100. sol. & post. 10. sol. modo 40. Solid Ascored tenuit de rege. E.

Which is: *The same Ralph (de Curbespine)*

North and Grey above-mentioned, had six sons, who lived to maturity, of whom, the above *Charles* was the eldest, and *Francis* was the second son, who having been first knighted, was first in 1674 appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and afterwards, in 1682, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and by letters patent, Sept. 27, 1683, created Lord *Guildford*, Baron of *Guildford* in the co. of *Surry*. He died in the 1st year of K. James II, having married *Frances*, second daughter of *Thomas Pope, Earl of Downe*, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, of whom, *Francis*, the eldest son, became (the 2d) Lord *Guildford*, and died in 1729, having married in 1695, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Fulk Greville, Lord Brocke*, who dying in 1699, without issue, he married secondly *Alice*, daughter and co-heir of *sr John Brownlowe*, of the co. of *Lincoln, bart.* by whom he had *Francis*, who succeeded him in title and estate; two other sons, who died infants; and a daughter, who died unmarried.

Francis, Lord Guildford, the only surviving son, was born in 1704, and in 1734, by the death of *William, Lord North and Grey*, as above-mentioned, succeeded as his heir to the former of those titles, the latter becoming extinct, bearing the title of *Lord North and Guildford*; and on April 8, 1752, he was further advanced, by letters patent, to the title of *Earl of Guildford*, in the co. of *Surry*. He married first, in 1728, *Lucy*, daughter of *George, Earl of Halifax*, who died in 1734, by whom he had issue *Frederick*, born in 1732, who became his heir; his second wife was *Elizabeth*, relict of *George, Viscount Lewisham*, and only daughter of *sr Arthur Kaye*, of the co. of *York, bart.* who died in 1745, by whom he had two daughters, whom he survived; one of whom, *Louisa*, married to *John Peyto, Lord Willoughby de Broke*, and a son *Brownlow*, now Lord *Bishop of Winchester*, who in 1771 married *Miss Banister*. He married thirdly, in 1751, *Katherine*, widow of *Lewis*

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holds of the Bishop, Apletone. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is In demesne there are 2 carucates, with 6 borderers. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 100 shillings, and afterwards 10 shillings, now 40 shillings. Ascored held it of K. Edward.

Four years after the taking of the above survey, the *Bishop of Baieux* was disgraced, and all his possessions were confiscated to the Crown; soon after which, both these manors were granted by the King to *Gilbert Magminot*, for his assistance in the defence of *Dover Castle*, being held by the service of ward to it, and with other lands made up the barony of *Magminot*.

Of the family of *Magminot* and their heirs, these manors were again held by the eminent family of *Malmains*, who continued in the possession of them, till *Henry Malmains* joining with *Simon, Earl of Leicester*, in rebellion against K. Henry III, would have forfeited all his lands, had not the *Abbat* of the adjoining monastery of *Langdon* interceded for him and gained his pardon; for which service his descendant, *sr John Malmains*, through gratitude, gave the two manors of *Apleton* and *Southwold*, by his will, after the death of *Lora* his wife, who held them in dower, to the above-mentioned monastery (m). Accordingly in the 20th year of K. Edward III,

Earl of Rockingham, who died in 1766, without issue. His Lordship lived to a good old age, and died at his house in *London*, on Aug. 4, 1790, in his 87th year, being at the time of his death Treasurer of the Queen's Household, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the co. of *Somerset*, Recorder of *Gloucester* and of *Taunton*, High Steward of *Banbury*, &c. He was succeeded in titles and estate by his eldest son *Frederick, Lord North*, and knight of the garter, who became (the 2d) *Earl of Guildford*, a nobleman well known as having continued the Prime Minister of this country during the late unhappy American war. He died on Aug. 5, 1792, in *London*, being at that time Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports* and Constable of *Dover Castle*, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the co. of *Somerset*, Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, Recorder of *Gloucester* and *Taunton*, &c. He was buried in the family vault at *Wroxton* in the co. of *Oxford*; the whole University attending the funeral procession with great solemnity as it passed through *Oxford*. His Lordship married in 1756 *Anne*, daughter of *George Speke*, of *Dillington* in the co. of *Somerset, esq;* by whom he left three sons and three daughters; the former were, *George-Augustus, Frederick*, and *Francis*; of the latter, *Caroline*, the eldest, married *Sylvester Douglas, esq;* and *Anne* and *Charlotte* are unmarried. The eldest son, *George-Augustus*, born in 1757, succeeded him in title, and in this estate and seat of *Waldershare*, being the present Right Honourable the *Earl of Guildford*, who first married in 1785, *Miss Hobart*, daughter of the *Earl of Buckinghamshire*. She died in 1794, leaving only an infant daughter. He married secondly, this year, 1796, the daughter of *Mr. Thomas Coutts*, of *London*, banker.

(m) Philipott, p. 211. See pat. 6 Edw. II, pars 2, m. 14. *Monasterio de Langdon pro terris in Apleton.* Tan. Mon. p. 219.

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the *Abbat of Langdon* paid aid for them as one knight's fee, which *Lora Malmains* held in dower at *Appleton*, of the barony of *Say*, and they both continued in the *Abbat's* possession till the 1st year of K. Richard III, when the *Abbat* exchanged *Southwood* with *Robert Monins, esq;* for other lands elsewhere; but *Appleton* was, on the suppression of the abbey, in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, surrendered into the hands of the Crown, together with the rest of the possessions of the monastery; and the King seized on *Southwood*, then in the possession of *Edward Monins, esq;* as part of them, and unjustly alienated from it, and afterwards granted both *Appleton* and *Southwood*, among other premises, in his 29th year, to the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, who in the 1st year of Q. Elizabeth exchanged *Appleton* again with the Crown, but he retained *Southwood*, which has ever since continued part of the possessions of that see, and remains so at this time (n).

But the manor of *Appleton*, or *Appulton*, as it is sometimes written, was afterwards granted to *sir Edwin Sandys*, of *Northborne, kn. (o)* in whose descendants it continued, till it was at length passed away to *Wickenden*; and *Robert Wickenden*, of *Dover, gent.* died possessed of it in 1686, and by his will devised it to his son of the same name, whose descendant *Mr. Nicholas Wickenden*, of the same place, dying without issue about 50 years ago, devised it to his servants, who sold it to *Mr. Samuel Billingsley*, of *London*, whose widow marrying *Richard Crickett, esq;* entitled him to the possession of it, and he continues the present owner (p).

(n) In 1643, *Edwyn Aucher* was lessee of this manor, on a beneficial lease, at the yearly rent of 5l. 5s. The only possessions which the *Archbishop* has, as I am informed, at present in this parish, is about 80 acres of land, called *Heasteden Down*, the lessee of which is the *Earl of Guildford*; but there is a wood in this parish, called *Southwood*, containing 16 acres, lying near *Hedling wood*, belonging to *Lewis Cage, esq;*—but whether it ever had relation to the above manor, I know not.

(o) It was found in 1610 (as appears by a map, made that year for *sir Edwin Sandys*;) to have been held of the manor of *Bishops Enbrooke*, in *Cheriton*.

(p) This district contains near 300 acres, comprehended in one single farm, which is of the yearly value of 100l.

(q) The whole parish belongs to the *Earl of Guildford*, excepting *Southwood* and *Heasteden Down*; *London Close* about 12 acres, part of *Linaere Court*, and *Appleton*.

(r) *Jacob's Plantæ Fav.* p. 77.

(s) There are two additional buildings on each side the chancel, each of which communicate with the church by a door broken through the walls of it. That on the north side has in it a most magnificent pyramidal monument, erected by *sir Robert Furnese, bart.* in memory of his father *sir Henry Furnese*. Four female figures, in white marble, as large as life, support the base; on the four sides of which are inscriptions to the memories of *sir Robert* his father, his sister *Matilda*, his three wives, his son *Henry*, and his

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There is not any Court held for this manor.

PRESENT STATE OF WALDERSHARE.

This parish extends about two miles from north to south, but it is very narrow across the other way. It contains in the whole about 1000 acres of land, the rents of which are about 600l. per annum (q). There are eight houses in it, besides one in the district of *Appleton*, which is entirely separated from the rest of it by the parishes of *Northborne* and *West Langdon* intervening, as has been already noticed. In the southern part of it is *Waldershare park*, having the house nearly in the centre, and the *Belvidere* at the south-west corner, on high ground, with a beautiful prospect from it. The church is situated near the middle of the eastern side of the parish. At the northern extremity is *Malmains farm*, and an open uninclosed down, called *Maimage down*, corruptly for *Malmains down*. The country here has much the same face and soil as those of the neighbouring parishes. There is a fair held here on *Whit-Tuesday* yearly, for toys and pedlary. There are no parochial charities.

The scarce plant, *Origanum onites, pot marjorum*; grows in *Waldershare park (r)*.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

WALDERSHARE is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *All Saints*, is a small mean building, consisting of a body and chancel, having a wooden turret at the west end, in which hangs one bell. It is almost overgrown with ivy (s).

daughters *Anne* and *Catherine*, all buried here; the whole finely executed by *Mr. Greene*, of *Canterwell*. In the building, on the south side, is a large altar-tomb, on which are the figures of a man and woman, made out of all proportion, and conspicuously absurd, and an inscription to the memory of the *Honourable Susan Bertie*, fourth daughter and coheir of *sir Edward Monins*, of *Waldershare, bart.* by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *sir Thomas Style*, of *Watringbury, bart.* and wife to the *Honourable Peregrine Bertie*, second son to the *Lord Montague, Earl of Lindsey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of England. She had three daughters, *Bridget*, *Elizabeth*, and *Mary*, of which, *Elizabeth* died in her lifetime. She died at *Rocheſter*, Dec. 30, 1697. Over it are banners, pendants, &c.—In the chancel, against the south wall, is a monument for *sir Edward Monins, kn.* and *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Thomas Lovelace*, of *Hewer, esq;* by whom he had one son *William*, and four daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, *Priscilla*, and *Frances*. *Sir Edward* was buried Nov. 27, 1602; he was brother of *John Monins, esq;* who died without issue, and son of *Richard Monins*, of *Waldershare*, and *Catherine*, daughter and heir of *Thomas Aliffe*, of *Colsbill*, in *Milton, esq;* also of *sir William Monins*, of *Waldershare, bart.* his son and heir, obiit 24 February, (his grave-stone says March,) 1642; also his wife *Jane*, daughter of *Roger Tavisden, esq;* of *Roedon Hall* in *Peckham*, in *Kent*, obiit 22 March, 1640, by whom *sir William* had four sons, *Edward*, *Thomas*, *John*, and *William*, and six daughters

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The church of *Waldershare* was anciently *appendant* to the manor, and continued so, till one of the family of *Malmains* gave it to the neighbouring abbey of *West Langdon* (*t*), to which it was *appropriated* by *Archbishop Walter Reynolds*, in the 16th year of K. Edward II, anno 1322 (*u*). In which state it continued till *the suppression* of that monastery, in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when it came with the rest of the possessions of it, into the Kings hands, whence *the appropriation* of this church, together with *the advowson* of the vicarage, was afterwards granted to *the Archbishop of Canterbury*, part of whose possessions it continues at this time (*v*).

In the time of K. Edward III, there were of the endowment of this church, one messuage, one garden and 9 acres of arable (*w*). In the 8th year of K. Richard II, anno 1384, this church was *valued* among the possessions of *the Abbey of Langdon*, at 12l. *per annum* (*x*). It is *valued* in the King's Books at 5l. 8s. but is now a *discharged living*, of the *clear yearly value* of 25l. (*y*)

In 1588 here were 33 communicants. In 1640 here were the like number, and it was *valued* at 38l. *Archbishop Juxon*, in conformity to the King's letters mandatory, *augmented* this vicarage 20l. *per annum*, by indenture, 14th Charles II, which was *confirmed* by others of the like tenor, in the 23d year of that reign (*z*).

There is no vicarage house, and only one acre of *glebe-land*, adjoining to the church-yard.

daughters, *Dorothy, Elizabeth, Anne, Frances, Ellen, and Jane*; also *Elizabeth*, second daughter, above-mentioned, *obit* unmarried 23 February, 1625; also *William* his fourth son, *obit* unmarried 26 January, 1648. Near it are two grave-stones, pointing out the burying-places of *sr William Monins* and his wife, *Lady Jane*; under her inscription is commemorated likewise, *Edward*, eldest son of *sr Edward Monins, bart. obi.* 1640. In the *east* window are painted several female figures, which seem singularly indecent, at any rate very improper, for the place. In the *body* is a memorial for *Laurence Wright*, A. M. vicar of this parish and *Elmsted*; he married *Catherine*, fourth daughter of *Captain Stephen Pilcher*, of *Coldred*, *obit* 11 Dec. 1707, *æt.* 61, also his wife *Katherine*, no date. Arms—*A chevron between 3 batsbets*. A memorial for *Robert Greenall*, A. M. late vicar of this parish and rector of *Blackmanstone*, and curate of *Nonington* and *Wimlingswold*, *obi.* 17 December, 1770, *æt.* 42.

(*t*) *Clauſ.* 10 Edward III, m. 26, *relax p Joan Malemeys in advoc Eccles de Waldwareshare*. See *Tan. Mon.* p. 219. See a process brought in 1289, by the Eleemosinary of *the Monastery of St. Augustine*, and the vicar of *Northborne*, against the rector of *Waldwareshare*, on account of the tythes arising from *the hamlets of Mendetre, Estsole, Westodwold, and Effele*, and all parochial rights from the inha-

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CHURCH OF WALDERSHARE.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

(a) *Stephen*, Rector of *Waldershare*, in 1289.

VICARS.

The Queen.

(b) *Richard Stynte*, March 7, 1569.

The Archbishop.

Francis Redman, A. B. Nov. 8, 1591, *refig.* 1601.

John Rhodes, May 15, 1601, *refig.* 1602.

James Vernon, A. M. Nov. 18, 1602, *refig.* 1603.

William Fulbeake, A. M. June 3, 1603, *obit* 1616.

Robert Lake, A. M. July 10, 1616, *obit* 1621.

Robert Udney, A. M. April 4, 1621, *obit* 1627.

William Giles, A. B. August 27, 1627.

Thomas Walton, A. M. Feb. 4, 1638.

(c) *Laurence Wright*, A. M. March 23, 1684, *obit* Dec. 11, 1707.

(d) *Stephen Hobday*, A. M. Jan. 10, 1708, *refig.* 1729.

John Arnold, A. B. June 1729, *refig.* 1738.

Richard Edborough, A. B. Oct. 6, 1738, *obit* Sept. 1739.

bitants of those places, together with the chantry there, in *Dec. Script. col.* 1956.

(*u*) *Ratificatio super appropriationem dict Eccles. Monast. de Langedon dat apd Lambeth 12 Kal. Apr. A. D. 1322, Regist. Reynolds, f. 138^a, Lamb. library.*

(*v*) *The appropriation is demised on a beneficial lease, at the yearly rent of 8l. The Monins's were formerly lessees of it, afterwards the Farneses, and now the Earl of Guildford.*

(*w*) *Folio Christ Church Mss.*

(*x*) *Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 39.*

(*y*) *Pension to the vicar of Colrede, 6s. Endow in mans. & 2 ac. gleb. in decim predial, personal. oblat. & al spiritual profic per annum 6l. prox 6s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 45.*

(*z*) *Kennet's Imp. p. 257.*

(a) *Dec. Script. col.* 1957.

(b) He was soon afterwards presented to the rectory of *Eythorne*.

(c) And vicar of *Elmsted*. He lies buried in this church.

(d) He was likewise rector of *Lower Hardres*, and resigned this vicarage on being collated to that of *St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*; he died in 1743.

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- (e) John Kirkby, Dec. 8, 1739, obiit May 21, 1754.
 (f) Charles Saunders, L. L. B. June 8, 1754, obiit 1755.
 (g) Robert Greenall, A. B. May 2, 1755, obiit Dec. 17, 1770.
 (h) Bladen Downing, A. B. Feb. 9, 1771. Present Vicar.

EYTHORNE,

COMMONLY pronounced *Aythorne*, lies the next parish westward from *Waldershare*, being written in the Saxon codicils, *Hegytbe Thorne*, in later records *Eghelborne*, and now usually *Eythorne*.

This parish, which is divided into the two districts of *Upper and Lower Eythorne*, is accounted to lie in the hundred of *Eastry*, the Constable of the upper half hundred of which exercises jurisdiction over it; notwithstanding which, the former being the southern part of this parish, within the borough of *South Langdon*, sometimes called *Socage Langdon*, is reputed to lie in the upper half hundred of *Downhamford*, the *Borsholder* for which is chosen at the *Court Leet* of the manor of *Adisham*, within which manor it is; and the latter or northern part is within the borough of *Eythorne*, and is reputed to be within the upper half hundred of *Wingham*.

This borough of *Eythorne* takes within its bounds lower *Eythorne street*, comprehending the church, *Elnton farm*, and *Eythorne Court* manor and lands, the whole being within the hundred last mentioned; at the Court of which a *Borsholder* is appointed for it (i).

THE MANOR OF EYTHORNE, *alias*
 EYTHORNE COURT.

CUTHRED, K. of *Kent*, about the year 807, with the consent of *Cœnulph*, K. of *Mercia*,

(e) He was soon afterwards collated to the rectory of *Blackmanstone*, which he held with this vicarage, by dispensation.

(f) He was at the same time collated to the rectory of *Blackmanstone*, which he held with this vicarage, by dispensation.

(g) He was collated at the same time to the rectory of *Blackmanstone*, and in 1764 to the curacy of *Nonington* with *Wimlingfold*. He lies buried in this church.

(h) He was collated in 1777 to the rectory of *Iwychurch*, which he resigned in 1789, on being presented to the rectory of *Bledon*, in the co. of *Somerset*.

(i) Neither *Elmington*, usually called *Elnton*, nor *Street-end*, were formerly included in this borough, both having been lately added to it, to serve particular purposes. The road between *Pisfield*, and *Brincele*, or the boundary of the demesne lands of the manor of *Eythorne Court*, and of the

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gave to *Ætheinob*, his most faithful minister, 3 plow lands, in the place which was called *æt Heygbe Thorne*, for a competent sum of money, that is, three thousand pence; and he covenanted to keep it free from all secular services, both within and without, and all other diminutions and burthens great and small, with the liberty of changing or giving them during his life, and of leaving them after his death, to whomever he would; to which gift were witnesses, *K. Cœnulph* of *Mercia*, *K. Cuthred* of *Kent*, and *Archbp. Wulfred*, with many others (k).

After which, this estate appears to have come into the possession of *Archbishop Wulfred*, who in the year 824, gave it with the lands of *Langdune*, (most probably the borough of *South Langdon*, in this parish), in exchange for *Bereham*, to the monks of the *Priory of Christ Church* in *Canterbury* (l). How long it remained with them, I have not found, in all likelihood it was wrested from them, during the period of those troublesome times, before the *Norman Conquest*; for not long afterwards, it appears to have been in the possession of the family of *Badlesmere*, in which it continued till *Bartholomew de Badlesmere* in the 15th year of *K. Edward II*, having joined the discontented barons, and by other acts of imprudence offended the King, his lands were seized on, and he himself was executed; upon which this manor coming into the hands of the Crown, continued there till it was granted by *K. Edward III*. to *sir John Bowdon*, who in the 18th year of that reign, conveyed it to *John de Goldsborough*, after whose death it was passed away to *Thomas Holben*, and he in the 12th year of the next reign of *K. Richard II*. alienated it to *Robert Dane* (m), who sold the reversion of it, to *John Dygge*, of *Berham* (n); after which this manor appears to have come into the possession of *Robert Webbe*, who in the 4th year of *K. Henry VI*. alienated it to *John St. Clerc*, and he transmitted it by sale to *sir Walter Hungerford*, of *Heytisbury*, *knt.* (o), as he did again about the latter end of the last mentioned reign,

lands it claims over, being properly the line which divides the two boroughs.

(k) *Saxonum Codicilli*, in the *Surrenden* library.

(l) Dec. Script. col. 2216. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 754.

(m) Philipott, p. 47.

(n) Deed in *Surrenden* library.

(o) *Sir Walter Hungerford* was son of *sir Thomas Hungerford*, speaker of the House of Commons in the 51st year of *K. Edward III*, the 1st Parliament wherein they had a speaker. He was steward of the King's household, under *K. Henry V*, who for his eminent services in the wars, gave him the castle and barony of *Homert*, in *Normandy*, to hold by the service of finding for the King one lance with a fox's tail hanging to it. In the next reign of *K. Henry VI*. he was made Lord high Treasurer of England, and created baron of *Hungerford*, and by his prudent management,

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to *fir Thomas Browne*, of *Beechworth Castle*, in the co. of *Surry*, *knt.* comptroller and treasurer of the household to that King, who in the 27th year of it, obtained the grant of a *fair* on the day of *St. Peter ad vincula* yearly, in this parish of *Eythorne*, and another soon afterwards for liberty to *embattle*, and *impark*, and for *free warren* likewise, within this manor, with other liberties therein mentioned (p); and in his descendants the property of this manor continued down to *fir Thomas Browne*, of *Beechworth Castle*, *knt.* (q) whose lands were *disgavelled* by the acts of the 1st and 8th years of Q. Elizabeth. He in the 16th year of that reign, alienated it to *Francis Santon*, whose son in the 28th year of the same reign, sold it to *fir William Ritber*, of *London*, *knt.* (r) who dying without male issue, bequeathed it to *Susan*, one of his daughters and coheirs, then the wife of *fir Thomas Casar*, *knt.* one of the barons of the Exchequer (s), after whose death she again carried it in marriage to *Mr. Thomas Philipot*, second son of *fir John Philipott*, of *Compton Wascelin*, in the co. of *Hants* (t), whom she likewise survived, and at her death gave it to her only son by her second husband, *Mr. Villiers Philipott*, who at the latter end of K. Charles the I.'s reign, conveyed it by sale to *Mr. John Brett*, of *London* (u). How it passed afterwards, I have not found, only that after some intermediate owners it came into the possession of *Richard Sherbrooke*, of *London*, *esq.*; who owned it in the beginning of the present reign, and at his death devised it to his sister, married to *Mead*, by whom she left an only daughter, who marrying *John Wilkes*, *esq.*; entitled him to the possession of it, and his only daughter, *Mrs. Mary Wilkes*, is at this time owner of it (v).

ment, and by matching with *Catherine*, daughter and heir of *Thomas Paverel*, descended from *the Moels*, and *the Courtneys*, he much augmented his estates; he was ancestor of *the Hungerfords of Farley castle*, in the co. of *Somerset*, of *Black Borton*, in the co. of *Oxford*, and of *Downe Ampney*, in the co. of *Gloucester*. His descendants in the elder branch ending in *Mary*, daughter and heir of his great grandson *Thomas*, *Lord Hungerford*, she by marrying with *Edward*, *Lord Hastings*, carried a great estate with her, and the baronies likewise of *Hungerford*, *Botreaux*, *Molins* and *Moel*, in right of which he was summoned to Parliament anno 1482; which baronies on the death of *Francis Hastings*, late *Earl of Huntingdon*, are come to his sister *Elizabeth*, *Lady Moira*. See *Camden's Brit.* p. 25, 165, and *Mss. pedigrees of Hungerford*. The *Hungerfords* bore for their arms—*Sable*, 2 bars argent, in chief 3 plates. There are many tombs and memorials of them in the church of *Hungerford*, and the chapel of *Farley castle*, in the co. of *Somerset*.

(p) Pat. 27 Henry VI, N. 37.

(q) This *fir Thomas Browne* was grandson of *fir Matthew Browne*, who died anno 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, who was son of *fir George*, the eldest son of *fir Thomas Browne* first above-mentioned, in the reign of K. Henry VI.

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A Court Baron is held for this manor.

ELMINGTON,

usually called *Elmton*, is a manor in the northern confines of this parish, part of which at least was at the time of the taking the survey of *Domesday*, in the possession of *Odo*, *Bishop of Baieux*, under the general title of whose lands, it is thus entered in it:

Isde Osbt (filius Letardi) ten de epo. 15 acs in *Esmetone* & ibi manet un pbr. hoc utrunq; T. R. E. valeb. 30. sol. & post 20. sol. modo 30. sol. Sinc. tenuit de rege. E.

Which is: The same *Osbert* (son of *Letard*) holds of the *Bishop*, 15 acres in *Esmetone*, and there belongs to it one prebend. Both these in the time of K. Edward the Confessor were worth 30 shillings, and afterwards 20 shillings, now 30 shillings. Sired held it of K. Edward.

The *Bishop of Baieux* was disgraced, 4 years after this, and his estates were all confiscated to the Crown.

The eminent family of *Malmains* appear afterwards to have held this manor, of whom it was again held in K. Edward the II.'s reign, by *Guido de Skillingbeld*, and after him by *Peter Condie* or *Cundie*, of *Sandwich*, descended from those of that name, seated at *Condies Hall*, in *Whitstaple*, and he was possessed of it at the beginning of K. Edward the III.'s reign, but he was deceased before the 20th year of it, for on the aid levied that year, for the making of the *Black Prince* a Knight, *Isabel*, late his wife, was charged for it as a quarter of one knight's fee, which *Guido de Skillingbeld* before held in *Elmington* of *John de Malmaines*, being held of the *Abbat of St. Augustine*.

See vol. iii. of this history, p. 357 (u), which note correct as above.

(r) See an account of him in vol. ii. of this history, p. 99 (z).

(s) See an account of this family, *ibid.* (a)

(t) See an account of the *Philipotts*, in *Philipott*, p. 84. f. *ibid.* p. 57.

(u) Anno 42 Elizabeth, an assise was held to prove by verdict, between *Forth* and his wife, late wife of *Santon*—and *Ritber*, alderman of *London*, to find if these lands were *gavelkind*, on a writ of *dower*; when there were many rolls of the *Archbishop* produced to prove they were held of the *Archbishop* by knights service, and a verdict was given accordingly for the *Plaintiff*.

(v) The house is very large and ancient; it is built of stone; the walls are very thick and strong; they are much covered with ivy, the stems of which are the strongest I ever saw. In the windows are the 3 following shields, in painted glass, viz. one of 4 coats,—1st and 4th, *per pale indented argent and sable*, a saltier counterchanged;—2d, *gules*, 2 bears heads between 9 cross-crosets argent;—3d, *gules*, a fess cotized or, between 2 frets argent, impaling argent, a fess gules between 3 eagles sable.—The 2d shield, the same coat quarterly as that above mentioned, *impaling argent*, on a bend sable,

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After which it descended to *William* son of *John de Condie*, who died seized of it in the 42d year of that reign, without lawful issue, upon which *Margaret* his sister and coheir, marrying *Robert Grubbe*, entitled him to the possession of it, but he likewise dying without male issue, *Agnes*, one of his coheirs, carried it in marriage to *John Isaac*, of *Blackmanbury*, in *Bridge*, *esq*; whose descendant *James Isaac*, about the latter end of *K. Henry the VII.*'s reign, conveyed it to *George Guldeford*, *esq*; in whom the possession of it was but of short continuance, for from this family, about the latter end of *K. Henry the VIII.*'s reign, it was passed away to *sr Christopher Hales*, who not long after alienated it to *William Bois*, of *Nonington*, *esq*; (*w*) whose second son *Thomas Bois* afterwards resided here, and afterwards at *Barson*, where he died in 1599 (*x*); notwithstanding his residence here, he seems never to have possessed the fee of it, which continued in the descendants of his eldest brother *Edward*, of *Fredville*, till *Major John Bois*, of that place, at the beginning of *K. Charles the II.*'s reign, sold it to *Wm. Turner* (*y*), whose son of the same name, of *Grays Inn*, and afterwards of *the White Friars*, in *Canterbury*, *esq*; died possessed of it in 1729, and was buried at *Acrise*, leaving by his wife *Anna-Maria* the youngest daughter of *Thomas Papillon*, of *London*, merchant, one son *William*, and two daughters (*z*); which *William Turner*, the son, was of *the White Friars*, *esq*; and inherited this

sable, 3 lozenges argent, in each a cross gules.—The 3d shield, the same coat quarterly as before, on it a crest, *viz.* A dexter arm grasping a trunchion, issuing out of a round of pales.

This manor claims over the whole borough of *Eythorne*, excepting *Elmington*. The demesne lands consist of 300 acres, of the yearly rent of 90*l*.

(*w*) Philipott, p 253. By inquisition taken after the death of *Wm. Bois*, he was found to die seized, *inter alia*, of the manor of *Elmington*, with its appurtenances and 600 acres of land, and 3*l*. 10*s*. rents in *Eythorne* and *Tilmanstone*, held of *Edward Monins*, as of his manor of *Waldershare*, late *John Malmains*, by knights service, and that *Edward Bois* was his son and heir. Rot. Esch. ejusan. anno 4 Ed. VI.

(*x*) He was second son of the above-mentioned *William Bois*, by *Mary*, sister and heir of *sr Edward Ryngely*, of *Knolton*, *knt.* and married *Christian*, daughter and coheir of *Thomas Searles*, *esq*. He died *æt.* 72, and was buried at *Barson*, leaving issue several sons and daughters. See an account of *the Bois's of Fredville*, in vol. iii. of this history, p. 710.

(*y*) He lies buried in *St. Mary Bredin's* church, in *Canterbury*.

(*z*) One of the daughters, *Anna-Maria* married *Jeremiah Rawstorne*, *esq*; who died without issue; the other daughter *Elizabeth* married *Charles Fagg*, of *Myssole*, *esq*; father of the late *sr William Fagg*, *bart.*

(*a*) He had by his wife *Elizabeth*, daughter and coheir of *Thomas Scott*, of *Liminge*, a son *Thomas*, who died in 1732, *æt.* 11, and two daughters, *Elizabeth* who died in 1723, an infant, and *Bridget* abovementioned. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 334.

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manor on his father's death, but dying without surviving male issue (*a*), his only surviving daughter and heir *Bridget*, carried it, among other estates, in 1753, in marriage to *David Papillon*, of *Acrise*, *esq*; whose son of the same name is the present possessor of it (*b*).

A fee farm rent of 19*s*. is paid to the Crown for this manor.

PRESENT STATE OF EYTHORNE.

EYTHORNE lies in a hilly uninclosed country, the soil of which is chalk, much covered with flints, and pretty barren for the most part of it. It contains about 1244 acres of land. The southern part, from its situation, is called *Upper Eythorne*, comprehending within it the borough of *South Langdon*, in which is a hamlet, called *the Green*, consisting of six houses, among which are two farms, the principal called *Langdon farm*, belonged to *John Hollingbery Mann*, *esq*; of *Canterbury*, lately deceased; the other now belongs to the *Earl of Guildford*. Another hamlet, called *Upper Eythorne-street*, comprehending the *Forstal*, contains 31 houses, among which is one, which once belonged to a tolerable large farm, called *Park End*, now belonging to the *Earl of Guildford*, the greatest part of which has been long since taken into *Waldershare Park* (*c*). At a small distance southward from the above *Forstal*, is a small seat pleasantly situated, built in 1762 by *Peter Fezor*, *esq*; of *Dover*, who occasionally resides at it (*d*).

(*b*) This estate, as I am informed, has been but very lately reputed to be within this parish. It pays a quit-rent to *Knolton* manor. It contains 350 acres of land, and is of the yearly rent of 150*l*.

See an account of the family of *Papillon*, under *Acrise*, in vol. iii. of this history, p. 346.

(*c*) About 70 acres of land, lying in this parish, are inclosed in *Waldershare Park*.

(*d*) *Mr. Fezor* is possessed of much landed property, dispersed in different parishes in this part of the county, and, as has been already noticed in the description of *Dover*, is a very considerable banker and merchant of that place; his mother was the daughter of *Mr. Minet*, who with his five brothers and three sisters, came over from *France* on the revocation of the *Edict of Nantes*, in 1686, having sacrificed their situation and property in that country, for their attachment to their religion. *Mr. Fezor* married in 1750, *Mary*, eldest daughter of *John Minet*, A. M. Rector of *Eythorne*, descended of the same family, who died here in October 1794, by whom he has issue three sons and three daughters, *viz.* *John-Minet Fezor*, of *Dover*, banker and merchant, and of *Updowne Place*, in *Ham*, *esq*; who married in February 1794, the only daughter of *sr Robert Laurie*, of *Maxwells town*, in *Scotland*, *bart.* and M. P. for *Dumfriess*. *James-Peter*, likewise of *Dover*, and in partnership with his father and brother, as above-mentioned, who married in 1783 *Frances*, daughter of *Thomas Bateman Lane*, of *Dover*, *esq*; by whom he has issue, and *William*, who is unmarried. *Alicia-Hughes*, married in 1775, to *Charles Wellard*, of *Dover*, *esq*; *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, both unmarried.

They

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Further northward is the borough of Lower Eytborne, comprehending Eytborne Court, and Lower Eytborne Street, consisting of 12 houses, having the church and parsonage house within it, the two small hamlets of Wigmore, (formerly Jenkin) (e), and Street End (f), each containing two houses. At the northern extremity of this parish is Elmington, but lately accounted within this borough, and a farm called Brimsdale, belonging to Mr. Thomas Harvey, late of Eytborne Court (g).

This parish is long and narrow, being more than two miles and a half from north to south, and not more than three quarters of a mile from east to west; at the south extremity of it are several lines of a Roman entrenchment, as has been already mentioned under Shebbertswell above. There is a large barrow or tumulus, about a quarter of a mile eastward from Eytborne Court wood, near the road leading to Walder-share.

They bear for their arms—Vert, two doves in pale, argent, beaked and legged gules, the upper one holding an olive branch, or.

(e) It belonged in 1635, to John Gurney, from which name it passed to Henry Jenkin, and John Hammond, and thence again to Hen. Nicholl, in 1739, and he sold it in 1769, to the Rev. John Minet, upon whose death it went in marriage with Henrietta his youngest daughter, to Mr. Thomas Sayer, the present owner of it, who purchased likewise a small farm in this parish, called Church Hope, of the widow Finnis, of Deal, before Jenkin's.

(f) This estate formerly belonged to Richard Ladd, afterwards to Richard Canney, of Deal, whose widow now owns it.

(g) He purchased it of Mr. Henry Nicholls, of Barbam, some few years since. These Harveys of Eytborne Court branched off from Richard Harvey, of West Studdal, the original ancestor, about 200 years since, of the family of this name dispersed over this part of Kent. The father of the above-mentioned Thomas Harvey first came to Eytborne Court as tenant in 1711, and his grandson Philip Harvey still remains so.

(b) In the high chancel, near the altar rails, is a memorial for Thomas Walton, 37 years Rector of this church, obiit July 14, 1698, in the 84th year of his age. Rebecca his wife died at near 70 years; another for Dorcas, daughter of Mr. William Martin, and wife of Daniel Kelley, obiit August 1712. Arms—Two bars, on the uppermost 3 balls, on the other 3 martlets, impaling 2 bars, in chief 3 cocks, a mullet for difference. Another adjoining for John Thompson, Rector, left one daughter by his wife Barbara Goldinge, married to John Farnaby, son of the learned Farnaby, obiit October 21, 1661, et. 57. Arms—Two bars, a chief ermine, impaling a chevron between 3 balls. Within the altar rails, a memorial for Edward Monyns, second son of John Monyns, gent. and Mary his wife, obiit 1647. Another for Jane, wife of Richard Duke, esq; only daughter and heir of Richard Strongbill, gent. obiit 1643, leaving an only daughter Jane. Arms—obliterated. Against the south wall is a marble tablet and inscription for John Minet, A. M. Rector of this church, obiit November 13, 1771, et. 77. Arms—Ermine, quartering Barry of 6 argent and gules. Another tablet against the north wall, for Francis D'Aeth,

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A fair is held here on Midsummer Day, for pedlary, &c.

A branch of the family of Merrisweather, formerly resided in this parish.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THIS parish is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Canterbury and deanry of Sandwich. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is small, consisting of a body and north isle, and two chancels, having a square tower, with battlements at the west end (b).

This church was esteemed as a vicarage, in Archbishop Stephen Langton's time, who came to the see in the 8th year of K. John, as appears by an ordination of that Archbishop, concerning a pension of three marks to be paid yearly to the Vicar of it by the nuns of Harwood, in the co. of Bedford (i).

Archbishop Meopham, in the beginning of K.

Rector of this church, youngest son of Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. obiit January 29, 1784, et. 58. Arms—D'Aeth. A memorial for William Forster, of Cambridge, A. M. son of Robert Forster, of Acrife, gent. Pastor of this church for 11 years, obiit 1708, et. 36. Elizabeth, his wife died 1730, et. 63. In one of the south windows,—Azure, a bend cotized between 6 shields sable, each charged with a lion rampant, or. In the east window of the other chancel, called the Elmton chancel, belonging to that estate, is a shield—Azure, a saltier engrailed between 4 bears heads erased sable, muzzled of the field. The arms of Guldeford were formerly likewise in the windows of this church. In the last mentioned chancel is a memorial for Anna-Maria Boteler, daughter of Richard Boteler, gent. and Anne his wife, obiit 1765, et. 16. Anne, wife of Richard Boteler, and daughter of Robert Jager, of Canterbury, obiit 1787, et. 79. Richard Boteler, gent. obiit February 22, 1792, et. 75. Another for Richard, son of Samuel and Catherine Harvey, of Elmton, obiit 1779, an infant; Mary, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Harvey, of Elmton, obiit 1739, an infant. A mural monument for John Harvey, esq; of Dane Court, obiit 1759, et. 63, and Margaret his wife, obiit 1778, et. 78. Arms—Harvey, impaling argent, 3 bars gemelles sable, over all a lion rampant, gules, for Maud.—One for Richard Harvey, of Dane Court, interred July 1, 1732, et. 78. He had five sons and four daughters, by 4 wives, of whom survived him by the first, Anne, Elizabeth, Richard, Margaret and Solomon; by the second, Mary, John and Catherine. In the other parts of the church, are memorials for Henry Grant, obiit 1598. For Mary, wife of William Fuller, of Deal, obiit 1667, et. 40, having had issue Rose, and Catherine. For Mr. Henry Pierce, of Deal, mariner, obiit 1704, et. 75, and four of his children, by Lydia his wife. Near the west door is a memorial for John Ruffin, of Rainham, gent. obiit 1661, et. 4 years.

(i) In consideration of the payment of which, the Priores and Convent above-mentioned, quit-claimed to the Archbishop and his successors, all their right in this church of Egetborne, which they had of the gift of Ralph Morin.—Vide in Chartular. Archiep. Cant. Mss. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon inter Libros Mss. Tho. Tanner Asaph. Episc. p. 105. Ducarel's Repert. p. 47.

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Edward III.'s reign made a decree, concerning the Vicarage of this church (ii), and as such it was esteemed in the 8th year of K. Richard II, anno 1384, when it was valued only at 4l. and as such with other small benefices, was not taxed to the tenth (k). But notwithstanding the above, this church has been for a great length of time accounted a Rectory, most probably so at first on a vacancy of the Vicarage, on a petition of the Vicar of it to the Archbishop, and it appears to have been so accounted in the 26th year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was valued in the King's Books as a Rectory, of the yearly value of 15l. 12s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 11s. 6d. (l)

In 1588 here were 76 communicants. In 1640 here were 80 communicants, and it was valued at 100l.

The patronage of this church has been for many years the property of the owners of *Elmington manor*, in this parish, and the owners of *Walderbare manor* adjoining alternately, and as such is now the joint property of *David Papillon*, of *Acrise*, esq; and the Right Honorable the Earl of *Guildford*, who present alternately to it.

CHURCH OF EYTHORNE.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

	(m) John Baker, in 1487.
Edward Boys, esq;	(n) Richard Stynte, April 4, 1569.
The Queen, hac vice.	(o) John Seller, S. T. B. obiit 1614.
Tho. Bargrave, Cl.	(p) Isaac Bargrave, S. T. P. Oct. 19, 1614, obt. 1642.
The King.	John Monins, A. M. Sep. 3, 1642.
	(q) John Thompson, obiit Oct. 21, 1661.
Sir Edw. Monins, bart.	Thomas Walton, Cl. Nov. 6, 1661, obt. July 14, 1698.
Daniel Kelley, of Eastry, gent.	(r) William Forster, A. M. Oct. 13, 1698, obt. 1708.
Eliz. Foster, widow.	Henry Cason, A. B. March 26, 1709, obt. 1722.
William Turner, esq;	(s) John Minet, A. M. Jan.

(ii) Folio Christ Church Mff.

(k) Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 41.

(l) Viz. 7 acr. terr. gleb. 7s. prox. 7s. 6d. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 43.

(m) Wills. Prerog. office, Canterbury.

(n) He was likewise Vicar of *Walderbare*.(o) He was buried in *Canterbury* cathedral.(p) He was *Dean of Canterbury*, and Rector of *Chartbam*. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 156. On Dec. 7th, 1626, a dispensation passed for his holding this Rectory with the Vicarage of *Tenterden*. Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii, p. 880.

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4, 1722, obt. Nov. 13, 1771.

Earl of *Guildford*. (t) Francis D'Acetb, A. M. Dec. 20, 1771, obt. Jan. 29, 1784.

David Papillon, esq. (u) Philip Papillon, A. M. 1784. Present Rector.

BARSON.

THE next parish south westward is *Barson*, alias *Barfriston*, which latter is its proper and antient name; being written in the survey of *Domesday*, *Barfrestone*, but for the sake of contraction it has been of late both called and written by the former name of *Barson* only (v).

There is but one borough in this parish, viz. the borough of *Barson*, which contains the whole parish; the borough for which is chosen at the Petty Sessions, held for this division of the Laib of *St. Augustine*.

THE MANOR OF BARFRISTON, alias
GERARDS,

AT the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, this place was part of the possessions of *Odo*, the great Bishop of *Baieux*, the King's half-brother, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it.

In *Estrea Lest*. In *Estre Hund*. Radulf de *Curbespine* ten de epo. un jugu in *Barfrestone*. Ibi una paupcula mulier redd. 3 den & un obolu. val & valuit. sep. 10. sol jugu.

Rannulf de *Colubels* ten ibi un jugu. qd in *Hardes* escotevit & hunc usq; Scotu regis n. Scotovit.

Which is: In *Estrea Latb*. In *Estre Hundred*, *Ralph de Curbespine* holds of the Bishop, one yoke in *Barfrestone*. There one very poor woman pays 3 pence and one farthing. This yoke is, and was worth separately 10 shillings.

Rannulf de *Colubels* holds there one yoke, which has been scotted in *Hardes* and to this time is not scotted to the King's tax.

On the confiscation of the Bishop's estates, which happened on his disgrace, about four years afterwards, this at *Barfriston* appears to be among the lands, which were granted by the King for the defence of *Dover castle*, on his new

(q) He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

(r) He lies buried in this church.

(s) He was in 1744 presented to the Rectory of *Lower Hardres*, which he held with this of *Eythorne*.(t) He resigned the Vicarage of *Godmersham*, on being presented to this Rectory, which he held with that of *Knolton*. He was half-brother to the late *sr Thomas D'Acetb*, of *Knolton*, bart. and lies buried in this church.(u) He is a younger son of *David Papillon*, esq; the present patron.(v) *Barfrestone* signifies the open bleak town.

order

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order for the government of it, to *Hugh de Port*, and made up together *the barony of Port*, being held by *barony* of that castle, by the service of performing *ward* there, for the defence of it.

In which grant this estate was esteemed as *one knight's fee*, under which notion it was held of his descendant, *John de St. John*, in K. Henry the III.'s reign, by a family named *Wyborne*; one of whom, *John de Wyborne*, held it in K. Edward the II.'s reign; but before the 20th of K. Edward III, this name was extinct here; for by the book of aid of that year, it appears to have been alienated from them, and in the tenure of different persons; for *John de Monynbam* paid aid for it, as the twentieth part of a knight's fee, which *John de Wyborne* before held in *Barfrestone*, of *John de St. John*; and *Richard Harwood* held one quarter of a knight's fee here likewise (*w*). But the former it seems was that part of *Wyborne's* estate, which comprehended the manor of *Barfriston*, which after the heirs of *Monynbam* had deserted their patrimony here, was alienated about the latter end of King Henry the VI.'s reign, to *sir Thomas Browne*, of *Beechworth castle*, in the co. of *Surry*, *knt.* comptroller of the household to that King, and in his descendants the property of it continued down to *sir Thomas Browne*, of the same place, *knt.* whose lands were *disgavelled* by the acts of the 1st and 8th of Eliza-

(*w*) This part of the estate afterwards came into the name of *Wood*, and the heirs of *Thomas Wood* possessed it in the reign of Philip and Mary.

(*x*) See *Eythorne* above, p. 179 (*q*).

(*y*) He was son of *William Boys*, of *Nonington*, *esq;* by *Mary*, sister and heir of *sir Edw. Ringeley*, of *Knolton*, *knt.*

(*z*) See an account of the eldest son *Thomas*, of *Hoad Court*, and his descendants, in vol. iii. of this Hist. p. 565. *Edward* was of *Holt-street*, and left issue several children; *John* was S. T. P. Rector of *Betspanger* and *Eythorne*, Master of *Eastbridge Hospital*, and *Dean of Canterbury*; he died in 1625 and was buried in that cathedral; and *Sarab* married *John Sea*, of *Herne*, *esq;*

(*a*) Heralds office, book D 18-25.

(*b*) *Major Harvey* resided first at *Elmington* in *Eythorne*, and afterwards at *Dane Court*, in the adjoining parish of *Tilmanstone*, under which parish more may be seen of him and of the family of *Harvey*, being the original place from which they all branched off. He left issue by *Elizabeth Poremor*, his first wife, a numerous family; of whom *Richard*, the eldest surviving son, was of *Farthingloe*, in *Hougham*; and by his wife, *Margaret Hambrooke*, of *Hougham*, left several sons and daughters, of whom *Richard*, the eldest, was of *Barson*, and rebuilt this seat as above-mentioned; and *Thomas* was of *Alkbam*, *gent.* Which *Richard*, the eldest son, now living, married in 1734, *Elizabeth Nicholls*, of *Barham*, by whom he has had seven sons and six daughters; of the former, *Richard* was Vicar of *St. Laurence*, in *Tbanet*, and of *Eastry*, and married *Judith Matson*, by whom he has a son *Richard*, late of *Bennet College*, *Cambridge*, and now vicar of *St. Laurence*, in *Kent*. *Henry*, the second, is an Admiral of the Royal Navy, and now of *Walmer*, having married *Elizabeth*,

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beth (*x*); not long after the latter year of which he alienated it to *Mr. Thomas Boys*, of *Eythorne*, who afterwards removed hither, and dying possessed of it in 1599, was buried in this church (*y*). By *Christian*, daughter and coheir of *Thomas Searles*, of *Wye*, *esq;* he left issue several sons and daughters (*z*); of whom *Thomas*, the eldest, was of *Hoad*, and inherited this manor, in which he was succeeded by his eldest son *John Boys*, of *Hoad*, *gent.* who sold this manor at the latter end of K. Charles the I.'s reign, to *Anthony Percival*, of *Daver*, *knt.* comptroller of the customs there, who died in 1646, and lies buried at *Denton*, with *Gertrude* his wife, daughter of *sir Henry Gibbs*, of the co. of *Warwick*, *bart.* (whose son *John* married *Elizabeth*, daughter and coheir of *sir Edward Monins*, of *Waldershare*, *knt.* and *bart.* (*a*) in whose heirs this manor continued, till it was at length sold to *Major Richard Harvey* (*b*), who was of *Eythorne* first, and afterwards of *Dane Court*; his grandson, *Mr. Richard Harvey*, *gent.* was of *Barson*, and having pulled down the antient mansion of this manor, handsomely rebuilt it, and afterwards resided here; but in 1792 he alienated this estate to *John Plumtre*, of *Fredville*, *esq;* the present owner of it (*c*).

HARTANGER,

written in *Domesday*, *Hertange*, is a small manor

daughter of *Wm. Boys*, *esq;* Lieutenant-Governor of *Greenwich Hospital*, by whom he has had issue four sons, *Henry*, a Lieutenant of the Navy, drowned at sea; *Richard*, *William*, *Thomas*; and a daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *William-Henry Boys*, Lieutenant of Marines. *John*, the third son, was likewise a Captain in the Royal Navy, and of *Heronden*, who died in July 1794, at *Portsmouth*, of the wounds he received in the glorious naval fight with *Earl Howe* against *the French*, on June the 1st preceding, having been made an *Admiral*, as a reward for his gallant behaviour in it. He married *Judith*, daughter of *Henry Wise*, of *Sandwich*, *esq;* by whom he has had four sons and three daughters; of the former, *Henry Wise*, now of *Heronden*, *esq;* married *Margaret Dilnot*; and *John* is a Lieut. in the Navy; *Edward* and *Richard*. Of the daughters, *Sarab* was the eldest, *Mary* married *Wm. Boteler*, late of *Eastry*, but now of *Finglebam*, *esq;* and *Fanny* married *Rob. Curling*, of *Sandwich*, surgeon.

The younger sons of *Mr. Richard Harvey*, by *Judith Matson* were, *Thomas*, *Edward*, *Robert*, and *Samuel*, of *Sandwich*, brewer, who married *Catherine*, daughter of *Mr. Wm. Maundy*, of *Sandwich*, *gent.* by whom he has issue. The daughters were, *Mary*, *Fances*, *Margaret* married to *Thomas Freeman*, Cl. Rector of *St. Martin's*, and Vicar of *St. Paul's*, in *Canterbury*; *Elizabeth*, married to *William Wyborne Bradley*, of *Sandwich*, brewer; and *Sarab*, married to *John Tucker*, of *Shinglewell*, Cl. and Rector of *Gravesend*, in this county.

See the Arms of *Harvey*, under *Tilmanstone* below.

(*c*) The demesne lands of this manor, or farm, for it has now only the reputation of having once been a manor, consists of 86 acres of land. See more of *the Plumtres*, under *Fredville*, in vol. iii. of this History, p. 710.

in

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In this parish, which, at the time of taking that survey, was part of the possessions of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in it.

Radulph fili Robti ten de epo Hertange. p. uno solin se defd. Tra. e. . . . In dno. e. una Car. & 5. villi cu. 2. bord. bnt. 2. car. T. R. E. valeb. 40 solid & post. 10 sol. modo 60 solid. Eddid tenuit de rege E.

Which is: *Radulf, son of Robert, holds of the Bishop Hertange. It was taxed at one sulling. The arable land is. . . . In demesne there is one carucate, and 5 villeins, with 2 borderers, having 2 carucates. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 40 shillings, and afterwards 10 shillings, now 60 shillings. Eddid held it of K. Edward (d).*

Four years after taking this survey, the Bishop's estates, on his disgrace, were confiscated; upon which this manor of *Hratangre* came into the hands of the crown; whence it was afterwards, on the King's new arrangement of the government of *Dover Castle*, granted to *Simon Fitz Adam*, by whom it was held as one knight's fee, by barony, of that castle, by the service of ward for the space of fifteen days, for the defence of it.

Of *Simon Fitz Adam* and his heir *Adam Fitzwilliam*, this manor was afterwards held by the *Pirot*s. *Alan Pirot* died seised of it at the latter end of K. Henry the I.'s reign, and was succeeded in it by *Robert Pirot*, whose heir was *Ingelram de Fontibus (e)*; how long he and his heirs held it, I do not find; but at the latter end of K. Henry III, or the beginning of K.

(d) Next after the above entry is the following one, which, though it refers to no particular estate by name, yet by its being within this Hundred, and placed next to *Hartanger*, most probably is the description of some estate, if not in this parish, yet adjoining to it. I shall therefore add it here.

Osbn ten de epo 1 Jug & dimid. in eod hund. & ibi bt. 7. bord. T. R. E. Valuit 10 lib. & post. 10 solid. modo 30 solid. Ernold tenuit de rege. E.

Which is: *Osborn holds of the Bishop one yoke and an half in the same Hundred, and there he has 7 borderers. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 10 pounds, and afterwards 10 shillings, now 30 shillings. Ernold held it of K. Edward.*

(e) It appears by the Register of *Ledes Abbey*, that *Sibilla de Watemle*, for the remission of her sins, and for the soul of her Lord *Alan Pirot*, gave to the church of *St. Mary* and *St. Nicholas*, of *Ledes*, in free and perpetual alms, inter alia, the tythes of *Hartangre*, which were acknowledged to be of her right; to which were witnesses, *Robert Pirot*, lord of the fee, *Ingelram de Fontibus* his heir, and *Agnes* his wife, and *Wido* his brother, *Simon de Woodeton*, &c. which gift was confirmed by *Theobald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the reign of K. Stephen, the Prior and Convent of *Christ Church* and others. Fol. 5, l. 1. fol. 2, p. 2, l. 16. fol. 5, l. 21. In the 8th year of K. Richard II, these tythes were valued among the spiritualities of the priory of *Ledes*, at 6s. 8d. *Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 40.*

EASTRY HUNDRED.

Edward I.'s reign, *William de Hartanger* held it. After him it became the estate of *Robert de Hardres*, as may be seen by the book of knight's fees, and he held it as one knight's fee, of the Honor of *Clare*. In the 8th year of the next year of K. Edward II. his next successor in it was *Reginald de Tondresley*; in which name, however, it did not continue long, for in the 20th year of K. Edward III, *Richard, son of Richard de Retlinge, Henry Pirot, of Barfrestone, and John de Idcleigh*, paid aid for it, as one knight's fee, which *Reginald de Tonderfley* before held in *Hartanger*, of the Earl of *Arundel (f)*; after which the whole fee of it became velted in the heirs of *Pirot*, but how long it continued with them does not appear; but at the latter end of K. Henry the VI.'s reign it was come into the possession of *sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth castle, knt. (g)* whose descendant of the same name, in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth's reign, passed it away to *Francis Santon, esq;* who died seised of it in the 25th year of it, leaving *Francis Santon* his son and heir (b). He passed it away soon afterwards to *Edward Merriweather*, second son of *Edward, of Shebbertswell*, who resided here, and dying seised of it in 1621, anno 20 James I, was buried in this church (i), and in his descendants it continued, till at length about the middle of the last century, it was sold to *Pot*, and *Mr. Wm. Pot*, citizen and apothecary, of *London*, gave it, being then of the yearly value of 111*l.* by his last will in 1691, with divers other lands in this county, to certain trustees and their sur-

(f) *Thomas Perot* died seised of part of this manor, anno 4 Edward III. Rot. Esch. N. 31. as did *Richard de Retlinge* in the 23d year of that reign.

(g) His grandson *sir Matthew Browne, knt.* was found by inquisition, anno 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, to hold 60 acres of arable, and 65 acres of pasture, in *Barfston, alias Barfriston*, called *Hartangre*, and *Parocks*, of the King in capite by knight's service; and 17 acres of arable, and 12 acres of pasture in *Barfrestone*, called *Gerard's Tenement*, of the Prior of *St. John of Jerusalem*, by knight's service; and that *Thomas Browne* was his kinsman and next of kin. Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(b) By inquisition that year, *Francis*, son and heir of *Francis Santon*, was found to hold 60 acres of arable, 10 acres of wood, called *Bromley Wood*, and 60 acres of pasture, in *Berfston, alias Barfston*, called *Hertanger*, and *Parets*, in *Eythorne, Shebbertswell*, and *Berfston*, held of the King as of the castle of *Dover*, by knight's service; and he had livery of them that year accordingly.

(i) He married *Ursula*, daughter of *Sbrubfale, of Faverfham*, by whom he had several sons and daughters; of whom *Edward*, the eldest surviving son, (*Anthony*, the eldest, dying in *Holland*.) married the daughter of *Thompson*, remarried to *John Moyle, of Wye*; see his descent in the the heraldic visitation of the co. of *Kent*, anno 1619. It appears by the Parish Register, that the *Merriweathers* resided here from the year 1580 to the year 1647.

VIVORS

BARSON.

vivors, in trust, for them to pay 200*l.* per annum, out of the rents and profits of them, to *Christ's hospital*, and the remaining produce of them to *the hospital of Bethlem, in London*; in which trust, for the purposes above-mentioned, this manor continues vested at this time (*k*).

PRESENT STATE OF BARSON.

BARSON lies on the open hilly downs, with which this neighbourhood much abounds; they are in like manner for the most part arable, the soil upon the hills is chalky and not over fertile; in the valleys it is inclined to clay, and of course better land, though still of a coarse nature. The Court-lodge and church are nearly in the middle of the parish, which has in it, including the street, only 12 houses, and contains about 470 acres of land. This parish as well as its vicinity is exceedingly healthy, and has been already noticed under *Coldred*. Instances of longevity here are very frequent and as remarkable, of which the reader will find some mention in the note below (*l*).

At the southern extremity of the parish are a

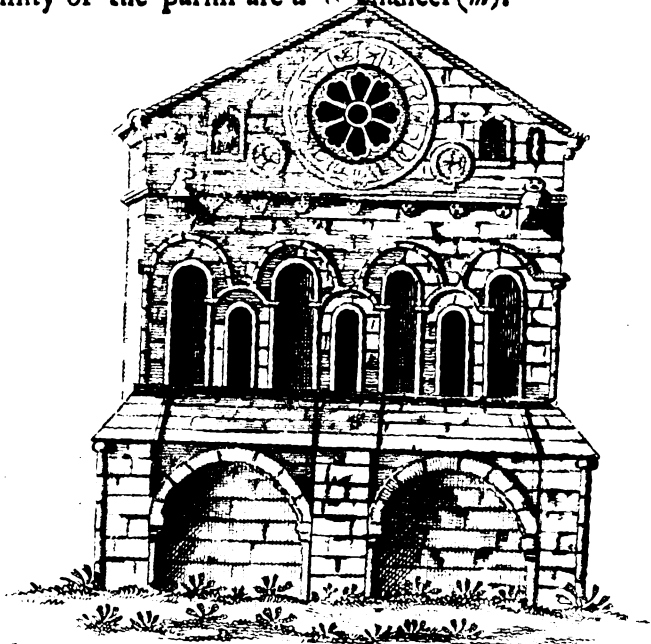
great number of *Roman tumuli* or *barrows*, which adjoin the lines of entrenchments at the end of *Eytborne* parish, all of which have already been noticed under *Sbebbertswell* above, in which parish most of them lie. There is *no fair*, nor any *parochial charities*.

There was in K. Henry III.'s reign a family resident here, who took their name from it; one of whom, *Amicia de Barfreston*, was a benefactor to *the Priory of Davington*, as appears by the *ledger* book of it.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THIS parish is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanery of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Mary*, is a small building of great antiquity; the outside is curiously adorned with carve-work in stone, with *circular* arches and windows, especially at the *east* end; the *west* end has a fine *circular* arch with *Saxon* ornaments and *zig-zag* border; and in the inside is another like arch between the body and chancel (*m*).

p. 201.



The East end of Barfreston alias Barston Church.

(*k*) See *Strype's Stow's survey*, b. i, p. 194. This estate, in this parish, consists of 257 acres of arable, 101 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of wood.

(*l*) In 1700 the Minister resident in this parish was buried at the age of 96. The Minister who preached the funeral sermon was 82. The reader of the service was 87. The parish clerk was the same age, but then absent. The sexton 86, and his wife about 80, and several of the neighbouring parish of *Coldred*, who attended at the funeral, were above 100 years old; and in the year 1722 there were in this small parish, which consisted only of 58 souls, nine persons, whose ages made 636 years.

(*m*) This church, so well known to every lover of antiquity, of which so many engravings have been made, is a most curious specimen of *Anglo Saxon* architecture. It consists of a body and chancel, separated by a *circular* arch, supported by two elegant wreathed pillars; a row of singular uncouth heads are round the cornice; a beautiful cir-

cular window is at the *east* end; at the foot of the wall are two circular arches, forming recesses, probably for places of sepulture, and not improbably for the founders of the church. The grand *south* entrance, now partly hid by a modern porch, is most curiously sculptured with rows of figures of various kinds. Niches for statues are all round the building. There is no steeple, a small wooden turret having been taken down a few years since. There is only one bell.

In the chancel is a mural monument, for *Thomas Boys*, of *Barfreston*, *gent.* of the family of *Fredville*, *obit* 1599, *æt.* 72. By his wife *Christian*, daughter of *Thomas Searles*, of *Wye*, he had six sons and four daughters. Arms at the top—*Or, a griffin segreant, sable, within a bordure, gules.*—Another mural monument for *Robert Ewell*, *Rector* and *Patron* of this parish, one of the six preachers of *Canterbury Cathedral*, *obit* 1638, *æt.* 75. By his wife *Margaret Harris*, (*honeste familia orta*,) he had five sons, four of whom sur-

vived

BARSON.

The advowson of this church, which is a rectory, was antiently *appendant* to the manor; but in the reign of K. Henry VIII. it was become an *advowson in gross*, and was in the possession of *John Boys*, of *Denton*, Attorney General to the *Dutchy of Lancaster* (n), who held it by knight's service of the King, as of his castle of *Dover*, and died seized of it in the 35th year of that reign (o); his son *William Boys*, of *Denton*, *esq*; who sold this advowson to his kinsman *Thomas Boys*, of *Aythorne*, with the condition of discharging the rent of 2 *ls.* and 4 *d.* due to the Queen for the *castle guard*, and 3 *s.* 2 *d.* for *lathe silver* (p), and in his descendants it continued down till the reign of K. Charles I. when it was alienated to *Ewell*, from one of which name it was sold (q) to *sir Basil Dixwell*, who was possessed of it in 1640; since which it has become part of the possessions of the *President and Fellows of St. John's College*, in *Oxford*, who are the present patrons of it.

This rectory is valued in the King's books at 7 *l.* 14 *s.* 0 *d.* (r); it is now a discharged living of the clear yearly value of about 30 *l.* In 1588 it was valued at 60 *s.* and here were communicants 40. In 1640 it was valued at 50 *s.* and here were the like number of communicants.

This rectory has been augmented by the Governors of Queen Ann's Bounty with 200 *l.* and a like sum added to it by the *President and Fellows of St. John's College*, with which the house, barn, and appurtenances were new built, and a barn, stable and lands were purchased in the parish of *Alkham*, now of the annual rent of 30 *l.*

There is a glebe belonging to it of 7 acres of land, of which one is in *Nonington*.

CHURCH OF BARSON.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

(s) *Nich. Munday*, in 1754,
obit 1601.

J. Boys, Cl. S. T. B. *Robt. Ewell*, A. M. May
bac. vice 11, 1601, obit 1638.

vived him, and three daughters, all of whom died before him. The arms at the top broken off. A gravestone for the *Rev. George Smith*, 41 years Rector of this parish, obit 1752, *æt.* 74, also his wife *Hannah*, obit 1758, *æt.* 76.

Several of the *Boys's* were buried in this church.—In the windows of it were formerly these arms, *viz.* Azure, two bendlets argent, within a bordure, and the same arms without the bordure.

(n) See an account of him, vol. iii. of this history, p. 759. (a).

(o) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(p) Original deed in the hands of *Mr. Brett*, of *Springgrove*.

(q) *Robert Ewell*, A. M. Rector of this parish was likewise Patron of this Rectory, as appears by his epitaph in this church. He died in 1638, and was succeeded in the

EASTRY HUNDRED.

Edward Ewell. *John Thompson*, A. M. Dec.
29, 1638.
— *Edwards*, in 1652, obit.
— *Stewart*, refig. 1732.
(t) *Geo. Smith*, A. M. 1732,
obit May 16, 1752.
President, &c. of St. John Spier, S. T. P. O. C.
John's College. 20, 1752, refig. 1758.
John Chalmers, A. M. July
15, 1758, refig. 1780.
John Luntley, L. L. D. June
17, 1780. Present Rector.

TILMANSTONE.

NORTH-eastward from *Barson*, the parish of *Eytborne* only intervening, lies that of *Tilmanstone*, in the survey of *Domesday* written *Tilemanestone*; but is now usually pronounced *Tilmeston*.

There are two boroughs in this parish, *viz.* *Tilmanstone* and *Craythorne* (u).

THE MANOR OF TILMANSTONE.

THIS place was part of the antient possessions of the see of *Canterbury*, and at the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, was held of the Archbishop, by knight's service, by *William Folet*, and it is thus accordingly entered in that record, under the general title of *Terra Militum Archiepi*.

Wills (Folet) ten de archiepo Tilemanestone. p. uno solin se defend. In dnio st. 2. car. & 5. bord. oli 20. sol. modo val. 30 solid.

Which is: *William (Folet) holds of the Archbishop Tilemanestone. It was taxed at one suling. In demesne there are two carucates, and 5 borderers, formerly it was worth 20 shillings, now it is worth 30 shillings.*

After the name of *Folet* was extinct here, this manor appears to have been held in separate moieties, and in K. Henry III.'s reign was in the possession of *sir John de Tiddenden*, and *sir Roger de Tilmanstone*, *knts.* who held it of the

patronage of it by *Mr. Eaw. Ewell*, who for that year presented a clerk to it, and then probably sold it to *Dixwell*.

(r) *Viz.* 10 ac. terr. gleb. 10s. prox. 5s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 44.

(s) *Wills*, Prerog. off.

(t) He held this Rectory, with the Vicarages of *Shobberswold* and *Coldred* annexed.

(u) The borough for *Tilmanstone* borough is chosen at *North Court*, it comprehends within its bounds the church and all the northern part of the parish, *viz.* the upper street and the three manor houses of *Dane Court*, *North Court*, and *South Court*. The borough for *Craythorne* borough is chosen at *Eastry Court*, and comprehends within its bounds the southern part of this parish, *viz.* Lower street and *Barfield farm*, in all nine houses, over all which, the Manor of *Eastry* claims paramount.

Archbishop

TILMANSTONE.

Archbishop by knight's service, as one knight's fee.

That part of it, which was held by the former, afterwards descended down to *William de Tiddenden*, who died possessed of it in the beginning of K. Edward III.'s reign. After which it appears to have come into the name of *Warden*, though *Margery de Tiddenden*, his widow, who survived him, and died anno 23 Edward III, appears by the *Escheat* Rolls to have had some interest in it. The other part, on the death of *sir Roger de Tilmanstone, knt.* in K. Edward I.'s reign, without issue, was carried by *Motilda*, his sister and coheir, in marriage to *John de Sandhurst (v)*, who made a claim of liberties for this manor in K. Edward I.'s reign, the 6th year of it; whose son, *John de Sandhurst*, of *Knolton*, succeeded him in it, and died possessed of it in the beginning of K. Edward III.'s reign; and on the aid levied in the 20th year of it, *Katherine*, late wife of *John de Sandhurst* and *Henry Warden*, answered for one fee, which *John Sandhurst* and *William Tiddenden* before held in *Tilmanstone* of the *Archbishop*.

After which these moieties, from their respective situations, acquired the names of *North* and *South Court*; the former of which, called

THE MANOR OF NORTH COURT,

was carried by *Christian*, daughter and heir of *John de Sandhurst* and *Katherine* his wife, in marriage to *William Langley*, descended out of *Warwickshire*, whose son *William de Langley* was afterwards, in her right, of *Knolton*; and in the 37th year of K. Edward III.'s reign had the former liberties granted to this manor confirmed by *inspeximus (w)*, and in his descendants it continued down to *Edward Langley*, of *Knolton*, who died seized of it in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, without issue, having married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Peyton*, of *Iselbam*, in the co. *Cambridge, esq;* whom he left surviving and in the possession of it. On her death this manor, with her other estates in this county, came into the possession of her brother *sir Robert Peyton*, of *Iselbam, knt.* as heir-general of her first hus-

(v) Chartularie of *Knolton* manor, in the *Surrenden* libr.

(w) Pat. ejus an. ps. 1 ma. mcmb. 21. Philipot, p. 338.

(x) Philipot, p. 138.

(y) See *Knolton* below.

(z) *North* and *South Court* are strongly connected as to their manerial rights and jurisdiction, as appears by the warrants delivered to the bailiff to summon the tenants, the number of which amounts to 15 each, all of whom are summoned to both courts, two in each only excepted. Their claim is over the greater part of *Tilmanstone borough* and some lands contiguous in *Eastry*.

(a) The arms of *Cox*, viz. *Sable, on a chevron argent, a mullet sable* for difference, between three attires of a flag,

EASTLY HUNDRED.

band above-mentioned, (for she afterwards married *sir Edward Ringeley, knt.*) by the marriage of his great grandfather *John Peyton* with *Grace*, a daughter of *Langley*. *Sir Robert Peyton* left two sons, *sir Robert*, of *Iselbam, knt.* ancestor of the *Peytons*, of the co. of *Cambridge*, and *sir John Peyton, knt.* to whom he gave this manor, with *Knolton*, and his other estates in this county (x); his grandson *sir Samuel Peyton*, of *Knolton, knt.* was created a baronet, by patent, on June 29, 1611, and died possessed of it in 1623; and his successor, *sir Thomas Peyton, bart.* alienated it to *sir John Narborough*, Admiral of the *British* navy, whose two sons being both lost at sea with *sir Cloudeley Shovel*, in 1707, their sister, *Elizabeth*, married to *sir Tho. D'Aeth, bart.* succeeded to this manor among the rest of their inheritance, and died seized of it in 1744; and his grandson *sir Narborough D'Aeth*, now of *Knolton, bart.* is the present owner of it (y).

A *Court Leet* and *Court Baron* is held for this manor (z).

THE MANOR OF SOUTH COURT,

being the other moiety of the manor of *Tilmanstone*, which as above-mentioned was held by the *Tiddendens*, and afterwards came into the name of *Warden*; was at length afterwards alienated to *White*, and *John White*, merchant of the *staple*, at *Canterbury*, afterwards knighted, held it in K. Henry VI.'s reign; one of whose descendants sold it to *Cox*, and *Michael Cox*, in the 8th year of K. Henry VII, did homage to *Archbishop Moreton* for it; whose successor, *Tho. Cox, esq;* was customer of *Sandwich*; at the latter end of K. Henry VIII.'s reign (a); and he passed it away by sale to *Richard Fogge*, afterwards of *Dane Court*, in this parish, *esq;* who died seized of it in 1598 (b); his descendant not long afterwards alienated it to *Peyton*, of *Knolton* (c), since which this manor has continued down in the same title of ownership, that the manor of *South Court* last described has, to *sir Narborough D'Aeth*, of *Knolton, bart.* the present possessor of both these manors.

A *Court Baron* is held for this manor (d).

pinned to to the scalps, argent; were formerly in the windows of *Betsbanger* church.

(b) It was found by inquisition, that he held it of the *Archbishop*, ut de palatio suo Cantuar.

(c) See Philipott p. 338.

(d) Notice has been taken above, of the connection of the manerial rights of the two manors of *North* and *South Court*. The manor-house of the latter is at present a neat cottage, situated close to the north-east end of the church yard; some stone walls of the ancient mansion and the ruins of the barn still remain; the demesne lands are laid to the farm of *North Court*, which is a good farm house, they contain altogether 220 acres in this parish and *Eastry*.

TILMANSTONE.

DANE COURT

is a manor and seat in this parish, which had antiently the same owners as *North Court* above-mentioned, and as such passed from the *Tilmanstones* to the *Sandbursts*, and thence in like manner, by marriage to *Langley*, from which name it passed, by sale, to *Fennel*, who sold it to *Cox*, and his descendant *Thomas Cox*, customer of *Sandwich*, died seised of it in 1559, being the 2d year of Q. Elizabeth. His heirs in the same reign alienated it to *Richard Fogge* (e), afterwards of *Dane Court*, esq; and in whose descendants it continued down to his great-great grandson *Richard Fogge*, mariner; who sold it about the year 1724, to *Major Richard Harvey*, then of *Elmington*, in *Eythorne*, who rebuilt this seat and afterwards removed hither (f). His grandson, the Rev. *Richard Harvey*, Vicar of *Eastry*, alienated it in 1763 to *Gervas Hayward*, of *Sandwich*, gent. (g) who in 1765 passed it away, by sale, to *Michael Hatton*, esq; a Commissary of the army, who afterwards resided here, and greatly improved this seat with additional building. He died possessed of it in 1776, without issue, leaving *Alice* his wife, daughter of Mr. *Lilly*, surviving, who afterwards possessed it

(e) See Philipott, p. 338. The more ancient part of the pedigree of *Fogge* may be seen, in vol. iii. of this history, under *Repton*, in *Ashford*, which was the principal seat of this family for many generations.—*Richard Fogge* above-mentioned, was the eldest son of *George Fogge*, of *Brabourne*, esq. by his first wife *Margaret*, sister of *sir Thomas Kempe*, knt. the son of *sir John Fogge*, of *Repton*, in *Ashford*, knt. who died in 1533; by *Margaret* daughter of *Jeffry Goldwell*, esq. *Richard Fogge*, esq; above-mentioned, was a Justice of the Peace in Queen Elizabeth's reign, in the 41st of which he died, anno 1598; he married *Anne*, daughter of *Christopher Sackville*, by whom he had one son *Thomas*, of *Dane Court*, esq; and three daughters, married to *Rusborough*, *Rouse*, and *Powell*; which *Thomas* married *Sybel Floyd*, of the co. of *Gloucester*, by whom he had a son *Richard*, and three daughters, one of whom married *Henry Partridge*, of the co. of *Gloucester*, esq; *Richard Fogge* the son, was of *Dane Court*, gent. and died in 1680, leaving issue by his first wife, *Anne Darell*, of *Bethanger*, two sons, and two daughters, viz. *Edward*, of *Tilmanstone*, gent. who married in 1677, *Mary*, daughter of *Thomas Cripps*, of *Maidstone*, gent. by whom he had no issue. *Jane* married in 1684, to the Rev. *Strangford Viol*, of *Upminster*, in the co. of *Essex*, from whom the *Jacobs* of *Faversham* are descended. Cicely to the Rev. *Edward Busnall*, Rector of *Snaue*, and *Christopher Fogge*, captain of a man of war, who died in 1708, æt. 58, and was buried in *Rochester cathedral*.—By his second wife, *Richard Fogge* left issue, one son *John Fogge*, who on failure of issue by his two brothers-in-law above-mentioned, succeeded to *Dane Court*. He died in the neighbourhood of *Maidstone*, having married *Elizabeth Gray*, who died at *Dane Court*, by whom he had issue *Richard Fogge*, who sold *Dane Court* about the year 1724. He was a mariner, and died aboard the fleet, at *Gibraltar*, in 1740. He married *Elizabeth Rickaste*, a sister of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, in *Sandwich*, who died

EASTRY HUNDRED.

and resided here till her death in 1791; upon which it came, by the directions of Mr. *Hatton's* will, to her niece Mrs. *Hannab Lilly*, who in 1795 carried it in marriage to *Rawson Aislabye*, esq; and he is the present owner of it (b).

A Court Baron is held for this manor (i).

THE MANORS OF GREAT and LITTLE BARVILLE are two estates in the southern part of this parish, the original name of which was *Barfield*. They seem antiently to have been one and the same estate, which was as early as K. Edward IV.'s reign, in the possession of the family of *Harvey*, and is the first place that I find mentioned of their residence or possessions in this county, from whence the several branches of them distributed throughout it, especially in these eastern parts. *Richard Harvey* died possessed of *Barfield* in 1472, anno 13 Edward IV. as did his son *John*, who was styled of *Barfield*, in 1479. He left issue two sons, *Robert* and *Nicholas*, who possessed it after their father's death, in moieties; the former died in 1518, and by his will, directed his moiety to be sold; after which there is no further mention of them here, and the pedigree of the family describes *Robert Harvey* (k), son of *Robert* above-

in 1762, æt. 73; by whom he had one only daughter, *Elizabeth*, the wife of *William Cock*, a poor shepherd, now living in a wretched hovel, at *Eastry*.

The other children of *John Fogge* were, *John*, who died single. *Anne*, married to *Thomas Austin*, of *Brimdale* in *Eythorne*, whose son came to an unlucky end; and *Jane*, married to *Ralph Goodchild*, now of *Sandwich*, blacksmith. They bore for their arms the same coat as those of *Repton*, viz.—*Argent, on a fess sable, 3 mullets of the field, between 3 annulets of the second*.

(f) See an account of the family of *Harvey*, and its several branches, under *Great Barville* below, which was their original residence in this parish.

(g) He bore for his arms—*Argent, on a pale sable, 3 crescents of the 1st*.

(b) The demefne lands of this manor consist of 127 acres. It appears that *Dane Court* was once held of the manor of *Knolton*, but this has not been acknowledged for some time past.

(i) This manor receives quit-rents from one messuage only in *Tilmanstone*, from lands at *Hacklinge*, in *Wortb*, at and near *Statenborough* in *Eastry*, and *Waterford* in *Erwell*.

(k) *Robert Harvey*, son of *Robert* above-mentioned, his father's share in *Barfield* being sold, removed to *Norbourne*, where he died in 1568. He left issue by *Margery* his wife, 3 sons, of whom *Thomas* the eldest was of *Eythorne*, and died in 1580, leaving by *Julian Denne* his wife, several sons and daughters, *Robert* was the second son.

Richard was the youngest son, of *Norbourne*, he died in 1600, having married *Elizabeth Axfens*, by whom he had several sons and daughters, of whom *Thomas*, the eldest, of *West Studdal*, will be mentioned below, and *Richard* married *Elizabeth Verrier*, by whom he had among other children, *Thomas*, whose son *Thomas* was of *Eythorne*, where he died in 1734, æt. 83, leaving by *Sarah Godfrey* his wife a son *Thomas*, who was of *Eythorne Court*. He died in

1765.

TILMANSTONE.

EASTRY HUNDRED.

mentioned as of *Norborne*. Most probably this manor was at the time above-mentioned *divided*, but in what proportions does not appear, between these two brothers, *Robert* and *Nicholas Harvey*, and afterwards took the names of *Great and Little Barville*; by which, however, it should seem, that the former of them was the largest portion of the two. *Great Barville* soon after the above period became the property of the family of *Crayford*, of *Mongeham*, one of whom, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth purchased *Little Barville* of the heirs of *Pix*, or *Picks*, as they were sometimes spelt, several of whom are mentioned in the register of this parish, but without any distinction as gentlemen; and thus these estates became again united in the possession of one and the same owner.

In the descendants of *Crayford* this estate continued, till K. Charles II.'s reign, when *Wm. Crayford*, of *Mongeham*, esq; dying without issue (k), devised it to his wife *Ursula*, who remarrying with *Nordasb Rand*, esq; intitled him to the possession of it, and he in the year 1720 sold it to *sir Robert Furnese*, of *Waldershare*, bart. in whose descendants it continued down to *Catber-*

1765, æt. 82, having married *Elizabeth Squires*, of *Thanet*, by whom he had a son, *Tho. Harvey*, late of *Eytborne Court*, who married *Mary Griggs*, by whom he had six sons and four daughters; of whom *Philip* is the present occupier of *Eytborne Court*, and resides there.

To return to *Thomas Harvey*, of *West Studdal*, (the eldest son of *Richard Harvey*, of *Norborne*, by *Elizabeth Austens*.) who married *Elizabeth Pepper*, and died in 1660, leaving issue a numerous family, of whom *Richard* the eldest was of *Selton*, as will be further mentioned below, and *Hemy* was of *Kettington*, where he died in 1672, leaving issue six sons and three daughters; of the former, *Thomas*, the eldest, who died in 1702, was father of *Thomas Harvey*, late of *Tunbridge*, esq; deceased; of whom, see vol. ii. of this history, p. 355.

Richard Harvey, of *Selton*, (the eldest son of *Thomas Harvey*, of *West Studdal*, by *Elizabeth Pepper*, died in 1675, leaving by *Sarah*, his first wife, (his second wife was *Jane Baker*.) one son *Thomas*, who was likewise of *Selton*, and died in 1696. He married *Anne Hougham*, of *Barton*, by whom he had eleven children; of the sons, the eldest was *Richard*, of *Dane Court*, who will be further mentioned below; *Solomon* was of *Selton*, and died in 1733, having married *Catherine Jull*, by whom he had several children of whom, *Solomon* was the eldest; and *Robert* was of *London*, and married *Elizabeth Mayo*, by whom he left issue.

Richard Harvey above-mentioned, the eldest son of *Tho. by Anne Hougham*, was usually styled *Major Harvey*. He was first of *Elmton*, in *Eytborne*; and afterwards having purchased and rebuilt *Dane Court*, he removed to it. He died in 1732, having been twice married, first to *Elizabeth Paramore*, by whom he had a numerous issue; from which descended the *Harveys* of *Barson*, *Alkham*, *Dover*, *Sandwich*, and of *St. Laurence*, in *Thanet*, as is fully noticed under *Barson* above, p. 199. His second wife was *Frances*, daughter of *Captain Stephen Pilcher*, and widow of *Pettit*, by whom he had four sons and three daughters; of whom, *John* will be mentioned below; *Mary* married

rinc, sister and coheir of his son *sir Henry*, who carried it in marriage, first to *Lewis Earl of Rockingham*, and 2dly to *Francis, Earl of Guildford*, to whom, on her death in 1766, she devised this estate. He died seized of it in 1790, and his grandson the *Right Hon. George Augustus, Earl of Guildford*, is the present possessor of it. (l)

Twelve acres of land here belong to the *alms houses*, in *Dover*, for distressed mariners; and about five acres to *Boys's, alias Jesus Hospital*, in *Canterbury*, devised by the will of *sir John Boys, knt.*

THE PRESENT STATE OF TILMANSTONE.

This parish is pleasantly situated in a vale, adjoining to an open uninclosed country, with which the contiguous parishes abound. The soil, like that of the neighbourhood, is variable; the vallies more fertile than the higher grounds, which are generally thin and light. The northern part of the parish is more fertile than the southern part of it; the whole contains more than 1100 acres of land, 44 houses, and about 240 inhabitants; it is esteemed exceedingly healthy (m). There are two streets, or villages, called *Upper*

William Jeffrys, Alderman of *Bristol*; and *Catherine* married *William Tournay*.

John Harvey, the son above-mentioned, was of *Dane Court*, esq; and died in 1759, having married *Margaret Maude*, by whom he had issue *Richard*, of whom below, *Tcke*, *John*, *Marg. Mary*, *Frances* married to *Wm. Brett*, esq; Capt. of the Royal Navy; and *Catherine*, married to *John Hayward*, late of the *Black Friars*, in *Cant. gent.* deceased.

Richard Harvey, the eldest son, was of *Eastry*, Cl. and died in 1772, having had by *Catherine Springett*, his wife, three sons and five daughters, viz. *John Springett Harvey*, esq; of the *Middle Temple*, Barrister at Law; *Richard Maude Harvey*; *Richard Harvey*, of *Trinity College, Cambridge*; *Catherine*; *Mary* married in 1774 to *John Boys*, of *Betsfanger, gent.* *Sarah* married to *James Joines*, of *Gravesend, gent.* *Frances*, *Anne*, *Elizabeth*, and *Anne-Maude*.

The Coat of Arms assumed by the several branches of this family, are those of their female ancestor *Austyn*, or as the name is sometimes spelt *Astyn*, viz. *Argent, on a chevron gules, 3 crescents or, between 3 lions gambes erased, sable, armed of the 2d.*

(k) See more of the *Crayfords*, under *Mongeham*, above, p. 137.

(l) This estate, now known by the name of *Barfield* only, in one single occupation, contains about 300 acres of land, all in this parish, including the demesne lands of *Little Barville*, the buildings of which are pulled down; the scite of them is still to be traced, in a rough pasture ground on the north side of the highway, (formerly called *St. Margaret's street*.) leading from *Dover* to *Knolton*.

Part of the lands of this estate are said in antient records, to be within the district of *Stormesdon*, in this parish; but no such name is known, or has been ever heard of, by the inhabitants of the parish or its neighbourhood.

(m) This appears from the Parish Register, in which the ages of numbers of persons buried, are from 80 to 100 years. The Register begins in 1558, and on an average throughout it, the births exceed the burials full a third part in number.

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and *Lower Street*, in the former of which is the church, and about half a mile *westward* the estate called *New Purchase* (n); at the same distance *north-west* from the church is *Dane Court*; and in a line at a like distance, still further, *Thornton*, adjoining to *Eastry* and *Knolton* parishes (o); all situated in the *northern* district of it. In the *southern* district is the *Lower Street*; and still further *southward*, *Barville*, and *Elmton*.

The parish is long and narrow, being about a mile from *east* to *west*, and near two miles from *north* to *south*. It is rather an unfrequented place, and has nothing further remarkable in it. There is *no fair*, nor *any parochial charities* in it.

William Boys, esq., third son of *William Boys, of Nonington, esq.*; by *Mary Ringeley*, resided in this parish in *Q. Elizabeth's* time, in the 31st

(n) This estate lies all in *Tilmanstone, southward*, and contiguous to the demesne lands of *Dane Court*. It formerly belonged to the *Fogges*, and was probably part of those demesnes, and was sold off, as the name of it seems to imply. After this it came into the possession of the family of *Neve*. *Gabriel Neve*, of *Hayes*, near *Bromley*, in this county, inherited it from his father, and dying possessed of it, devised it to his son *Philip Neve*, of *London, esq.*; who about 1780 fold it to *Mr. Bourn*, of *Brighthelmstone*, in *Suffex*, and he in 1792 alienated it to *Mr. Thomas Allen*, of *Dover*, the present owner of it.

It contains 240 acres of land.

(o) The house of *Thornton farm* is divided by the boundary line of the parishes of *Tilmanstone* and *Eastry*; it contains 100 acres in this parish, and 120 in *Eastry*. It is part of the *Knolton estate*, having formerly belonged to the *Peytons*, and now to *Mr. Narborough D'Aeth*, of *Knolton, bart.*

(p) In the *chancel*, against the *east* wall, is a brass plate let into a square piece of marble; on it are the figures of a man and woman, on his side one son, on her's three daughters, all kneeling, with the arms of *Fogg*, with a label of 3 points, impaling *Sackville*, with a crescent, for *Richard Fogg, esq.*; and *Anne* his wife, no date. (*The Register says, Richard Fogg, esq.*; buried Sept. 13, 1598.) A gravestone for *Richard Fogg, esq.*; father of 14 children, famous for his poetry, and skill in heraldry, obit 1680, *æt.* 74; his wife *Anne*, of the family of the *Darrells*, of *Calehill, viz.* daughter of *Nicholas Darrell*, S. T. P. Canon of *Winchester*, placed it to his memory. Arms, at bottom, *Fogg*, impaling *blank*. A gravestone for *Jane*, daughter of the *Rev. Strangford Viol*, late Rector of *Upminster*, in *Essex*, and *Jane* his wife, daughter of *Richard Fogg, esq.*; married *Edward Jacob*, surgeon, of *Canterbury*, by whom she had eight children, four of whom survived, *Sarah, Edward, Richard*, and *Anne*; she died March 16, 1719, *æt.* 33; also for *Edward Jacob* aforesaid, and *Mary*, daughter of *John Chalker*, of *New Romney, gent.* his second wife; she died October 10, 1727, *æt.* 33, leaving a daughter *Mary*. He died Feb. 9, 1756, *æt.* 76. In the *east* window are three shields of painted glass; the 1st, the field gone, on a chief *azure*, 3 lions rampant or; on the sides in black letter, *for John Lisle, knt.* The field was probably or; 2d, *gules*, a cross, *argent*; 3d, *azure*, a bend cotized *argent*, between 6 martlets *argent*, under which was formerly this legend, *Orate p aia*

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of which reign, he served in Parliament for *Queenborough*, and died without issue.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THIS parish is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Andrew*, is a small mean building, consisting of a body and chancel, with a square tower at the *west* end, very low, but formerly higher, having been taken down a few years ago; there is one bell in it (p). This church was antiently part of the possessions of the knights hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, to whom it was appropriated by *Archbishop Stephen Langton*, about the end of *K. John's* reign; the *Archbishop* reserving to himself and successors, the nomination and institution of a Vicar, and at the same time he endowed the vicarage, decreeing and ordaining,

Wi. Tonge, now obliterated. In the *north* window are remaining four figures; 1st, a man in armour with a shield, having a plain cross on it, on his breast, in the attitude of thrusting a lance through the jaws of a beast lying at his feet; probably, by the cross designed for *St. George*; 2d, a young man crowned; 3d, an older man crowned, with a globe and sceptre in his hands, and seemingly weeping; 4th, an antient man kneeling, full bearded, on his shoulder a child holding a globe and sceptre, to which he is looking up. In the *south* window is the figure of a man bearded, with a palmer's bonnet on, and staff, holding in his right hand a book. In the body of the church, a marble monument against the *north* wall, near the chancel, and inscription, shewing that in the vault underneath are deposited the remains of *Michael Hatton, esq.*; of *Dane Court*, obit Aug. 1, 1776, *æt.* 60; also *Mrs. Alice Hatton* his widow, obit December 31, 1791, *æt.* 86. Arms—*Azure*, a chevron between three wheat sheaves or, impaling *gules*, 3 lilies *argente stalked and leaved vert*. On a tablet near the above, *Alice Lilly*, late of *Dane Court*, obit Feb. 1, 1791. Arms of *Lilly* as before. A monument against the same wall for *Thomas Michael Tierney*, late student of *Brazen Nose College, Oxford*, and son of *Thomas Tierney*, of *London*, by *Savine* his wife, obit February 11, 1770, at *Arras*, in *France*, on his return to *England*, *æt.* 19; (*This young man was a relation of Mr. Hatton's.*) On seven different gravestones, are memorials for the *Smiths*, resident at *Thornton*, from the year 1632 to 1664.

In the windows of this church were formerly much more painted glass, *viz.* the figure of a man kneeling, his hair cut round, his hands joined in a praying posture, having his sword and spurs on, and a surcoat with this coat quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Per pale and fess indented, argent, gules*; 2d and 3d, a fess, in chief 3 balls; and fronting him those of his two wives, kneeling in a like posture, with their hoods on and surcoats; on the first those arms—*Per fess, in chief 2 lions rampant*; on the 2d, *sable*, a bend or, in the sinister corner in chief, a leopard's face. In the following page is a drawing of them.

And these coats in the different windows—*Sable*, a griffin segreant, or;—*Gules*, on a chevron or, 3 lions rampant *sable*, a label of 5 points *argent*, for *Cobham*;—*Gules*, a bend *ermine* between 2 martlets or, and *Per pale and fess indented or and azure*, for *Langley*.

that

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In Tilmanstone Church:

p. 207.



The Figures of Langley & his two Wives in painted Glass.

that the Vicar should have and receive the whole altarage, and *the moiety of all the tythes* belonging to this church, and a certain messuage, &c. belonging to the same (q); in which state the *appropriation* of this church remained until the *dissolution* of the above order, in the 32d year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign; when, by an act specially passed for the purpose, their hospital, with all their lands and revenues, were given by it to the King and his heirs for ever (r).

Notwithstanding the above reservation of the nomination and institution of a Vicar to this church by *Archbishop Langton*, it should seem that *the patronage of this vicarage*, as well as the *appropriation* of this church, remained with *the knight's hospitallers*, and came into the King's hands on the *suppression* of their order, and remained there till the year 1558, being the last of Philip and Mary, when *the advowson of the vicarage* was granted among others to *the Archbishop* (s); and the *appropriation* likewise was granted to him in the third year of Queen Elizabeth, on the Queen's having taken into her hands certain manors and lands, parcel of the

(q) Liber niger Archidiacon. Cantuar. 8vo. f. 42. An ancient copy of this instrument may be found in the Chartæ Miscell. Mss. at Lambeth, vol. xi. N. 74.

(r) After which the king in his 32d year, devised to *Thomas Thorogood*, and *Thomas Horsley*, *inter alia*, for 21 years, this Rectory of *Tilmanstone*, with all lands, glebes, oblations, profits, and emoluments belonging to it; and several pieces of land, containing 27 acres together, in this parish, late in the occupation of *Robert Woollett*, of *Tilman-*

revenue of *the see of Canterbury*, by her letters patent, granted to *Matthew*, *Archbishop of Canterbury*, and his successors, this *rectory or parsonage of Tilmanstone*, among others, as a recompence for the same, this *rectory* being valued in the exchange at 6*l.* per annum; since which both *the appropriation and advowson* have remained part of the possessions of *the see of Canterbury*, his Grace *the Archbishop* being now possessed of them.

The vicarage of *Tilmanstone* is valued in the King's book at 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* (t) It is now a *discharged living*, and is of the yearly value of 45*l.* In 1588 here were 109 communicants, in 1640 there were the like number of communicants, and it was valued at 50*l.* In 1740 it was of the value of 60*l.*

Archbishop Wake, in 1719, on the petition of *Nicholas Carter*, Vicar of this church, gave licence for him to take down the old vicarage house and to erect a new one (u). This vicarage is at present *endowed* with one half of the great tythes, with a vicarage house, and garden only, for the Vicar's use. *The remaining half* of the

stone, excepting all woods, &c. and *the advowson of the vicarage*, to hold at the yearly rent of 6*l.* And the next year the king demised to *Thomas Horsley* the same premises for the same term, at the like rent, &c. Inrolm. Augtn. office.

(t) Tan. Mon. p. 196.

(u) *Viz.* Endow. in decim. predial & personal oblat. & al spiritual profic per ann. 8*l.* prox. 7*s.* 6*d.* Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 45.

(u) Register Wake, pt. 1. f. 378 a b et seq.

great

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great tythes belongs to the parsonage, with 24 acres of *glebe land*, held on a *beneficial lease* from the Archbishop, by Mr. John Curling, of Ham.

There are 15 acres of land in this parish allotted as a *glebe* to *Eastry parsonage*. In the parish register (the antient part of it) are the names of *Cocks*, *Fogg*, very numerous, *Arden*, *Willford*, *Billingsley*, *Bargrave*, *Pattinson*, *Burville*, *Capell*, *Boys*, *Picks*, and *Ower*.

CHURCH OF TILMANSTONE.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

VICARS.

The Queen.
The Archbishop.

- (v) *Ralpb de Hulcote*, anno 10 Edward III.
(w) *Thomas Lylford*, 1553.
Edw. Monday, A. M. June 13, 1586, refig. 1597.
Francis Dalton, S. T. B. Dec. 24, 1597, refig. 1599.
John Boyes, Oct. 13, 1599, refig. 1618.
Wm. Turner, M. D. Nov. 14, 1618.
Moses Capell, 1638.
James Burville, A. B. Nov. 9, 1675, obiit 1697.
Tho. Maunder, A. M. July 11, 1697, obiit 1730.
(x) *Nicholas Carter*, S. T. P. 1730, refig. 1755.
(y) *John Jacob*, A. M. Oct. 30, 1755, obiit 1763.
(z) *Egerton Leigh*, L. L. B. Jan. 26, 1764, obiit April 13, 1788.
(a) *Nehemiah Nisbett*, A. M. May 15, 1788. Present Vicar.

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LIES the next parish westward from *Tilmanstone*. It is written in the survey of *Domes-*

(v) Chartularie of *Knolton manor*.

(w) Rym. Fœd. vol. xv, p. 349.

(x) He was likewise Rector of *Ham*, and resigned this vicarage on being collated to the rectory of *Woodchurch*, which he held with that of *Ham* by dispensation.

(y) And Vicar of *St. John's*, in *Thanet*, by dispensation.

(z) And Rector of *St. Marie's* in *Sandwich*, and of *Murston*, which two rectories, together with this vicarage, he held at the same time, by a *tacit permission*, till his death.

(a) And perpetual curate of *Asb*, near *Sandwich*.

(b) See more of him and his heirs, *Earls of Arundel* and of *Ewe*, in vol. iii. of this history. p. 337.

(c) Chartularie of *Knolton manor*; in a Register Book of the *Priory of Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*, charters 743 to 747, mention is made of *William Shereve*, of *Knolden*, son of *Ralpb*, anno 48 Henry III; of *Richard le Shereve*, of *Knoldane*, anno 1267; and of *Richard de Knoldane*, ditus

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day, *Cbenoltone*, in other ancient records *Cxelton*, and afterwards both *Knoldon*, and *Knolton*, taking its name from its situation on the knoll of a hill.

There is no *Rorsholder* appointed for this parish.

THE MANOR OF KNOLTON.

At the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, in the 15th of the Conqueror's reign, this manor was part of the possessions of *Odo*, Bishop of *Baieux*, under the general title of whose lands it is entered in it as follows.

Turstin ten de epo. Cbenoltone p. uno Solin se desid Tra e. . . . In dno sunt. 2 car. cu. 2. bord. T. R. E. & post. val. 4. lib. modo. 7. lib. & tam reddit. 8 lib. Eduuard tenuit. de rege. E.

Which is: *Turstin holds of the Bishop, Cbenoltone. It was taxed at one suling. The arable land is In demesne there are 2 carucates, with 2 borderers. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth 4 pounds, now 7 pounds, and yet it pays 8 pounds. Eduuard held it of K. Edward.*

Four years after the taking of this survey, the Bishop was disgraced, and all his estates confiscated to the crown, whence the seignory of this manor seems to have been granted to *Wm. de Albineto*, or *Albini*, surnamed *Pincerna*, who had followed the Conqueror from *Normandy*, in his expedition hither (b). Of his heirs it was afterwards held by knight's service, by the family of *Perot*, or *Pyrot*, as the name was frequently spelt; one of whom, *Alanus Pyrot*, held it in King Henry III.'s reign, by knight's service, of the Countess of *Ewe*, to whom the seignory paramount of it had descended from *William de Albineto* above-mentioned (c); *sr Ralpb Pyrot*, his successor, was possessed of this manor in the next of K. Edward I. in the 13th year of which he had a grant, dated at *Alton Burnel*, October 4th, of *free warren* in all his demesne lands of *Knoltone*, among others in other different counties (d).

Shereve, anno 52 Henry III; but I rather suspect they had respect to some other place of this name, and not to this manor.

(d) Philipott, p. 208, in his account of *Knolton*, says, that this manor was held by the family of *St. Ledger*; one of whom, *Hugh de St. Ledger*, was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assise* in the reign of K. John, in the 4th year of which he appears to have held this manor; that his son *John de St. Ledger*, in the 12th year of K. Henry III, exchanged his whole estate of *Knoldane* with *Reginald de Cornbill*; whose third son *Reginald*, in the 56th year of that reign, transferred his whole right in the manor of *Knoldane* to the *Prior and Convent of Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*, by whom it was almost immediately afterwards conveyed over to *Perot*.

This latter part indeed, appears by a register book of the above *priory*, carta 2008, which in some measure corroborates *Philipott's* account; but I doubt much, if this manor

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His eldest son *Master Thomas Perot*, Cl. is recorded in the *Chartularie* of this manor as Lord of *Knolton*, by the gift of his father, in the 33d year of that reign (e), and he died seised of it in the 4th year of K. Edward III. (f) He was succeeded in it by *Henry*, who was of *Knolton*, and served the office of Sheriff of this county at the latter end of the 6th year of that reign, though before the end of it (g) *John de Sandburst* appears to have been lord of it (b). He left an only daughter and heir *Christian*, who married *William de Langley*, but he died in the year last mentioned (i); so that this son of the same name became intitled to the inheritance of it; and accordingly, in the book of aid, made anno 20 Edward III. *William Langley* is charged with two knight's fees, which *Ralph Perot* before held in *Knolton* and *Ringleton*, of the honor of *Ewe*.

He resided at *Knolton*, and was Sheriff of this county in the 21st year of that reign, and from the 23d to the 25th and part of the 26th year

manor of *Knoldane*, above-mentioned, in the possession of the *St. Ledgers* and *Cornbills*, was this manor of *Knolton*; for in one of the charters in the above register, it is said to have been held of the fee of *William del Bec* and *Eustace de Burne*, being entered in it, under the title of *Carta Manerii de Hicbam*. Further, K. Edward II, in his 10th year, granted to the above *Prior and Convent*, free warren within their manor of *Knoldane*, among the rest of their possessions, at which time and long before, that *priory*, according to the *Knolton* chartularie, could not be possessed of it, as there is by it an uninterrupted chain of ownership in the family of *Perot*, from the end of K. Henry III.'s reign, to the beginning of that of K. Edward III.

(e) At the same time, he gave to his youngest son *Alanus*, the manor of *Ringelton*, in *Woodnesborough*. Many others of this family are mentioned in the above *chartularie*, from K. Henry III.'s reign, to that of K. Edward III.

(f) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(g) See vol. i. of this history, p. lxxxii. The *Perots* bore for their arms—*Argent, a fess sable, in chief, 3 escallops*; as appears by the coat, quartered with those of *Langley* on the front, and in the windows of this church.

(b) He was son of *John de Sandburst*, by *Matilda*, sister and coheir of *Roger de Tilmanstone*. In the *chartularie* above-mentioned, in the same deed, mention is made of *Richard*, son of *Adam atte Halle de Pyleholte*. And in another, dated anno 10 Edward III, *Adam de Aula*, or *atte Halle*, and *Christian* his wife, gave to *John de Sandburst* and *Katherine* his wife, and *William de Langley* and *Christian* his wife, their lands at *Pilbolte*, where *Richard*, son of the aforesaid *Adam*, then dwelt. *Witnesses, Richard de Retling, John Pyrot, Richard de Knolton, and others*, of which name of *Knolton*, several are mentioned in the *chartularie*, from the reign of K. Edward I. to that of K. Henry V.

In regard to *Pilbolte* abovementioned, there is a wood in *Eastry* parish, formerly called *Pilbolte*, now usually *Pilot Wood*, belonging to the owners of *Knolton*, and it is probable, there was once a hamlet there, as many wells have been discovered in and about it. The road leading from *Knolton*, that is, the high road to *Beisbanger*, in the north-east part of this parish next to *Eastry*, was likewise called *Pilholt*, per quamdam viam vocat. *Pilbolte*, says the old records of the bounds of *Eastry* parish.

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of it (k); as was his descendant of the same name, in the 4th year of K. Henry V, at which time he was a Justice of the Peace for this county, an office then of no small estimation (l). His son *William Langley* was of *Knolton*, esq; in the next reign of K. Henry VI. and married *Lucia*, widow of *John Norton*, daughter and coheir of *Marcellus at Lese*; by whom he had issue *John Langley*, esq; who kept his *shrievalty* at his manor house of *Knolton*, in the 20th year of K. Henry VII. (m) He died in the 11th year of K. Henry VIII. seised of this manor (n), leaving the possession of it to his son *Edward Langley*, of *Knolton*, esq; who died without issue, having married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Peyton*, of *Peyton Hall* and *Iselbam*, in the co. of *Cambridge*, esq; whom he left surviving and in the possession of it; she afterwards remarried *sir Edward Ringeley*, knt. who became entitled to it in her right, and afterwards resided at *Knolton* (o).

This *chartularie* of *Knolton* manor, mentioned so frequently above, is an ancient *Mss.* containing a curious collection of deeds and charters relating to this manor, and the several owners of it, in whose possession it was formerly, but afterwards in the hands of *John Philipott*, alias *Somerjet*, esq; and very lately in the library at *Surrenden*.

(i) He was descended from a family of this name, in the co. of *Warwick*, viz. from *Geoffry de Langley*, a man of great power and office in K. Henry III.'s reign, who lived to a great age, not dying till the 2d year of K. Edward I. He had a younger son named *Geoffry*, who was in the *Welsh* expedition with his brother *Walter*, and from him probably were the *Langleys* of this county immediately descended. See an account of them and their pedigree, in *Dugdale's Warwick*, p. 135, 136.

William de Langley above-mentioned, was son of *Benedict de Langley*, who had other children, viz. *John, Margaret*, and *Agnes*.

(k) See vol. i. of this history, p. 83, 84.

(l) Ibid. p. 86. He left three sons; *Richard*, whose widow *Anne* remarried *William Darell*, esq; *Walter*, and *William*, who married the widow of *John Norton*, esq; as above-mentioned, which last died anno 2 Henry VII. as appears by the *Escheat* Rolls of that year.

The arms of *Langley-Per pale and fess indented, azure and or*, are carved on the stone roof of the cloysters at *Canterbury*; and they are painted on the glass of the windows of the church of *Knolton*, as will be further mentioned below; and they were formerly in the windows of the churches of *Sheldwich*, *Tilmanstone* and *Nonington*, those in the latter having on them a bend comonly, *argent and gules*. Their arms were formerly over the door-way of the house of *Knolton*, which was re-edified by one of them, but there are none such remaining now.

(m) See vol. i. of this history, p. 89.

(n) By the *Escheat* Roll of that year, he was found to hold this manor of the *Dean of the chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster*, by knight's service.

(o) He died without issue in 1543. By his will he directed to be buried in our *Lady church*, in *Sandwich*, in *Jhesus chapel*, on the left hand side the altar, and mentions in it *Dame Jane* his wife, then surviving, his castle and household stuff at *Knolton*; and at *Sandwich*, in his great house, called the *King's lodgings*, in *St. Clement's* parish,

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Upon her death this manor, with other estates in this county, became the property of her brother *Sir Robert Peyton*, of *Ijelham, knt.* as *heir-general at law* of her first husband above-mentioned, by the marriage in K. Henry VI.'s reign, of his great grandfather *John Peyton*, of *Peyton Hall*, with *Grace*, daughter of *Langley (p)*.

Sir Robert Peyton died in 1518, leaving by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *sir Robert Clere*, of the co. of *Norfolk, knt.* two sons; *sir Robert*, who was of *Ijelham, knt.* ancestor of the *Peytons, baronets*, of the co. of *Cambridge*; and *sir John Peyton, knt.* to whom he gave *Knolton* and his other estates in this county.

The latter afterwards resided at *Knolton*, where he died in the 2d year of Q. Elizabeth's reign, having married *Dorothy*, daughter of *sir John Tyndal, knt. of the Bath*, at the Coronation of Q. Anne Boleyn, by whom he had issue two sons, *sir Thomas Peyton*, of whom below, and *sir John Peyton, knt.* governor of the *Tower of London*, and two daughters, married to *Monins*, and *Engeham*.

Sir Thomas Peyton, the eldest son, was of *Knol-*

his brother *Edward Peyton*, his sister *Mary* married to *William Boys*, of *Nonington, esq;* (who became his heir) and his brother *William Ringeley*. If the *Lady Jane* above-mentioned was the sister of *Langley*, the name *Elizabeth*, above in the text, must be erroneous in all the pedigrees of *Peyton*; and it should seem not to have been a second wife, from his being at that time possessed of *Knolton House*. The reader will likewise observe the mention of his brother *Edward Peyton*.

(p) Philipott, p. 209, who says, p. 260, *ex Autographis penes Dom. Thom. Peyton, Baronetum*. That the family of *Peyton*, and that of *Ufford*, were primitively one, and bore the same paternal coat, and were known by the same name, both being deduced from the same root and original, only *Peyton* was the eldest house. Now the foundation on which the change of the name was established was shortly this—*John de Peyton* flourished in K. Henry II.'s reign, and left four sons; of whom, the three eldest were named, *John*, *Robert*, and *John*. To *John* the eldest, he gave his manor of *Peyton*, in the co. of *Suffolk*; to *Robert* his second son, he gave his manor of *Ufford*, in *Suffolk* likewise, who on that account altered his name from *Peyton*, and assumed that of *Ufford*; and from him this name of *Ufford* was transferred to the *Earls of Suffolk*, and other persons eminent in the several ages in which they lived. *John*, the third brother, by deed *sans data*, demised all his interest in *Boxford* to his eldest brother *John de Peyton*, by which name he then called him; which justifies not only the antiquity, but the seniority of this family of *Peyton*, before that of *Ufford*; and from this *John de Peyton*, the elder brother above-mentioned, were the *Peytons of Cambridgeshire*, and of *Knolton, baronets*, originally descended.

But the mullet in the first quarter of the arms of the *Peytons*, of *Knolton*, being the distinction born by the third house, seems to contradict the assertion, as does a *Mss. pedigree* in my hands, attested by the officers of arms, which begins the descent from *William de Mallet*, a noble *Norman*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror; whose third son was lord of *Sibton* and *Horham*, in the co. of *Suffolk*; his second son *Reynold* was sewer to *Roger Bigod, Earl of*

ton, knt. he died in 1611, having married *Anne*, daughter of *sir Martin Calborpe, knt.* Lord Mayor of *London*, by whom he had one son *Samuel*, and four daughters, married to *Darell, Clarke, Hales*, and *Banister*. *Sir Samuel Peyton, knt.* the son, resided at *Knolton*, and was created a *baronet* by patent, dated June 29th, in the same year in which his father died, which was the 10th of K. James I. He died in 1623, leaving by his wife *Maria*, second daughter and coheir of *sir Roger Aston, knt.* three sons and two daughters (q); of whom, *sir Thomas* the eldest son, was of *Knolton, bart. (r)* and dying in 1684, was buried in *Westminster Abbey*, having had three wives; the first of whom was the daughter of *sir Peter Osborn, knt.* Governor of *Guernsey*; the second was *Cecilia*, widow of *sir William Swan, knt.* and the third *Jane*, daughter of *sir William Monins, bart.* He left issue by his second wife a son *Thomas*, who died in his life time in 1667 without issue, and four daughters, who became his coheirs; viz. *Dorothy* married to *sir Basil Dixwell, bart.* *Catherine* to *sir Thomas Longueville, bart.* *Elizabeth* to *Wm.*

Norfolk; and his eldest son and heir *John*, was lord of the manors of *Peyton Hall*, in *Ramsvold*, and in *Stoke Neyland*; which last left issue *Robert de Ufford*, his eldest son, so surnamed from his manor of *Ufford*, in the co. of *Suffolk*. *Peter de Peyton*, his second son, so surnamed from his manor of *Peyton Hall*, in *Ramsvold*; and *John de Peyton*, his third son, so surnamed from the manor of *Peyton Hall*, in *Stoke Neyland* and *Boxford*, in the co. of *Suffolk*, whose son and heir was *sir John de Peyton*, of *Stoke Neyland, knt.* from whom, by direct descent, in the 5th degree, was *John Peyton*, of *Peyton Hall* and *Wyken, esq;* who died in K. Henry VI.'s reign, having married *Grace*, daughter and heir of *Langley*, as above-mentioned.

He left issue by her, *Thomas Peyton, esq;* who died in 1484, having been twice married, first to *Margaret*, daughter and heir of *sir John Barnard*, of *Ijelham, knt.* and 2dly to *Margaret*, daughter and coheir of *sir Hugh Francis, knt.* by the latter descended the *Peytons* of *St. Edmundsbury*, and of the co. of *Warwick, Worcester*, and *Gloucester*; by the former he had issue a son *Thomas*, who died in his life time, leaving issue by *Joane*, only daughter and heir of *Thomas Eard*, or *Yerd*, of *Denton*, in this county, *esq;* a son *sir Robert Peyton*, of *Ijelham, knt.* and a daughter *Elizabeth*, married first to *Edward Langley*, of *Knolton, esq;* and secondly to *sir Edward Ringeley, knt.* as above-mentioned.

(q) His widow remarried in 1626 *Edward*, son of *Wm. Cholmeley*, of *Highbgate, esq;* Of the sons, *sir Thomas* was the eldest; *Samuel* died without issue; and *Edward* left a son, who was killed in battle in *Flanders*. Of the daughters, *Anne* married *Henry Oxenden*, of *Herne*; *Elizabeth*; and *Margaret* married *Thomas Osborn*.

(r) *Sir Tho. Peyton, bart.* was an active *Royalist*, during the civil wars in K. Charles I.'s time, and was with other *Kentish* gentlemen, defeated near *Maidstone*. For his conduct in public affairs, he suffered imprisonment, being committed to the *Tower* on April 6, 1655, in which he continued till the 10th of August following, during which time a band of soldiers was sent down to search his house at *Knolton*.

Longueville,

8



The Seat of Sir Nurbrough De' Aubh. Bart.



Yemenston Court.

KNOLTON.

Longueville, of the Inner Temple, esq; and *Esber* to *Thomas Sandys, esq;* (s)

After his death, this manor descended to his four daughters and coheirs (t), who joined with their trustees, not long afterwards, in the sale of it to *sir John Narborough, knt.* Admiral of the English fleet, who was by K. James II. created a baronet by patent, dated Nov. 5, 1688 (u). He had issue two sons, *sir John Narborough, bart.* and *James Narborough, esq;* who were both lost with their father-in-law, *sir Cloudefley Shovel, knt.* Admiral of the Royal Navy, being ship-wrecked on the rocks of *Scilly*, with several other ships of the Squadron, in his voyage from *Toulon*, on Oct. 22, 1707 (v).

On their death unmarried, *Elizabeth* their only sister and heir entitled her husband *Thomas D'Aeth, of North Cray, esq;* to the possession of this manor and seat, among the rest of their estates in this county (w).

He was afterwards, by patent, dated July 16, 1716, created a baronet, and resided at *Knolton*, the mansion of which he rebuilt, and died possessed of it in 1744, leaving issue by his first wife above-mentioned, who died in 1721, one son *Narborough*, and five daughters, *Elizabeth*, married to the *Hon. Henry Dawney*, third son of *Henry Viscount Downe*; *Elbanna* to *Capt. Fitzgerald*, an officer in the French service; *Sophia* to *William Champneis, of Boxley, esq;* *Bethia* first to *Herbert Palmer, esq;* and 2dly to *John Cosnan, esq;* whom she survived, and is now of *Wingham College*; and *Harriet*, who married *Josiah Hardy, esq;* by his second wife *Jane*, daughter of *Walter Williams, of the co. of Monmouth*, he

(s) The *Peytons* of *Knolton*, bore for their arms—*Sable, a cross engrailed, or; in the first quarter a mullet pierced, argent.*

There is a pedigree of this family in the *Heraldic visitation* of the co. of *Kent*, anno 1619.

(t) On his widow's remarrying, the possession of this seat came into the hands of his *Executor*, who devised it for a term of years to *Edward, Lord Wolton*, and he resided at it; and at his death in 1628, devised his interest in it to his wife, *Lady Margaret Wootton*.

(u) He bore for his arms—*Gules, a chief ermine.*

(v) See vol. i. of this history, p. 207.

(w) He was descended from *William D'Aeth*, who was of *Dartford*, in this county, and *Principal of Staple's Inn*, in K. Edward VI. Q. Mary, and Q. Elizabeth's reign. He died in 1590, and lies buried with his two wives in *Dartford* church. By *Anne* his wife, daughter and heir of *Vaughan, of Erith*, who was of K. Edward VI.'s Household, he had three sons, *Thomas, William, and John*, and five daughters; of the sons, *Thomas* was of *Dartford*, and died in his father's life time, having been twice married, first to *Joane*, daughter of *William Head*, by whom he had issue, as will be mentioned below, and 2dly *Maudlin*, daughter of *Stokes, of London*, by whom he had an only daughter *Alice*; *William* the second son was of *London*, and left a son *Thomas*.

Thomas D'Aeth, esq; the eldest son of *William*, as above-mentioned, left issue by *Joane Head* his first wife, three

EASTRY HUNDRED.

left one son *Francis*, afterwards in holy orders and Rector of this parish.

He was succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son *sir Narborough D'Aeth, of Knolton, bart.* who married in 1738, *Anne*, daughter and heir of *John Clarke, of Blake Hall, in the co. of Essex, esq;* and died in 1773; she survived him, and left an only son and heir, the present *sir Narborough D'Aeth, now of Knolton, bart.* the possessor of this estate.

A *Court Baron* is held for this manor, which is very extensive, for it not only claims over this parish, but great part of *Cbillenden* and *Woodnesborough*, part of *Eythorne* and of *Denton*.

PRESENT STATE OF KNOLTON.

The parish of *Knolton* is very small; it contains only 432 acres. Almost the whole of it, except a very few acres, is the property of the *D'Aeth* family, whose mansion in it is beautifully situated on the knol of a hill, having an extensive prospect over the neighbouring country and adjacent channel (x). *The Park* in which it stands contains about 200 acres. It is finely wooded, and the soil of it, as well as the rest of the parish, is exceedingly healthy and dry, though being rather inclined to chalk, it is not very fertile. The lands are mostly arable and uninclosed; the hill and dale is frequent and continual throughout it; the whole arrangement of them forming a most pleasing and cheerful view to the eye. Adjoining to the gardens, at the back of the mansion, is the church and parsonage house, and beyond this, on the declivity of the hill northward, close to

sons and two daughters; of whom, *Thomas* the eldest son was of *Dartford, gent.* and married *Mary*, daughter of *Barton, serjeant at law*, by whom he had three sons, *Adrian* and *Abel*, who died without issue, and *Thomas D'Aeth, of London, gent.* who at length became his heir, and married *Elbanna*, daughter of *sir John Rolt, of Milton Ernest, in the co. of Bedford, knt.* by whom he had issue one son *Thomas*, who was of *North Cray, esq;* and created a baronet in 1716, as above-mentioned.

They bear for their arms—*Sable, a griffin passant volant, or; between 3 crescents argent; and for their crest, a griffin's head or, holding in its beak a trefoil vert.*

There is a pedigree of this family in the *Heraldic visitation* of the co. of *Kent*, anno 1619.

(x) The house, which is large, was built by *sir Thomas Peyton, knt.* the south part of which is still remaining; the centre of the front and the north wing have been modernized, and although the arms of *D'Aeth* are over the door, yet *sir Narborough D'Aeth* thinks it was altered by the *Narborough* family, but this I rather doubt. The offices, which are exceedingly commodious, were built by *sir Tho. D'Aeth* in 1715. In the old part of the house are the arms of *Peyton* on a chimney piece; and the arms of *Peyton*, impaling *Calborpe*, in every window, &c. which sufficiently point out the builder, but the arms of *Langley* are no where in the house.

the



The Seat of Sir Wm. Warbrough Bart.



Newton Court.

KNOLTON.

EASTRY HUNDRED.

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the

KNOLTON.

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the bridle-way to *Eastry* and *Deal*, a small parcel of coppice wood. Besides the above two houses, there is only one more, a farm house, in the parish.

There is *no fair*, nor are there any *parochial charities*.

Clematis daphnoides major, the great perriwinckle, grows in the hedges in this parish, on the side of the wood leading towards *Deal* (y).

Helleborus niger hortensis flore viride, bear-foot, or black wild bellebore, in the wood on the

(y) Raii Synopsis, p. 268. (z) Ibid, p. 271.

(a) The church is very neat, and is paved with black and white stone; the font is of stone, elegantly carved, on it on two shields are the arms of *Langley*—Per pale and fess indented, counterchanged or and argent; on two other shields, both alike, *Langley* quartering, 1st, Argent, a fess sable, in chief 3 ogresses; 2d, Argent, a fess sable, in chief 3 escallop shells of the last; 3d, Gules, a cross-croset argent.

In the spandrils over the north door, on the dexter side, is a shield *Langley*, with the same 3 quarterings as on the font; on the sinister side *Langley* only; under the spring of the west window is a dexter arm, on the dexter side *Langley* only; on the sinister *Langley*, with the like quarterings as over the north door; over the south door is a large shield in stone, *Peyton* with 6 quarterings; and in the spandril on the dexter side, *Peyton*, with the arms of *Ulster*; on the

right hand of the walk near the *parsonage house* (z).

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

KNOLTON is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Clement*, is a small building, consisting of one isle and a chancel, having a small wooden tower at the west end, in which is a clock and one bell (a).

sinister, *Peyton* impaling *Langley*, quartering as over the north door; all which are evidently works of a later date than the building of the church itself, which was erected by the *Langleys*.

Weever, in speaking of an antient tomb in this church, for one of the *Ringeley* family, certainly meant *Langley*; such a tomb might exist in his time, and was removed or cased over, when the large altar monuments were erected, which remain at present. *Sir Edward Ringeley* had only an interest in this estate for life, and was buried at *Sandwich*, as has been already mentioned.

This tomb of *Langley* had on it his portraiture kneeling on a cushion, his hands joined and uplifted, his hair cut round, his sword and spurs on, and his surcoat covered with the arms of *Langley*; all long since destroyed. Underneath is a drawing of it from a Miss. of *Peter Le Neve*.



*The Effigy of Langley,
formerly in Knolton Church.*

The following monuments and memorials remain in this church. In the chancel, an oval monument against the east wall for *John Langley, esq;* Lord of *Knolton* and Patron of this church, descended from the ancient family of the *Langleys*, connected first by kindred and afterwards by marriage to the *Peyton* family, to which, on account of his affection, as well as for a very moderate sum of money, he transferred his estate in perpetual inheritance, obiit anno 10 Henry VIII. 1519. This monument was erected by *Tho. Peyton*; arms at top, *Langley*, 1st, Argent, a fess sable, in

chief 3 ogresses; 2d, Gules, a cross-croset argent; 3d, Gules, an eagle displayed argent. A correspondent monument against the east wall on the other side of the altar for *John Peyton*, second son of *sir Robert Peyton*, of *Iselbam*, in the co. of *Cambridge, knt.* and heir of his uncle *John Langley*; he had issue by *Dorothy*, daughter of *sir John Tyndall*, K. B. three sons and three daughters; of the former, *Thomas*; *John*, Lieutenant of the Tower of London under James I. and Governor of *Jersey*; and *Edward*, obiit 1560. This monument put up by his great grandson *Thomas Peyton*;

arms

KNOLTON.

The church of *Knolton*, which is a *rectory*, was ever accounted an *appendage* to the manor, and continues so at this time; *for Narborough D'Aeth, of Knolton, bart. being the present Patron* of it.

It is *valued* in the king's books at *6l. 5s. 2½d.* and the yearly tenths at *12s. 6½d. (b)* but it is

Arms at top, *Peyton*, impaling *argent, a fess gules, in chief 3 crescents of the 2d.* A monument against the north wall, for *Thomas Peyton, knt.* eldest son of *John Peyton, obiit 1610, et. 70*; he married *Anne*, daughter of *Martin Calthorpe*, Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had seven daughters, and two sons, *John*, and *Samuel*, of whom the last survived him.—Arms at top, *Peyton*, impaling *Calthorpe, Or and azure chequy, a fess ermine.* A monument against the south wall, for *for Sir Samuel Peyton, knt. and bart.* son and heir of *for Sir Thomas Peyton, knt.* who by *Mary* daughter and coheir of *for Sir Roger Asten, knt.* gentleman of the King's Bed-chamber, and Master of the Wardrobe, by *Mary*, daughter of *Andrew Stewart, Baron of Ocultre, in Scotland,* had six children, *Anne, Thomas, Samuel, Elizabeth, Edward,* and *Margaret, obiit 1623, et. 33.* The monument erected by *Thomas Peyton*.—Arms at top, *Peyton*, impaling—*Per chevron sable and argent, on a canton or, a thistle and rose conjoined proper.* A monument against the north wall, for *Elizabeth*, daughter of *for Sir Peter Osborne, knt.* wife of *for Sir Thomas Peyton, bart. of Knolton, obiit 1642*, after having been married seven years, they left issue, three daughters, *Dorothy, Catherine,* and *Elizabeth*.—Arms at top, *Peyton*, impaling *Osborne—Argent, a chevron between 2 lions rampant, sable.*—Underneath this, an altar marble monument, richly sculptured, on which is a ship in a storm, driving on the rocks, on the top a tablet, in the form of an altar, on each side of which stands a weeping winged boy, in memory of *for Sir John Narborough, bart. and James Narborough, esq;* only surviving sons of *for Sir John Narborough, knt.* Admiral of the fleet in the reigns of *K. Charles II. and K. James II.* who with their father in-law, *for Sir Cloudesley Shovel, knt.* Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and Admiral and Commander in chief of the fleet under *Q. Anne,* were shipwrecked in the night upon the rocks of *Scilly, 22d Oct. 1707,* the elder in his 23d year, the younger in his 22d.—Monument erected by *dame Elizabeth Shovel,* their mother. Arms—*Gules, a chief ermine, with the band of Ulster,* for *Narborough*; opposite to this, against the south wall, is an altar monument, of marble, to the memory of *for Sir John Narborough, knt. obiit May 27, 1688, et. 4*; also *Anne*, his daughter, by *Elizabeth*, his second wife, *obiit 1683*; also *Isaac* their son, *obiit 1687*: upon this last is set a monument, altar fashion, on which is a medallion, elegantly sculptured, with the head of a lady, and underneath an inscription to the memory of *lady Elizabeth D'Aeth,* only daughter of *for Sir John Narborough, knt.* married to *for Thomas D'Aeth, bart.* by whom she had 12 children, of whom seven survived her; *Narborough, Thomas, Elizabeth, Elbannab, Sophia, Bethia,* and *Harriet*; she died in child-bed, *June 24, 1721, et. 38*; over both a mural monument for *Mrs. Elbannab D'Aeth,* relict of *Thomas D'Aeth, esq;* daughter of *for John Roit, knt.* of *Milton Ernest,* in the county of *Bedford,* by *dame Anne,* daughter of *for Nathaniel Barnardiston,* of *Kelton,* in the county of *Suffolk, obiit 1737, et. 85*; also for *Thomas D'Aeth, esq;* *obiit 1703, et. 78*; also for *for Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart.* their only son, *obiit 1744, et. 65*; also for *for Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. obiit 1773, et. 65.*—At top, arms, *D'Aeth,* impaling—*Argent, on a bend sable, 3 dolphins of the field, crowned or,* for *Roit.* A

EASTRY HUNDRED.

now of the yearly certified value of *56l. 15s. 11½d. (bb).*

In 1588 here were communicants 22, and it was valued at 60*l.* In 1640 here were 29 communicants, and it was valued at 40*l.*

There are 10 acres of *glebe land* belonging to this rectory, of which one is in *Cbillenden.*

grave-stone for *Thomas Peyton, esq;* only son of *for Sir Thomas Peyton, bart. obiit 1667, et. 18.* In the body of the church, a grave-stone for *Robert,* son of *Robert Skyring, Cl. obiit 1728, et. 24.* For *Robert Skyring,* 40 years Rector of this parish, *obiit March 26, 1753, et. 80,* *Mary* his wife *obiit 1771, et. 90,* *Mary* their daughter, *obiit 1773, et. 67.* A grave-stone for *Richard Ladd, obiit 1748, et. 75*; another for *John Tanner, obiit 1715, et. 73.*

In the chancel, in the windows, are the following arms.—In the north window 4 shields, *viz. Osborne—Argent, a bend sable, between 2 lions rampant of the 2d; impaling gules, a chevron between 3 stars of 6 points pierced, or.* Second, *Osborne,* impaling *ermine, 3 bends wavy sable.* Third, *gules, a chevron between 3 stars of 6 points pierced, or,* impaling *gules, on a saltier argent a pellet.* Fourth, *Peyton, with the arms of Ulster, a crescent for difference,* impaling *Osborne.*—In the 2d north window are five shields, *viz. first, Peyton, with a crescent for difference,* impaling *argent, 3 piles wavy gules*; second, *Peyton,* impaling *argent, a cross fretty sable*; third, the last coat impaling *Calthorp,* quartering *argent, a lion rampant sable*; fourth, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent, a fess engrailed sable, charged with 3 bezants, between 3 lions heads erased gules, a crescent for difference*; 2d and 3d, *per pale plain and fess indented, ermine and gules, counterchanged, a bordure engrailed azure.* Fifth, *Peyton,* impaling *Calthorp.* In the first south window 5 shields;—1st, *per chevron sable and argent,* impaling *argent, a chevron between 3 martlets sable.* Second, *per chevron sable and argent, in the upper part a crescent of the 1st, on a canton or, a rose and thistle, parted per pale sable and argent,* impaling *or, a lion rampant sable, within a double tressure fretty, counterfretty, all within a bordure gobonated argent and azure.* Third, *Peyton, with the hand of Ulster,* impaling *parted per chevron sable and argent, on a canton or, a rose and thistle, parted per pale sable and argent.* Fourth, *Peyton,* without the hand, impaling *argent, a fess indented gules, in chief 3 crescents of the 2d.* Fifth, *per fess, in the upper part—Argent, on a fess engrailed sable, 3 bezants between 3 lions heads erased gules, a crescent for difference,* impaling *Peyton without the hand.* In the 2d south window, in the chancel, a large shield with supporters, quarterly, 1st, *or, a lion rampant gules, within a double tressure fretty, counterfretty, all within a bordure gobonated argent and azure.* Second, *obliterated.* Third, *Argent, a cross between 4 roses gules.* Fourth, *Azure, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules.* In the center an *escutcheon* partly gone, what remains, *gules, part of a castle proper.*—In the east window, over the altar, 5 shields, the centre one very large, with supporters, being *Peyton, with the hand of Ulster,* and 15 quarterings. Second, quarterly, 1st, *Langley*; 2d, *argent, a fess sable, in chief 3 pellets*; 3d, *gules, a cross-croset argent*; 4th, *gules, an eagle displayed argent.* Third, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Langley*; 2d and 3d, *argent, a fess sable, in chief 3 pellets,* impaling *Peyton*; fourth, *gules, an eagle displayed argent*; fifth, *Peyton,* impaling quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Langley*; 2d and 3d, *argent, a fess sable in chief 3 pellets.*

(b) *Viz. in mans. & terr. gleb. 1l. 6s. 8d. prox. 7s. 6d.* Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 43. (bb) *Ibid.*

KNOLTON.

CHURCH OF KNOLTON.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
	(c) Roger de Lee, anno 22 Edward I.
Thomas Peyton, esq;	Thomas Gregory, ind. Feb. 19, 1564.
Tho. Peyton, gent.	(d) George Grenestrete, ind. June 28, 1567, obt. 1588. Richard Goldborough, A. M. June 28, 1589, resigned 1591.
	(e) Anthony Felde, A. M. Nov. 1, 1591, depr. 1608.
Sir Tho. Peyton, knt.	Robert Ewell, A. M. April 20, 1608, obiit 1638. Peter Pury, A. M. Jan. 15, 1638, obiit 1684.
The Archbishop, bac. vice.	(f) Peter Purey, Feb. 17, 1684, obiit 1708.
Thomas D' Aeth, esq;	John Andrews, A. M. April 5, 1708, obiit 1711.
	(g) Robert Skyring, A. M. July 21, 1713, obt. Mar. 26, 1753.
Sir Narb. D' Aeth, bart.	(h) Francis D' Aeth, A. M. 1753, obiit Jan. 29, 1784.
	(i) Anthony Hammond, B. A. 1784, refig. 1792. William Lade, A. M. June 1792. Present Rector.

CHILLENDE N,

WRITTEN in the survey of *Domesday*, *Cilledene*, lies the next parish westward from *Knolton*, taking its name from its cold and low situation. The manors of *Knolton* and *Woodnesborough* claim over part of this parish, as does the manor of *Adisham* over another part of it.

A *borsholder* is appointed for this parish by the Justices, at their petty Sessions for this Division of the *Latb* of *St. Augustine*.

THE MANOR.

This place at the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, was part of the possessions of *Odo*,

(c) Prynne, p. 594.

(d) (e) (g) They were likewise Rectors of *Cbillenden*; the latter lies buried in the chancel of this church.

(f) He was son of the former.

(h) He was half-brother to the late *fr Narborough D' Aeth, bart.* In 1767, he was collated to the Vicarage of *Godmersham*, which he held with this Rectory, but resigned it in 1771, on being presented to the Rectory of *Eythorne*, which he likewise held with this Rectory.

(i) He resigned this Rectory, on being collated to that of *Iwechurch*.

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Bishop of Baieux, under the general title of whose lands it is entered in it as follows.

Isde Osbn (fili Letard) ten de epo. Cilledene. p. una solin & uno Jugo & 10. acris se dest. Tra e. In dnio nichil mo. sed. 9. villi bnt. ibi. 2. car. & dimid. T. R. E. valeb. 60. sol. & post. 30 sol. modo. 40. solid. Godwin tenuit de rege. E. & alii. 5. teigni.

Osbn. misit tres eor in un. m.

Which is: *Osbern* (son of *Letard*) holds of the *Bishop Cilledene*. It was taxed at one suling and one yoke and 10 acres. The arable land is In demesne there is nothing now, but 9 villeins have there 2 carucates and an half. In the time of *K. Edward the Confessor* it was worth 60 shillings, and afterwards 30 shillings, now 40 shillings. *Godwin* held it of *K. Edward*, and 5 others. *Thomas Osbern* put their lands into one manor.

Four years after the taking of this survey, this estate, on the *Bishop's* disgrace and the confiscation of his estates, came into the hands of the crown.

After which is came into the possession of a family, who took their surname from it, and there is mention made in deeds, which are as ancient as the reign of *K. Henry III.* of *John de Cbillenden*, *Edward* and *William de Cbillenden*, who had an interest in this place; after this name was become extinct here the *Bakers of Caldbam*, in the parish of *Capel*, near *Folkestone*, possessed it (k), in whom this manor continued till *K. Henry VI.*'s reign, when it passed by sale to *Hunt*, whose descendants remained entitled to it for two or three descents, when one of them alienated it to *Gafen*, of *Aputon* in *Ickham* (l), in which name it continued for some time, and till it was at length sold to *Hammond*, of *St. Alban's*, in *Nonington* (m), in whose descendants it has continued down to *William Hammond*, late of *St. Alban's*, but now of the *White Friars*, in *Canterbury*, esq; who is the present owner of this manor (n).

PRESENT STATE OF CHILLENDE N.

The parish of *Cbillenden* is very small, containing only 160 acres, and the whole rents in it amount to little more than 250*l.* per annum. There are three farms in it, one belonging to *Mr. Hammond* described above, and the other

(k) See *Caldbam*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 365.

(l) They bore for their arms—*Azure, a fess cotized ermine, between 3 goats heads, couped argent*; which coat was granted anno 39 *Henry VIII.* See *Harl. Mss. No. 1069, 6—11.*

(m) *Philipott*, p. 118. See more of this family of *Hammond*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 709.

(n) This estate pays a large quit-rent to *Adisham* manor, of which it is held. It has no manerial rights, and it is much doubted, if it had ever any claim, beyond the reputation of a manor.

TWO

CHILLENDEEN.

two to *fir Brook Bridges*, of *Goodnestone, bart.* (o) The high road from *Canterbury* to *Deal*, leads through the village, called *Chillenden Street*, which has 22 houses in it; on the *south* side of which, on a small eminence, stands the church. It lies low in a bottom, the soil is chalky, and the lands are arable, open and uninclosed. It has nothing further worth notice in it. A fair is held here on *Whit Monday*, for pedlary, &c. There are *parochial charities*.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

CHILLENDEEN is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Bridge*. The church, which is dedicated to *All Saints*, seems antient, it is a mean building, very small, having a square tower at the *west* end, in which there is only one bell (p). It has nothing further worth mention in it.

This church was part of the possessions of *the Priory of Ledes*, in this county, being given to it by *William de Northwic*, in the presence of *Archbishop Baldwin*, about the latter end of *K. Henry II.*'s reign (q); but *the Prior and Convent* never obtained *the appropriation* of this church, but contented themselves with the reservation of a pension of eight shillings yearly from it, to the use of their infirmary; in which state it continued till the dissolution of *the Priory* in the 31st year of *K. Henry VIII.*'s reign, when the *advowson*, together with the above pension, came with the rest of the possessions of *the Priory*, into the hands of the Crown, in which *the patronage* of this church continues at this time.

But *the annual pension* of 8s. was soon afterwards settled by the king in his 33d year, among other premises, on his new founded dean and chapter of *Rocheſter*, part of whose possessions it still continues.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 5l. (r) It is now a discharged living, and is of about the clear yearly value of 26l. (s) In 1588 it

(o) One of these farms is called *Great Chillenden*, and contains 156 acres of land, of the yearly rent of 110l. In 1650, it belonged to *George Crayford, gent.* whose widow *Margaret*, in 1661, conveyed it to *Andrew Read, gent.* who settled it on *Mary* his wife, after which it came to their niece *Mary March*, who carried it in marriage to *John Frencham, Cl.* and their son *John Frencham* resided here for some years, and in 1756 sold it to *fir Brook Bridges, bart.* whose son, now of *Goodnestone, bart.* is the present owner of it. With this estate is included a smaller farm, of 28 acres, called *Little Chillenden*. The other farm belonged to *the St. Legers, of Deal*, of whom it was purchased by the late *fir Brook Bridges, bart.* and now belongs to his son above-mentioned.

(p) It consists of a body, and one chancel. In the windows, are remains of very handsome painted glafs. In the north window of the body is still legible DNS. NICHVS and in another place, in larger letters MDEN; probably the termination of *Chillenden*. The only

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was valued at 40l. communicants 77. In 1640 it was valued at the same, communicants 70.

There are three acres of glebe. The present Incumbent has built a tolerable good parsonage house on the scite of the antient one. There is no land within this parish exempt from the payment of tythe.

CHURCH OF CHILLENDEEN.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
<i>The Queen.</i>	(t) <i>George Greenstreet</i> , Mar. 24, 1566, obiit 1589.
	<i>Anthony Field</i> , A. M. Mar. 20, 1588, depr. 1607.
	(u) <i>Sam. Carrington</i> , A. B. Feb. 10, 1607, resigned 1615.
	<i>John Bishop</i> , A. M. Oct. 17, 1615.
	<i>John Culling</i> , obiit 1710.
	(v) <i>Tho. Bagnell</i> , Cl. May 5, 1710, relig. 1725.
	(w) <i>Robert Skyring</i> , A. M. 1721.
	(x) <i>Josiab Pomsret</i> , A. M. Dec. 23, 1725, obiit Oct. 1775.
	<i>Robt. Pitman</i> , Jan. 8, 1776. Present Rector.

E A S T R Y,

THE next parish north-eastward from *Knolton* is *Eastry*, written in the survey of *Domesday*, *Eſtre* and *Eſtrei*, and in other ancient records *Eaſtreye* and *Eaſtria*. At the time of taking the above survey, it was of such considerable account; that it not only gave name, as it does at present, to *the hundred*, but to the greatest part of *the latb* in which it stands, now

memorial in it is, a grave-stone in the body for *Catherine*, wife of *John Taylor*, obiit 1683. There is a handsome zig zag moulding, and circular arch over the north door. There is likewise a circular arch, but plainer than the other, over the south door.

(q) Regist. of *Ledes Abbey*; Reg. Roff. p. 410. This gift was confirmed by *John, Prior, and the Convent of Christ Church*, in 1278. Ibid. register.

(r) *Viz. Pens. Prior de Ledes 8s. In omnimod decim. 5l. 6s. 8d.* Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 24.

(s) Ibid.

(t) He held this Rectory with that of *Knolton*, adjoining.

(u) He resigned this on being presented to the Rectory of *Wootton*.

(v) He resigned this Rectory, on being presented to that of *Frittenden*.

(w) He was likewise Rector of *Knolton*.

(x) Aſterwards L. L. B. He had a dispensation to hold the Rectory of *Snave*, with this of *Chillenden*.

called

EASTRY.

called the *lath* of *St. Augustine*(y). There are two boroughs in this parish, viz. the borough of *Hurdenden*, which is within the upper half hundred of *Downhamford*, and comprehends the districts of *Hurdenden*, *Selson* and *Skrinkling*, and the borough of *Easfry*, the borough of which is chosen at *Easfry Court*, and comprehends all the rest of the parish, excepting so much of it as lies within that part of the borough of *Felderland*, which is within this parish.

THE MANOR OF EASTRY.

This place in the time of the Saxons appears to have been part of the royal domains, accordingly *Simon of Durham*, Monk and Precentor of that church, in his history, styles it *villa regalis, quæ vulgari dicitur Easterige pronuncione* (z). The royal ville or manor, which in the vulgar pronunciation was called *Easterige*, which shews the antient pre-eminence and rank of this place, for these *villæ regales* or *regiæ*, as *Bede* calls them, of the Saxons, were usually placed upon or near the spot, where in former ages the Roman stations had been before; and its giving name both to the *lath* and *hundred* in which it is situated corroborates the superior consequence it was then held in.

How long it continued among the royal domains, I have not found (a); but before the termination of the Saxon Heptarchy, the manor of *Easfry* was become part of the possessions of the see of *Canterbury*, and it remained so till the year 811, when *Archbishop Wilfred* exchanged it with his Convent of *Christ Church* for their manor of *Bourne* (b), since from the Archbishop's possession of it called *Bishopshourne*. After which, in the year 979 king *Ægelred*, usually called *Ethelred*, increased the church's estates here, by giving to it the lands of his inheritance in *Estrea* (c) to the use of the Monks serving God in it, free from all secular service and fiscal tribute, except

(y) This *lath* is written in *Domesday* variously, viz. *Lest de Estrei*, *Estreia*, *Estrea*, and *Estreleth*.

(z) *Decim. Script. Sim. Dunelm.* col. 88.

(a) *Egbert*, king of *Kent*, was in possession of it about the year 670, at which time the king's two nephews, *Ethelred* and *Ethelbright*, sons of his father's elder brother *Ermenfrid*, were kept by him, as writers say, by their uncle in his palace here and were murdered by his order, at the instigation of one *Thunnor*, a flattering sycophant, lest they should disturb him in the possession of the crown. After which *Thunnor* buried them in the *King's Hall* here, under the cloth of estate, from whence, as antient tradition reports, their bodies were afterwards removed to a small chapel belonging to the palace, and buried there under the altar at the east end of it, and afterwards again with much pomp to the church of *Ramsay Abbey*. To expiate the king's guilt, according to the custom of those times, he gave to *Domneva*, called also *Ermenburga*, their sister, a sufficient quantity of land in the *Isle of Thanet*, on which

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the repelling invasions and the repairing of bridges and castles (d); and in the possession of the *Prior and Convent* above-mentioned, this manor continued at the taking of the survey of *Domesday*, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, anno 1080, being entered in it under the general title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi*; that is, the land of the Monks of the Archbishop, as follows.

In Lest de Estrei. In Estrei Hund.

Ipse Archieps ten Estrei. p. 7. Solins se desd. Tra. e. . . . In dnio sunt. 3. car. & 72 willi. cu. 22. bord. hnt. 24. car. Ibi. 1. molin & dimid de 30 solid & 3. saline de. 4. solid & 18. ac. pti. silva. 10. porc.

Which is: *In the lath of Estrei in Estrei hundred, the Archbishop himself holds Estrei. It was taxed at 7 sulings. The arable land is. . . . In demesne there are 3 carucates and 72 willeins, with 22 borderers, having 24 carucates. There is one mill and a half of 30 shillings, and 3 salt pits of 4 shillings, and 18 acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of 10 hogs.*

After which, this manor of *Easfry* continued in the possession of the *Priory*, and in the 10th year of *K. Edward II.* the *Prior of Christ Church* obtained a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands in it, among others (e), about which time it was valued at 65*l.* 3*s.* (f) after which *K. Henry VI.* in his 28th year, confirmed to the *Priory* the above liberty of free warren, and granted to it a market, to be held at *Easfry* weekly on a Tuesday, and a fair yearly, on the day of *St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist* (g); in which state it continued till the dissolution of the *Priory* in the 31st year of *K. Henry VIII.* when it came into the king's hands, where it did not remain long, for he settled it, among other premises, in the 33d year of his reign, on his new created *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, part of whose possessions it continues at this time.

A Court Leet and Court Baron is held for this manor.

she might found a monastery. See *Bede. lib. 4. cap. 2.* *Simon Dunelm* in *Dec. Scrip.* col. 88. *W. Malmesbury*, lib. 1, cap. 1. and lib. 2, cap. 13. *H. Hunt. lib. 3.* and *Thorne Chron.* in *Dec. Script.* col. 1906.

(b) *Dugd. Mon. vol. i.* p. 19. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 745.

(c) He gave it together with *Sandwich*. In the *Dec. Script.* col. 2221, it is said to have been given in 959 to the refectory of the *Priory*, L. S. A. that is, with the same franchises and privileges that *Adisham* had then given to it.

(d) This charter was engraved by *Dr. Rawlinson* in 1754, from a copy of it in *Saxon* and *Latin*, in a very antient MS. of the Gospels, in the library of *St. John's College*, in *Oxford*.

(e) *Regist. Eccles. Christi. Cant. cart. 134. Tan. Mon. p. 201.* See vol. iii. of this hist. under *Chartham*, p. 146.

(f) *Battely's Somner*, appendix, pt. ii, p. 50.

(g) *Rot. Cart de annis 21, 22, 23, and 24. Cart 25, and 26, N. 30.*

The

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The manerial rights, profits of courts, royalties, &c. *the Dean and Chapter* retain in their own hands; but

The *demesne* lands of the manor, with *the Court Lodge*, which is a large antient mansion, situated adjoining to the church-yard, have

(b) The demesne lands contain 587 acres, of the annual rent of about 350*l.* the yearly rent to the Dean and Chapter being, as I am informed, 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in money; of barley 24 quarters at Michaelmas, and of wheat 12 seam at Lady-day. Entertainment money to the Receiver at Michaelmas 2*l.*

(i) The house is large, partly antient and partly modern, having at different times undergone great alterations. In the south wall are the letters T. A. N. in flint, in large capitals, being the initials of Thomas and Anne Newinſon. Mr. Isaac Bargrave, father of the present leſſee, new fronted the house, and the latter in 1786 put the whole in complete repair, in doing which, he pulled down a considerable part of the ancient building, conſiſting of ſtone walls of great ſtrength and thickneſs, bringing to view ſome Gothic arched door ways of ſtone, which proved the houſe to have been of ſuch conſtruction formerly, and to have been a very antient building. The chapel, mentioned above, is at the eaſt end of the houſe. The eaſt window, conſiſting of three compartments, is ſtill viſible, though the ſpaces are filled up, it having for many years been converted into a kitchen, and before the laſt alteration by Mr. Bargrave the whole of it was entire.

At this manſion, then in the hands of *the Prior and Convent of Chriſt Church, Archbiſhop Thomas Becket*, after his flight from Northampton in the year 1164, concealed himſelf for eight days, and then, on Nov. 10, embarked at Sandwich for France. See *Ld. Littleton's* hiſtory of K. Henry II.

(k) In the 34th year of K. Henry VIII. *Chriſtopher Newinſon*, L.L.D. was leſſee of them, whoſe grandſon *ſir Roger Newinſon* held them in 1617; *Henry Palmer* was leſſee in 1641; *Mr. Thomas Bargrave* in 1647, in whoſe deſcendants the leaſe has continued down to *Isaac Bargrave, eſq;* the preſent leſſee.

The *Newinſons* reſided at *the Court Lodge of Eaſtry* for many years. They were originally of *Brigend*, in *Wetberell*, in the co. of *Cumberland*; *John Newinſon* had two ſons, *Roger* and *Nicholas*, whoſe deſcendants were of *Sheriff's Hatton*, in the co. of *York*. *Roger* the eldeſt left two ſons, *Rowland*, of *Brigend*, and *Richard*, of *Newby*, in the co. of *Westmoreland*, whoſe ſon *Stephen Newinſon*, L.L.D. was *Prebendary of Canterbury*, and *Chancellor of Norwich*, and died in 1581; *Rowland* was father of *Chriſtopher Newinſon*, L.L.D. leſſee of this eſtate, who died in 1551 and lies buried in *Adiſbam church*; by *Anne* his wife, he left *Thomas Newinſon, eſq;* who reſided at *Eaſtry Court*, and died in 1590, leaving by *Anne*, daughter of *Richard Teobald*, of *Stonepit*, remarried to *Edward Fagg*, of *Ewel*, who died in 1694, ſix ſons and four daughters; of whom, *Roger* was the eldeſt, and *Thomas* the ſecond died in 1616; *ſir Roger Newinſon, knt.* the eldeſt ſon, reſided at *Eaſtry Court*, where he died in 1625, leaving a numerous iſſue by his wife *Mary Bladder*; of whom *Thomas Newinſon, eſq;* died in 1634, having before his death alienated his intereſt in theſe premiſes in *Eaſtry*. They all lie buried in this church, as will be further mentioned below.

Chriſtopher Newinſon, L.L.D. in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, had a younger brother *Richard*, father of *Chriſtopher Newinſon*, of *Canterbury*, who died in 1617, leaving an only daughter and heir, married to *Roberts*, of *Canterbury*.

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been from time to time demised on a beneficial lease (b).

The present leſſee is *Isaac Bargrave, eſq;* who reſides at *the Court Lodge (i)*, whoſe anceſtors have been leſſees of this eſtate for many years paſt (k).

He lies buried, with others of his family and of the *Roberts's*, in *St. Alphege's church*, in that city. *Sir Roger Newinſon*, of *Eaſtry, knt.* had a third brother *Nicholas Newinſon*, of *London*, whoſe ſon *Chriſtopher* died in 1637, and left *Elizabeth* his wife ſurviving, who reſided at *the Black Friars*, in *Canterbury*, where ſhe died in 1633, and was buried in *St. Alphege's church*. They bore for their arms—*Argent, a chevron between 3 eagles diſplayed, azure*. There is a pedigree of this family in the *Heraldic viſitation* of the co. of *Kent*, anno 1619.

THE FAMILY OF BARGRAVE.

The family of *Bargrave*, alias *Bargar*, was originally of *Bridge*, in this county, and afterwards of the adjoining pariſh of *Patricbourne*; where *John Bargrave*, eldeſt ſon of *Robert*, built the ſeat of *Bifrons* and reſided at it, of whom and his poſterity an account has already been given in vol. iii. of this hiſtory, p. 721. *Isaac Bargrave*, the 6th ſon of *Robert* above-mentioned, and younger brother of *John*, who built *Bifrons*, was anceſtor of the *Bargraves of Eaſtry*; he was S. T. P. and *Dean of Canterbury*, a man of ſtriſt honour and high principles of loyalty, for which he ſuffered the moſt cruel treatment. He died in 1642, having married in 1618 *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Dering*, of *Egerton, eſq;* by *Elizabeth*, ſiſter of *Edward Lord Wotton*, the ſon of *John Dering*, of *Surrenden, eſq;* by *Margaret Brent*.

By her he had iſſue *Thomas Bargrave*, of *Eaſtry Court, gent.* of whom below; *Robert*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of *Robert Turner*, of *Canterbury*; *Anne* married firſt in 1636 to *Thomas Ceppin, Cl.* and 2dly to *ſir Henry Palmer*, of *Howlets, knt.* *Mary* married to *John Smith*; *Hester* married firſt to *Francis Nowers*, 2dly to *Francis Turner*; and *Elizabeth* married to *Edward Wiſford, D. D.*

Thomas Bargrave, of *Eaſtry Court, gent.* the eldeſt ſon, married *Honora Eſcott*, re-married to *Josiah Roberts*, of *Canterbury, gent.* and died in 1682, by whom he had *Charles Bargrave*, of *Eaſtry Court, gent.* who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Whitwick*, who died in 1732, as he did in 1713; by her he had three ſons and five daughters, viz. *Isaac Bargrave*, of *Eaſtry Court, eſq;* of whom below; *Charles*, who married *Auſtin*, of *Sheppy*; and *Robert Bargrave*, of *Eaſtry* likewiſe, *gent.* who died in 1779, *et. 84*, having married firſt *Elizabeth*, daughter of *ſir Francis Leigh*, of *Hawley, knt.* who died in 1737, *et. 32*; and 2dly in 1753, *Elizabeth Baſſett*, of *Canterbury, widow*; leaving by his firſt wife one ſon, *Robert Bargrave*, of *Dolers Commons, Proſtor*, who died in 1774, *et. 39*, having married *Rebecca*, daughter of *Sayer Rhudde*, L.L.D. by whom he had one ſole daughter *Rebecca*, who became the heir-general of this family, and in 1776 married *James Wyborne*, of *Hull*, in *Sholden, gent.* now living, by whom ſhe has iſſue ſeveral children.

To return to the iſſue of *Charles Bargrave*, of *Eaſtry*, by *Elizabeth Whitwick*, viz. their five daughters, *Elizabeth* was married to *Edward St. Ledger*, of *Deal, ſurgeon*; *Honora* to *Charles Knowler*, of *Canterbury, ſurgeon*; *Martha* to *Zouch Pileber*, of *Swinfield*; *Hester* to *Capt. Wm. Bridges*, of *Deptford*; and *Mary* to *David Denne*.

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SKRINKLING, *alias* SHINGLETON,

the former of which is its original name, though now quite lost, is a small manor at the south west extremity of this parish, adjoining to Nonington.

It is within the borough of Heronden, or Hardenden, as it is now called, and as such, is within the upper half hundred of Downhamford. This manor had antiently owners of the same name; one of whom, *sir William de Scrinkling*, held it in K. Edward I.'s reign, and was succeeded by *sir Walter de Scrinkling* his son, who held it as one knight's fee, of *Hamo de Crevequer* (l), and in this name it continued at the time of the aid, levied in the 20th year of K. Edward III. when *Martin*, and *Alicia* sister of *Bartholomew de Scrinkling*, paid aid for it, as one fee in *Skrinkling*, which *John Skrinkling* before held of *Hamo de Crevequer*.

Soon after which it appears to have been alienated to *William Langley*, of *Knolton*, in whose successors it continued, till *Edward Langley*, of *Knolton*, *esq*., dying without issue in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, *Elizabeth* his widow, daughter of *Thomas Peyton*, of the co. of *Cambridge*, *esq*.; became possessed of it, and afterwards entitled her second husband *sir Edward Ringeley*, *knt.* to the possession of it, together with *Knolton*, where he afterwards resided; but upon her death this manor became the property of her brother *sir Robert Peyton*, of *Iselbam*, *knt.* as heir-general at law of her husband above-mentioned, by a marriage in K. Henry VI.'s reign of his great-grandfather *John Peyton*, of *Peyton Hall*, with *Grace*, a daughter of *Langley*, and in *sir Robert Peyton's* descendants of the elder branch it continued down to *sir Thomas Peyton* (m), of *Knolton*,

Isaac Bargrave, of *Eastry Court*, *esq*.; the eldest son, died in 1727, having married *Christian*, daughter of *sir Francis Leigh*, of *Hawley*, *knt.* who died in 1772, by whom he had one son *Isaac*, born in 1721, and two daughters; of the latter, *Christian* married *Claude Clare*, of *Hythe*, *clerk*; and *Frances* married *John Broadley*, of *Dover*, *surgeon*, who died in 1784, *æt.* 79; she survived him and was afterwards of *Canterbury*, widow. *Isaac Bargrave*, *esq*.; the son, was bred to the profession of the law, and was an eminent attorney and solicitor in *London*, from which he has retired for some years, and now resides at *Eastry Court*, of which he is the present lessee. He married in 1751 *Sarah*, eldest daughter of *George Lynch*, of *Canterbury*, *M. D.* who died at *Herne*, in this county, in 1787, without issue.

They bear for their arms—Or, on a pale gules a sword, the blade argent, pomelled or, on a chief vert 3 bezants.

There is a pedigree of this family in the *Heraldic* visitation of the co. of *Kent*, anno 1619.

(l) *Chartularie* of *Knolton* manor, and book of knight's fees in the *Exchequer*.

(m) Held of the king *in capite*, *per inquis.* anno 2 Henry VII. and 11 Henry VIII. *post. mort.* *Langley*, *et post mort.* *Thomas Peyton*, anno 2 Elizabeth, and *John* his son had livery, of this manor, held as above-mentioned.

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bart. who dying without male issue in K. Charles II.'s reign, his daughter and coheir and their trustees joined in the sale of it to *sir John Narborough*, *bart.* whose two sons being drowned at sea in 1707, *Elizabeth*, their sister and heir, married to *Thomas D'Aeth*, of *North Cray*, *esq*.; but afterwards of *Knolton*, *bart.* intitled him to the possession of it, in whose descendants it has continued down to his grandson *sir Narborough D'Aeth*, now of *Knolton*, *bart.* who is entitled at present to the inheritance of it (n).

There was a chapel belonging to this manor, the ruins of which are still visible in the wood near it, which was esteemed as a chapel of ease to the mother church of *Eastry*, and was appropriated with it by *Archbishop Richard*, *Becket's* immediate successor, to the *Almory* of the *Priory of Christ Church*, in *Canterbury* (o); but the chapel itself seems to have become desolate many years before the dissolution of the *Priory*, most probably soon after the family of *Skrinkling* became extinct; the *Langleys*, who resided at the adjoining manor of *Knolton*, having no occasion for the use of it (p).

HERONDEN, *alias* HARDENDEN,

now usually called *Hernden*, is a district in this parish, situated about a mile northward from *Singleton*, within the borough of its own name, the whole of which is within the upper half hundred of *Downhamford*.

It was once esteemed as a manor, though it has not had even the name of one for many years past, the manor of *Adisham* claiming over it. The mansion of it was antiently the residence of a family of the same name, who bore for their arms—Argent, a heron with one talon erect, gaping for breath, sable (q); one of which family

(n) See *Knolton* above, p. 211.

(o) See *Battely's Somner*, pt. ii, p. 96.

(p) This estate consists of 200 acres of land in *Eastry*, and 200 acres in *Nonington*, of the yearly rent of 120*l.* It pays no quit rent to any other manor.

The chapel stood in *Singleton* wood, near the south-east corner; the foundations of it have been traced, though level with the surface, and not easily discovered. It stood east and west, in length within, 38 feet, in breadth 19, without any distinction of body and chancel. There is now on this estate only one house, built within memory, before which there was only a solitary barn, and no remains of the antient mansion of it.

Pilbolt wood, mentioned above under *Knolton*, is on this estate, southward of the house, and adjoining the north side of the high road from *Deal* to *Canterbury*.

(q) These arms are on a shield, which is far from modern, in *Maidstone* church in this county, *viz.* 1st and 4th, *Heronden* as above; 2d and 3d—Sable, 3 escallop shells, 2 and 1 argent, impaling argent, on a fess 3 falcons volant or; and in the west window of *Lincoln's Inn* chapel is a coat of arms of a modern date, being that of *Anthony Heronden*, *esq*.; argent, a heron azure, between 3 escallops sable.

lies

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lies buried in this church, near the chancel; and in the time of *Robert Glover, Somerset Herald*, his portrait and coat of arms, in brass, were remaining fixed to his tombstone, but since torn away. *The coat of arms* is still extant in very old rolls and registers in the *Heralds office*, where the family is styled *Heronden*, of *Heronden*, in *Eastry*; nor is the name less antient, as appears by deeds which commence from the reign of *K. Henry III.* which relate to this estate and name (r); but after this family had remained possessed of this estate for so many years it at last descended down, in *K. Richard II.*'s reign, to *sir William Heronden, knt.* (s) from whom is passed, most probably either by

(r) There were several branches of this name dispersed in different parts of this county, all of whom bore in their coat armour a *heron*, but in various attitudes, and with different additions and colours. In *Tenterden* there is a mansion still called by their name, the antient possessors of which bore—*Argent, a heron volant, azure*; and there are still remaining in other parts of *West Kent*, several of the names of *Heronden* and *Heruden*, who, though now of no higher rank than *yeomen freeholders*, are probable derived from the original stocks either of *Eastry* or *Tenterden*.

(s) Philipott, p. 148. In the Parliament of 7th *Richard II.* *sir William de Heronden, knt.* (whether him above-mentioned, I know not for certain, but probably so) and others were openly accused before the Lords, for receiving divers sums of money for giving up several holds and fortresses, without the assent of the King or his General, to the amount of 20,000 *franks* of gold; in regard to which they made excuse and submitted to the King's mercy; to which the *Chancellor* replied and gave judgment, that they should pay back to the king what they had received, and remain in prison till they had made fine and ransom with the king, and with them *sir William Heronden* was committed to prison, his body and goods to be at the king's pleasure. *Cotton's Records*, p. 293.

(t) Philipot says, it passed to *Richard Boteler* in marriage with the female heir of *sir William Heronden*; but if so, his descendants would have quartered the arms of *Heronden*, which they never did; nor would the several grants of arms and records in the *Heralds office* have been entirely silent on this head.

(u) The grandson of *Richard Boteler*, or *Butler*, above-mentioned, was *John Boteler*, who lived in *K. Henry VI.*'s reign and resided at *Sandwich*, of which town he was several times mayor, one of the *Burgesses* in Parliament, and one of the canopy supporters at the marriage of *K. Henry VI.* and lies buried in *St. Peter's church*, in *Sandwich*; his son *Richard*, of *Sandwich* likewise, had a grant of arms in 1470, anno 11th *Edward IV.* by *Thomas Holm, Norroy*, viz. *Gyronny of 6, sable and argent, a covered cup or, between 3 talbot's heads erased and counterchanged of the field, collared, gules, garnished of the 3d.* He died in 1477, *æt.* 33, and was buried in the above church; his son *John Boteler* was mayor of *Sandwich* in 1504, and dying in 1507 was buried with his ancestors in the same church. It appears by his will, that he died seised of this manor of *Heronden*, with *Poulton* and other lands in this neighbourhood, which descended to his son *Richard*, who was of *Sandwich*, of which he was twice mayor, and dying in 1545, anno 37 *Henry VIII.* was buried as above; on his death, his son *Henry Boteler* succeeded to these estates. He at first resided at

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gift or sale, to *Richard Boteler*, or *Butler*, of *Sandwich, gent.* (t)

He was descended from those of this name, formerly of *Butler's fleet*, in *Ash*, whose ancestor *Thomas Pincerna*, held that manor in *K. John's* reign, and was probably so called from his office of *chief butler* to that Prince; whence his successors assumed the name of *Butler*, alias *Boteler*, or as they were frequently written *Botiller*, and in allusion to their office bore for their arms—*One or more covered cups, differently placed and blazoned* (u).

In the descendants of the above-mentioned *Richard Boteler*, this estate of *Heronden*, or *Hernden*, as it was usually called, continued

Sandwich, of which he was twice mayor; he rebuilt the mansion of *Heronden*, to which he removed in 1572, being the last of his family who resided at *Sandwich*. He had the above grant of arms confirmed to him, which had been made to his ancestor *Richard Boteler* in *K. Edward IV.*'s reign, and died in 1580, being buried in *St. Peter's church*; he was twice married, first to *Alice*, daughter of *Robert Iden*, of *Sandwich*, who died in 1559, by whom he left *Richard*, of *Heronden*; his second wife was *Elizabeth Thompson*, of *Canterbury*, widow of *John Masters*, who died in 1603, by whom he left several children; of whom, *William Boteler*, was of *Rocheester, esq.* to whom he gave *Poulton manor*; and *John*, to whom he gave *Hackling*; which *William Boteler* died in 1614 and was buried in *Eastry church*, having married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *sir William Crayford*, of *Mongeham, knt.* who died in 1675, and was buried in *Higham church*, by whom he had *Henry*, of *Goodnestone*, and other children.

Richard Boteler, of *Heronden*, eldest son of *Henry*, by his first wife as above-mentioned, resided at this seat. In 1589 he obtained a grant from *Robert Cook, Clar.* of a new coat of arms, viz. *Argent, on 3 escutcheons sable, 3 covered cups or.* Ten years after which, wishing as it should seem, to shew himself a descendant of the family of this name, seated at *Graveney*, in this county, but then extinct, he obtained in 1599 a grant of their arms from *William Deltbic, Garter*, and *William Camden, Clar.* to him and his brother *William*, viz. *quarterly, 1st and 4th, sable, 3 covered cups or, within a bordure argent; 2d and 3d, Argent a fess chequy, argent and gules, in chief three cross-crosets of the last, as appears* (continues the grant) on a grave-stone in *Graveney church*. It likewise recites, that the said *Richard* and *William* were the sons of *Henry*, late of *Heronden*, who was the son of *Richard*, who was the son of *John*, who was the son of *Richard*, to whom arms were granted in the reign of *K. Edward IV.*

This *Richard Boteler* died in 1600, *æt.* 50, and was buried in *Eastry church*, and had engraved in brass on his grave-stone there the above coat, granted in *K. Edward IV.*'s time, as well as this last granted in 1599, conjoined in one shield, as well to shew his right to them both, as to substantiate to posterity, his kindred and connexion with the *Botelers of Graveney*. He married *Catherine*, daughter of *Alexander Hawker*, of *Challock*, who died in 1616, by whom he had among other children, *Jonathan of Heronden*, and *Thomas of Rowling*, afterwards his brother's heir; which *Jonathan Boteler* above-mentioned, resided at *Heronden*, where he died unmarried in 1626; upon which this estate descended to his only surviving brother *Thomas*, who removed to *Heronden*, which estate, by his extravagant course

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down to *Jonatban Boteler*, the eldest son of *Richard Boteler*, of *Hernden*, who died unmarried possessed of it in 1626, upon which it came to his next surviving brother *Thomas Boteler*, of *Rowling*, who upon that removed to *Hernden*, and soon afterwards alienated that part of it, since called

THE MIDDLE FARM,

to *Mr. Henry Pannell*, from whom soon afterwards, but how I know not, it came into the family of *Reynolds (v)*; from which name it was about 40 years since alienated to *John Dekewer*, of *Hackney, esq;* who dying in 1762, devised it to his nephew *John Dekewer*, of *Hackney, esq;* the present possessor of it (*w*).

ANOTHER PART of this estate of *Hernden*, since known by the name of

THE LOWER FARM,

was afterwards sold by *Thomas Boteler* above-mentioned to *Capell*, from whom it passed into the family of *Johnson (x)*, in which it continued till *Mr. Edward Johnson* alienated it to *Daniel Kelly*, of the Upper Farm, in *Hernden, gent.* who by his will in 1724 devised it to his second son *Richard Kelly*, since whose death in 1768 (*y*), it has come to his two sons *Richard* and *William Kelly*, who are the present possessors of it (*z*).

THE REMAINING PART of the *Hernden estate*,

course of life, he wasted, and in a great measure alienated; he died in 1651, having married *Joane*, daughter and co-heir of *Thomas Apleton*, of *Eastry*, who died in 1674, by whom he had *Jonatban*, of *Goodnestone, Cl.* who by *Anne* his wife left a son *Thomas*, who died at sea, unmarried; *Catherine* married to *John Full*, of *Woodnesborough*; *Henry* who died single; *Richard Boteler*, of *Brook-street*, in this parish, whose descendants will be there mentioned; and *Jane*.

There is a pedigree of *Butler, alias Boteler*, of *Hernden*, in the *Heraldic visitation of Kent*, anno 1619.

(*v*) In the rental of *Adisham manor* in 1693, *John Reynolds* is said to hold of that manor, a messuage and 116 acres of land in *Hernden*, in *Eastry*, late *Boteler's*, and afterwards *Pannell's*.

(*w*) See more of the *Dekewers*, under *Sandwich* below. This farm contains 116 acres, and is of the yearly value of 75*l.* to which has always belonged a district of land in *Tickenhurst*, valued at 20*l. per annum*.

(*x*) In the rental of *Adisham manor*, anno 1693, *Thomas Johnson, gent.* is said to hold of it a messuage and 116 acres of land in *Eastry*, late *Boteler's*, and afterwards *Capell's*.

(*y*) He lies buried in this church. See more of their burials in *St. Mary's church*, in *Sandwich*.

The *Kellys* bore for their arms—*Argent, 2 lions rampant combatant, gules, holding in their paws a castle in chief, vert.*

(*z*) This farm consists of 116 acres, and is of the yearly value of 54*l.*

(*a*) His other sons were *John* the eldest, and *Jeremy* the second son; to the former of whom, he devised by his will an annuity of 40*l.* and to the latter of 20*l.* charged on this estate. *Daniel* was the third son above-mentioned; *Solomon* the fourth son, to whom he devised his chief mansion and malt-house, in *St. Peter's*, in *Sandwich*; *Benjamin*, and *David*, the 5th and 6th sons.

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on which the mansion of it was situated, since known by the name of

HERNDEN, alias THE UPPER FARM,

remained in the possession of *Thomas Boteler* above-mentioned, at the time of his death in the year 1650, and was directed by his will to be sold for the benefit of his surviving wife *Joane* and his five children, and according in 1657 it was conveyed by her, *Jonatban* their eldest son, and *Henry* and *Richard* their youngest sons and coheirs, to *John Kelly*, of *Ash, yeoman*, who by his will in 1669, devised it to his youngest son *Daniel Kelly (a)*, who died possessed of it in 1733, and by will devised it to his eldest son of the same name, on whose decease in 1751, it descended to his only son *Wm. Kelly*, of *Hernden*, who in 1766 pulled down the antient mansion of *Hernden*, and built the present handsome house on the scite of it, and in 1784 alienated it to *John Harvey*, of *Sandwich, esq;* then a Captain, of the Royal Navy, who occasionally resided at it; he died at *Portsmouth* on June 30, 1794, in consequence of the wounds he received in the glorious naval engagement with the *French fleet*, on the 1st of that month preceding; by his will he devised this estate to his wife *Judith* for life, remainder to his eldest son *Henry Wise Harvey, esq;* which latter now resides here (*b*).

Mr. Richard Austin, of *Eastry*, by his will in 1585, ordered his body to be buried in the church of *Eastry*, and devised to his eldest son *Vincent, inter alia*, his house and lands in the quylledge of *Harnden*, in *Eastry*.

(*b*) This farm consists of 106 acres of land, of the yearly value of 100*l.*

See an account of the descent of *Captain Harvey*, his marriage and issue, above under *Barson*, p. 199 (*b*); where as well as under *Eythorne*, p. 197, he is, through misinformation, styled *Admiral*, the rank of which, though intended for him, was prevented by his death. *Captain Harvey* was born at *Elmington*, in the neighbouring parish of *Eythorne*, in 1741; his singular courage and attention to his duty marked his conduct throughout life, and never shone more conspicuous than in the memorable engagement of June 1, above-mentioned, in which being commander of the *Brunswick*, of 74 guns, he sustained the fire of three *French* line of battle ships, and destruction seemed to menace him on every side; but in this terrible conflict, by his intrepid bravery, his ship singly sunk one superior in force, and left two others absolute wrecks upon the water; which individual conduct may truly be admitted to have contributed very materially to that victory, upon which the fate of his country in a great measure depended, and will ever render his memory dear to it. His remains were interred in a vault in *Eastry church* on July 5, having been attended to the gates of *Portsmouth* by *Earl Howe* and the principal officers of the fleet with much solemnity. Most of the principal inhabitants of the neighbouring town of *Sandwich*, in which he had for some time resided, and had served the office of mayor of it in 1774, appearing in mourning on the day of his interment, as a mark of their respect for his memory.

See an account of *Captain Harvey's* preferments in the navy, in *Gen. Mag.* p. 673, and p. 954, for 1794.

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This *hamlet* contains six houses, the three farm houses above-mentioned, and three cottages.

A *seal gold ring* for the thumb or fore-finger, weighing 19 penny weights, with this motto, *Do not, for to repent*, and the antient coat of arms granted, as above described, in K. Henry IV.'s time to *Richard Boteler*, engraved on it, was found on the tooth of an harrow, in the grounds in the south part of *Hernden bottom*, a few years since, and is now in the possession of *William Boteler*, of *Eastry*, *esq*;

The *hamlet* of *Selson*, with the estates of *Gore* and *Wells*, being the remaining part of this *borough*, will be further mentioned below.

STATENBOROUGH,

written in the survey of *Domesday*, *Estenburge*, and in other antient records, *Stepenberga*, and long since *Statenborough*, is a seat on the northern confines of this parish, which was at the time of taking the above survey in the Conqueror's reign, part of the possessions of the see of *Canterbury*, being held of the *Archbishop* by knight's service, under which title it is thus entered in it.

Wills (folet) ten Estenberge de archiepo. Et p. dim solin se defd. Et ibi ht. 12 villos cu 1. car. Et dimid.

Which is: *William Folet holds Estenberge of the Archbishop, and it was taxed at half a suling, and there be has 12 villeins with one carucate and an half.*

After which the record continues, that it was, with *Buckland* and *Fingletham*, valued in the time of King Edward the Confessor at 40 shillings; when the *Archbishop* received them, 10 shillings, now 30 shillings.

How this estate passed afterwards, I have not found, till about the beginning of K. Henry III.'s reign, when it was become the estate of a family which took its surname from it, as appears by a dateless deed among the archives of *St. Bartholomew's hospital*, in *Sandwich*, in which lands are given to it, abutting to those of the heirs of *Simon de Statenberg*, at *Statenberg* (c); when it passed from this name does not appear, but at the latter end of K. Richard II.'s reign, I find a deed, which mentions *William Cooke*, of *Stapynberge*, and part of this estate is at this day called *Cooksborough*; but in the middle of K. Henry V.'s reign, it was in the possession of a

(c) Boys's Coll. for Sandwich, pt. 1, appendix, p. 25.

(d) By the description of the messuage, farm, &c. called *Statenborough*, alias *Statynborough*, containing 120 acres of land in *Eastry*, *Worde*, and *Woodnesborough*, for the sum of 220l.

(e) The family of *Paramor* was of good estimation in this part of *Kent*, having spread themselves into the different parishes of *Ash*, *St. Nicholas*, *Monkton*, and *Minster*, in the *Ile of Thanet*, *Fordwich*, and here at *Eastry*, all now extinct, of all of which there are pedigrees in the *Heraldic*

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family called *Atte Hall*, who were succeeded in it by *William Bryan*, of *Canterbury*, *gent*. How long it continued in this name, I have not found; but in the second year of K. Richard III. anno 1484, it was become the property of *John Kennett*, of *Canterbury*, *gent*. whose son *Thomas Kennett*, of that place, *clerk*, in 1534, conveyed his interest in it to *Christopher Hales*, *esq*;

the king's attorney-general, afterwards knighted, whose daughter and coheir *Margaret* carried it in marriage to *Ralph Dodmore*, of *Lincolns Inn*, *gent*. and they jointly in 1557 alienated it to *Saphire Paramor*, of *Eastry*, *yeoman* (d), who died in 1591, and by will devised this estate to his son *Bartholomew Paramor*, afterwards of *Statenborough*, who by his second wife *Ellen Omer*, left three sons his coheirs in gavel-kind, *Joshua*, *John*, and *Saphire*; to the former of whom he devised it in tail, and in 1621, the two latter joined in levying a fine, by which they conveyed all their interest and title in it to their brother *Joshua*, who died possessed of it in 1650.

By his will he devised it to his son *Saphire Paramor*, of *Statenborough*, *gent*. and he in 1681 conveyed it to his son *Joshua*, which deed he afterwards at his death in 1693, confirmed by his will; this *Joshua Paramor*, of *Statenborough*, *gent*. died in 1705, leaving by *Mary* his wife, widow of *Denne*, and daughter of *Mr. Ralph Philpot*, of *Worde*, several children, to the eldest of whom, *Joshua Paramor*, he devised his estate; and he in 1713 conveyed it to his mother *Mary*, in fee, and she that same year passed away her interest in it to her cousin *Capt. John Paramor*, of *Sandwich*, who rebuilt the house and afterwards resided here. He died possessed of it in 1737, leaving it to his son *John Paramor*, of *Statenborough*, *esq*;

who died without issue in 1750 (e), having devised his estate, among others, by his will to *Mary*, eldest daughter of his sister *Mary*, deceased, the wife of *Thomas Fuller*, of *Sandwich*, *esq*;

but she dying unmarried and under age, the whole descended by his will and second codicil to it, after the death of *Mrs. Paramor*, his widow, in 1759, to his three nieces and coheirs; that is, one moiety to *Jane*, wife of *John Hawker*, of *Sandwich*, *gent*. only daughter of *John Hayward*, of *Sandwich*, *gent*. by *Jane*, his sister then deceased (f); the other undivided moiety to *Jane*, wife of *William Boys*,

visitation of this county, anno 1619. They bore for their arms—*Azure, a fess embattled, between 3 estoils of 6 points or.*

(f) She died in 1720. Her daughter *Jane* survived *Mr. Hawker*, and afterwards married *John Dilnot*, of *Sandwich*, *esq*;

she died in 1790 without issue. *Mr. John Hayward* was one of the sons of *John Hayward*, of *Sandwich*, *gent*. by *Mary*, daughter of *John de Back*, of *Sandwich*, merchant, by whom he had several sons, viz. *Richard*, who died 1712; another *Richard*, who died 1753; *John* above-mentioned, who married first *Jane Paramor*, and 2dly *Katherine*,

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of *Sandwich, esq;* and *Sarab*, afterwards in 1774, the wife of *William Boteler, of Eastry, esq;* the two surviving daughters and coheirs of his other sister *Mary*, wife of *Tbo. Fuller, of Sandwich, esq;* above-mentioned (g).

On a division of their estates in 1761, this estate was allotted to these two surviving daughters and coheirs last mentioned (b); and on a future subdivision between them in 1774, this of *Statenborough*, with *Gore*, in this parish likewise, formed a part of that share, which was allotted to *Jane*, since deceased, whose husband *William Boys, of Sandwich, esq;* is the present possessor of it (i).

The manors of *North* and *South Court*, and of *Dane Court* in *Tilmanstone*, claim over this hamlet of *Statenborough*.

PRESENT STATE OF EASTRY.

The parish of *Eastry* is about two miles and an half from *north* to *south*, but it is much nar-

therine, daughter of *Thomas Nowell, gent.* by whom he had no issue; *Gerwase Hayward, gent.* who married *Mary*, daughter of *John Verrier, esq.* died in 1770, leaving an only daughter and heir *Mary*, married to *sir Tho. Pym Hales, of Howlets, bart.* and *Thomas Hayward*, who died in 1766. They all lie buried in a vault in the *north* aisle of *St. Mary's* church in *Sandwich*. These *Haywards* bore for their arms—*Argent, on a pale sable 3 crescents of the field.*

(g) See more of *Mr. Boteler*, under *Brook-street*, in this parish, below.

(b) These estates were, by virtue of a commission of partition issued out of chancery, in pursuance of a decree made in 1761, allotted and appointed to *Mrs. Boys*, and *Sarab Fuller* her sister, as their moieties of *Mr. Paramor's* estates, and by an order of that court in 1762, they were conveyed to *John Revutt, esq;* of *Chekers*, in the co. of *Bucks*, in whom the legal estate was vested by *Mr. Paramor's* will, to the use of the two sisters above-mentioned, according to their respective interests; and this estate of *Statenborough* with *Gore*, is now vested under a settlement in *Mr. Boys*, for life, remainder to his issue, by *Jane* his wife above-mentioned.

(i) He is the author of the elaborate and authentic Collections for the History of *Sandwich*; a gentleman well known to all lovers of antiquity, for his well digested knowledge of literature, as well as for his liberal communication of it; to whom the writer of this note acknowledges his obligations for his continual and valuable friendship and assistance throughout the course of this work.

Mr. Boys is descended from the eminent family of this name, spread over the several parts of *East Kent*, but whose principal seat was at *Fredville*, in *Nonington*. *Wm. Boys* was of *Fredville, esq;* in *K. Henry VIII's* reign, whose fourth son, by *Mary*, sister and heir of *sir Edward Ringeley, knt.* was of *Bekeborne*, and left among other children, *Edward*, ancestor of the *Boys's*, of *Betshanger*; and *John*, who was the second son, of *Challock*, from whom descended in the 5th descent, *Wm. Boys, of Deal, esq;* who was a Commodore in the Royal Navy, and afterwards Lieut. Governor of *Greenwich Hospital*. He died in 1774, and was buried in the *Presbyterian* meeting-house at *Deal*. He left issue by *Elizabeth Pearson* his wife, two sons and two daughters, of whom, the eldest son was *William Boys, esq;* author of the

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rower from east to west; at the broadest extent of which it is not more than a mile and an half (k).

The village of *Eastry* is situated on a pleasing eminence, a little to the northward of the centre of the parish, exhibiting a picturesque appearance from every point of view; the principal street in it is called *Eastry-street*, on the east side of which stands the church, with the court-lodge, parsonage, and vicarage, adjoining the church yard. From the above street, branch off *Church-street*, *Brook-street*, in which is a neat brick-built fashed house, the residence of *William Boteler, esq;* and another belonging to *Mr. Thomas Rammell*, who resides in it. (l).

Reapers Row, which is properly a continuance of *Eastry-street*, in that part of it leading to *Butsole*, *Mill-lane*, *Gore-lane*, and the two highways leading to *Woodnesborough* and *Sandwich*, all which together contain about 64 houses.

About a quarter of a mile northward from *Eastry-street*, in the road from thence to *Staten-*

Collections for Sandwich as above-mentioned, and *F. S. A.* now an eminent surgeon of that town, who has been twice married, first in 1759 to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Henry Wise, of Sandwich*, merchant, who died in 1761, by whom he had one son *William-Henry Boys, gent.* Lieutenant and Adjutant of the *Portsmouth* division of marines, who in 1792, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Harvey, of Sandwich and Hernden, esq;* late Captain of the Royal Navy; and one daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *John Rolfe, gent.* of *New Romney*, lately deceased; he married 2dly in 1762 *Jane*, daughter of *Thomas Fuller, of Statenborough, esq;* and coheir of her uncle *John Paramor, of that place, esq;* who died in 1783, by whom he had nine children, of whom eight are surviving, viz. *Thomas, of Sandwich*, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who married *Catherine Impett, of Ashford*; *John-Paramor, of Sandwich, gent.* *Jane*; *Mary-Fuller*; *Edward, of Sandwich, surgeon*; *Henry*; *Robert-Pearson*, and *George*.

He bears for his arms—*Or, a griffin segreant sable, within a bordure gules*; being the coat armour of the principal branch of this family, of *Fredville* in this county.

(k) An account of the boundes and lymites of this parish, taken in 1356, is in the archives of *Canterbury* cathedral, in a MS. marked *A 11, f. 68.* (b); another like survey is in the same place, *Chartæ Antiq. E 113. 129.* *Regist. Berthona*, ps. 1, f. 46. *Terrarium de Worthe Menesse fact per 12 Jurat de Hund. de Corniloe*, anno 17 Edward I, is in the leidger book of *St. Martin's priory*, in *Dover*, f. 164 (b), 165 (a). MS. *Lambeth*.

(l) In this street are two estates; one a farm, called *Brook-street farm*, which formerly belonged to *Nicholas Richardson, of Sandwich, jurat*, who in 1612 sold it to *sir Roger Newinon, knt.* who died in 1625, and his widow *Mary* next year remarrying *William Argent, esq;* entitled him to it; he afterwards resided at *Eastry parsonage*, whence he removed to *Broxborne*, in the co. of *Hertford*, after which in 1639, he, together with *Mary* his wife, (who signed herself *Mary Newinon*;) conveyed this estate to *Joshua Paramor, of Eastry, gent.* whose son of the same name in 1682, alienated it to *Richard Boteler, of Eastry, gent.* youngest son of *Thomas Boteler, of Hernden*, then deceased, whose son *Thomas* in 1710 pulled down the old house and

rebuilt

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borough and Sandwich, are Great and Little Walton farms, the former of which is vested in the trustees of the children of Mr. William Castle, of Sandwich; the latter is the property of Taylor White, of the co. of Hertford, esq; About half a mile eastward of the street is Great and Little Hay (m), the former belonging to Mrs. Sarah, widow of John Brickenden, of London, M. D. and the latter to the Earl of Guildford. At the south-east extremity of this parish lies the hamlet of Updown, adjoining to Ham and Betsbanger, in the former of which parishes some account of it has been already given. At the southern bounds of the parish, adjoining to Tilmanstone, on the south side of the high road from Canterbury to Deal, lies the hamlet of Wenstone, formerly called Wendestone, consisting of only two

rebuilt the present one; his grandson Richard Boteler dying unmarried in 1773, his four sisters became his coheirs, and they with their husbands, viz. William Kelly and Sarah his wife, Henry Kelly Bradford and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Brown and Mary his wife, William Cronk and Catherine his wife, conveyed it in 1774, to their cousin Wm. Boteler, esq; the present owner of it.

The other estate, to which belong about 15 acres of land, formerly belonged to Roger Whitehead, who sold it to Morgan Lodge, gent. and he in 1695 demised it to Richard Knight, who in 1716 sold it to Thomas Fuller, gent. who built a neat house here, in which he resided; after his death it was possessed by his daughter Mary, who dying unmarried in 1783, devised it by will to her nephews Thomas and Edward Rammell, the latter of whom dying in 1785, it came to his brother Thomas, who is the sole possessor of it. He has much enlarged the house and resides in it.

Mention has been made above, in the description of the borough of Hernden, in this parish, of the descent and arms of the Botelers of that place, resident there for many generations, in which the reader will find that Richard Boteler, of Brookstreet, was the youngest son of Thomas Boteler, of Hernden, esq; who died 1651, by Joane Apleton his wife; which Richard resided at Brookstreet, where he died in 1682, leaving by Susan his wife, daughter of Sapphire Paramor, of Statenborough, gent. who died in 1724, a son Thomas, of Brookstreet, who died in 1737, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Ralph Philpot, of Fenderland, who died in 1749, by whom he left issue several sons and daughters, of whom Elizabeth, married John Fuller of Molland, in Afb; Catherine, Thomas Boteler, of Brookstreet, who died in 1760, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Salmon Morrice, of Betsbanger, esq; who died in 1775, one surviving son and heir, Richard Boteler, who died single in 1773; and four daughters, who became their brother's coheirs: viz. Sarah married to William Kelly, of Hernden; Elizabeth, to Henry Kelly Bradford, of Sandwich; Mary, to Robert Brown, of Dover, afterwards of Ireland; and Catherine, to William Cronk, of Sandwich, afterwards of Chilbam. The other children of Thomas Boteler, by Elizabeth Philpot above-mentioned were, Richard, of Eytborne, surgeon, from whom the present Mr. Boteler, of Eastry is descended, as will be mentioned below; William, who was a Captain in the army, and died unmarried, at Oswego, in North America, in 1759; and Mary, married first to Daniel Stoddard, of Afb; and secondly, to Simon Turner, of Afb, gent.

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houses, now belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Rammell. On the western side of the parish lies the borough of Hernden, which although in this parish, is yet within the hundred of Downhamford and manor of Adisham; in the southern part of which is Skrinkling, or Sbingleton, as it is now called, already described above; and the hamlet of Hernden, consisting of the three farm houses of the upper, middle, and lower farms of Hernden; and three cottages; altogether containing 330 acres of land, lying very compact together. At the northern part of this borough lie the estates of Selson, Wells, and Gore, forming a hamlet of six farm houses and four cottages; the former consists of three estates, one called Upper Selson, belongs to the Earl of Guildford (n); and the other two, called Lower Selson, belong, one to

To return to Richard Boteler, of Eytborne, mentioned above; he married Anne, daughter of Robert Jager, of Canterbury, widow of James Wood, who died in 1787. He died in 1792, *æt.* 76, having had issue by her, one son William; and three daughters, Elizabeth; Susanna, married to William Sankey, of Eytborne, surgeon; and Anna-Maria, deceased. Which William Boteler is now of Brookstreet, esq; a gentleman to whose liberal friendship I am much indebted, as well as for his communications and assistance, towards the description of this hundred, and its adjoining neighbourhood.

He has been twice married; first, in 1774, to Sarah, daughter and coheir of Thomas Fuller, of Statenborough, esq; who died in 1777, by whom he has issue one son, William Fuller, now of St. John's College, Cambridge.—Secondly, in 1785, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Harvey, of Sandwich, and Hernden, esq; late Captain of the Royal Navy, by whom he has issue three sons and three daughters.

He bears for his arms—Argent, on 3 escutcheons sable, 3 covered cups or; which coat of arms has been constantly borne by this younger branch of the Boteler's, settled at Brookstreet, as appears by the grave-stone of Thomas Boteler, of Brookstreet, who died in 1737, the son of Richard Boteler, of Brookstreet, the younger son of Thomas Boteler, of Hernden, who was the younger son of Richard Boteler, of Hernden, to whom these arms were granted by Cooke, Clar. in 1589. Mr. Boteler, of Eastry, is the last surviving heir male of the family, both of Hernden, and of Brookstreet.

(m) In the chartularie of Knolton manor mention is made, in a deed anno 15 Edward I. of Johnz de la Hay, miles F. Jobis de la Hay, militis, and in another, anno 6 Edward III. of Jobes f. Jobis de Hey, and of the sister of John atte Welle, *knt.* Dat. ap. Hey, in *poch. de Estri*, by which he grants to Richard Fitzbernard, lands, &c. in Herboldown, Hackington, Blean, Whitstaple, Swalclive, and Herne, which Lavinia, late wife of John atte Wale, *knt.* held for her life, which were of his inheritance.

(n) SELSON is written in antient deeds, Selvestone, Selson, and Silston; the estate of Upper Selson, consisting of 110 acres, was formerly the property of the Harsteets, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Richard Harvey, of West Studdal, of whose descent and family see Tilmanstone, above, p. 204 (t). He afterwards resided here, and died possessed of it in 1675, as did his son Thomas Harvey in 1696, whose son Robert Harvey in 1733, sold it to sir Robert Farnese, bart. from whom it has descended in like manner

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the heirs of Mrs. Mary Hardres, of Canterbury, lately deceased; the other to Mr. Wm. Philpot, jun. of Sandwich. Wells is the property of Mr. William Gibbs, of Ickham (o). The third estate in Selson, called Gore, is the property of William Boys, of Sandwich, esq; (p)

Near this estate is another, a large farm, situated likewise at Gore, usually called the New Farm, alias Gore, of which only nine acres are within the borough of Hernden, belongs to Mr. Isaac Sladden, of Christ Church, Canterbury (q).

About half a mile from Gore, at the north-east limits of this parish, in the road to Sandwich, is the hamlet of Statenborough, already taken notice of above; and at a small distance from it is that part of the borough of Fenderland, or Fenderland, as it is usually called, within the bounds of this parish, in which, adjoining the road which branches off to Word, is a small feat, now the property and residence of Mrs. Dare, widow of William Dare, esq; who resides in it (r); near it are four cottages, likewise in this parish.

Round the village the lands are for a little distance, and on towards Statenborough, inclosed with hedges and trees, but the rest of the parish is in general an open uninclosed country of arable land, like the neighbouring ones before

manner as Waldersbare, and his other estates, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Guildford, the present owner of it.

LOWER SELSON consists of two farms, one of which, containing 70 acres of land, of the annual value of 57l. was formerly the property of the Whitfield's, who though yeomen, had several estates in this neighbourhood; from them it came to the Manwoods, one of whom, Peter Manwood, esq; sold it about the year 1693 to John Hardres, of Canterbury, esq; (See his descent, vol. iii. of this history, p. 733.) the heirs of whose only surviving daughter and coheir Mrs. Martha Hardres, of Canterbury, spinster, late deceased, are the present owners of it.

The other farm, consisting of about 60 acres of land, has been the property of the family of Philpot for many generations, the present owner being Mr. William Philpot, jun. now of Sandwich.

(o) Wells, within the hamlet of Selson, was in the beginning of K. Henry VII.'s reign, the estate of Harry Baxe the younger, who alienated it to Thomas Elware, who resided at it, and died possessed of it in 1499, and by his will gave it to Roger Frynne, his executor, on condition that he should pay yearly for ever, to the churchwardens of the church of Eastry, towards the reparation of the church works yearly, there to be done and expended, 3s. 4d. From the Frynnes, or as they were afterwards called, Friends, this estate passed into the name of Owre, one of whom, William Owre, died seized of it in 1541, whose son Wm. Owre sold it to Thomas Whitfield, who resided at Selson, and died in 1568, after which it continued in his descendants for some time, and till it was at length alienated to Terry, and in 1701 Richard Terry, of Trepnam, in Wingham, died possessed of it, and by will devised it to his eldest son of the same name, whose daughter carried it in marriage to . . . Gibbs, of Ickham, yeoman, from whom part of it came by inheritance to their son Mr. Wm. Gibbs,

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described; the soil of it towards the north is most fertile, in the other parts it is rather thin, being much inclined to chalk, except in the bottoms, where it is much of a stiff clay, for this parish is a continued inequality of hill and dale, and from these little eminencies the eye commands the most pleasing prospects; notwithstanding the above, there is a great deal of good fertile land in the parish, which meets on an average at 15s. an acre. There is no wood in it.

The parish contains about 2,650 acres; the yearly rents of it are assessed to the poor at 2679l. At the south end of the village of Eastry, beyond Reaper's Row, were formerly butts, erected for the practice of archery among the inhabitants; adjoining to the land where they were, which is still known by the name of the Butts, is a pond, still called Butsole (s).

A spacious handsome edifice has been lately built in this parish as a workhouse, for the poor of the united parishes of Eastry, Norborne, Shebertswell, Tilmanstone, Coldred, Lydden, Waldersbare, Knolton, Betsbanger, Swingsfield, Denton, Wootton, and Cbillenden.

A fair is held here for cattle, pedlary and toys, on October the 2d, (formerly on St. Matthew's day, September 21st,) yearly.

of Ickham, who has purchased the other part of it, and is now entitled to the entire fee of this estate. It consists of 70 acres of land, of about the yearly value of 60l.

(p) This is only a small farm, consisting of a messuage and 21 acres of land; it most probably belonged antiently to the same owners that Wells did, as mentioned above, and so came to the Owres, and thence to the Whitfields; one of whom, John, eldest son of Thomas Whitfield, who died in 1568, joined with the Owres, who had yet some interest left here, and sold it to Richard Harvey, of Selson, gent. whose grandson Robert Harvey, with others of his family in 1735, conveyed it to John Paramor, of Sandwich, afterwards of Statenborough, esq; since which it has continued in a like line of succession with that estate, and as such, is now the property of Wm. Boys, of Sandwich, esq;

(q) Upon the lands at Gore, formerly belonging to the Frynnes, or Friends, above-mentioned, and probably before to Thomas Elware and Harry Baxe, the preceding owners of Wells and Gore above-mentioned, a modern house is built, for the convenience of the lands laid to it, formerly part of Great Walton farm, in this parish, mentioned above, the whole of which was the property of the Geering family, and was by a Mr. Geering, of London, sold off from the rest of it in 1776, to Mr. John Reynolds, of Eastry, whose widow and trustees in 1785, conveyed this part to Mr. Nicholas Sladden, of Eastry, who soon afterwards sold it to his brother, Mr. Isaac Sladden, of Canterbury, the present owner of it.

This farm consists of 120 acres of land, of the yearly rent of 120l.

(r) See more of this borough and feat, under Worde below, in which the principal part of this borough is situated.

(s) In the Knolton chartularie, mention is made in a deed, anno 7 Edward II. of John de la Sole, de Poch, de Estri, F. Willi de Tiltbe, and Adam de la Sole, frater ejus.

In

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In March 1792, *Mr. Boteler*, of this parish, discovered, on digging a cellar in the garden of a cottage belonging to him, situated eastward of the highway leading from *Eastry Cross* to *Buisole*, an ancient burying ground, used as such in the latter time of the Roman Empire in Britain, most probably by the inhabitants of this parish, and the places contiguous to it. He caused several graves to be opened, and found with the skeletons, fibulae, beads, knives, and bones of shields, &c. and in one a glass vessel. From other skeletons, which have been dug up in the gardens nearer the cross, he is of opinion, that they extended on the same side the road up to the cross, the ground of which is now pretty much covered with houses; the heaps of earth or barrows which formerly remained over them, have long since been levelled, by the great length of time and the labour of the husbandman; the graves were very thick, in rows parallel to each other, in a direction from east to west.

St. Ivo's well, in *Eastry*, is mentioned by *Nierembergius*, in *Historia de Miraculis Naturæ*, lib. ii, cap. 33; but I can find no trace of it, even by tradition, at this time.

This place gave birth to *Henry de Eastry*, who was first a Monk, and then *Prior of Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*; who, for his learning as well as his worthy acts, became an ornament, not only to the society he presided over, but to his country in general. He continued *Prior* 37 years, and died, far advanced in life, in 1222 (t).

PREMISES OF LESSER NOTE.

Richard at Church, as appears by his will, proved anno 1484, was possessed of a tenement called *Brook Place*, in this parish, with a piece of land called *Brookaker*, lying at *Wendeston*, in the lordship of *Master Longleygb*.

Peter Darby, of this parish, by his will, proved 1497, desired to be buried in the body of this church, before the altar of *St. Job Baptist*. He mentions his place, called *Esole*, in *Nonington*; his lands in *Asb*, at a place called *Flete*; his place called *Goddards*, in *Eastry*, with the lands belonging to it; his place in *Eastry*, towards the Butts, called *Nether Place*, with the lands belonging to it; and his place called *Worbope*, lying at *Heronden*, with the lands belonging to it (u); all which he devised to *Thomas* his son, and his heirs for ever.

Thomas Whitfield the elder, of *Eastry*, by his will proved 1568, devised to *John* his son, his messuage at *Selson*, in which he then dwelt; and to *Mark* his son, his tenement, called *Nether Knowle*, in *Eastry street*.

(t) See Battely's *Somner*, pt. 1, p. 146. In pt. 2, p. 116, he is said to have continued *Prior* 47 years, and to have died in 1331.

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CHARITIES.

Thomas Elware, of this parish, by his will, proved in 1499, gave to *Roger Frynne*, his executor, his tenement lying in *Selveston*, in this parish, with its lands and appurtenances, which he had bought of *Harry Baxe, the younger*, upon condition that he, his heirs, or assigns, should pay yearly for evermore to the churchwardens of *Eastry*, to the reparation of the church works there, yearly to be expended and done, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Christian Goddard, of this parish, widow of *Oliver Goddard*, gave by her will in 1574, a tenement and garden in *Eastry*, over against the vicarage house, for the use of the poor people there for ever; the same is now vested in the churchwardens of this parish, and is of the annual value of 2*l.* 10*s.* and a tenement and garden in *Eastry* to the clerk, to instruct in learning, one of the poorest man's children, being a boy, of this parish, from time to time; which is vested in the churchwardens for ever.

Thomas Appleton, of *Eastry*, yeoman, by his will, proved in 1593, gave to the relief of the poor of this parish, the sum of 5*l.* to be paid to the churchwardens yearly, and to be distributed by them to the use of the poor people, inhabitants here, fourteen days before *Christmas day*; and the same to be paid out of certain lands belonging to him, called *Hardiles*, in the parish of *Woodnesborough*.

Katherine Boteler, of *Eastry*, widow, by her will, proved in 1617, gave to the churchwardens of *Eastry* 30*s.* to remain in a stock for the use of the parish; and to the poor people there, the like sum.

Richard Thompson, by will in 1673, ordered that twenty-four poor people should receive, at three several times in the year, viz. at *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsuntide*, a twopenny loaf; secured on a house and garden in *Eastry*, the annual produce of which is 12*s.*

Anne Freind, of *Eastry*, spinster, by will, proved in 1715, gave to the poor of the parish there 5*l.* and to the overseers of the poor of it, and their successors for ever, three acres and one rood of arable land, at or near a place called *Dedmans gapp*, in *Eastry*, in the occupation of *Daniel Kelly*, and holden of the *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*; the said overseers to renew the lease of the same from time to time, and to let the same, or otherwise employ it to the best advantage; in trust, that the yearly rents and profits should be equally paid and distributed on *Christmas Day* yearly, in the chancel of the church, among such industrious

(u) In a deed, anno 11 Edward I, 1283, mention is made of lands in *Hernden*, called *Woghope*. *Richard de Woghope* was then owner of lands there.

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poor people of the parish, as should not receive alms thereof; such letting of the land and distribution to be at the discretion of *Charles Bargrave*, of *Eastry*, *esq*; and after his death, of *Isaac Bargrave* his son, and after their deaths, then of the heirs of the said *Charles Bargrave*, if living in *Eastry*; and for want of that, to the discretion of the overseers and their successors.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

EASTRY is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of

(v) The church, excluding the tower, is 147 feet long, and 40 feet in breadth; the bells have been all cast at different times, and are very unmusical. The church is well kept and neatly paved, and exhibits a noble appearance; to this many handsome monuments contribute. The arch over the west door is circular, but no other parts of the church has any shew of great antiquity. In the chancel, is a mural monument against the south wall, for *Jane*, wife of *John Hayward*, of *Sandwich*, *gent.* and daughter of *John Paramor*, *gent.* and *Jane* his wife, *obit* 1720, *æt.* 24; also for *Jane*, wife of the said *John Paramor*, *obit* 1732, *æt.* 57; also the said *John Paramor*, of this parish, *gent.* *obit* 1737, *æt.* 65; arms at top, *Paramor* impaling *Clere*, *argent*, on a fess *argent*, 3 eagles displayed *or.* Against the south wall, *Thomas Fuller*, of *Eastry*, *gent.* *obit* 1748, *æt.* 79; also *Mary* his wife, daughter of *Richard* and *Elizabeth Terrey*, *obit* 1748, *æt.* 78; they left *John*, *Thomas*, *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*; also their two sons, *John Fuller*, *gent.* of *Eastry*, *obit* 1760, *æt.* 64; and *Thomas Fuller*, of *Statenborough*, *esq*; *obit* 1773, *æt.* 67; also *Mary*, a daughter of *Thomas Fuller*, *esq*; *obit* 1754, *æt.* 18; also *Mary Fuller*, of *Eastry*, daughter of the first mentioned *Thomas Fuller*, *obit* 1783, *æt.* 86; arms—*Fuller*, *argent*, 3 bars and a canton *gules*, impaling *ermine*, on a pile *gules*, a leopard's head passant *delis or.* Against the north wall, a monument in memory of *Charles Bargrave*, *esq*; and *Elizabeth* his wife; *Dame Frances Leigh*, relict of *sir Francis Leigh*, of *Hawley*, *knt.* *Isaac Bargrave*, eldest son of the said *Charles* and *Elizabeth*; and *Christian*, relict of the said *Isaac Bargrave*, and daughter of the said *sir Francis Leigh* and *Frances* his wife; no dates to any of them. Adjoining to the above, southward, is an elegant pyramidal monument, on which is a bust and emblematical sculpture for *John Broadley*, *gent.* many years surgeon at *Dover*, *obit* 1784, *æt.* 79, erected by his wife *Frances*, daughter of *Isaac* and *Christian Bargrave*. Gravestones,—on one the effigies of a man in armour, and woman, with an inscription in brass, for *Thomas Newynson*, of *Eastry*, *esq*; *obit* 1590, being then *Provost Marshall* and *Scout Master of the Estpartes of Kent*, and *Captayne* of the lyghte horses of the lath of *St. Augustines*, who married *Anne*, the daughter of *Richard Tebolde*, *esq*; deceased, by whom he had six sons and four daughters; arms over him, *Newynson*; over her, *Newynson*, impaling quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gules*, 6 cross-crosets, *argent*, 3, 2, and 1; 2d, *argent*, a saltier engrailed between 3 leaves *sable*; 3d, *gules*, 3 garbs *or.*, a chief *ermine*; under the inscription have been the effigies in brass, of the sons and daughters, which are all, long since, torn away.

A memorial for *Anne Theobald*, wife of *Thomas Newynson*, and of *Edward Fogge*, *esqrs*; the mother of 13 children, by them both, *obit* 1594. On a stone, a brass plate for *sir Roger Newynson*, *knt.* *obit* 1625, the brass of the arms torn away; another stone, much defaced, on it the *Newynson* arms with a crescent, the inscription not legible, probably for

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Sandwich. The church, which is exempted from the Archdeacon, is dedicated to *St. Mary*; it is a large handsome building, consisting of a nave and two side isles, a chancel at the east end, remarkably long, and a square tower, which is very large, at the west end, in which are five bells (v).

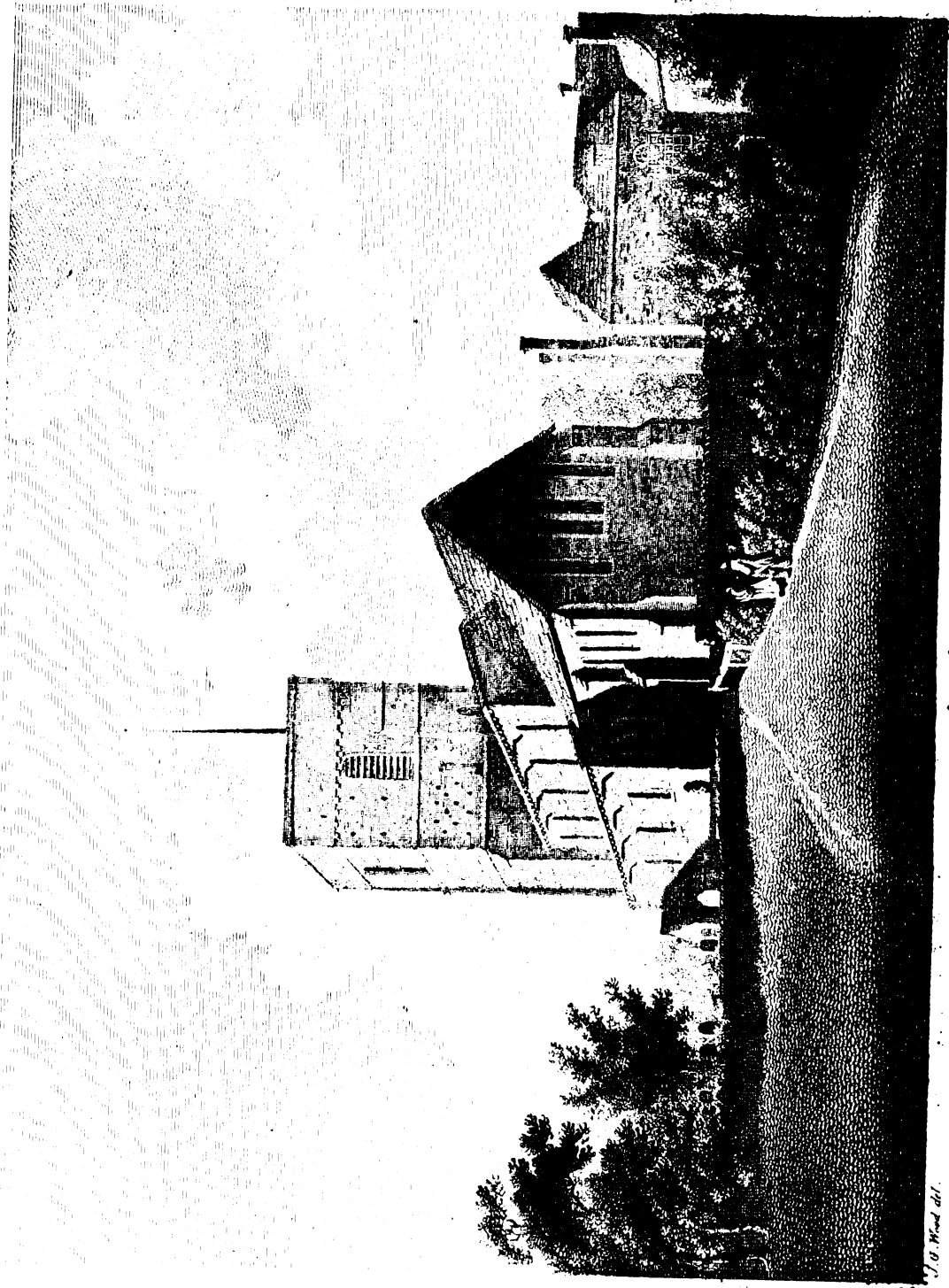
In the will of *Williams Andrewwe*, of this parish, anno 1507, mention is made of our *Ladie chapel*, in the church yard of the church of *Estrie*.

In the chancel of the church were, till lately, eighteen stalls, for the use of the Monks of

Thomas, brother of *sir Roger Newynson*, who died in 1616. At the head of *sir Roger Newynson's* grave-stone, is one of black marble, on which have been the figures of a man and woman and inscription, underneath a coat of arms, at the top a lozenge, at bottom and underneath seven sons and six daughters, all torn away; but probably it was for *Lady Mary*, wife of *sir Roger Newynson*. Against the north wall, near the east end, is affixed a helmet of iron, with the crest of *Newynson*. A grave-stone for *Joshua Paramour*, *gent.* buried 1650, *æt.* 60; arms at top *Paramour*. Underneath this chancel are two vaults, for the families of *Paramour* and *Bargrave*.

In the nave, against the south wall, a monument for *Mrs. Anne Harvey*, daughter of *Solomon Harvey*, *gent.* of this parish, *obit* 1751, *æt.* 64; arms—*Argent*, on a chevron between three lions gambes *sable*, armed *gules*, 3 crescents *or*; another against the south wall, for *William Dars*, *esq*; late of *Fenderland*, in this parish, *obit* 1770, *æt.* 35; arms—*Gules*, a chevron *vair*, between 3 crescents *argent*, impaling *argent*, on a cross *sable*, 4 lions passant guardant of the field, for *Read*. Against the same wall an inscription in *Latin*, for the *Drua Astley Cresfemer*, *A.M.* 48 years *Vicar* of this parish, *obit* September 27, 1746, *æt.* 82; he presented the Communion Plate to this church and *Worth*, *viz.* a flagon, chalice, and salver of silver to each church, and left a sum of money to be laid out in ornamenting this church, at which time the ancient stalls, which were in the chancel, were taken away, and the chancel was ceiled, and the church otherwise beautified; arms—*Argent*, on a bend engrailed *sable*, 3 cross-crosets, *sicbees or.* Against the same wall, for *Thomas Boteler*, *gent.* late of this parish, *obit* 1768, *æt.* 54; also his son *Richard Boteler*, by *Elizabeth* his wife, *obit* 1773, *æt.* 33; also of seven children, five of whom lie buried at *Eythorne*, who all died in their infancy; also *Elizabeth*, wife of the said *Thomas Boteler*, daughter of *Salmon Morrice*, *esq*; of *Great Betspanger*, *obit* 1775, *æt.* 65; the monument erected by their surviving children, *Sarah*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Catherine*; arms, *Boteler*—*Argent*, on 3 escutcheons *sable*, 3 covered cups *or*, impaling *Morrice*—*Gules*, a lion rampant regardant, *or.* Against a pillar, a tablet and inscription, shewing that in a vault lieth *Catherine*, wife of *John Springett*, citizen and apothecary of *London*, *obit* 1762, *æt.* 74; also her grandson, *æt.* 4 months; also the said *John Springett*, *obit* 1770, *æt.* 73; arms, *Springett*—*Per fess argent and gules*, a fess wavy, between 3 crescents counterchanged, impaling *Harvey*. On the opposite pillar another, for the *Rev. Richard Harvey*, 14 years *Vicar* of this parish, *obit* 1772, *æt.* 42; arms, *Harvey* impaling *Springett*, quartering *Harvey*, on it an escutcheon of pretence, *Harvey*. Against the north wall, a monument for *Richard Kelly*, of *Eastry*, *obit* 1768, *æt.* 89; also his wife *Mary*, *obit* 1775, *æt.* 72; arms—Two lions rampant, supporting a castle. Against the same wall, an elegant sculptured monument, in alto relievo, being a female figure, leaning on an urn,

EASTRY CHURCH.



J. O. Wood del.

*This Engraving in the possession of W. B. Norton,
as an Ornament to this Book, and is gratefully*



*of Castry, Esq. F. S. A. is by his permission inserted
inscribed to him by his obliged humble Servant,
the Author.*

10

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the Priory of Christ church, owners both of the manor and appropriation, when they came

turn, her eyes directed to Heaven, and pointing to a naked boy at the foot of it, who is extending his arms towards her, for *Sarah*, wife of *William Boteler*, a daughter of *Thomas Fuller*, *esq*; late of *Statenborough*, obit 1777, *et*, 29; she died in childbed, leaving one son, *William Fuller Boteler*; arms at bottom, *Boteler*, as above, an *escutcheon of pretence*, *Fuller*, quartering *Paramor*. Over the south-east pillar, betwixt the spring of the arches, an elegant pyramidal marble and tablet for *Robert Bargrave*, of this parish, obit 1779, *et*. 84; also *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *fr Francis Leigh*, of *Hawley*, obit 1737, *et*. 32; also *Robert Bargrave*, their only son, *Proctor* in *Doctors Commons*, obit 1774, *et*. 39, whose sole surviving daughter *Rebecca*, wife of *James Wyborne*, of *Sholden*, caused this tablet to be erected; arms *Bargrave*, with a *mullet*, impaling *Leigh*, or, on a *chevron sable*, 3 *lions rampant argent*, in the dexter corner an *annulet of the second*.

In the cross isle, near the chancel called the *Boteler's isle*, a brass plate for *William Boteler*, *esq*; obit 1614, *et*. 50; arms—3 covered cups, rest obliterated. (Memorandum, he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *fr William Crayford*, she died the year following, and was buried in the chancel of *Higbam* church, near *Rochebester*, in which is an handsome altar tomb to her memory, with an inscription and arms of *Boteler*, 3 covered cups, impaling *Crayford*.) One for *Richard Boteler*, *gent*. obit 1682, *et*. 52; also *Susan* his wife, daughter of *Saphire* and *Margaret Paramor*, of this parish, *gent*. obit 1724, *et*. 82; for *Thomas Boteler*, *gent*. of this parish, only son of *Ricard* and *Susan Boteler*, obit 1737, *et*. 61, leaving issue by *Elizabeth* his wife, three sons and three daughters; also *Elizabeth*, wife of the said *Thomas*, and daughter of *Ralph* and *Elizabeth Philpot*, obit 1749, *et*. 61. Adjoining to these, are three other grave-stones, all of which have been inlaid, but the brasses are gone; they were for the *Boteler* family, and on one of them, which had an inscription and four shields, one at each corner, now gone, one of the coats was lately remaining, being the antique arms of *Boteler-Girony* of 6 pieces, &c. impaling *ermine* of 3 spots; a fragment of the inscription has been recovered, the brass of it having been turned and placed in a neighbouring church for another family. It is as follows:—

.....
 . . . armigeri qui mortem obiit tricesimo,
 . . . rtii anno dom. 1580 et, Richardi Boteler,
 . . . ri filii ejus qui mortem obiit tricesimo,
 . . . narii anno dom. 1600 et reliquit Quin,
 . . . lios et duas filias superstites.

At the south end of this isle is a coffin-shaped grave-stone, the surface of which is much scaled off, probably for one of the *Hernden* family, and that mentioned to have remained with brasses on it in the time of *Roberts Glover*, *Somerset Herald*, (see above, p. 218 (f), but there are no marks of any having been, at this time. In the passage from the nave to the chancel, a grave-stone for *Anne*, wife of *John Austen*, and daughter of *William Naylor* and *Anne Finnis*, obit 1656, *et*. 68.

In the south isle, a grave-stone, for *Catherine Harvey*, daughter of the *Rev. Richard Harvey*, and *Catherine* his wife, obit 1769, *et*. 17; for *Mrs. Elizabeth Lawson*, obit 1752, *et*. 75. In the nave are grave-stones, for many of the *Kebles*, yeomen, of this parish; one for *John Kelley*, *gent*. and another for *Daniel Kelley*, *gent*. his son. Under the body of the church, are vaults, for the families of *Springett*, and *Harvey*; and another, which is a small one,

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to pass any time at this place, as they frequently did, as well for a country retirement as

for *Mr. Dars*. In the space, between the nave and chancel, is likewise a vault, for *Mr. Robert Bargrave*, and his family.

In the churchyard, on the north side of the church, are the following altar tombs: first, for *Margaret*, eldest daughter of *Joshua* and *Susan Paramor*, wife of *Bartholomew Fletcher*, of *Kent*, *gent*. obit 1633.—Arms—A chevron between 3 laurel leaves; on a canton per bend sinister, 3 fleurs de lis, 8 bezants; second, *Anne*, wife of *William Bonner*, of *Lee*, in *Essex*, mariner, daughter of *Joshua* and *Susan Paramor*, obit 1644, and left one daughter; third, for *Samuel Paramor*, *gent*. obit 1679, *et*. 29; fourth, for *Margaret*, wife of *Saphire Paramor*, of *Statenborough*, *gent*. obit 1679, *et*. 60; fifth, for *Saphire Paramor*, *gent*. obit 1693, *et*. 77; sixth, for *Joshua Paramor*, of *Statenborough*, *gent*. obit 1705, *et*. 66, leaving issue three sons and four daughters, by *Mary* his wife, daughter of *Mr. Ralph Philpot*, of *Worde*; also his wife aforesaid, obit 1728, *et* 70; also *Margaret* their daughter, obit 1764, *et*. 67; seventh, for *Margaret*, daughter of *Saphire Paramor*, *gent*. obit 1721, *et*. 74. Two head-stones, a little eastward of the above; one for *Elizabeth*, wife of *Richard Harvey*, *gent*. and daughter of *Saphire Paramor*, *gent*. obit 1688, *et*. 35, and left surviving issue, three sons and three daughters; *Thomas*, *Richard*, *Solomon*, *Anne*, *Elizabeth*, and *Margaret*; the second for *Thomas*, eldest son of *Captain Richard Harvey*, *gent*. obit 1696, *et*. 19.

On the south side are the following altar monuments: first, for *Thomas Harvey*, *gent*. obit 1696, *et*. 64; also his daughter, *Mrs. Sarah*, late wife of *Mr. William Barnard*, citizen of *London*, who died in childbed 1696, *et*. 32; also *Anne*, the wife of the said *Thomas Harvey*, obit 1716, *et*. 85; second, for *Solomon Harvey*, *gent*. of this parish, obit 1733, *et*. 77, *Catherine* his wife, obit 1744, *et*. 79. Their son *Solomon*, A. B. obit 1713, *et*. 23. Adjoining to the above is a grave-stone, now level with the earth, probably, formerly a tomb, and supported with brick work, on which is enough of the inscription legible to appropriate it to *Mary*, the wife of *Richard March*, daughter of *Alexander Hawker*, of *Challock*, *gent*. . . . her sister *Boteler*, the rest obliterated. (From the Register, it appears she was buried in 1611; *Mrs. March*, and *Catherine*, wife of *Richard Boteler*, were sisters, and the daughters of the above *Mr. Hawker*.) An altar tomb for *Thomas Faulkner*, obit 1610; *William Faulkner*, obit 1616, the inscription almost obliterated; another large and handsome one, fenced with iron railing, near the south door of the chancel, for *Thomas Rammell*, of *Eastry*, obit 1759, *et*. 56; *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Thomas* and *Mary Fuller*, obit 1781, *et*. 72; also their children, *Mary*, *John*, and *Jane*, who died in their infancy; *Susan*, who died in 1770, *et*. 18; *Edward*, obit 1785, *et*. 38; *Mary*, obit 1789, *et*. 41. In the church yard are four vaults, two near the south chancel door, for the families of *Fuller*, and *Rammell*; the third, near the west door of the tower, for *Peiman*; and a fourth, adjoining northward to the last, for another branch of the *Rammell* family.

There were formerly painted in the windows of this church, these shields of arms—*Girony* of 6 fables and argent, a covered cup or, between 3 talbots heads erased and counter-changed of the field, collared gules; for *Boteler*, of *Harnden*, impaling *Boteler*, of *Graveny-Sable*, 3 covered cups or, within a bordure argent; *Boteler*, of *Harnden*, as above, quartering, 3 spots ermine; a coat quarterly, first, 6 cross-florets fitchet, for *Theobald*; second, 3 garbs, a chief ermine;

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to manage their concerns here; and for any other Ecclesiastics, who might be present at divine service here, all such, in those times, sitting in the chancels of churches distinct from the laity.

The church of Eastry, with the chapels of Skrinkling and Wortb annexed, was anciently appendant to the manor of Eastry, and was appropriated by Archbishop Richard (successor to Archbishop Becket,) in the reign of K. Henry II. to the almony of the Priory of Christ Church (w), but it did not continue long so, for Archbishop Baldwin (Archbishop Richard's immediate successor) having quarrelled with the Monks, on account of his intended college at Hackington, took this appropriation from them, and thus it remained as a rectory, at the Archbishop's disposal, till the 39th year of K. Edward III.'s reign (x), when Archbishop Simon Islip, with the king's licence, restored, united and annexed it again to the Priory (y); but it appears, that in return for this grant, the Archbishop had made over to him, by way of exchange, the advowsons of the churches of St. Dunstan, St. Pancrase, and All Saints in Bread-street, in London, all three belonging to the Priory (z). After which, that is anno 8 Richard II, 1384, this church was

ermine; third, as the second; fourth, a saltier engrailed between 4 oak leaves, being the arms of Anne Theobald, widow of Thomas Nevinton; waire, on a chief 3 roses, for Partricke, impaling quarterly, first and fourth, a demi lion rampant; second and third, 3 mallets, 2 and 1.

William Craller, (Pensionarius,) of the church of Eastry, was buried in the chancel of this church, as appears by his will proved in 1488.

Several of the Frynnes, or as they were afterwards called, Friends, who lived at Waltham in this parish in K. Henry VII.'s reign, lie buried in this church.

(w) This appropriation was confirmed by the bulls of the Popes Lucius and Alexander III. See Battely's Somner, pt. ii, p. 97.

(x) During the time of this rectory continuing in the Archbishop's disposal, there were several compositions for tythes, entered into by the Rectors, viz. a composition with the Prior and Convent of St. Martin's in Dover, on the tythes of La Menesse als Wortbe Menesse, anno 1229. Ledger book of that Priory, f. 164 (b). Mss. Lambeth, confirmed by Archbishop Wethersted; a composition between the Prior and Convent of Christ Church and the Rector, concerning the tythes of Eastry and Lyden, anno 1291, Chartul. Eccle. Christi. Cant. cart, 174, sententia definitiva in causa decimarum provenientium, in campo vocat Puttockedowns inter Pr. & Capit. Cant. & Rector Eccle. Christi. de Eastry, ex una parte & Vicar Eccle. B. Marie Sandwici ex al. pte, anno 1346, Reg. Berthona, p. 3, f. 42, to f. 79. Mss. Cantuar. Compositio. de limitibus pœchialibus int. Eccleas de Eastri & Wodnesbge, viz. int. Pr. & Convent Eccle. Christi. Cant. racone porcois qm. receperunt noie . . . Beneficii in Eccle. pœchiali de Eastri, &c. & Prior & Conventu de Ledes racoe Eccle. pœchiali de Wodnesberga 9 in pprios usus tenent, &c. anno 1302; in which mention is made of the land of John Tanere & Crux Lapidata dicta Crux Serlonis & Dns Nichus de Sandwico; Chartula Eccl. Christi. Cant. cart. 183; Causa decimar int. Prior & Capit. Cant. & Rector de Eastri

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valued among the revenues of the Almony of Christ Church, at the yearly value of 53l. 6s. 8d. (a) and it continued afterwards in the same state in the possession of the Monks, who managed it for the use of the Almony, during which time Prior William Sellyng, who came to that office in K. Edward IV.'s reign, among other improvements on several estates belonging to his church, built a new dormitory at this parsonage for the Monks resorting hither.

On the dissolution of the Priory of Christ Church, in the 31st year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign, this appropriation, with the advowson of the vicarage of the church of Eastry, was surrendered into the king's hands, where it stayed but a small time, for he granted it in his 33d year, by his dotation charter, to his new founded Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who are the present owners of this appropriation (b); but the advowson of the vicarage, notwithstanding it was granted with the appropriation, to the Dean and Chapter as above-mentioned, appears not long afterwards to have become parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, where it continues at this time, his Grace the Archbishop being the present Patron of it.

partem ad vicem & dnm. R. vicar. Eccl. B. Marie Sandw. ptem ream Coram Auditore Causa dni Cant. Archiep. anno 1356; Cartæ Antiq. E. 129, Archiv. Cantuar. There was a sentence pronounced in a cause of tythes of lands, in the field called Puttockedown, arising within the limits of the parish of Eastry, between the Prior and Convent of Canterbury and the Vicar of St. Mary, Sandwiche, anno 1439, 18 Henry VI. Cartæ Antiq. E. 133, Archiv. Cantuar. See Ducarel's Repert. p. 39.

(y) Battely's Somner, p. 112, 134.

(z) Battely's Somner, pt. ii, p. 96, 97 pat. 39; Edward III. p. 1, m. 15, 17, and 26. See Tan. Mon. p. 200.

(a) Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 39.

(b) By the survey of this Parsonage, after the death of K. Charles I, in order to its being sold for the use of the State in 1649, it was returned, that it then consisted of a faire Parsonage house, containing a hall, two parlours, a kitchen, buttery, milkhouse and other offices, with eight chambers over them; three barns, two stables, with a granary over them; a pidgeon house with other outhouses; one garden, one orchard, one little bowling green, one court yard, and one great yard; worth together by estimation 10l. together with the tythes of corn and other profits of the Parsonage, estimated coibs annis at 400l. Memorandum. The late Dean and Chapter, by indenture in 1615, demised to sir Thomas Smith, sir John Scott, and sir Richard Smith, all the above premises, with their appurtenances in Eastry and Tilmantstone, with the authority to keep all courts and to receive the profits of them, during the natural lives of sir Richard Sondes, of Lees Court, George Sondes his eldest son, and Anthony Sondes his third son, paying the yearly sum or rent of 85l. 5s. and every seventh year, over and above the yearly rent, the sum of 200l. but that the premises were worth on improvement, over and above the reserved rent, the sum of 369l. 14s. 4d. and for entertainment money 4l. per annum. The lessee to repair all the premises, and the chancel of Eastry and Werde. Parl. Surveys, Augtn. office, vol. xix.

This

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This Parsonage is entitled to the great tythes of this parish and of *Worth*; there belong to it 52 A. 2 R. 33 P. of *glebe land* in *Eastry* parish; 15 A. 3 R. in *Tilmanstone*, and 2 R. 24 P. in *Worth*—in all 69 A. 17 P.

There is a *small manor* belonging to it, called

THE MANOR OF THE AMBRY, or ALMONRY OF CHRIST CHURCH,

which receives *quit-rents* from the houses and lands in *Eastry* and *Church-street*, extending almost down to *Little Walton*, and likewise from the houses built on the waste in *Reaper's Row*, adjoining to the *glebe* there, and from a trifling quantity of land at or near *Brook-street*; the rents of the whole are very inconsiderable.

The *Parsonage house* is large and ancient; in the old parlour window is a shield of arms, in painted glass, being thole of *Partheriche* (c), impaling, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Gules*, within a *bordure sable*, bezantee a demi lion argent, for *Linze*; 2d and 3d, *Argent*, 3 mullets *sable*, for *Hamerton*. The parsonage is of the annual rent of about 700*l.* The *Countess Dowager of Guildford* has the present interest in the lease of this parsonage, by the will of her husband, the late *Frederick, Earl of Guildford*, who deceased in 1792.

As to the origin of a *vicarage* in this church, though there was one endowed in it by *Archbishop Peckham*, in the 20th year of K. Edward I, anno 1291 (d), whilst this church continued in the *Archbishop's* hands, yet I do not find that there was a *Vicar* instituted in it, but that it remained as a *Rectory*, till near three years after it had been restored to the *priory of Christ Church*, when, in the 42d year of K. Edward III, a *Vicar* was instituted in it, between whom and the *Prior and Chapter of Canterbury*, there was a *composition* entered into, concerning his portion, which he should have in it by way of an *endowment* of this vicarage; which *composition* was confirmed by *Archbishop Simon Langham*, at *Forde*, on the 2d of the *nones* of August that year (e); and next year there was an *agreement* entered into between the *Eleemosynary of Christ Church* and the *Vicar* of this church, concerning the *manse* of this vicarage (f).

The vicarage of *Eastry*, with the chapel of

(c) Mr. William Partherich lived at *Eastry Parsonage*, but whether as *tenant* or *lessee*, I know not; but he styles himself, in 1573, *Willus Partheriche ffermor Ibidem*, from which most probably he was only *tenant*. From the Register of *Eastry*, it appears that his wife *Alice* was buried here in 1570, and his son *Edward* was born in 1573; after him Mr. *Argent* was *tenant* to the *lessee*; in the latter end of the last century the *Denne* family, afterwards the *Fullers*, then *Rammell*, and now Mr. *Edward George*.

(d) *Chartæ Miscell.* vol. xi, N. 75. *Mss. Lambeth.*

(e) *Regist. Langham*, f. 129. *Mss. Lambeth.* *Regist. Berthona*, ps. i. f. 39^a and *Chartæ Antiquæ E.* 56. *Mss. Cantuar.*

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Worth annexed, is valued in the king's books at 19*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* and the yearly tenths at 1*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.* (g)

In 1588 it was valued at 60*l.* Communicants 335. In 1640 here were the like number of communicants, and it was valued at 100*l.*

The ancient pension of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* formerly paid by the *Priory of Christ Church*, is still paid to the *Vicar* by the *Dean and Chapter*, and likewise an augmentation of 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, by the *lessee* of the parsonage, by the covenant of his lease. The *vicarage house* is built upon the south east angle of the farm yard of the parsonage; the land allotted to it is very trifling, not even sufficient for a tolerable garden; the foundations of the house are antient, and probably part of the original building when the vicarage was endowed in 1367.

There were two awards made in 1549 and 1550, on a controversy between the *Vicar of Eastry* and the *Mayor, &c. of Sandwich*, whether the scite of *St. Bartholomew's hospital*, near *Sandwich*, within that port and liberty, was subject to the payment of tythes to the *Vicar*, as being within his parish, he having received 5*s.* per ann. for such tythe, time out of mind. Both awards adjudged the legality of the above payment, as due to the *Vicar*; but the former award adjudged the scite of the hospital not to be within the bounds of the parish of *Eastry*, and the latter, that it was within the precinct of it. See *Boys's Sandwich*, p. 59 & seq.

CHURCH OF EASTRY.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

(b) *Anselm* in 1289 & 1291.
William de Scottow.

(i) *Wm. de Cusington*, in 1356.

VICARS.

(k) *Thomas* in 1368.

(l) *Wm. Craule*, anno 1479,
obit 1487.

(m) *Tho. Ashe*, 1487, *obit.*
1507.

(n) *Richard Champyon*, . . .
obit 1543.

(o) *John Orgreve*, in 1547
and 1551.

(f) *Chartæ Antiq. T* 132, *Archiv. Cantuar.*

(g) *Viz. Endow. Pens. rec. de Prior Eccl. Christi Cant.* 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—*In decim predial & personal oblat & al. spiritual profic per an.* 14*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*—*Bacon's Liber Regis*, p. 43.

(b) *Chartul. Eccl. Christi. Cant. cart.* 174.

(i) *Archiv. Cantuar. Cartæ. Antiq. E* 129.

(k) *Ibid. T* 134.

(l) (m) (o) They are mentioned in the *Wills* in *Prerog. Office, Canterbury.*

(n) He styles himself in his will, *Priest*, and *Prebendary of Christ Church, in Canterbury*; and mentions his parish in *London.*

WOODNESBOROUGH.

- The Queen.* (p) *Tho. Sawyer*, Cl. April 30, 1553.
 (q) *Walter Herbert*, Cl. Dec. 4, 1571.
 (r) *Peter Leniker*, 1574, obiit 1580.
Thomas Lymiter, . . . obiit 1582.
- The Archbishop.* *John Sellar*, S. T. P. 1582, obiit 1583.
Sam. Nicholls, A. M. ind. July 1590, obiit 1637.
Thomas Blechynden, S. T. P. ind. March 1638.
John Whiston, 1671, obiit 1694.
- The King, sede vac.* *Thomas Sberlock*, A. M. ind. Feb. 1695, obiit June 1698.
- The Archbishop.* (s) *Drue Astley Cressener*, A. M. 1698, obiit Sept. 27, 1746.
 (t) *Culpeper Savage*, A. M. Jan. 1747, obiit 1753.
 (u) *Sam. Herring*, 1753 . . . refig. 1757.
 (v) *Richard Harvey*, A. B. July 1757, obiit March 6, 1772.
 (w) *Richard Harvey*, A. M. March 27, 1772. Present Vicar.

WOODNESBOROUGH,

OR *Winsborough*, as it is usually called, lies the next parish northward from *Eastry*, being written in the survey of *Domesday*, *Wanesberge*. It took its name according to *Verstegan*, from the Saxon idol *Woden*, (and it is spelt by some *Wodensborough*) whose place of worship was in it; however, that may be, the termination of the word *berge*, or *borough*, shews it to be of high antiquity.

(p) He had the Queen's letters of presentation, dated that day. *Rym. Fœd.* vol. xv, p. 343.

(q) He had the Queen's letters of presentation, dated that day. *Ibid.* vol. xiv, p. 697.

(r) He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

(s) He was a good benefactor to this church, in which he lies buried.

(t) He was before vicar of *Sutton Valence*, which he resigned on being collated to this vicarage, which he held by dispensation, with the vicarage of *Stone*, in *Oxney*.

(u) He exchanged this vicarage with his successor, for other preferments.

(v) He lies buried in this church.

(w) He was likewise Vicar of *St. Laurence* in *Thanet*, which he resigned in 1793.

(x) This borough comprehends the south and south-east

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Part of this parish, over which the manor of *Boxley* claims, is within the jurisdiction of the Justices of the town and port of *Sandwich*, and liberty of the *Cinque Ports*; and the residue is in the hundred of *Eastry*, and jurisdiction of the county of *Kent*.

There are three boroughs in this parish, viz. *Cold Friday* (x), *Hamwold* (y), and *Marshborough* (z); the boroughs of which are chosen at the *Petty Sessions* of the Justices, acting at *Wingham*, for the east Division of the lath of *St. Augustine*.

THE MANOR OF WOODNESBOROUGH, alias
SHELVING,

was as the time of taking the survey of *Domesday*, two estates, both which were part of the possessions of *Odo*, Bishop of *Baieux*, under the general title of whose lands they are entered in it as follows.

Turstinus ten de epo. 1. jugu in Wanesberge & ibi sunt 2. bord. Tocchi tenuit de rege E.

Which is: *Turstin holds of the Bishop, 1 yoke in Wanesberge, and there are 2 borderers. Tocchi held it of K. Edward.*

And again in another place, but both within the hundred of *Eastry*,

Osbern fili Letardi ten de epo: 1 solin in Selinge. Ibi ht. un villm reddente 2. sol. T. R. E. valeb. 60 sol. & post & mo 30 solid Alluin tenuit. T. R. E.

Which is: *Osbern, son of Letard, holds of the Bishop 1 suling in Selinge. There he has one villain paying 2 shillings. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 60 shillings, and afterwards, and now 30 shillings. Aluin held it in the time of K. Edward the Confessor.*

Four years after the taking of this survey, the Bishop was disgraced, and all his estates were confiscated to the Crown; after which the feignory of these estates was granted, among others, to the family of *Crevequer*, and made a part of their barony, which consisted of lands assigned by the Conqueror, for his assistance in the defence of *Dover castle*, and were held of the king by barony.

part of the parish, in which are the church and hill; *Cold Friday street*, *Both Polders*, *Buckland*, *Grove*, *Shelvinge*, *Woodnesborough Parsonage*, *Beacon-lant*, *Drenleys*, *Drove* and *Den Court*, and contains 49 houses within its bounds.

(y) This borough comprehends the west and north-west parts of this parish, in which are *Upper Hamwold*, *Hamwold Court*, *Somerfield*, *the Onion Beds*, *Barnsole*, at least such part of it as is in this parish; *Poltmans*, *Ringleton*, *Coomb*, *Down Court*, *Great and Little Flemings*, *Christians Court*, and *Ringlemere*, and contains within its bounds 44 houses.

(z) This borough comprehends the north-east part of this parish, in which are the hamlet of *Marshborough*, *Ecbe*, *Ecbe End*, and *East-street*, and contains 27 houses within its bounds.

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Of the *Crevequers*, as chief lords of the fee, these estates were again held by the family of *Malmainses*, who were succeeded in one part of them, afterwards called *the manor of Woodnesborough*, by one of the name of *St. Ledger*; and in the other, then called *Selinge*, by owners of the same name; and at the latter end of K. Henry III.'s reign, *Nicholas de Selinge*, and the heirs of *John St. Ledger*, as appears by the book of knight's fees in the Exchequer, held them as three quarters of a knight's fee of *Hamo de Crevequer* (a); the part of the former descended to *John de Shelving*, for so the name as well as the estate was then called (b), and he erected a mansion on it for his residence, which afterwards bore the name of *Shelving* (c), and died seized of it in the 4th year of K. Edward III, (d) leaving the possession of it to his wife *Benedicta*, daughter and coheir of *Robert de Hougham*, of *Hougham*, near *Dover*. The part of the latter descended to *Edward de St. Ledger*, on whose death, his son *Thomas de St. Ledger* succeeded to it; and in the 20th year of that reign, *Benedicta de Shelving* and *Thomas de St. Ledger* paid aid for them, as three quarters of a knight's fee, which *John de Shelving* and *Edward St. Ledger* held in *Woodnesberge* and *Dene*, of *Hamo de Crevequer*, of which *Benedicta* above-mentioned held half a fee, and *Thomas de St. Ledger* one-fourth (e).

From *St. Ledger* the manor of *Woodnesborough* afterwards passed by sale into the name of *White*, one of whom, *Robert White*, died seized of it in the 12th year of K. Henry VIII; and from *Shelving*, the estate of *Shelving* was afterwards alienated to *Dynely*, or *Dingley*, as the

name was variously called and spelt; and in K. Henry VIII.'s reign *Henry Dynely* was in possession of it (f).

After which their respective heirs joined in the sale of both to *Knight*; from which time I find no further mention of the manor of *Woodnesborough*, but of *the manor of Shelving* only, which in the beginning of K. Charles I.'s reign was the property of *Edward Knight, gent.* who died in 1632, leaving two daughters his coheirs, who seem to have divided this estate between them; that part, with the manor and court-lodge, still retaining the name of *Shelving*; the other, from its situation, taking the name of *Church-gate farm* (g).

The manor of *Shelving* was very soon afterwards sold to *Solomon Hougham*, of *Sandwich, gent.* who died possessed of it in 1658 (h), and was succeeded in it by his eldest son *Richard Hougham*, of the same place, *gent.* who died seized of it in 1662; not long after which, it appears to have passed into the possession of *John Grove*, of *Tunstall, gent.* in right of *Mildred* his wife, who died seized of it in 1677 (i), and devised it to his daughter *Rebecca Grove*, who died unmarried in 1738, upon which it came, by her father's intail of it, to her eldest brother *John Grove, gent.* who died in 1755, upon which it descended to his eldest son *Pearce Grove, esq;* who dying unmarried, devised it to his brother *Richard Grove*, formerly of *Cambridge*, but then of *the Temple, London, esq;* who dying likewise unmarried, a few years ago, and having no near relations, devised it, with the greatest part of his estates, to *Mr. William Jemmett*, of *Asb-*

(a) There is mention in a deed, in *Knolton* chartularie, anno 17 Edward I, of land in *Tenura Jobis de Sellinge, apud Frogthale in Poch de Wodnesberge*.

(b) It appears by the muniments of *St. John's hospital*, in *Sandwich*, that *Thomas de Shelvinge*, of that town, was by his deed, of about the year 1287, a benefactor to that hospital. See *Boys's Sandwich*, p. 132.

(c) *Philipot*, p. 367.

(d) *Rot. Esch. ejus an.*

(e) The arms of *St. Ledger*, viz. *Azure, a fess argent, a chief or*, were formerly in the windows of this church.

(f) See *Mr. Pettit Feodary of Kent* his book; at which time these estates paid 14s. 8d. ward to *Dover Castle*.

(g) This estate afterwards came at length into the possession of *Christopher Ernest Kien, esq;* Lieut.-Colonel of the Horse Guards, who died possessed of it in 1744; upon which it descended to *George Cousmaker, esq;* whose widow *Mary* marrying *sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart.* he became possessed of it, and died in 1773; upon which his widow, *Dame Mary Hales*, above-mentioned, is now again possessed of it for her life; after which it will descend to her son by her first husband, *Lieut.-Colonel George Cousmaker*. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 692 (b), 716. It is of about the annual value of 70l.

(h) He was a younger son of *Richard Hougham*, of *Weddington*, in *Asb*, by *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Edward Sanders*,

of *Norborne, gent.* (See vol. iii. of this history, p. 681.) He was *Mayor of Sandwich* in 1639, and died in 1658, *æt.* 59; as did *Mary* his wife in 1641. He left issue three sons; *Richard, Solomon*, and *Henry*, and a daughter, *Anne*; *Richard*, the eldest son, was of *Sandwich, gent.* and died without issue in 1662; *Solomon*, the second son, was of *London, merchant*, and afterwards of *St. Martin's*, in *Canterbury*. He was *Sheriff of Kent* in 1696, and died unmarried in 1697, *æt.* 73, all whom above-mentioned, lie buried in *St. Mary's church*, in *Sandwich*. *Henry Hougham*, the third son, had three sons; *Solomon, John*, and *Charles*, and a daughter *Elizabeth*; of whom, *Solomon*, the eldest, became heir and executor to his uncle *Solomon* above-mentioned, and was of *Canterbury, gent.* he died without issue in 1714, *æt.* 58, and was buried at *Sandwich*, with his ancestors. (See *Boys's Sandwich*, p. 324, 367.) *John* died without issue, before his brother, and *Charles* became his brother *Solomon's* heir, and was of *St. Martin's, Canterbury*, whose son *Henry* was father of *William Hougham*, now of *St. Martin's, Canterbury, senior, esq;* This branch of the *Houghams* bear for their arms—*Or, 5 chevrons sable*.

(i) It was then of the annual value of 35l. the yearly quitrents 5l. See more of the *Groves*, vol. ii. of this history, p. 581.

ford,

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ford, gent. and *William Marshall*, and they are now *the joint* possessors of it (*k*).

A *Court Baron* is held for this manor.

GROVE

is another manor, situated less than a quarter of a mile *north-eastward* from *Shelving*, which in antient time was held by the family of *Malmains*, by *ward* to the *castle of Dover*, being part of the family of *Crevequer*, and they continued in the possession of it till the latter end of *K. Edward II.*'s reign, or the beginning of *K. Edward III.*, when it was become the property of *Goldborough*, and *Peter de Goldborough* died seized of it in the 32d year of that reign (*l*); his successor in it was *William atte Welle*, of *Sandwich*, who died two years afterwards, as appears by the inquisition taken after his death (*m*), upon which *two parts* of it *escheated* to the crown (*n*), and *the remaining part* came into the possession of *Agnes* his widow, who died seized of it in the 36th year of that reign, holding it by the service above-mentioned, when the king became entitled to the whole of this manor, which afterwards was granted to a family of its own name; one of whom, *sir John Grove*, died possessed of it in *K. Henry VI.*'s reign, and lies buried in *St. Peter's church*, in *Sandwich*, to which he was a good benefactor, under a monument, on which are his effigies lying at full length, and on his shield, as well as underneath, his arms, *viz. 3 leaves in sinister*

(*k*) *Shelving House* is situated *eastward* of and very near the church; the present building is very mean, and exhibits no appearance of ever having been a mansion; some antient flint foundations have however, I find upon enquiry, been found round it. The *demesne lands* are only 30 acres; *the annual rent* 33*l*.

(*l*) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(*m*) He was found to die seized of this manor, held of the King *in capite*, as of his castle of *Ledes*, by the service of the 4th part of one knight's fee, and performing service at the court of that castle, from three weeks to three weeks, and by the service of performing *ward* to the *Castle of Dover*, by the payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* *in lieu* of all other service.

(*n*) Notwithstanding this, the family of *Atte Welle* remained in this parish for some time afterwards, for among the archives of *St. Thomas's alias Ellis's Hospital*, in *Sandwich*, are two indentures, dated in 1453, anno 32 *Henry VI.*, wherein *Thomas Atte Welle*, of *Hamwold*, in this parish, *infroffed Henry Grensbilde*, of *Sandwich*, in a mesuage and land, at *Hamwolve*. See *Boys's Sandwich*, p. 155, 156.

(*o*) It was in the *south* isle of that church, under an arch in the wall. *Mr. Boys*, author of the collections for *Sandwich*, has been permitted to remove the figure of *sir John Grove*, from the fallen isle, where it must have been soon destroyed, into the church, beside the font. See collections for *Sandwich*, p. 299, 353. *Philipott*, p. 308, says on the tomb of *sir John Grove*, in *St. Peter's church*, were his arms—*Ermine, on a chevron 3 escallops*, and that he

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bend, their stalks upwards, on a canton 3 crescents (*o*), which arms were likewise formerly painted on the windows of this church; not long after his death it became the property of *sir John Whyte, knt.* merchant of the staple of *Canterbury*, who died seized of it in the 9th year of *K. Edward IV.* (*p*) as did his descendant *Robert Whyte*, anno 12 *Henry VIII.*, holding it *in capite* by knight's service, and leaving it to *Thomas White* his son and heir (*q*); at length his descendant *Henry White*, son of *sir Thomas White, knt.* one of the masters of the Court of Requests, died possessed of it in the 14th year of *Queen Elizabeth's* reign, leaving by *Bridget* his wife, one of the daughters of *Henry Bradshaw, esq.* deceased, late Chief Baron of the *Exchequer* (*r*), three daughters, *Agnes*, afterwards married to *Thomas Scudamore, Philippa*, and *Jane*, who became his coheirs, and had livery of this manor in the 21st year of that reign (*s*); three years after which, *Thomas Scudamore* and *Agnes* his wife, in 1581, for the sum of 540*l.* conveyed *their third part* of it to *William Fleet*. Next year *Philippa*, who had married *Walter Gifford*, joined with her husband, and conveyed *her third part* of it to *Roger James*, of the city of *London*, merchant (*t*), who two years afterwards purchased of *Jane*, youngest daughter and coheir of *Henry White* above-mentioned, then the wife of *Henry Ferrers, esq.* *their third part* of this manor (*u*).

In 1594, *Sarah*, widow of *Roger James*, with

was owner of *Grove*, in *Staple*. But as to the arms, he is certainly mistaken, for on the tomb they are as mentioned above in the text, and this is corroborated by a shield of the same arms, formerly in the windows of this church of *Woodnesborough*; perhaps they might be two different families, bearing the different coats above-mentioned. The coat mentioned by *Philipott*, as above, was formerly in the windows of *Sittingbourne church*, being impaled with *Cromer*, who married one of the family of *Grove*. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 617; and vol. iii. p. 672, note (*b*).

(*p*) Rot. Esch. de annis 9 and 10 *Edward IV.*, N. 25.

(*q*) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(*r*) The settlement on the marriage was, of the manors *Grove, Upriche, and Netherriche*, in *Winsborough*; and other estates of *sir Thomas White*, in this parish, *Deal*, and *Sandwich*, of *the clear yearly value* of 32*l.* to the use of the *said Henry* and *Bridget*, and their heirs, *in tail*.

(*s*) Rot. Esch. ejus an. The remainder of the account of this manor is taken from the Title Deeds.

(*t*) Rot. Esch. ejus an. ps. 12. He was of *Dutch* parentage, and coming into *England*, at the latter end of *K. Henry VIII.*'s reign, was made *denizen*; of whom, and his descendants, an account has been already given, under *Ightbam*, in vol. ii. of this history, p. 247. *Thomas James*, above-mentioned, was his fourth son, who died without issue, having married the daughter of *Fulke*; and *John*, who settled at *Grove*, was his sixth son; from *William*, the third son, descended *the James's*, now resident at *Ightbam*, in this county.

(*u*) Rot. Esch. pt. 13.

her

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her two sons *Thomas* and *John*, purchased of *William Fleet*, mentioned above, the remaining third part of it, for the sum of 600*l.* and thus became entitled to the entire fee of this manor, which afterwards, on the death of *Tho. James* without issue, became the property of his brother *John James*, who afterwards resided at *Grove*, and in 1626 settled it on his son *Henry*, in tail, who left issue four daughters his coheirs, viz. *Joice* married to *Edward Sayer, esq;* *Catherine*; *Elizabeth* married to *William Bix*; and *Afra*; and they became possessed of this manor in equal shares. After which *Edward Sayer* and *Catherine James* conveyed their shares for 1725*l.* and *Elizabeth James*, then unmarried, in 1659, and *Afra James* in 1662, conveyed their respective shares to *Peter de la Pierre*, or *Peters*, as the name was afterwards called and spelt, who then became possessed of the entire fee of this manor, which afterwards continued in his descendants (v), till three-fourths of it were, about the year 1757, alienated to *Mr. Thomas Alkin*, of *Canterbury*, who in 1773 devised his interest in it, after his wife's death, to his son *Thomas Verrier Alkin*, Cl. and his daughters *Margaret Alkin*, and *Susan* then the wife of *John Fowell, D.D.* as tenants in common, in general tail, with benefit of survivorship in tail general, with remainder to his own right heirs.

The other fourth part of this manor remained in the descendants of *Peter de la Pierre*, or *Peters*, till partly by marriage, and partly by sale, it became the property of *Mr. Isaac Warner*, of *Bermondsey*, merchant, whose son *Simeon Warner*,

(v) *Peter de la Pierre*, alias *Peters*, the first purchaser of this estate, was of the *Black Friars*, in *Canterbury*, surgeon, and was twice married; by his first wife, daughter of *Chirontie*, he left four sons and two daughters, of whom *Susan* married *Edward Crayford*; and *Mary* married *Mr. Robert Jacob*. *John*, the eldest son, had by his father's will, a moiety of *Grove manor*, whose descendants will be mentioned below; *Peter*, the second son, was of *Dover*, surgeon, and by his father's will, possessed a fourth part of *Grove manor*, which in 1684 he devised by his will to his sole daughter and heir *Margaret*, who married *Alexander Kenton*, by whom she had three daughters; *Margaret*, *Mary*, and *Anne*, the latter of whom married *Isaac Warner*, of *Bermondsey*, merchant, who, partly by marriage and partly by purchase, became possessed of this fourth part of *Grove manor*, which his son *Simeon Warner*, in 1778, conveyed for 1200*l.* to *Dr. John Fowell*; *Michael*, the third son of *Peter*, was of *Canterbury, gent.* and became possessed of the other fourth part of *Grove manor* by his father's will. He died in 1708, and left two sons; to the eldest of whom *Peter*, he devised the above share in this estate, and he in 1749, for the sum of 600*l.* sold it to *Mr. Thomas Alkin*.

To RETURN NOW to *John*, the eldest son of *Peter*, the first purchaser of this manor, who possessed the moiety of it by his father's will. He died in 1689, leaving four sons and two daughters; of whom *Susan* married *Gilbert Innes*; and *Jane* married *Peter Gleane*. The sons were, *Peter*, of

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in 1778, conveyed it to *John Fowell*, of *Bishopborne, D.D.* and he, together with the descendants of *Mr. Thomas Alkin* above-mentioned, in 1779, conveyed the whole of it to *Mr. Henry Jessard*, of *Statenborough, gent.* who in 1791 alienated it to *Mr. Stephen Southerden*, and he in 1793 passed it away by sale, to *Peter Feltor*, of *Dover, esq;* the present owner of it (w).

A Court Baron is held for this manor.

BUCKLAND.

The ville and farm of *Buckland*, written in *Domesday*, *Bocoland*, lies at a small distance south-eastward from *Grove manor*. About the year 1074, *Odo, Bishop of Baieux*, had some interest in this place, for he then gave to *St. Augustine's monastery*, in *Canterbury*, certain tythe in the small villa of *Bocklande*, which *Roger de Malmains*, who became lord of the fee after the *Bishop's* disgrace not long afterwards, and the confiscation of his estates, took from it (x); and it appears by the survey of *Domesday*, taken about the year 1080, that the *Archbishop of Canterbury* had likewise some estate here, which was held of him by knights service, under which title it is thus entered in it.

In *Estrei Hund. Osbn filius Letard ten 1. jugu in Archiepo in Bocoland & ibi bt in dno. 1. car. & val. 10. sol.*

Which is: In *Estrei Hundred, Osbern, son of Letard, holds 1 yoke of the Archbishop in Bocoland, and there he has in demesne 1 carucate, and it is worth 10 shillings.*

whom below; *John*, and *Charles*, which last was of *Birchington, surgeon*, where he died in 1712, neither he nor his brother *John* leaving any issue; *Peter*, the eldest son, was of *Canterbury, M.D.* and died in 1677, possessed of a moiety of *Grove*, without male issue, so that it descended according to his father's will, to *Elizabeth*, his surviving daughter and heir, and to his father's youngest brother, *Lewis Peters*, of *Canterbury, gent.* in equal parts.

Elizabeth Peters, the daughter above-mentioned, married in 1722, *Thomas Barrett*, of *Lee, esq;* and she, or their sole daughter *Elizabeth*, sold her interest in it, in 1757, for 800*l.* to *Thomas Alkin*, of *Canterbury, gent.*

Lewis de la Pierre, alias *Peters*, last mentioned, of *Canterbury, gent.* by his will, in 1744, devised his part to *James*, son of *Walter Franklyn*, by *Jane* his niece; which *James Franklyn*, by his will, in 1751, gave it to his father *Walter Franklyn*, who in 1757 conveyed it for 800*l.* to *Mr. Thomas Alkin*, above-mentioned.

(w) The demesne lands of this manor are 180 acres, of about the yearly value of 184*l.* The manor house is old and ruinous, but not beyond a common farm house. The antient mansion stood a little northward of the present house, as it should seem, where there is a small square plat of ground, moated round, which could hardly be for any other purpose.

The manor of *Knolton* claims over this manor, which pays a castle guard rent of 11*s.* to *Dover Castle*.

(x) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1789.

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Roger de Malmains, as has been mentioned above, afterwards became lord of the fee of this estate, which was held of his descendants by a family who assumed their name from it; and in an antient deed, of the gift of lands to *St. Bartholomew's hospital*, in *Sandwich*, mention is made of lands in this parish abutting to those of the heirs of *Matthew de Bockland*, and among the witnesses are *Richard de Bockland*, and *Bernard*, and *Robert*, sons of *Matthew de Bockland*; besides which, there is mention made of this name in several other antient deeds, belonging to the above hospital (y). How long they continued here, or who possessed it afterwards, I have not found for a great length of time, but in the year 1553 it was in the possession of the name of *Wollet*, for *William Wollet*, of *Eastry*, then died seized of it, and devised it to *Daniel Wollet* his son, by the name of *Buckland Barns*, with the lands, &c. so that then, most probably, there was no house here. He sold it to *Thomas Appleton*, of *Eastry*, who died in 1593, leaving two daughters his coheirs, viz. *Joane* married to *Thomas Boteler*, of *Hernden, gent.* and *Elizabeth* to *Thomas Berry*, of *Canterbury, gent.* which latter became, in right of his wife, possessed of it, and he sold it to *sr Samuel Peyton*, of *Knolton, bart.* who owned it in 1622, in whose descendants it continued for some time afterwards. The next owner that I have found of it, is of the name of *Barnes*, and in 1750, *Elizabeth Barnes*, of *London*, appears to have been owner of it; she devised it by will to *Mr. Rich*, of *London*, whose widow *Elizabeth* is in the possession of it for her life, but the reversion of it was in 1783 purchased by *Samuel Whitbread*, late of *London, esq;* not long since deceased.

PORTION OF TYTHES.

The great and small tythes of the ville of *Buckland*, containing 86 acres, together with those of the manor of *Ringleton*, being an estate in fee, have been in the hands of the lessees of the Parsonage of this parish for many years past, the late proprietor being *Oliver Stephens*, of *Woodnesborough Parsonage, esq;* lately deceased.

POLDRES,

or *Poulders*, Great and Little, are two estates in this parish, the former of which was antiently

(y) See *Boys's Sandwich*, p. 25 et seq.

(z) This estate is now of the yearly rent of 114l. And *Little Poldres* of 41l.

(a) This estate, at the time of the gift of it to the Hospital, consisted of 132 acres of land, which by an additional gift of *Henry Greenfield*, of *Sandwich*, in the last year of *K. Edward IV.*'s reign, of 22 acres of land in this parish likewise, now consists, under the name of *Denn Court*, of 154 acres of land and upwards. There is a

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accounted a manor. It was once the estate of the *Clitberows*, but how long it continued in that name I know not; however in the beginning of the last century it was in the hands of several different owners, whose properties in it at length passed wholly into the name of *Hatchet*, who in 1675 conveyed it to *Barton*, and he, at no long interval afterwards, passed it away to *Elgar*, and *George Elgar*, in 1682, alienated it to *John Dowden*, but in the year 1703, *Scorier* and others conveyed it to *Smith*, in which name it descended to *Mr. Richard Smith*, who becoming a bankrupt, his assignees in 1749 sold it to *Richard Solly*, of *Sandwich, esq;* upon whose death in 1789 it came to his only son *Richard Heaton Solly*, of *St. Margaret's*, the present possessor of it (z).

LITTLE POULDERS was formerly the property of the *Terrys of Ospringe*, in which it continued till it was carried in marriage by *Olive Terry*, in 1749, to *Nathaniel Marsh, esq;* whose son *Terry Marsh*, of *Canterbury, esq;* died possessed of it in 1789, and was buried in a vault, with the family of *Terry*, in *Staple church*, and his widow, daughter of *Peirce*, is now in the possession of it.

DENN COURT

is a manor in the southern part of this parish, adjoining to the borough of *Hammill*, which in *K. Richard II.*'s reign belonged to *sr Nicholas de Daubridgecourt, knt.* who in the 13th year of that reign conveyed it by sale to *Tho. Elys*, of *Sandwich*, and he having procured a licence of mortmain, conveyed it to certain feoffees for the endowment of the hospital of *St. Thomas*, of *Sandwich*, usually called *Ellis's hospital*, part of of the possessions of which it remains at this time (a).

HAMWOLD,

or as it is now called, *Hammill*, is a borough and district in the western part of this parish, which in the survey of *Domesday* is written both *Hamolde*, and *Aimolde*, at the time of taking which it was part of the possessions of *Odo, Bishop of Baieux*, the Conqueror's half-brother, under the title of whose lands it is thus described in it.

Adà ten de feudo epi in Hamolde dimid Jugu Riculf ten de ada. Et aliud dimid Jugu de Aimolde

quitrent of 1s. 6d. payable from this estate yearly to the manor of *Queen Court*, in *Ospringe*, and another of 8s. 8d. to the manor of *Hamwold*. In 1535, this estate was estimated to contain 160 acres of land, of the annual rent of 10l. per annum. In 1703, it was let at 95l. per annum. In 1757, at 110l. afterwards at 140l. By lease in 1792, at 220l. per annum. See *Boys's Sandwich*, p. 149 et seq.

The trust for this hospital was renewed in 1790; the present feoffees are: *Henry Oxenden*, of *Brome, esq;* *William Hugesen*,

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ten Herbt de bugone nepote Herbti. Hoc utrunq; val. 20. fol.

Which is: *Adam holds of the fee of the Bishop in Hamolde half a yoke. Riculf held it of Adam, and another half yoke of Aimolde. Herbert holds it of Hugh, the grandson of Herbert; both these are worth 20 shillings.*

This description certainly comprehends, at least, the two manors of Hamwold, one of which, now called

SOUTH, *alias* UPPER HAMWOLD,

or Hammill, as it is usually pronounced, was antiently written in deeds and old evidences, *Hammonds, alias Teukers*, and sometime after the conquest was become the estate of *Osburn Hacket*, who gave the tythes of it to the priory of *Rockester (b)*, and in his descendants it continued down to *Ralph Hacket (c)*, who held it at the latter end of K. Henry III, or beginning of K. Edward I.'s reign, as appears by the book of knight's fees of that time, as one knight's fee in *Hammell*, of *Geoffry de Say*; how long it continued in this name, does not appear, but on the aid, levied in the 20th year of K. Edward III, there seems to be in the book of it two different entries concerning this place, *viz. Of the heirs of Charles de Horton for one fee, which Tho. de Horton and Edward de Piato held in Hamwold, of Geoffry de Say.*

And a little further: *Of Peter Goldesborough for half a fee, which John de Malmains held in Shelving, Hamwold, and Woodnesborough, of Geoffry de Say.*

After which, the family of *Greenshield*, whose principal seat was at *Whitstaple (d)*, became possessors of it, probably long before there is any mention made of them as such, for there is no evidence of their property here, till the beginning of K. Henry VI.'s reign, when *John Greenshield* was possessed of it, whose son *Henry Greenshield*, of *Sandwich*, died in the last year of K.

Hugesen, of *Stodmarsh, esq; Isaac Bargrave*, of *Eastry, esq; Lewis Cage, jun.* of *Milgate, esq; John Dilnot*, of *Sandwich, esq; John Stewart*, of *Sandwich, esq; John Conant*, A. M. Rector of *St. Peter's*, in *Sandwich; John Springest Harvey*, of the *Middle Temple, London, esq; Barrister at Law*; and *James Wyborne*, of *Hull*, in *Sholdon, esq.*

(b) See Regist. Roff. p. 116.

(c) In an antient deed of about the year 1230, among the archives of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, in *Sandwich*, *Roger Hacket* gives to it all the tythes of his lands of *Ho. See Boys's Sandwich*, p. 28.

(d) See vol. iii. of this history, p. 555.

(e) He gave some lands in this parish to *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in *Sandwich*. Tan. Mon. p. 116.

(f) Philipott, p. 367.

(g) He was descended of a family in the co. of *Chester*, and was the son of *Captain William Parbo*, by the daughter of *Mr. Ralph Biddle*, of the city of *Coventry*, by whom he had several children, of whom *Thomas* the eldest son, was

Edward IV. without issue, seized of this manor, which he by his last will, proved at *Canterbury*, ordered, as well as his other estates, to be sold (e); and he appears by it to have been possessed by descent, of lands besides at *Whitstaple, Herne, and Sandwich*. His feoffees alienated this manor to the *Elys's*, of *Sandwich*, whence it passed by sale to *Wilson*, from which name it was alienated to *Mr. Edmund Parbo*, of *Sandwich (f)*, who died possessed of it in 1640, and was buried in the church yard of *St. Peter* there, leaving *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Nicholas Richardson*, of *Sandwich*, surviving, who held it in jointure at her death in 1664; they left no issue male surviving (g), so that this manor came by his will to the issue of his sole daughter and heir *Elizabeth*, (who died before her mother in 1657,) by her husband *Capt. John Boys*, of *Sandwich*; in whose descendants it continued, till it was at length, by one of them in 1711, conveyed by sale to *Mr. Ralph Terry*, who built the present house, which is a handsome one, on it.

After which it became vested, as it is presumed, by way of mortgage, in *John Lynch*, of *Groves*, in *Staple, esq;* by virtue of which he came into possession of it, and his heirs afterwards in 1762, together with the sons of *Mr. Ralph Terry*, above-mentioned, joined in the conveyance of the fee simple of this manor to *sir Brook Bridges*, of *Goodnestone, bart.* who died possessed of it in 1791, and his eldest surviving son, of the same name and place, bart. is at this time intitled to it (h).

A Court Baron is held for this manor.

HAMWOLD COURT,

usually called *Hammill Court*, and formerly *Lower Hammill*, to distinguish it from that above-mentioned, is situated at no great distance from it. This estate was always accounted a manor, though for some time since it has lost

of *Hales Owen*, in *Shropshire*; and *Edmund* the second, above-mentioned, the purchaser of this manor, was first of *Staples Inn, London*, and afterwards of *Sandwich, gent.* and died in 1640, having been twice married; first, to *Abigail Gibbs*, of *Sandwich*, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Nicholas Richardson*, of *Sandwich*, who died in 1664, by whom he had issue *Edmund*, who died before him in 1638, unmarried; and *Elizabeth*, who became his heir, and died in 1657, having married *Captain John Boys*, of *Sandwich*, by whom she had a numerous issue; one of whom, *William*, being his second son, was ancestor of *William Boys, esq;* now of *Sandwich*. The *Parbo's* bore for their arms—Vert, *semee of fleurs de lis, fretty or, a chief ermine.*

There is a pedigree of them in the *Heraldic Visitation of Kent*, anno 1619.

(h) The demense lands of this manor are about 70 acres of the annual value of 80l.

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all the usual rights and privileges belonging to one.

In the 20th year of K. Edward III. *Tbo. Brock-bull* paid aid, at the making the Black Prince a knight, for this manor, as half a knight's fee, held of the castle of *Rocheſter*, by the ſervice of *ward* to it; when this name became extinct here, a family of the name of *Stokes*, or *Stokys*, became poſſeſſed of it, from whom it paſſed by ſale to *Michael Francis*, whoſe heirs ſold it about the latter end of K. Henry VIII. to *Mr. Nicholas Moyes, gent.* and he conveyed it to *Rogers, of London, brewer*, whoſe heir paſſed it away to *Everard (i)*, as he did to *Roger James, of London, merchant*, who by will in the 31ſt year of Q. Elizabeth deviſed it to his two ſons, *Thomas* and *John-James*, in tail general, in ſeparate moieties (*k*); *Thomas James* died without iſſue, on which the whole fee of this manor became the property of *John James* his brother, after whoſe death I find it in the poſſeſſion of his deſcendant's widow, *Aſra James*, who in 1633 ſettled it on her ſon *Henry James, of London, eſq;* on his marriage with *Joice*, daughter of *ſir Chriſtopher Mann, of Canterbury, knt.* whoſe ſecond wife ſhe was, and he died ſeiſed of in 1642; his poſthumous ſon *Chriſtopher Mann*, died an infant four years afterwards, upon which it paſſed by certain limitations made in his life time, to his four daughters and coheirs, in whoſe heirs it appears to have been in 1703, when *Henry Marſh* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *Joice Sawyer*, ſuffered a recovery of it; and in 1710, *Joice Sawyer, Henry Marſh, eſq;* and *Thomas Halles, eſq;* conveyed it to *Thomas Sladden, gent.* whoſe ſon *William Sladden, gent.* dying unmarried and inteſtate, this eſtate came to his only ſiſter *Mary*, who married the *Rev. William Howdell*, by whom ſhe had iſſue five ſons, *John, William, Thomas, Henry*, and *Richard*, and they in 1758 joined in the conveyance of it to *John Elias Sawbridge, of Canterbury, eſq;* who died unmarried in 1789, and by his will deviſed it to his nephew *Colonel Jacob Sawbridge*, ſon of his elder brother *Jacob*, deceaſed, for his life, who died in 1776 unmarried, on which it came, by the limitations of the ſame will, to *John Elias Sawbridge, of Ollantigh, eſq;* M. P. for the city of *Canterbury (l)*, and he is the preſent poſſeſſor of it (*m*).

There is no Court held for it.

Robert de Turnebam, founder of the priory of *Cumbweil*, in K. Henry II.'s reign, gave to it,

(i) He bore for his arms—*Gules, a feſs nebulee, between 3 radiant ſtars argent.*

(k) Taken from the deeds of this manor, as is the following account. See more of the family of *James* above, under *Groves manor*, p. 232.

(l) See more of their deſcent, vol. iii. of this hiſtory, p. 171 (j).

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inter alia, his eſtate, which he held of the king in *Hamwolde*, and all his land in *Herindene*, with all their appurtenances; which gift was confirmed by *Stephen de Turnebam* his ſon, and by K. Henry III, by his charter of *Inſpeximus*, in his 11th year. (*n*)

PORTION OF TYTHES.

The portion of tythes in this diſtrict of *Ham-mill*, which belonged to the priory of *Rocheſter*, as mentioned above, as given to it by *Oſbern Hacket*, owner of the manor of *Upper Hamwold*, was valued in the 8th year of K. Richard II. at 25s. per annum; on the diſſolution of the priory, in the 31ſt year of K. Henry VIII, this portion of tythes came into the hands of the crown, and was granted by the king, in his 33d year, to his new founded *Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter*, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it remains at this time.

THE MANOR OF RINGLETON,

or *Ringſton*, as it is ſometimes written, is ſituated about three-quarters of a mile weſtward from *Woodneſborough* church, and at the time of taking the ſurvey of *Domeſday*, was likewise part of the poſſeſſions of *Odo, Biſhop of Baieux*, under the title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in it.

In Eſtrei Hund. Herbt ten ad firma de rege Ringetone. De feudo e. epi. Tra e. . . . In dno ſunt. 2. car. & 4. villi cu. 7. bord. bnt. 2. car. & dimid. Ibi un molin de 40. ſolid T. R. E. valeb 8. lib. Qd. recep. 100. ſol. modo. 8. lib. & tam. reddit. 13. lib. Eduard tenuit de rege. E.

Which is: *In Eſtrei Hundred, Herbert holds to ferm of the King, Ringetone, of the fee of the Biſhop. The arable land is . . . In demefne there are 2 carucates and 4 villeins, with 7 borderers, having 2 carucates and an half. There is one mill of 40 ſhillings. In the time of K. Edward the Confeſſor it was worth 8 pounds, when he received it 100 ſhillings, now 8 pounds, and yet it pays 13 pounds. Edward held it of K. Edward.*

Four years after the taking of this ſurvey, the Biſhop was diſgraced, and all his eſtates were conſiſcated to the crown, whence this manor ſeems to have been granted to *William de Albini*, ſirnamed *Pincerna*, who had followed the Conqueror from *Normandy* in his expedition hither; he was ſucceeded by his ſon of the ſame name, who was made *Earl of Arundel* anno 15 K. Stephen, of whoſe ſucceſſors, *Earls of Arundel*, it was afterwards held by the Counteſs of *Erwe*,

(m) The demefne lands conſiſt of 144 acres, of the yearly rent of 100l.

(n) Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 270 (n). Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 39. Theſe tythes were confirmed to the priory, by the Archbiſhops *Richard, Baldwin*, and *Hubert*. Reg. Roſſ. p. 44, 46, 48.

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and of her again by knight's service, by the family of *Perot*, one of whom, *sir Ralph Perot*, or *Pyrot*, as the name was frequently spelt, held it as above-mentioned in K. Edward I.'s reign (o); from whose heirs it descended in like manner as *Knolton* to *John de Sandhurst*, who left an only daughter and heir *Christian*, who married *William de Langley*, by which marriage he became entitled to it; his heirs passed it away to *Robert White*, whose heirs held it in the 20th year of K. Edward III, as appears by the book of aid of that year, in which those heirs are charged for it as one fee, (of the two which *William Langley* held in *Knolton* and *Ringleton*,) of the honor of *Ewe*.

Sir John White, of *Canterbury*, *knt.* a descendant of *Robert White* above-mentioned, died seised of it in the 9th year of K. Edward IV. (p) as did his descendant *Robert White*, anno 12 Henry VIII, holding it of the manor of *Knolton*, by knight's service (q). He left *Thomas White* his son and heir, who in pursuance of his father's will, for the purpose of raising a sum of money for charitable uses, alienated it to *Boteler*, or *Butler*, of *Heronenden*, in the adjoining parish of *Eastry*, from which name it was passed away by sale to *Neame*, whose son *Daniel Neame* sold it to *Spencer*, and his successor *Nicholas Spencer*, *gent.* customer of *Sandwich*, in Q. Elizabeth's reign, dying without issue (r), his sister *Anne* entitled her husband *Mr. Andrew Hugbes* to the possession of it. He died seised of it in 1628, leaving it to his son *Leonard Hugbes*, *gent.* (s) in whose descendants it continued, till it was at length carried by a female heir of this name, in marriage to *Justinian Champneis*, of *Westenbanger*, *esq;* who died possessed of it, far advanced in years, in 1748, leaving issue three sons, *Justinian*, *Wm.* and *Henry*, on whom this manor devolved, in such proportions as was limited by his marriage settlement, according to which it has, with *Westenbanger*, and his other estates, ever since continued (t), being now vested, one sixth part

in *Miss Frances Champneis*, the daughter and coheir of *William Champneis*, of *Boxley*, *esq;* who died in 1762, (the second son of *Justinian Champneis*, first above-mentioned,) and the remaining part of it in *William-Henry Burt Champneis*, *esq;* (son of *John Burt*, *esq;* who died in 1788, by *Harriet*, his wife, the other daughter and coheir of *William Champneis*, of *Boxley*, *esq;* above-mentioned;) the devisee under the will of *Henry Champneis*, of *Boxley*, *esq;* who died in 1781, (the youngest brother of *William Champneis*, *esq;* above-mentioned,) and they are at this time jointly entitled to it (u).

A Court Baron is held for this manor.

PORTION OF TYTHES.

It appears by the register of *Ledes Abbey*, that *Sibilla de Watemle*, for the remission of her sins, and for the soul of her lord *Alan Pirot*, gave to that priory, in pure and perpetual alms, among other premises, the rent of two shillings in the ville of *Ringleton*; to which grant was a witness, among others *Robert Pirot*, lord of the fee (v).

In the year 1074, *Odo*, *Bishop of Baieux*, and *Earl of Kent*, gave to *St. Augustin's monastery*, those tythes which his tenants had, that is, *Adebold*, the chamberlain, in the 3 vills of *Knolton*, *Tickenhurst*, and *Ringleton*, among others, and these he gave with the King's consent, who by his charter confirmed it; but these tythes were afterwards taken away from the monastery, by *William de Albeni*, the lord of the fee of those lands (w).

The great and small tythes of the manor of *Ringleton*, and the ville of *Buckland*, in this parish, were granted by K. James I, in fee, at the yearly rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to *Thomas Blychenden*, *esq;* The total number of acres belonging to the manor of *Ringleton* being 226, and those in the ville of *Beckland* 86 acres. This estate has constantly belonged to the lessees of the rectory appropriate of *Woodnesborough*, and as such, was lately the estate of *Oliver Stephens*, of the parsonage of *Woodnesborough*, *esq;* (x) who died last year possessed of it.

Robert Lynch, *gent.* and *Elizabeth* of *Richard Best*, *gent.* *Leonard Hugbes* above-mentioned lies buried in the chancel of this church, under the same stone with his uncle *Spencer*.

(r) See a full account of the family of *Champneis*, in vol. ii. of this history, p. 129, and vol. iii, p. 326; where correct the colours of the arms of *Champneis* thus: Parted per pale, argent and sable, a lion rampant gules, within a bordure engrailed, counterchanged, sable and argent.

(u) The demesne lands are about 160 acres, rent 139*l.* per annum.

(v) Register of *Ledes Priory*, f. 5, l. 1.

(w) Reg. Mon. Sci. Aug. cart. 247, 248. Dec Script. col. 1789.

(x) See below, under the description of the Parsonage, for a more particular account of the owners of this portion of tythes, as well as of the rest of the late *Mr. Stephens's* estates in this neighbourhood.

(o) Book of knight's fees, in the Exchequer. *Mr. Boteler*, of *Eastry*, has in his possession some deeds of the *Peross*, of *Ringleton*, in K. Richard II.'s time, having their seals appendant, on which are these arms—A shield with a crescent for difference; in chief three escallop shells, the legend — *Si Jobis Perot*. See *Knolton*, above.

(p) Rot. Esch. ejus an. (q) Book of knight's fees.

(r) He was twice married; one of his wives, *Elizabeth*, died in 1583, and was buried in *St. Clement's* church, in *Sandwich*. His arms were—A chevron engrailed, in chief 3 lions rampant, on the chevron a crescent, for difference.

(s) He was descended, says *Philipot*, p. 367, from the *Hugbes's*, of *Middleton Stony*, in the co. of *Oxford*, who were branched out from those of *North Wales*, and bore for his arms—Gules, on a bend argent, a demi lion between 3 fleurs de lis, sable. *Mr. Andrew Hugbes* left issue, two sons, *Leonard*, and *Henry*; and two daughters, *Anne*, wife of

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THE MANOR OF POLTON,

as it is usually called, is situated in the north-west part of this parish, next to *Asb*; its original name was *Poltmans*, being so called from a family who resided at it, their mansion here being *castellated* and *surrounded with* a moat, and they continued lords of it down to *Peter Poltman*, who was seized of it in the reign of K. Richard II, in the 15th year of which he passed it away, by fine, to *Langley*, of *Knolton*, in whom the possession of it remained till K. Henry VI.'s reign, when it was alienated to *sir John Whyte*, of *Canterbury*, *knt.* who died seized of it in the 9th year of K. Edward IV, and by his will directed it to be sold for *charitable uses* (y), in pursuance of which, his son *Thomas Whyte*, conveyed it to *Richard Boteler*, of *Heronden*, in *Eastry*, who died possessed of it in 1477, and in his descendants it stayed till the beginning of K. James I.'s reign, when *William Boteler* sold it to *Benskin*, from whom it descended down to *Vincent Benskin*, who possessed it in the 22d year of K. Charles II. (z) and was succeeded in it by *James Benskin*, of *Asb*, *Cl.* who became his heir and left a son *John* (a), whose heirs sold it to *Mr. William Barne*, of *London*, whose nephew of the same name succeeded him in it, and was owner of it in the beginning of K. George I.'s reign; after which it became the property of *Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Kien*, who died seized of it in 1744 (b), leaving his wife *Jane* surviving, who possessed it at her death in 1762 without issue (c); she devised it by her will to *Evert George Cousemaker*, *esq;* who died next year, upon which his wife *Mary*, daughter of *Gervas Hayward*, of *Sandwich*, *gent.* became entitled to it, and carried her interest in it to

(y) Reg. Mon. Sci. Aug. cart. 247, 248. Dec. Script. col. 1789.

(z) Anno 22 Charles II, there was a suit between the lord of *Patricborne* manor, and *Vincent Benskin*.—Decree for the latter to pay 10s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. *quitrent* to that manor, for *Poulton farm*, in *Woodnesborough*. *Patricborne Court Rolls*.

(a) *Patricborne Court Rolls*.

(b) *Harris's history of Kent*.

(c) She was sole daughter and heir of *Henry Lowman*, of *Dortmued*, in *Germany*, *esq;* and died at the age of 80. They all lie buried, as does *Mr. Cousemaker*, in the south cross of *Asb* church, near *Sandwich*, where there is an elegant monument erected to their memories. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 692.

(d) In 1790, he married the honorable *Miss Southwell*.—He bears for his arms those of *Cousemaker*, originally of the province of *Brabant*; viz. quarterly, first and fourth, *azure*, on a chevron between 3 mullets or, as many trefoils slipped vert;—second and third, *azure*, 2 chevrons interlaced, one issuing from the chief, and the other from the base, between 8 mullets of 6 points, all or; as the same were certified at the College of Arms, in London, in May 1779, to Colonel *Cousemaker*.

her second husband *sir Thomas Pym Hales*, of *Howlets*, *bart.* He died in 1773, and then it again reverted to her, and she is at this time the possessor of it; but the reversion of it at her death, by *Mrs. Kien's* will, devolves on her only son by her first husband, *Lieutenant-Colonel George Kien Hayward Cousemaker* (d).

This manor is held of the manor of *Patricborne*, by the yearly quit-rent of 10s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (e)

There has not been any Court held for it time out of mind.

PRESENT STATE OF WOODNESBOROUGH.

This parish is large, being two miles and an half from north to south, and upwards of a mile and an half from east to west. The church stands nearly in the center of it, on high ground. At a small distance from the church is *Woodnesborough hill*, both of which are sea marks. This hill is a very high mount, seemingly thrown up by art, and consisting of a sandy earth, it has been thought by some to have been the place, on which the idol *Woden* (from whom this place is supposed to have taken its name) was worshipped in the time of the Saxons; by others to be the burial place of *Vortimer*, the Saxon King, who died in 457 (f), whilst others suppose this mount was raised over those who fell in the battle fought between *Coolred*, King of *Mercia*, and *Ina*, King of the West Saxons, in the year 715, at *Woodnesbeorb*, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, which name *Dr. Plot* supposes to be *Woodnesborough*.

At a small distance northward from hence, at the bottom of a short steep hill, lies the village called *Woodnesborough street*, and sometimes *Cold Friday-street* (g), containing 34 houses. The vicarage house is situated in the middle of it, on

(e) The house of *Poltman* is a large square building, seemingly of the reign of K. James I, probably erected by the *Benskins*; Colonel *Kien* modernized it in part, and although in a low situation, being moated round, it exhibits a respectable appearance.

(f) *Vortimer*, as our historians tell us, at his death, desired to be buried near the place where the Saxons used to land, being persuaded that his bones would deter them from any attempt in future. Though authors differ much on the place of his burial, yet this mount at *Woodnesborough* is as probable, or more so, perhaps, than any other, for it was near to, and was cast up so high as to be plainly seen from, the *Portus Rutupinus*, which at that time was the general landing place of the Saxon fleets. Some years ago there were found upon the top of it sundry sepulchral remains, viz. a glass vessel (engraved by the Rev. Mr. Douglas, in his *Næmia*;) a fibula, (engraved by Mr. Boys, in his collections for *Sandwich*;) the head of a spear, and some fragments of Roman vessels. Much of the earth or sand has been lately removed round the sides of it, but nothing further has been found.

(g) It cannot but occur to the reader, how much this parish abounds with Saxon names, beside the name of

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the north side, being a new handsome building; almost contiguous to it is a handsome slated house, belonging to the *Full* family, now made use of as a *poor house*; through this street the road leads to *Sandwich*. About a quarter of a mile westward of the street stands the *parsonage house*, late the seat of *Oliver Stephens, esq;* deceased, as will be further noticed below. Besides the manors and estates in this parish, particularly described above, in the west and north-west part of it are several hamlets, as *Somerfield (b)*, *Barnsole*, part of which is in the parish of *Staple*, *Coombe (i)*, with *New-street*, *Great* and *Little Flemings (k)*, *Ringlemere (l)*, and the farm of *Christians Court*.

In the north-east part of the parish, the road from *Eastry*, by the *parsonage* of *Woodnesborough* north westward, divides; that westward, which in ancient deeds is called *Lovekys-street*, going towards *Asb-street*; the other north-eastward, through the hamlet of *Marshborough*, formerly called *Marshborough*, alias *Stipins (m)*, to *Each End (n)* and *Sandwich*, the two windmills close to the entrance of which are within the bounds of this parish.

This parish contains 12 houses, and about 3000 acres, the whole rents of it being about 337*l.* yearly value. It is very bare of coppice wood; the *Old Wood*, so called, in *Ringleton*, being the only one in it. The soil of this parish is very rich and fertile, equal to those the most so in this neighbourhood, particularly as to the plantations of hops, which

Wodens borough; the above street is certainly derived from the Saxon words, *Co'a*, and *Friga*, which latter was the name of a Goddess, worshipped by the Saxons, and her day *Friye deag*, from whence our day of *Friday* is derived; other places in this parish claim, surely, their original from the same language; such as *Coombe*, *Poldre*, *Den Court*, *Grove*, *Marshburg*, *Bockland*, *Ringmere*, *Flemings*, *Hamwold*, *Sumerfeld*, *Beornsole*, &c.

(b) This hamlet contains eight houses, the upper road, leading from *Barnsole* though it, divides the parishes of *Woodnesborough* and *Staple*.

(i) *Coombe*, with three cottages in *New street*, contains nine houses. In K. Edward III.'s reign it was in the possession of a family of the same name. *Thomas*, son of *John at Coombe*, was then possessed of it, against whom, in the 17th of that reign, an assize was brought by *Roberge* his mother, for a rent of 15*s.* and other tenements in *Wodnesberge*, *Folkestane*, and *Essebe*, as being tenements in gavelkind, and assigned to her as her dower; and she recovered judgment for them accordingly. See *Robinson's gavelkind*, p. 162.

(k) *Flemings hamlet* consists of five houses, among which is the estate of *Great Flemings*, on the north side of the road leading from *Ringmere* to *Staple*, about 80 acres of land, of the yearly value of 70*l.* It has been long in the possession of the family of *Gibbs*, and is now the property of *William Gibbs Deale*, who resides in it. *Little Flemings*, is an estate on the south side of the road, containing about 100 acres of land, of the yearly value of 117*l.* it now belongs, three 3d parts to *Henry Matson*, of *Sandwich, esq;* and the other 3d part to *John Wrake*, who resides in it.

(l) *Ringle de mere*, usually called *Ringmere*, is a hamlet

have much increased within these few years past. The middle of the parish is high ground, in general a flat open country of arable common fields. West and south-westward the lands are more inclosed with hedges. North and north-westward of the parsonage, towards *Sandwich*, they are low and wet, consisting of a large level of marsh land, the nearness of which makes the other parts of this parish rather unhealthy, which is not otherwise very pleasant in any part of it. There was a fair held here yearly, on *Holy Thursday*, but it has been for some time disused.

K. Henry VIII, in his 36th year, granted to *John Master*, lands in this parish, called *Boxley Lees*, alias *le Harpe*, containing 60 acres of marsh land, held in capite, and then in the tenure of *Vincent Engbam (o)*.

In *Ringleton field*, in this parish, there was found about the year 1514, a fine gold coin, weighing about 12 shillings, with a loop of the same metal to hang it by; on one side was the figure of a young man in armour, a helmet on his head, and a spear over his right shoulder; on the reverse, the figure of *Victory* with a sword in her hand, the point downwards (p).

CHARITIES.

Thomas Appleton, of *Eastry*, yeoman, by his will, proved in 1593, gave to the relief of the poor of this parish 5*l.* to be paid to the churchwardens yearly, to be distributed by them to the use of the poor people, inhabitants here, 14

of four houses; in it is a farm of 60 acres, rent 70*l.* belonging to *Mr. William Philpot*, attorney and town-clerk, of *Sandwich*, and his sisters.

(m) This hamlet contains 23 houses, among which is a very principal farm, called *Marshborough farm*, containing 168 acres, of the annual value of 154*l.* on which is a handsome house. In K. James I.'s reign it belonged to *sr John Preude*, of *Canterbury*, knt. who died in 1627, and devised it to his son *Edward Preude, esq;* from whose descendants it passed by sale into the family of *Gillow*, in which it has ever since continued, *Thomas Gillo* of *St. Nicholas*, in *Tbanet, esq;* being the present owner of it. This estate pays quit-rent to the several manors of *Knolton*, the *Rectory* of *Woodnesborough*, and *Grove*.

(n) *Each*, *Upper Each*, called antiently *Upriche*, and *Each End*, antiently called *Netheriche*, were both formerly accounted manors, and are mentioned as such in the marriage settlement of *Henry Whyte, esq;* in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth's reign. After the *Whyte's*, these manors passed in like manner as *Grove* in this parish, to the *James's*.—*Upper Each* or *Upriche*, now contains 116 acres. It has for many years belonged to the family of *Abbot*, of *Ramsgate*, and is now the property of *John Abbot*, of *Canterbury, esq.* It pays quit-rent to both the manors of *Knolton*, and *Grove*. *Each End* or *Netheriche*, contains 80 acres, and belongs, one moiety to the heirs or devisees of the late *Earl of Strafford*, and the other moiety to *John Matson*, of *Sandwich, esq.* It pays quitrent to the manors of *Knolton*, and *Gosball*.

(o) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(p) Harris's history of Kent, p. 339.

days

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days before *Christmas Day*, the same to be paid out of certain lands belonging to him, called *Hardiles*, in this parish.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

Woodnesborough is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Mary*, consists of a nave, two isles, having a square tower steeple at the west end, with a modern wooden turret and vane at the top of it, in which hang five bells, made in 1676 (q).

The church of *Woodnesborough* was given, in the reign of *K. Henry I*, by a religious woman, one *Ascelina de Wodensberg*, to the priory of *Ledes*, soon after the foundation of it; to which deed was witness *Robert de Crevequer*, founder of the priory, *Elias* his son, and others; which gift was confirmed by the said *Robert*, who by his charter, released to the priory all his right and

(q) It had a high spire on the tower, which was taken down some years ago. At the east end of the chancel is a marble tablet against the wall, for *John Cason, esq*; of this place, Justice of the Peace, obiit 1718, *et. 70*; *Mary* his relict, obiit 1723, *et. 62*. *John Cason, esq*; their son, obiit 1755, *et. 77*. Arms—*Argent, a chevron sable, between 3 wolves heads erased gules, on an escutcheon of pretence sable, a chevron between 3 fleurs de lis argent*; another for *Thomas Blechenden*, of the antient family of that name, of *Aldington*, in *Kent*, obiit 1661, *et. 77*. Arms—*Azure, a fess nebulee argent, between 3 lions heads erased or, attired gules, impaling Boys, or, a griffin segreant sable, within a bordure gules*.—On the south side, an antient altar monument with Gothic pillars and arches, partly projecting from the wall, having had shields and arms, now obliterated, and two roses in the spandrels and canopied, the figure, if any, long since removed. Against the wall, under the canopy, two brass plates, which have been removed to this place, from two grave-stones in the chancel; on the first, in black letter: "Here lieth *for John Parcar*, late vicar of this church, which died the v. dai of May, a^o dni m^o v^o xij^o ̄ 5 h Soul god have meci;" on the second, Latin verses to the memory of *Nichs Spencer, esq*; obiit 1593. In the middle of the chancel, a grave-stone for *William Docksey, esq*; of *Snellston*, in *Darbyshire*, a Justice of the Peace, obiit 1760, *et. 58*; *Sarah* his wife, youngest daughter of *John Cason, esq*; obiit 1774, *et. 79*. Arms—*Or, a lion rampant azure, surmounted of a bend argent*. On a grave-stone on the north side of the chancel, on brass plates—On a chevron, 3 quarterfoils between 3 annulets, quartering other coats, now obliterated: "here lyeth the Body of *Master Myghell Heyre*, sutyme vicar of this church, which dyed the xxii day of July, the yer ̄ 5 Lord m^o v^o xxviii ̄ whos Soule Ihu have mey". In the north isle at the east end, a memorial for *Richard Gillow*, of this parish, gent. obiit 1725, *et. 71*; *Margaret* his wife, obiit 1709, *et. 53*, having had issue nine sons, and three daughters, of whom survived them, *Thomas, Jenkin, Elizabeth, Richard, Francis*, and *Margaret*; also *Richard Gillow*, of this parish, gent. obiit 1750, *et. 66*. Arms—a lion rampant, in chief 3 fleurs de lis, impaling a lion rampant-regardant. Westward of the last, one for *Richard Gillow, junior*, obiit 1744, *et. 22*; *Anne*, the wife of *Richard Gillow*, obiit 1747, *et. 63*. At the entrance into the chancel, on a grave-stone, on brass plates, *John Hill*, of the parish

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title to it. It was likewise confirmed by *Archbishop Theobald*, and several of his successors, and by *K. Henry III*, by his charter of *inspeximus*, in his 41st year.

Archbishop William Corboil, who came to the see of *Canterbury*, three years after the foundation of *Ledes priory*, at the instance and petition of *Ascelina* above-mentioned, who resigned this church into his hands for this purpose, granted and appropriated it to the Prior and Convent, for the finding of necessary cloaths for the canons there for ever (r); and a vicarage was accordingly endowed in it.

There was a controversy between the Prior and Convent of *Ledes*, and *Adam*, Vicar of this church, in the year 1267, anno 14 *Henry II*, concerning the great tythes arising from the crofts and curtilages within this parish, which was referred to the Prior of *Rockester*, who was the Pope's delegate for this purpose (rr), who determined that the Prior and Convent of *Ledes*,

of *Nassall*, in the co. of *Stafford*, gent. obiit 1605. Arms—*On a chevron crenelle, 3 cinquefoils between 3 garbs*. In the south isle, at the west end, a mural tablet against the west wall, for *Elizabeth*, wife of *Benjamin Shrubsole*, obiit 1710, *et. 48*; she left issue *Benjamin, John, Elizabeth*, and *Mary*. On a small stone beneath, for *Martba*, the daughter of *Benjamin* and *Elizabeth Shrubsole*. A mural monument against one of the pillars, between the nave and south isle, for *William Gibbs*, of this parish, obiit 1777, *et. 77*. Arms—*Argent, 3 battle axes, in fess sable*. In the church yard are altar tombs to the memory of the *Julls*, and for *Sladden*; one for *John Verull*, gent. sometime Mayor of *Sandwich*, obiit 1610, *et. 63*; and another for *John Benchkin*, of *Pouton*, obiit 1639, *et. 40*.

There were formerly painted in the windows of this church, these arms—*Or, a chief indented azure*, for *John de Sandwich*—*Argent, 5 bars azure, 8 martlets sable*, for *Valence*—*Gules, 3 garbs or, azure, a fret argent, a chief or*, for *St. Leger*—*Argent, 3 leaves in sinister bend, their points downward proper*—*On a canton azure, 3 crescents or*, for *Grove*—*Ermine, 3 lozenges*, for *Hull*—*Argent, 3 escallops in chief or, in base a crescent gules*, for *Helpestone*, usually called *Hilparton*, Bailiff of *Sandwich*, in 1299.—A shield being *Helpestone's* badge, viz.—*Gules, a stag's head caboshed or, pierced through on each side above the ears with two arrows in fess, and another arrow in base, piercing its mouth, the arrows or, feathered argent*; on each of the arrows in fess, a bugle horn stringed appendant, argent.—*On a fess engrailed, 3 cinquefoils between 3 garbs*, for *John Hill*, of *Nassall*, in the co. of *Stafford*, who lies buried in this church.—*A fess engrailed, 3 lions rampant in chief on the fess, a crescent for difference*, for *Spencer*, customer, of *Sandwich*.—Quarterly, 4 coats; first, on a chevron, 3 quarterfoils; second, per pale, ermine and argent; third, a cross between 4 pomegranates slipped; fourth, 3 bars wavy, for *Michael Heyre*, Vicar here in 1520.

(r) Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 112, 113. *Archbishop Theobald* confirmed to the priory, inter alia, the church of *St. Mary* of *Wodensberg*, with all its appurtenances, and especially the tyth of *Sumerfeld*, which the Prior had recovered in the synod held in his presence, at *Canterbury*. Chartularie of *Ledes Priory*, fol. 2.

(rr) Chartularie of *Ledes Priory*, fol. 4.

WOODNESBOROUGH:

as Rectors of this church, should receive quietly for ever, wholly, and without any exception, all the great tythes of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and of every sort of blade arising or to arise from all lands, crofts, curtilages, or other places whatever, situated within the bounds of this parish; and that *the Prior and Convent* should yearly pay for ever, to the said *Adam* and his successors, vicars of the same, half a seam of barley, and half a seam of beans, at the nativity of our Lord; to which decree both parties gave their consent; and in the year 1280, another dispute arose between the same *Prior and Convent* and *William*, perpetual Vicar of this church, concerning the payment of procurations to the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, when he should have visited in the church of *Wodnesberge*, which was tried before the Archdeacon's official, who decreed that the Vicar, whose predecessors had paid the same, as fully appeared, time out of mind, should, he and his successors, in future pay the same for ever (s).

In the 8th year of K. Richard II, this church was valued at 30*l.* (t)

After which, this parsonage appropriate, (which appears to have been esteemed as a manor,) together with *the advowson of the vicarage*, remained with *the Prior and Convent of Ledes*, till its dissolution in the 31st year of K. Henry VIII, when it was, with all its lands and possessions, surrendered into the King's hands, to the use of him and his successors for ever; and the King, by his dotation charter, in his 33d year, settled both *the parsonage and advowson of*

(s) Chartularie of *Ledes priory*, fol. 10. In the year 1302, there was an agreement entered into, concerning the parochial bounds, between the churches of *Estri* and *Wodnesberge*, viz. between *the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury*, on account of the portion which they received in the name of a benefice, in the parochial church of *Estri*, &c. and *the Prior and Convent of Ledes*, on account of the parish church of *Wodnesberge*, which they held appropriated, &c. in which agreement (remaining in a register of *Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*, cart. 183,) mention is made of the land of *John Tancre*, and *the stone cross of Serlo*, and *for Nicholas de Sandwiche*.

(t) *Stev. Mon.* vol. i, p. 40.

(u) On *the dissolution of Deans and Chapters*, after the death of K. Charles I, this parsonage was surveyed in 1649, when it was returned, that the manor or parsonage of *Woodnesborough*, with the scite thereof, consisting of a hall, parlour, kitchen, buttery, cellars, six chambers, and a garret; three barns, a stable, and podder house, and all manner of tythes to the said parsonage appertaining, with a garden and orchard, containing one acre, was valued all together at 300*l.* The tythe of the said manor and rectory was valued at 283*l.* per ann. *The quit-rents* and perquisites of courts, and the residue of the glebe lands, were valued at 28*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* *Memorandum*, the last mentioned premises, among other things, with all rents, services, &c. were let by *the Dean and Chapter*, anno 17 Charles I, to *Thomas Blechenden, esq;* for 21 years, at the yearly

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the vicarage of this church of Woodnesborough on his new founded *Dean and Chapter of Rochester*, with whom they remain at this time (u).

THE RECTORY or PARSONAGE,
together with
THE MANOR OF THE RECTORY OF
WOODNESBOROUGH,

which still continues part of the possessions of *the Dean and Chapter of Rochester*, has been from time to time demised by them, on a *beneficial lease*. It was formerly held by the family of *Appleton*, who resided at *the parsonage*. *John Appleton* died possessed of the lease of it in 1566, as did *Thomas Appleton* in 1593; soon after which *the Blechynden's*, a branch of those of *Aldington*, became possessed of it, and *Thomas Blechynden, esq;* died possessed of it in 1661, and was buried in this church; his heirs afterwards passed away their interest in it to *John Cason, esq;* who resided here, and died in 1718. He left by *Mary Brown* his wife, one son *John*, and two daughters; which *John Cason, esq;* the son, succeeded his father in his interest in this parsonage, but dying without issue in 1755, *Sarah* his youngest sister, married to *William Docksey*, of *Shelston*, in *Derbyshire, esq;* became in her right entitled to it, and died in 1760, as did *Sarah* his wife in 1774 (v), and she devised the lease of it to *Anne*, the daughter of *Matthew Bookey*, Cl. Vicar of *St. Laurence*, in *Thanet (w)*, then the wife of *Oliver Stephens, esq;* who in her right became entitled to it, and resided at *the parsonage*. He died in 1795, leaving her

rent of 33*l.* but were worth over and above the said rent, 295*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per ann. And whereas the surveyors of the late deanry of *Rochester* had certified that there ought to be allowed, by way of reprice, to *William Robinson*, the sum of 124*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. charged by letters patent on the whole deanry aforesaid, and due to him for 31 years, which was to commence from the death of *for Thomas Posthumus Hobby*, who died at *Hackney*, in the co. of *York*, in 1640; *the reserved rent of 33l.* issuing out of this manor or parsonage, was appointed to be paid to the said *William Robinson*, or his assigns, until 31 December 1671. The lessee was the immediate tenant, who was bound to repair the premises, and the chancel of the parish church. *The right and patronage of presentation* to the vicarage was reserved to *the Dean and Chapter* and their successors. The vicarage was worth 50*l.* per ann. The then incumbent was under sequestration, and there was none to serve the cure. The church was then quite ruined and in great decay.—*Parl. Surveys*, vol. xiv. Augtn office.

(v) See among the monuments in this church for arms of *the Casons* and of *Docksey*.

(w) *The Rev. Matthew Bookey* married *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas Peke, esq;* (by *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Anthony Ball, esq;* remarried to *Robert Minchard, esq;*) the son of *for Edward Peke*, of *Hills Court*, in *Ash, knt.* by *Elizabeth*, daughter of *for George Wentworth, knt.* and niece of *the Earl of Strafford*. See more of *the Pokes*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 682.

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surviving, and she is now in possession of his interest in it, as well as the rest of his estates in this parish and neighbourhood (*).

A *Court Baron* is held for this manor.

There are 35 acres of *glebe* belonging to the parsonage (y).

The vicarage is valued in the King's books at 10*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.* and the yearly tenths at 1*l.* 0*s.* 0½*d.* (z) It is now of the yearly certified value of 56*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.* (a)

In 1640 it was valued at 80*l.* per annum. In 1713 but at 60*l.* per annum.

There are three acres and an half of *glebe land* belonging to the vicarage.

CHURCH OF WOODNESBOROUGH.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

VICARS.

- (b) *Stephen Polteman*, an. 43
Edw. III, and 6 Rich. II.
- (c) *Nicholas Bermesbam*, obiit
1496.
- (d) *Richard Gyen*, in 1503.
- (e) *John Parcar*, in 1509,
obiit May 5, 1514.
- (f) *Michael Heyre*, in 1520,
obiit July 22, 1528.
- Dean and Chapter *Walter Harrison*, June 1,
of Rochester. 1568, obiit 1596.
- John Blechynden*, (g) *Jas. Watts*, A. M. Jan.
bac vice 27, 1596, obiit 1619.
- Andrew Hughes*, of *Wm. Brigstow*, A. M. Feb.
Winsborough, gent. 2, 1619.
- Jasper Green*, in 1628, obiit
1661.
- Dean and Chapter (h) *Joseph Jackson*, Cl. Apr.
of Rochester. 4, 1661.
- *Becker*, obiit 1672.
- (i) *Isaac Lovell*, A. B. Mar.
14, 1672, obiit 1729.
- (k) *John Head*, A. M. Feb.
1, 1730, refig. 1736.
- J. Billingsley*, July 7, 1736,
refig. 1737.

(x) He bore for his arms—*Per chevron azure and ermine, in chief 2 eagles displayed or; the Bookeys bore—Gules, on a bend argent, 3 rooks sable, within a bordure engrailed.*

(y) The house and glebe are *affixed* to the poor at 41*l.* per ann. and the tythes at 27*ol.*

(z) *Endow in manf. & 5 acr. terr. gleb 10*s.* in decim. predial. personal. oblat. & al profic spiritual p. an. 10*l.* prox. 7*s.* 6*d.** Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 44.

(a) Ibid. (b) *Cartæ Antiquæ penes E. H.*

(c) He was buried in the chancel of this church.

(d) *Wills, Prerog. office, Canterbury.*

(e) He lies buried in this church.

(f) He lies buried in this church.

(g) *Ath. Oxon. vol. i, p. 832, fasti. p. 210.*

(h) He left by will, 20*s.* to the poor of *Bromley*, in this county, of which parish he had been curate.

(i) And curate of *Guston*.

(k) He was likewise vicar of *Sellinge*, and resigned this vicarage for the rectory of *Burmarsh*.

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- (l) *John Upton*, A. M. Nov.
11, 1737, refig. 1747.
- (m) *Jonathan Soan*, A. M.
Sept. 5, 1747, obiit Jan.
14, 1768.
- (n) *John Clarke*, S. T. P.
July 23, 1768, resigned
Dec. 1775.
- James Williamson*, A. M.
June 28, 1776, resigned
1785.
- *Loddington*, A. M.
1785, refig. 1785.
- John Smith*, A. M. Nov.
1785. Present Vicar.

WORD,

WRITTEN formerly *Wortbe*, is the next parish eastward from *Woodnesborough*, which latter is the original Saxon name, the letter *d* in that language being stricken through, making it the same sound as *th'o*.

There are three boroughs in this parish, viz. *Felderland*, *Word-street*, and *Hackling*; the boroughs for the two former of which are appointed at *Eastry Court*, being within the jurisdiction of that manor; for the latter at *Adisham*, which manor claims over a part of this borough.

The principal manor in this parish is that of

LYDDE COURT,

written in *Saxon*, *Hlyden*, which was given by *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, in the year 774, at the request of *Archbishop Jambert*, to the church of *Christ*, in *Canterbury*, L. S. A. as the charter expresses it, meaning, with the same franchises and liberties that the manor of *Adisham* had before been given to it (p). After which, this manor continued with the priory of *Christ Church*, and *K. Edward I*, in his 7th year, granted to it the liberty and franchise of *wreck of the sea*, *apud le Lyde*, which I suppose to be this

(l) He was *Prebendary of Rochester*, and the learned editor of *Spencer's Fairy Queen*, and other works.

(m) He was head master of the *King's School* in *Rochester*, and held this vicarage with that of *Tburnham*, by dispensation.

(n) He was *Prebendary of Rochester*, and *Provost of Oriel College*, in *Oxford*, and resigned this vicarage for that of *Lamberhurst*.

(o) *Verstegan*, in his explanation of antient *English words*, says, *Wearth* or *Werd*, signifies a place situate between two rivers on the nook of land where two waters, passing by two sides thereof, do enter the one into the other; and further he says: it is also sometimes taken for an *isle*, or *peninsula*, not in the sea but in fresh waters; this answers well to the village of *Wortbe*, which is on the ridge of a point of land running eastward upon *Lydden Valley*, and had formerly the sea or rather the waters of the mouth of the *River Stour* on each side of it, to the north and south. See *Verstegan*, p. 297. (p) *Dugd. Mon. vol. i, p. 19.*

manor;

WORD.

manor (q); and K. Edward II, in his 10th year, granted to *the priory, free warren* within their *demesne lands* within it (r); and in this state this manor continued till *the dissolution of the priory* in the 31st year of K. Henry VIII, when it came into the King's hands, where it did not continue long, for he settled it, among other premises, in his 33d year, on his new erected *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, by whom it was afterwards, in the 36th year of that reign, re-granted to the king (s), who sold it that same year to *Stephen Motte, and John Wylde, gent.* and they alienated it to *Richard Southwell*, who in the 1st year of K. Edward VI, passed it away by sale to *Thomas Rolfe (t)*, and he in *Hil. Term, anno 4 Elizabeth, levied a fine* of this manor, and afterwards conveyed it to *William Lovelace, Serjeant at Law*, who died seised of it in 1576, and his son *sir William Lovelace, of Betberden, knt. (u)* alienated it to *Thomas Smith, of Westenhanger, esq;* from whom it descended down to *Philip, Viscount Strangford*, who sold it to *Herbert Randolph, esq;* and he passed away a part of it, called afterwards *Lydde Court Ingrounds*, with *the manor or royalty of Lydde Court*, in *Word and Eastry*, and lands belonging to it, containing 346 acres, in 1706, to *sir Henry Furnese, of Waldersbare, bart.* who died possessed of it in 1712, and his grandson of the same name, dying in 1735, under age and unmarried, his estates, by virtue of the limitations in his grandfather's will, became vested in his three sisters, as the three daughters and coheirs of his father *sir Robert Furnese*, in equal shares and proportions in *coparcenary, in tail general*. After which, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, anno 9 George II, at the instance of the parties, a writ of partition was agreed to, which was confirmed by Act of Parliament, passed the next

(q) Pat. ejus an. in dorso.

(r) Regist. Ecclia Christi. Cant. cart. 134. This liberty was again confirmed by K. Henry VIth. Rot. cart. anno 21 ad an. 24 ejus dem. regni, N. 30. See Mss. Bibl. Cott.

(s) Deeds of purchase and exchange, box Kent, D. 52. Augtn. off. See Harleian Mss. No. 1197. 19.

(t) Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 3. There was a parcel of marsh land, called *Lydde Court meads*, in this parish and *Eastry*, which in K. Edward VI.'s reign was in the possession of *William, Earl of Pembroke*, who in the seventh year of that reign conveyed it in exchange to the king. Augtn. off. deeds of purchase and exchange, box Kent H. 16.—These lands were granted anno 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary, to *Thomas and John Whyte*, to hold in capite.

(u) Philipot, p. 361.

(v) In the act which passed anno 10 George II, to confirm *the partition of the Furnese estates* among the three sisters and coheirs of *sir Henry Furnese*, the younger part—this estate is thus described: All that messuage or tenement, called *the Looker's House*, with its appurtenances, and all those lands, marshes, &c. called *Lyd Court Inn-grounds*, parcel of the manor or royalty of *Lyd Court*, in the parishes

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year, in which this manor, with the lands and appurtenances belonging to it as above-mentioned, was allotted to *Selina*, the third daughter (v), who afterwards married *Edward Dering, esq;* and entitled him to this estate. He survived her and afterwards succeeded his father in the title of *baronet*, and he continued in the possession of this estate till 1779, when he passed it away by sale to *Mr. William Walker* and *Mr. James Cannon, of Deal*, who are the present owners of it (w).

The house, called *the Downes House*, is *the Court Lodge*, but no court has been held for many years. The remaining, and by far the greatest part of this estate, called, for distinction,

LYDDE COURT OUTGROUNDS,

was likewise in the possession of *the Smiths* of *Westenhanger*, and was demised by *Thomas Smith*, of that place, *esq;* to *Roger Manwood*, jurate of *Sandwich*, for a long term of years, who granted a lease of it to his undertenant, *John Paramor*, of *Worde*, yeoman, at the yearly rent of 66l. 13s. 4d. with divers reservations mentioned in it (x).

From *Thomas Smythe, esq;* this estate descended down to *Philip, Viscount Strangford*, who sold the whole of it, with the manor, royalties, &c. as has been mentioned above, to *Herbert Randolph, esq;* who passed away the manor and part of the lands belonging to it, to *sir Henry Furnese, bart.* and the other, being by far the greatest part of it, containing about 1240 acres, since called *Lydde Court Outgrounds*, to *Richard Hervey, of Eytborne, esq;* who in 1720 alienated it, for 21,000l. to *sir Robert Furnese, of Waldersbare, bart.* in whose descendants it continued down to *Catherine*, sister and coheir of his son *sir Henry*, who carried it in marriage, first to

of *Eastry* and *Worde*, containing 346 acres, let to several tenants by demise, from *Philip, Viscount Strangford*, and *Herbert Randolph, esq;* and all rights, privileges, &c. to the said manor of *Lyd Court* belonging, all which were purchased of *Herbert Randolph, esq;* and conveyed on 16th and 17th August, 1706, to *sir Henry Furnese*, and *sir William Scawen*, in trust for the said *sir Henry Furnese* and his heir; and in the schedule of these estates annexed to the act, the messuage, called *the Looker's House*, and the fresh marsh, called *Lydd Court Inn grounds*, are said to contain 257 acres in *Worde*, valued at 242l. and other part of the lands in *Worde*; likewise 80 acres, valued at 80l. per annum. See more of the descent of the estates of *sir Henry Furnese*, under *Waldersbare*, above, p. 189.

(w) This estate has since been divided into three parts, each of which are assessed to the parish rates at 80l. per ann.

(x) Vix the reservation of the game of coney in the said *Outer Downes* enwarrend, and free liberty to the said *Thomas Smythe*, his heirs and assigns, to hunt and fowl; and to the said *Roger Manwood*, a convenient room within *the tower house*, in which to hang or lay his hares and his coney when caught, and the pasturage of two horse beasts.

Lewis

WORD.

Lewis, Earl of Rockingham, and 2dly to *Francis, Earl of Guildford*, to whom on her death in 1766, she devised this estate. He died possessed of it in 1790, and his grandson, *the Right Hon. George Augustus, Earl of Guildford*, is the present possessor of it (y).

In the year 1565, there was a suit in the star chamber, respecting a road from *Sandown gate*, in *Sandwich*, to the castle in *the Downes*, which was referred to *the Archbishop* and *sir Richard Sackville*; who awarded, that there should be a highway 16 feet broad over *Lyd Court grounds*.

SANDOWNE;

so called from the sand downs over which it principally extends, is a manor, which lies partly in this parish, and partly in that of *St. Clement's*, in *Sandwich*, within the jurisdiction of which corporation the latter part of it is. This manor was antiently the estate of *the Perots*, who held the same, as the private deeds of this name and family shew, as high at the reign of *K. Henry III.* *Thomas de Perot* died possessed of it in the 4th year of that reign (z), at which time he had those privileges and franchises, the same as other manors of that time; *Henry Perot*, the last of this name, at the beginning of *K. Edward III.*'s reign, was succeeded by *John de Sandhurst*, who left an only daughter and heir *Christian*, who married *Wm. de Langley*, in whose descendants it continued down to *Edward Langley*, of *Knolton, esq;* who died without issue, having married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Peyton*, of the co. of *Cambridge, esq;* whom he left surviving and in the possession of it, and she afterwards remarried *sir Edward Ringeley, knt.* who became intitled to it in her right (a).

Upon her death this manor became the property of her brother *sir Robert Peyton*, of *Iselham*,

(y) This estate comprehends all that tract of land, partly sandy, partly marshy, and the whole nearly pasturage, lying on the south side of *Sandwich Haven*, bounded on the east by the sea shore, and on the west by the ditch, along which the foot-way to *Deal* leads, and which is the eastern boundary of *Lyde Court Inngrounds*. It extends southward, almost to the half-way house to *Deal*, and a little way there into the parish of *Sholden*. It is assessed to the parish of *Word* at 432l.

(z) Rot. Esch. N. 31.

(a) Philipot, p. 360. See a more particular account of the descent of this manor, and the several possessors of it, under *Knolton*.

(b) This estate belonged to the family of *Boteler*, of *Heronden*. *Richard Boteler*, of *Heronden*, died possessed of it in 1545, as did his only son *Henry* in 1580, from whom it descended at length to his son *William Boteler, esq;* who alienated it to *the Kingsfords*, in whom it continued down to *Zachariah Kingsford*, who gave it to his brother *William Kingsford*, of *Tunford, esq;* who in 1765 sold it

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knt. as heir general at law of her first husband above-mentioned. He died in 1518, and gave this manor, with his other *Kentish* estates, to his second son *sir John Peyton*, of *Knolton, bart.* ancestor of *the Peytons, baronets*, of this county, the last of whom, *sir Thomas Peyton, bart.* at the latter end of *K. Charles II.*'s reign, leaving only daughters and coheirs, they and their trustees joined in the sale of it to *sir John Narborough, knt.* Admiral of the *British* navy, whose two sons, *sir John Narborough, bart.* and his brother *James*, being both lost at sea with their father-in-law *sir Cloudesley Shovel, knt.* in 1707, *Elizabeth* their sister, married to *sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart.* succeeded to this manor, among the rest of their inheritance, and died seized of it in 1744, whose grandson *sir Narborough D'Aeth*, now of *Knolton, bart.* is the present owner of it.

A Court Baron is held for this manor.

PRESENT STATE OF WORD.

THE parish of *Word* lies very flat and low, and is very unhealthy; it is in shape very long and narrow, being near three miles from east to west, and not more than one mile from north to south. The village called *Word-street*, containing 29 houses, having the church close to it, is situated nearly in the middle of the parish; at the southern extremity of which, is the hamlet of *Hackling*, containing five houses, the principal estate in which, called *Hackling farm*, belongs to *Mrs. Eleanor Dare*, of *Felderland (b)*. At the western extremity of the parish is the borough and hamlet of *Felderland*, or *Fenderland*, partly in *Word*, and partly in *Eastry*, formerly esteemed a manor, now belonging to *the Right Honorable George Clavering, Earl Cowper (c)*; adjoining to which eastward, but in the same borough, is the farm of *Upton*, situated about a quarter of a mile westward of the church, the estate of which

for 3250l. to *William Dare, esq;* and he on his death in 1770, gave it to his wife *Eleanor* for life; remainder to his sisters *Mary, Susan*, and *Elizabeth*.

(c) This estate formerly belonged to *the Manwoods*, afterwards to *the Harveys*, of *Combe*, and *sir Daniel Harvey's* heirs sold it to the ancestor of *Earl Cowper*. In an act passed anno 9 *George II.* for the settlement of the estates of *Wm. Earl Cowper*, in appears, that he was possessed of *Felderland farm*, containing 163 acres in *Word* and *Eastry*, and 32 acres in *Word, Woodnesborough*, and *St. Mary, Sandwich*, let at 180l. per ann. and of *Upton farm*, in *Words*, containing 120 acres, let at 120l. per ann. which premises, inter alia, were settled by it on *Lady Cowper* and her issue, in lieu of other premises elsewhere.

Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. is possessed of a farm in this hamlet, with 80 acres of land, assessed at 90l. per annum, which in 1693 belonged to *sir James Oxenden*, before the estate of *John Gasen, gent.* who purchased it of *Stephen Browne*.

likewise.

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likewise belongs to *the Right Honourable Earl Cowper (d)*.

At a small distance further the marshes begin, wherein is a parcel of land called *Wortb*, or *Worde Minnis*, and belongs to *bis Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury (e)*, the present lessee being *Mr. Thomas Rammel*, of *Eastry (f)*. Here are two streams, called *the south and north streams*, which direct their course through these marshes north-westward towards *Sandwich*; the latter of these was formerly the famous water of *Gestling*, thro' which the sea once flowed, and was noted much for being the water in which felons were punished by *arowning*, and their bodies carried by the current of it into the sea (g). *The marshes* here are called *Lydden valley*, (from the manor of *Lydde Court*, in this parish, above described, called formerly *Hlyden*;) which is under the direction of the commissioners of sewers for the eastern parts of the county of *Kent*; and to which *the north stream* is *the common sewer*. The marshes continue beyond this stream about half a mile northward, where *the sand downs* begin.

These *sand downs* are a long bank of sand, covered with green sward of very unequal surface, and edge the sea shore for five miles and upwards from *Pepperness*, which is the south-east point of *Sandwich bay*, as far as *Deal*. It is about a quarter of a mile broad, except about *the castle*, which is, from its situation, called *Sandowne castle (b)*, where it ends with the beach, but a

(d) This estate formerly belonged likewise to *the Manwoods*, afterwards to *the Harveys*, and was purchased with *Felderland* above-mentioned, by *Earl Cowper's* ancestor of *the heirs of sir Daniel Harvey*. See note (c) above. It is now assessed at 130*l.* per ann.

(e) *The Minnis* now pays, as a composition to the vicar for all small tythes, *the yearly sum* of 6*l.* 8*d.*

(f) *Word Minnis* is a parcel of marsh-land, containing 260 acres, assessed at 194*l.* per ann. It was antiently called in deeds *La Menesse*, alias *Wortb Menesse*, and appears by *the clause roll* of 11 Henry III, m. 7 & 10, to have then belonged to *the priory of St. Martin*, in *Dover*. (See *Tan. Mon.* p. 209.) At *the dissolution*, anno 27 Henry VIII, it came into the King's hands, and was two years afterwards granted in exchange to *the Archbishop of Canterbury*, part of whose possessions it now remains, being demised by him on a *beneficial lease* for 21 years, at *the yearly rent* of 6*l.* In the leiger book of *St. Martin's priory*, in *Dover*, is a *terrier of Wortb Menesse*, made by 12 Jurats of *the hundred of Corniloe*, fol 164 (b), 165 (a). *Mss. Lambeth*.

This lease was held in 1708, by *Margaret and Jeffery Boys*, jointly; in 1710, *George Farewell*, of *Boughton Blean*, esq; executor to *Mrs. Boys*, sold the lease to *Thomas Fuller*, esq; of the heirs of whose son *Thomas* it was purchased in 1774 by *Mr. Rammel*, the present lessee.

(g) *The Mayor and Barons of Sandwich* had licence anno 15 Edward II, to stop this water, called *Gestling*. See an account of it under *the hundred of Corniloe*, p. 120, above.

(b) This castle is situated about half a mile from the north end of the town of *Deal*; it was built with *Deal castle*, and several others, by *K. Henry VIII*, in the year 1539, for the defence of this coast, each being built with four round lu-

netts of very thick stone arched work, with many large port holes; in the middle is a great round tower, with a large cistern for water on the top of it; underneath is an arched cavern, bomb proof; the whole is encompassed with a fossée, over which is a draw-bridge. It is under the government of *the Lord Warden*, who appoints the Captain and other officers of it, by the Act of 32d of *K. Henry VIII*, cap. 48. This castle has lately had some little repair made to it, which, however, has made it but barely habitable.

little way within the shore, about the middle of it is a cut, called *the Old Haven*, which runs flanting from the sea along these downs, near but not quite into the river *Stour*, about three quarters of a mile eastward below *Sandwich*.

This parish contains about 50 houses. The lands in it are of about *the annual value* of 3000*l.* The soil is very rich and fertile, and may properly be called *the garden of this part of Kent*, and is the most productive for wheat, of any perhaps within the county. There are no woodlands in it. There is no fair, nor any parochial charities.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

WORD is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, is a small mean building, having a low pointed wooden turret at the west end (k), in which are two bells.

The establishment and pay of the garrison in 1682, was a Captain, Lieutenant, two porters, and eight gunners, and amounted to the sum of 138*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* yearly money. See the award made in relation to a road over *the Downes* from *Sandwich* to this castle in 1565, above, p. 244.

(i) This estate is assessed at 70*l.* per annum.

(k) It consists of a nave, two isles, and a chancel, the north isle extending only about half way towards the west end. In the south wall of the chancel is an arched tomb, on which probably was once the figure of some person, who was the founder, or at least a good benefactor towards the building. In the nave is a memorial for *Mr. Charles Matson*, of *Upton farm*, obiit 1791, et. 39. In the south isle are memorials for *Mrs. Jane Philpott*, widow of *Mr. William Philpott*, obiit 1744, et. 47; *Mr. Ralph Philpot*, late of *Woodnesborough*, son of *William Philpott*, of *Eastry*, by *Mary* his wife, obiit 1768, et. 49; *William Philpott*, of *Eastry*, gent. obiit 1742, et. 52; *Mary*, wife of *Mr. William Philpott*, obiit 1720, et. 25; *Elizabeth*, relict of *Ralph Philpott*, and daughter of *John and Elizabeth Denne*, of *Patricborne*, in *Kent*, yeoman, obiit 1754, et. 93, having survived her husband 50 years; *Ralph Philpott*, of *Word*, obiit 1672, et. 70; *Katherine*, only wife of the said *Ralph Philpott*, obiit 1650.

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The church of *Word* or *Worth*, has ever been esteemed as a chapel to the mother church of *Eastry*, and continues so at this time, being accounted as a part of the same appropriation, a further account of which may be seen in the description of that church above, p. 228. The Vicar of *Eastry* is indued to the vicarage of the church of *Eastry*, with the chapels of *Skrinkling* and *Word* annexed to it (l).

It is included with the church of *Eastry* in the valuation of it in the King's books (m).

1650, *et.* 48; *Thomas Meremoth*, of *Sandwich*, surgeon, obiit 1784, *et.* 41; an altar monument against the south wall, for *Mr. Ralph Philpott*, obiit 1704, *et.* 50. In the windows of the church were formerly these arms—3 spots ermine, impaling sable, a chevron between 3 mullets argent; and 3 spots ermine, impaling Boteler, girony of 6 sable and argent, a covered cup or, between 3 talbots heads erased, counterchanged of the field.

In the church yard are four altar tombs to the memories of *Ralph Philpott, jun.* obiit 1701, *et.* 19; *Ralph Philpott*, of *Worde*, obiit 1694, *et.* 66; *Katherine*, wife of the said *Ralph Philpott*, obiit 1682, *et.* 48; *Richard Denne*, obiit 1701, *et.* 30.

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In 1578 here were communicants 144, in 1644 only 114.

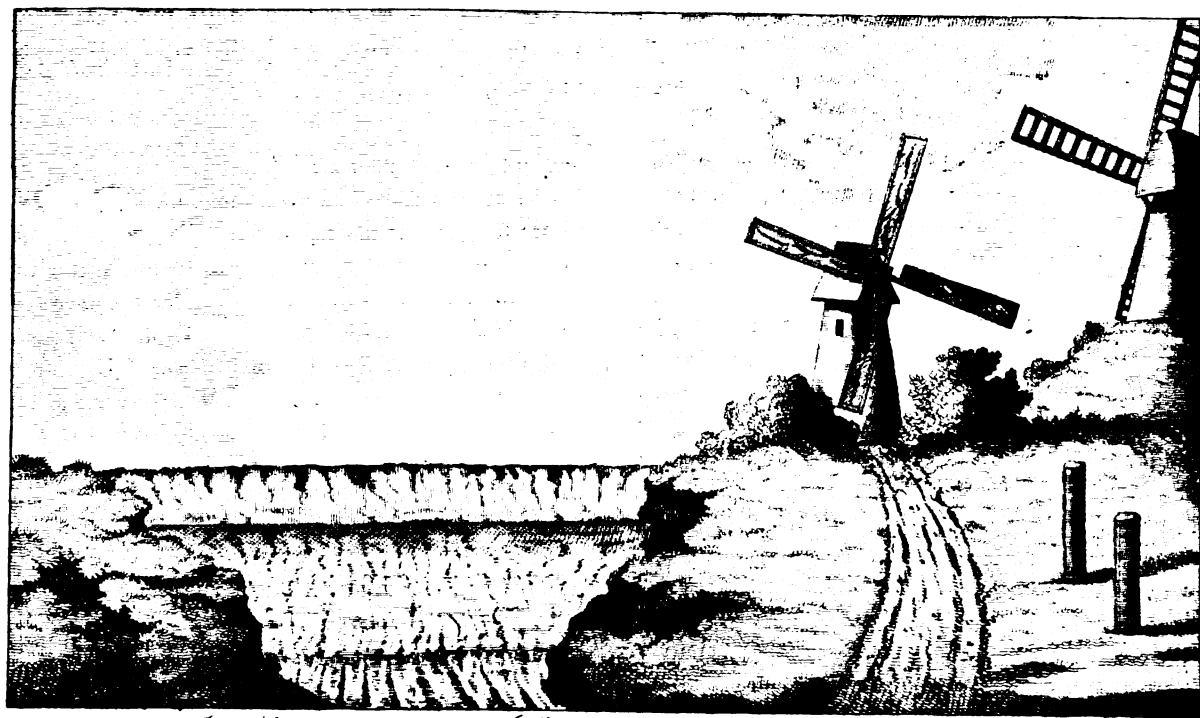
The rectorial or great tythes of this parish, as part of the rectory of *Eastry*, are demised on a beneficial lease by the Dean and Chapter of *Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*; the Countess Dowager of *Guildford* having, by the late Earl's will, the present interest in this lease (n).

The lessee of the parsonage is bound by the lease, to the repair of the chancel of this church.

(l) Among the compositions entered into by the Rectors of *Eastry*, concerning tythes, is the following one, viz. a composition between the Rector of *Eastry*, and the Prior and Convent of *St. Martin*, in *Dover*, concerning the tythe de la *Mense*, alias *Worth Mense*, anno 1229; and a composition between the Prior and Chapter of *Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*, and *Anselm*, Rector of this church, concerning the tythes of *Eastry* and *Lyden*, anno 1291. See *Eastry* above, p. 229.

(m) The Vicar is assessed for his small tythes in this parish at 120*l.*

(n) These tythes are assessed to the undertenant at 244*l.* per annum.



The Roman Burial Ground at Ash near Sandwich.

The TOWN and PORT of SANDWICH.

THE town of *Sandwich* is situated on the north-east confines of this county, about two miles from the sea, and adjoining to the harbour of its own name, through which the

(o) The port of *Sandwich*, as appears from the report of the Commissioners, acting under a commission from the Court

river *Stour* flows northward into the sea at *Peppernefs*.

It is one of the principal *Cinque Ports*, the liberty of which extends over it (o), and it is

of Exchequer, anno 28 Charles II, extends from the North Foreland, north-east, to 11 fathom water, being about six miles

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within the jurisdiction of *the Justices of its own corporation.*

Sandwich had in ancient time several members appertaining to it (*p*), called *the antient Members of the port of Sandwich*; these were *Fordwich, Reculver, Sarre, Stonar, and Deal*; but in the later charters, *the members* mentioned are *Fordwich incorporated*, and the *non-incorporated* members of *Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Stonar, Sarre*, all in this county, and *Brightlingsea*, in the county of *Suffex*; but of late years, *Deal, Walmer, and Stonar* have been taken from it; *Deal*, by having been in 1699 *incorporated* with the charter of a *separate jurisdiction*, in the bounds of which *Walmer* is included (*q*); and *Stonar* having been, by a late decision of the Court of King's Bench 1773, adjudged to be *within the jurisdiction of the county at large.*

At first, this port and its members furnished to *the general quota* of shipping five ships, in each ship 21 men, with one boy, called a *gromet*, but afterwards, as occasion required; some alterations were made in the proportions and allotments furnished by the several ports; in particular *Sandwich* consented to the increase of five ships, and afterwards, with its members furnished ten ships and an half, to make its *quota* proportionable to the other ports.

The first origin of this port was owing to the decay of that of *Richborough*, as will be further noticed below. It was at first called *Lundenwic*, from its being the entrance to *the port of London*, for so it was, on the sea coast. Those who took shipping from *France*, to that city, landing here, and taking shipping again from hence; and this name it retained until the supplanting of the *Saxons* by the *Danes*, when it acquired from its sandy situation a *new name*, being from thence forward called *Sandwic*, in old *Latin, Sabulovicum*, that is, *the sandy town*, and in process of time, by the change of language, *Sandwich*, the name it retains at present (*r*).

Where this town now stands, is supposed, in

miles from the shore; and so *south*, to the *north head of the Goodwin sand*, and thence in a supposed direct line, along the said *Goodwin sand* bearing *south*, till it falls opposite to *Sandowne castle*, bearing from the said castle to the said *Goodwin sand*, east and by *south*, and about five miles from the shore, being bounded all along with the said *Goodwin sand*; and so from the said bounds and limits *south-west* and by *west*, up the river or *haven of Sandwich*, to the key, formerly called *Baldock's Key*, now, 1794, *the Upper Key*, at the mouth of *the Gessling*.

(*p*) An account of *the Cinque ports*, their origin and use, has already been given in several of the former parts of this history, to which the reader will refer.

(*q*) See Jeake's charters, p. 25, 28, 120.

(*r*) Somner's Roman Ports, p. 13. Camden, p. 246. Lambarde's Peramb. p. 131. Burton on Antoninus, p. 24.

the time of *the Romans*, and before the decay of *the haven*, or *Portus Rutupinus*, to have been covered with that water, which formed the bay of it, which was so large, that it is said to have extended far beyond this place, on the one side almost to *Ramsgate cliffs*, and on the other near five miles in width, over the whole of that flat of land, on which *Stonar* and *Sandwich* too, were afterwards built, and extending from thence up to the *estuary*, which then flowed up between the *Ile of Thanet* and the main land of this county (*s*).

During the time of *the Saxons*, the haven and port of *Richborough*, the most frequented of any in this part of *Britain*, began to decay, and swarve up, the sea by degrees entirely deserting it at this place, but still leaving sufficient to form a large and commodious one at *Sandwich*, which in process of time, became in like manner, the usual resort for shipping, and arose a *flourishing harbour* in its stead; from which time the *Saxon* fleets, as well as those of the *Danes*, are said by the historians of those times, to sail for *the port of Sandwich*, and there to lie at different times, and no further mention is made of that of *Richborough*, which being thus destroyed, *Sandwich* became the port of general resort (*t*); which, as well as the building of this town, seems to have taken place, however, some while after the establishment of the *Saxons* in *Britain*, and the first time that is found of the name of *Sandwich* being mentioned and occurring as a port, is in the life of *St. Wilfred, Abp. of York*, written by *Eddius Stephanus* (*u*); in which it is said; he and his company, *prospere in portum Sandwich, atque suaviter pervenerunt, happily and pleasantly arrived in the harbour of Sandwich*, which happened about the year 665, or 666, somewhat more than 200 years after the arrival of the *Saxons* in *Britain*. During the time of *the Danes* infesting this kingdom, several of their principal transactions happened at this place, particularly in the year 851, when *K. Ethelstan* gave them battle at

(*s*) A corroborating circumstance, that *the Romans* had no settlement where this town stands is, that nothing is met with here, which can be referred to that people, whereas coins, earthen vessels, and other testimonies of their residence present themselves perpetually in the neighbourhood; wherever the grounds rise above the level of the sea.

Sea sand, flints rounded by the attrition of the waters, (usually in these parts called *boulders*,) shingle, or small stones mixed with broken shells, entire sea shells, and other marks of the sea shore, occur a few feet below the surface, in *St. Mary's* parish, and the other low parts of *Sandwich*, all which sufficiently point out the early state of this place. Boys's Col. for *Sandwich*, p. 790.

(*t*) See vol. iii, of this history, p. 686 & seq.

(*u*) Published by Gale in his *Scriptores Anglicani*, vol. i, p. 58.

Sandwich,

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Sandwich, and took nine of their ships (*v*). In the next spring, *the Danes* coming into the mouth of *the Thames*, landed in *Kent* and pillaged this place (*w*). *Sweyn*, K. of *Denmark*, and *Olaus*, K. of *Norway*, in 993, came to *Sandwich* with 93 ships, and having plundered it and the coast of *Kent*, returned with their booty (*x*). K. *Sweyn*, in 1006, sailing for *England*, arrived at *Sandwich* with his fleet, and immediately laid waste the neighbouring country with fire and sword (*y*). K. *Ethelred II.* equipped a numerous fleet in 1007, the largest and best *England* had ever seen, the rendezvous of which was at *Sandwich* (*z*). In the spring of the year 1009, *the Danes* set sail in two fleets for *England*, one of which arrived in *East Anglia*, under *Turkill*, and the other, under *Heming* and *Anleff*, came into *Sandwich haven*. These leaders joining their forces in *Kent*, plundered the country, and then returned home (*a*). In the year 1011, *the Danes*, leaving their winter quarters about *London*, came to *Sandwich* with a great army and fleet, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour, and the vicinity of it to *Canterbury*, which they afterwards besieged and plundered. *Sweyn*, K. of *Denmark*, in the year 1013, arrived at *Sandwich* with a numerous fleet, and a resolution to make a conquest of *England*, and sailed from hence northward towards *the Humber* and *Trent*, threatening the whole kingdom with ruin and desolation (*b*). K. *Canute* having settled his affairs in *Denmark*, returned next year, anno 1015, to *England*, and arrived with a numerous fleet and army at *Sandwich*, the port of which, the author of *Q. Emma's life* styles the most noted of all the *English* ports; his words are, *expectabili ordine, flatu secundo, Sandwich qui est omnium Anglorum portuum famosissimus appulsi*. Where he sent on shore all the *English* hostages, after depriving them of their hands, ears and noses; and upon his return he landed here with a numerous body of forces (*c*). In the year 1039 *Hardicanute* coming over to *England* to claim the crown, arrived with a fleet of 40 ships, about *Midsummer*, at *Sandwich*, where he landed, and was received with great demonstrations of joy, both by *the English* and *Danes* (*d*). In the reign of K. *Edw.*

the Confessor, anno 1046, some *Danish* pirates putting to sea with 25 ships, arrived unexpectedly at *Sandwich*, and having plundered it and the neighbouring country, carried off their booty, not without a great slaughter of the inhabitants (*e*). Lastly, in the year 1048, a fleet of *Danish* pirates landed here and miserably spoiled this town (*f*).

FROM THE TIME of the origin of *the town of Sandwich*, the property of it was vested in the several Kings who reigned over this country, and continued so till K. *Ethelred*, in the year 979, gave it, as the lands of his inheritance, to the church of *Christ* in *Canterbury*, to the use of the Monks serving God there, free from all secular service and fiscal tribute, except the repelling invasions, and the repairing of bridges and castles (*g*). After which K. *Canute*, having obtained the kingdom, finished the building of this town, and having all parts and places in the realm at his disposal, as coming to the possession of it by conquest, by his charter in the year 1023, gave to the above-mentioned church the crown, which he took from his head, and placed with his own hands on the altar of it, and (having no doubt some regard to the Monk's right and title to this place) gave, or rather restored for the support of the same church, and to the sustenance of the Monks of it (*b*), *the port of Sandwich*, and all the profits of the water of it on both sides of the stream, whomsoever the grounds belonged to, from *Peperness* to *Mearkesfleete*; that is to say, that so far upon the land, as a small hatchet, which the *English* called *Taper-eak*, could be thrown from a ship floating on it at high water, the dues of the ship should be taken by the servants of the church, and that no one at any time should have any custom in the port, excepting the Monks; and that the small ships and the passage across the port should likewise be theirs, and the toll of every ship, whosesoever it might be, and whencesoever it might come to the said port, and to *Sandwich*, and if there should be any thing on the high sea, without the port, which a man at the lowest ebb could reach, with what the *English* called a *spreet*, it should belong to the Monks; and whatever was found in this

(v) Chron. Sax. & Ethelwerd, anno 851. H. Hunt. l. 5.

(w) Ethelwerd, l. 3, c. 3. Afferii ann. Flor. Worcester, p. 582. H. Hunt, l. 5.

(x) Chron. Sax. ann. 993.

(y) Flor. Worcester, p. 612. H. Hunt, l. 6. Walsingham, p. 427. Alfred Ann. anno 1002 & seq.

(z) Flor. Worcester ibid. S. Dunelm, col. 166. Brompton, p. 887. Hoveden, p. 430. Alf. Ann. 1007.

(a) Ibid.

(b) Flor. Worcester, p. 614. Malmesbury and Hunt. ut supra. S. Dunelm, col. 170. Brompton, col. 891.

(c) Malmesb. cap. 55. S. Dunelm, col. 171.

(d) Flor. Worcester, p. 613. Hunt. ut supra. Brompton, col. 9, 33.

(e) Hunt. and Brompton ibid.

(f) Kilburne's Survey, p. 239. The future transactions which happened at *Sandwich*, the reader will find at large below.

(g) This charter, in *Latin* and *Saxon*, occurs at the beginning of a very old Mss. book of the Gospels in the library of *St. John's college*, in *Oxford*; it was engraved by *Dr. Rawlinson* in 1754. See *Dugd. Mon.* vol. i, p. 21. *Dec. Script.* col. 2221.

(h) Kilb. Survey, p. 238. Somner's Ports, p. 15.

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part of the mid-sea, and was brought to Sandwich, whatsoever it should be, one half of it the monks should have, and the other half should belong to the finders of it. To which charter were witnesses, Athelnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury; Alfric, Archbishop of York; Elfwine, Bishop of Winchester; Brightwold, Bishop of Cornwall; Ebelric, Bishop of Dorchester, and many others (i).

Soon after this, the town of Sandwich increased greatly in size and inhabitants, and on account of the commodity and use of its haven, and the service done by the shipping belonging to it, was of such estimation, as to be made one of the principal Cinque Ports; and in K. Edward the Confessor's days, it contained 307 houses, and was an hundred within itself; and it continued increasing, as appears by the description of it, in the survey of Domesday, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, anno 1080, in which it is thus entered, under the title of the lands of the Archbishop.

Sandwiche jacet in suo proprio Hund. Hoc burgum ten archieps & est de vestitu monachorum & reddit simile servitium regi sicut Dover & hoc testificant homines de isto burgo. qd. antequam rex Edw. dedisset illi S. Trin reddere regi 15. lib. Tempore mortis R. E. non erat ad firmam. Qd. recep. Archieps reddere. 40. lib. de firma & 40. milia de Allicibus ad victum monachorum. In anno quo facta est hæc descriptio reddidit Sandwiche 50. lib. de firma & allices sicut prius. T. R. E. erant ibi 300 & 7. mansuræ hospitalis modo sunt plus 76. id est simul 383.

Which is: Sandwich lies in its own proper hundred. This borough the Archbishop holds, and it is of the clothing of the Monks, and yields the like service to the King as Dover; and this the men of that borough testify, that before K. Edward gave the same to the Holy Trinity, it payed to the King 15 pounds. At the time of K. Edward's death it was not put to ferme. When the Archbishop received it, it payed 40 pounds of ferme, and 40 thousand herrings to the food of the monks. In the year in which this description was made. Sandwiche paid 50 pounds of ferme, & Herrings as above. In the

(i) In the original: *Concedo eidem Eccle ad victum monachorum, Portum de Sandwyc & omnes exitus ejusdem aquæ ab utraq; parte fluminis, cujusq; terra sit, a pipernesse usq; ad Mearaeesteote; ita ut natante nave in flumine cum plenum fuerit quam longius de navi securis parvula quam Anglici vocant Tappereax super terram presici ministri Eccle Christi redditur accipient, nullusq; omnino homo habet aliquam Consuetudinem in eodem portu, exceptis monachis Eccle Christi eorum autem est navicula et transfretatio portus et theolonium omnium navium cujuscumq; et undecunq; veni que ad predictum portum & ad Sandwiche Venerint si quid autem in magno mari extra portum quantum mare plus se retraxerit & adhuc statura unius hominis tenentis lignum quod Anglici nominant Spreot & tendentis ante se quantum potest, monachorum est. Quicquid etiam ex hac parte medietatis maris inventum & delatum ad Sandwyc fuerit sive sit vestimentum sive rete, arma, ferrum, aurum, argentum medietas monachorum erit, altera pars remanebit invento-ribus, &c.*

time of K. Edward the Confessor there were there 300 and 7 mansions tenanted, now there are 76 more, that is together 383.

And under the title of the Bishop of Baieux's lands as follows, under the description of the manor of Golleberge.

In Estrei Hund. in Sandwiche bt. archieps. 32. mansuras. ad hoc m. (viz Golleberge,) pertinent & redd. 42. solid & 8. den. & Adeluold bt. 1 jugu qd. val. 10. solid.

Which is: In Estrei Hundred, in Sandwiche, the Archbishop has 32 houses, with plats of land belonging to this manor, (viz. Golleberge) and they pay 42 shillings and 8 pence, and Adeluold has 1 yoke, which is worth 10 shillings (k).

These houses, with all the liberties which the Bishop of Baieux had in Sandwiche, had been given by him to Christ Church in Canterbury, and confirmed to it in the year 1075, by his brother the Conqueror (l).

Afterwards K. Henry II. granted, that the Monks should enjoy fully, all those liberties and customs in Sandwiche, which they had enjoyed in the time of K. Henry his grandfather, as was acknowledged in pursuance of his precept, by the oaths of 12 men of this place, viz. that the Monks should have the port and toil, and all maritime customs in the same port of Sandwiche, on both sides of the water, that is, from Eadburgate unto Merksfete, and the small boat to ferry across the port, and that no one should have any right there, except the Monks and their servants (m).

The town of Sandwiche, by these continued privileges, and the advantages it derived from the great resort to the port, increased much in wealth and number of inhabitants; and notwithstanding Lewis, the French King's eldest son, in the year 1217, anno 2 Henry III, came hither with 600 ships, and having landed, burnt great part of the town, yet the damage seems soon to have been recompensed by the favors bestowed on it by the several Kings, in confi-

This charter is printed in Boys's Collections, with a translation, p. 549.

(k) In the book which Somner quotes as *Domesday*, (see Battely, appendix, p. 47.) it is thus entered: *Sandwiche est manerium Sancte Trinitatis & de vestitu monachorum & est Letb & Hundredus in se ipso & reddit regi servitium in mare sicut Dovera, qualitate non quantitate & homines illius Ville antequam Rex ejus dedit suas Consuetudines reddebant XV. quando Archiepiscopus recuperavit reddebant XL. & XL. Millia de alecibus & in præterito anno reddidit L. & allecia sicut prius. In T. E. R. erant ibidem C. C. C. & vii. mansuræ. Nunc autem, lx. & xvi plus.*

(l) Dugd. Mon. vol. i, p. 22. Regist. Eccle Christi, Cant. cart. 62, 830.

(m) Regist. Eccle Christi, Cant. cart. 63. Battely's Somner, p. 85.

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deration of the services it had continually afforded, in the shipping of this port, to the nation. The first example of royal favor, being shewn by the last mentioned King, was in his 11th year, who not only confirmed the customs before granted, but added the further grant of a market to this town and port (n); and in his 13th year granted the custom of taking two-pence for each cask of wine, received into the port of Sandwich (o).

After which, the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, in the 18th year of K. Edward I, gave up to his Queen Eleanor, all their rights, possessions, and privileges here, excepting their houses and keys, and a free passage in the haven, in the small boat, called the were boat (p), and free liberty for themselves and their tenants to buy and sell toll free; and this they gave in exchange for 60 librates of land, which should be in some other convenient place in Kent (q); the lands so given in exchange, were the manors of Terstane and West Farleigh, with the advowsons of the churches of Westcliffe and Westerbam (r); which gift and exchange the King confirmed that year (s); and as a favor to the town, he placed the staple for wool in it for some time (t).

The exception and reservation above-mentioned to the Prior and Convent, was afterwards found to be so very prejudicial, as well as inconvenient to the crown, that K. Edward III, in his 38th year, gave them the manor of Borle, in the co. of Essex, in exchange for the customs and rents, together with all their rights, privileges, and possessions, in this town and port (u). After which, K. Richard II, in his first year, removed the staple for wool from Queenborough, where it had been for some time, hither (v); and in his eighth year he gave orders for the fortifying and inclosing of this town; but it does not appear that any thing material was done in consequence of it; and the townsmen so far,

(n) Claus 11 Henry III, m. 13 and 20.

(o) Claus 13 Henry III, m. 17. See Tan. Mon. p. 200. Anno 1242, anno 23 Henry III, the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church entered into a composition with the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine, respecting their possessions at Sandwich, Stonar, &c. which see more at large under Stonar, below.

(p) The were, or ferry boat.—This ferry and the profits of it were afterwards granted by the succeeding kings to several different persons. K. Edward II, in his 7th year, granted it to William Turke for life. Rot. Pat. ejus an. The same King, in his 18th year, granted it to Ralph St. Laurence, of Tbanot, for life. King Edward III, in his 14th year, granted it to John Gibon, his Statuary; and in his 24th year he granted this ferry, with all its profits, to the brethren of St. Bartholemew's Hospital, in Sandwich, with whom it afterwards remained.

(q) Battely's Somner, p. 85.

afterwards, favoured the King, that in the 21st year of his reign, they lent him 100 marcs to supply his necessities (w).

During the whole of this period from the time of the conquest, this port continued the general rendezvous of the Royal fleets, and was as constantly visited by the several monarchs, who embarked here, and frequently returned again hither from France (x); the consequence of which was, that the town became so flourishing, that it had increased to between 8 and 900 houses inhabited, divided into three parishes; and there were of good and able mariners, belonging to the navy of it, above the number of 1500; so that when there was occasion at any time, the mayors of it, on the receipt of the King's letters, furnished, at the town's charges, to the seas, 15 sail of armed ships of war, which were of such continued annoyance to the French, that they in return made it a constant object of their revenge. In the 16th year of K. Henry VI, they landed here and plundered the greatest part of the inhabitants, which occasioned an increase of the fortifications of the town, by extending the wall of it towards the south, and a fort was afterwards ordered to be built on the new wall for ordnance; but before these intentions were effected to any purpose, the French again landed here in the 35th year of that reign, and plundered the town; but this not answering the whole of their purpose, Charles VIII, K. of France, determined to destroy it entirely, which he was assured could be the more easily effected, as the place was not then sufficiently fortified with bulwarks, walls, or ditches; for which purpose, in the same year, he sent the Marshal de Breze, Seneschal of Normandy, hither, who landed with 4000 men near Sandwich, in the night, and after a long and bloody conflict gained possession of the town, and having wasted it with fire and sword, he slew the greatest part of the inhabitants (y); and to add to these

(r) Dugd. Mon. vol. i, p. 22.

(s) Ibid. Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 37.

(t) Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 273. Lambarde's Peramb. p. 132.

(u) Dugd. Mon. vol. i, p. 22.

(v) Rym. Fœd. vol. vii, p. 9.

(w) Cotton's Records, p. 157.

(x) I find among the Tower Records of Parliament, anno 14 Edward III, that provisions were ordered to be made at Southampton and Sandwich, for the King's navy; and again that same year, provision was appointed to be made for the King, two parts at Sandwich, and the third at Southampton; of wheat 2000 quarters, of beans and peas 500 quarters, of bacon 800, of ale 200 tuns, of cheese 40 wayes, of wine 100 tuns; and Ambroise de Beurburg was appointed for the purvey at Sandwich. Cotton's Records, p. 25, 28.

(y) Hall's Chron. Lambarde's Peramb. p. 132.

misfortunes

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misfortunes it was again ransacked by *the Earl of Warwick*, in the same reign (z).

To preserve the town from such disasters in future, therefore, K. Edward IV. new walled, ditched, and fortified it with bulwarks, and gave besides, for the support of the same, to be paid during his life, the sum of 100*l.* yearly out of the custom-house here (a); which, together with the industry and efforts of the several merchants, who frequented this haven, the goodness of which, in any storm or contrary wind, when they were in danger from the breakers, or the *Goodwin sands*, afforded them a safe retreat; in a very short time restored it again to a flourishing state, inasmuch, that before the end of that reign, the clear yearly receipt of the customs here to that King, amounted to above the sum of 16 or 17,000*l.* and the town had 95 ships belonging to it, and above 1500 failors (b).

But this sunshine of prosperity lasted no long time afterwards, for in K. Henry VII.'s time, the river *Stour*, or as it was at this place anciently called, *the Wansume*, continued to decay so fast, as to leave on each side at low water, a considerable quantity of salts, which induced *Cardinal Abp. Moreton*, who had most part of the adjoining lands belonging to his *Bishopric*, for his own private advantage, to inclose and wall them in, near and about *Sarre*; which example was followed from time to time, by several owners of the lands adjoining, by which means the water was deprived of its usual course, and the haven felt the loss of it by a hasty decay.

Leland, who wrote in the reign of K. Henry VIII, gives the following description of *Sandwich*, as it was in his time (c). "Sandwich, on the farther side of the river of *Sture*, is neatly welle walled, where the town stonddeth most

(z) Kilb. Survey, p. 240.

(a) K. Richard III, in his first year, by his Privy Seal, granted 100*l.* towards the repair of the walls of this town. Harleian Mss. No. 433—386.

(b) Before this, in 1452, anno 31 Henry VI, just before the misfortunes above-mentioned happened to it from the *French*, it appears to have been a very considerable place for trade; for that year it was enacted in Parliament, that *Edmund, Duke of Somerset*, late Captain of *Calais*, should be paid 21,648*l.* 1*cs.* out of the customs of the staple wares, which were carried out of the port of *Sandwich*; and but a few years after the King ordered 20,000*l.* more, to be paid out of the customs here and at *Southampton*. Cotton's Records, p. 650, 659.

There is mention made in the *Tower Records*, of the reign of K. Henry III, of the office of *Chamberlain of Sandwich*. This, the same as of *London*, was seemingly a great officer of the Crown for the receipt of customs, particularly of wines, in both those ports; and it appears from the persons of eminence who were appointed to it, that it was in early times of no small consequence.

" in jeopardy of enemies. The residew of the town is diked and mudde waulled. Ther be yn the town iiii principal gates, iii parroche chyrches, of the which sum suppose that *St. Maries* was sumtyme a nunnery. Ther is a place of Whit Freres, and an hospital without the town, fyrst ordened for maryners Desefid & hurt. There is a place where Monkes of *Christ Church* did resort, when they were lords of the town. The caryke that was sonke in the haven, in Pope Paulus tyme, did much hurt to the haven and gether a great bank. The grounde self from *Sandwich* to the haven, and inward to the land, is caullid *Sanded bay*."

The sinking of this great ship of *Pope Paul IV.* in the very mouth of the haven, by which the waters had not their free course as before, from the sand and mud gathering round about it (d), together with the innings of the lands on each side the stream, as has been mentioned above, had such a fatal effect towards the decay of the haven, that in the time of K. Edward VI. it was in a manner destroyed and lost, and the navy and mariners dwindled to almost nothing, and the houses then inhabited in this town did not exceed 200, the inhabitants of which were greatly impoverished; the yearly customs of the town, by reason of the insufficiency of the haven, were so deficient, that there was scarcely enough arising from it to satisfy the Customer his fee; all which was represented in a petition to the Lord Protector, *Duke of Somerset*, in the second year of the above reign, who granted a commission under the great seal, to the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, and several noblemen and gentlemen of this county, to examine the state of the haven, and make a return of it; in consequence of which, a new cut

Among the *Patent Rolls* of the above reign, I find the following appointments to this office of *Chamberlain of Sandwich*.

Ernald Clarendon was appointed to it, pat. 33 Henry III. *Richard, Lord Grey, of Codnor*, constable of *Dover castle* and *Warden*, pat. 42 Henry III, as was his successor in those important offices.

Hugh Bigod, Justice of *England*, younger brother of the *Earl of Norfolk*.

Hugh Monfort, son of *Simon, Earl of Leicester*, Constable and *Warden*, pat. 48 Henry III.

Roger de Leyborne, Constable and *Warden*, pat 49 Henry III. Rot. 39.

(c) Itinerary, vol. vii, p. 125.

(d) Camden, p. 246. So late as the first year of K. Richard III, ships sailed up this haven as high as *Ricborough*, for that year, as appears by the Corporation books of *Sandwich*, the Mayor ordered a Spanish ship, lying on the outside of *Ricborough*, to be removed. Boys's *Sandwich*, p. 678.

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was begun by one *John Rogers*, which, however was soon left in an unfinished state (e); upon which, by the command of Q. Elizabeth, in her second year, the Privy Council issued another commission for the like purpose, directed to the Lord Warden, and other principal gentry of this county, who, among other things, in their return to it, represented, that the old haven of *Sandwich* grew so crooked, and into such a flat bay, every day worse and worse, so that in a short space there would be no haven at all; therefore they adjudged, that the perfecting the new cut would not only prevent that destruction, but would be a means for the ships lying in it, to go in and out, at all seasons, and with all winds, which then they could not, and would bring such ships in deep water from them, directly into the road of the Downs; that the chief decay of the old haven was by stopping the northmouth and other inlets, as well as by the turning away, or altering the antient sewers of several of the vallies, which had, till within a few years before, sewed their waters through the haven.

That the perfecting this new cut, (which would be the only remedy for making a good haven, and would besides cause all the marsh lands lying in the vallies, and then under water, to issue the better, and be kept dry at all times,) would be in the times of war with *France*, a good and commodious harbour for all the Queen's ships, and that, a threefold commodity in the customs, as appeared by the records of antient times; and further, that if the cut was not perfected, the utter ruin and decay of this town would ensue, insomuch that the whole relief of it rested in a good haven, as well for the maintenance of merchants, as of fishermen, who would there repair; and great inconvenience would arise to the Queen, who had on all that side of the narrow seas, no haven fit for the harbour of her ships, the want of which was greatly discommodious, besides the awe and fear which the enemy would have, if such a haven were. This representation was made on the report of *Henrique Jacobson*, of *Amsterdam*, a man much experienced in great waterworks, who estimated the charge of this cut at 10,000l. But there was another report made to the Privy Council, by one *Adrian Andriison*, who represented, that the cut began by *Rogers*, would serve no great purpose, if it was perfected, which would cost as much, or more, than to make a new cut; that there was a more apt place for a cut more southward, where the ground was four feet lower, and therefore it would be of less charge and greater effect, that

(e) There are evident traces of what was done towards making this canal still remaining, on the grounds between

it would cost about 14,000l. that the marshes thereabouts would be much drier than they were then, and not drowned by occasion of that cut, that there was no other place so fit for an haven thereabouts, as this would be when perfected, which could not swarve or decay by sand, or any other inconvenience, but continue good, and daily become better and deeper by the abundance of the back waters, and that the old haven, which was grown to great flatness, narrowness, and crookedness, differing from its old issue two miles, should be wholly stopt up.

Whether these different reports were the occasion that no further progress was made towards this work, and the restoration of this haven, or the very great expence it was estimated at, and the great difficulty of raising so large a sum, which the Queen at that time could no ways spare, but so it was, that nothing further was done in it.

The haven being thus abandoned by the Queen, and becoming almost useless, excepting to vessels of the small burthen above-mentioned, the town itself would before long have become impoverished and fallen wholly to decay, had it not been most singularly preserved, and raised again, in some measure, to wealth and prosperity, occasioned by the persecution for religion in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, which communicated to all the Protestant parts of *Europe*, the paper, silk, woollen, and other valuable manufactures of *Flanders* and *France*, almost peculiar at that time to those countries, and till then, in vain attempted elsewhere; the manufacturers of them came in bodies up to *London*, and afterwards chose their situations with great judgment, distributing themselves, with the Queen's licence, through *England*, so as not to interfere too much with one another. The workers in *sayes*, *baize*, and *flannel*, fixed themselves here, at *Sandwich*, at the mouth of a haven, by which they might have an easy communication with the metropolis, and other parts of this kingdom, and afforded them likewise an easy export to the Continent. The silk workers settled up higher, upon the banks of the same river, at *Canterbury*, and the workers in thread settled themselves upon the river *Medway*, at *Maidstone*.

These manufacturers applied to the Queen, for her protection and licence to settle in this kingdom; those who manufactured the *sayes*, *baize*, and *flannel*, as as been mentioned above, chose *Sandwich* for the place of their residence, and by that means prevented the impending impoverishment and decay of this town; for which purpose the Queen, in her third year,

Sandwich and *Sandown* castle.

caused

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caused *letters patent* to be passed under her great seal, directed to the Mayor, &c. of this town, to give liberty to such of them, as should be approved of by *the Archbishop, and Bishop of London*, to inhabit within it, for the purpose of exercising the above manufactures, which had not been used before in *England*, or for fishing in the seas, not exceeding the number of 25 householders, accompting to every household not above 12 persons, and there to exercise their trade, and have as many servants as were necessary for carrying them on, so that they did not exceed the number above-mentioned, without any pay, hindrance, or molestation whatsoever; these immediately repaired to *Sandwich*, to the number, men, and women, and children, of 406 persons; of which, eight only were masters in the trade. A body of gardeners likewise discovered the nature of the soil about *Sandwich* to be exceedingly favourable to the growth of all esculent plants, and fixed themselves here, to the great advantage of this town, by the increase of inhabitants, the employment of the poor, and the money which circulated; the landholders likewise had the great advantage of their rents being considerably increased, and the money paid by the town and neighbourhood for vegetables, instead of being sent from hence for the purchase of them, remained within the bounds of it. The vegetables grew here in great perfection, but much of which were conveyed at an easy expence, by water carriage, to *London*, and from thence dispersed over different parts of the kingdom.

These strangers, by their industry and prudent conduct, notwithstanding the obstructions they met with, from the jealousy of the native tradesmen, and the avarice of the corporation, very soon rose to a flourishing condition.

The *state of this town*, in the 8th year of this reign, anno 1565, appears by the return, made by the Queen's command, of the several maritime places in this county; which was, that there were then in this town 420 households, of which 291 were *English*, and 129 *Walloons*, and 7 persons were in want of habitations, namely, three merchants, one scrivener, two surgeons, and one master of fence. That there were at that time employed at *Sandwich*, in the coasting trade, and in the fisheries, nine crayers, from

(ee) The church of the *Dutch* congregation was under a Minister, Elders, Deacons, Masters, and Governors.—*Archbishop Laud*, about the year 1634, seemed inclined to break through the toleration, which had been granted to these *Dutch* and *Walloons*, on their settlement in *England*, and to be very harsh with them on the score of religion, insisting on their conforming to the *English Liturgy* and church government. He cited accordingly, the Ministers of the *Dutch* churches at *Maidstone* and *Sandwich*, to appear at his *Consistory Court*, at *Canterbury*, and before himself,

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14 to 24 tons; five boats, from 6 to 10 tons; three hoys, from 20 to 40 tons; sailors 62.

The strangers here, in a few years, became much more numerous, insomuch, that in the year 1582, there were 351 *Dutch* settlers in *Sandwich*, who exercised 59 different trades or occupations; and though the haven still further decayed, yet the trade, populousness, and wealth of the town increased by their means (ee).

In this state *Sandwich* continued till the next reign of K. James I, when the customs here amounted to 2,926l. per annum; but by that Prince's setting up the company of merchant adventurers, and appropriating to them the trade to *Germany, the Low Countries, &c.* this place soon fell to decay again, and though the descendants of the *Dutch* and *Walloon* manufacturers still remained here, they not long afterwards entirely discontinued those manufactures, they had originally carried forward, and mixed among the rest of the inhabitants, in the exercise of the various occupations used in the town; and thus *Sandwich*, though it has since increased in the number of its houses and inhabitants, yet having lost its manufactures, the principal part of its trade, it was deprived likewise of that wealth and repute it had derived from them, and in process of time has dwindled down to the same obscurity as other country towns.

THE CIVIL JURISDICTION.

THE TOWN of *Sandwich* was first incorporated by K. Edward III, by the name of *Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty of the town and port of Sandwich*, before which they were privileged by the name of *barons*, as they were at that time, with all such liberties as they had had granted to them by K. Edward the Confessor, or at any time afterwards; and by this incorporation this town continued to be governed, till King Charles II, in his 36th year, granted to it a new charter, which not having been enrolled in chancery, an information, in the nature of a *Quo warranto*, was exhibited against the corporation; upon which it was agreed to surrender the charter into the King's hands, and a new one was immediately afterwards granted; but this last, as well as another charter granted by K. James II, and forced on the corporation, being made subser-

at *Lambeth*, to answer certain interrogatories proposed to them. The congregations were much alarmed at his proceedings, and deputed one of their Ministers and Lay Elders to supplicate his favor, but he was inexorable. They, however, contrived to delay the matter, till the *Scots* war came on, and then the persecution ceased.—See a relation of the three foreign churches in *Kent*, written by John Bulteel, Minister of the *Walloon* congregation, at *Canterbury*, 4to. 1645.

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vient to his own purposes, were afterwards annulled by that King, by a proclamation in his 4th and last year, which was made to restore all corporations to their antient charters, rights, and privileges; since which, *this corporation* has acted under its former charter, granted in the 36th year of K. Charles II. By *this charter* it is made to consist of a Mayor and twelve Jurats, who are *ex officio*, Justices of Peace. The Mayor, or in his absence, his deputy, is Coroner, within all the liberties of the town and port, and he is *the returning officer* at the election of barons to serve in Parliament. All the municipal elections, decrees and ordinances, are made by the whole corporate body, assembled in *the Guildball*, at a Common Assembly, convened by the sound of the common horn, which is of brass and of great antiquity; there are two regular and fixed Common Assemblies every year, one on the first Monday after the feast of St. Andrew, for the choice of Mayor, and the other, on the following Thursday, for the election of officers; occasional meetings of the Corporation are held at the pleasure of the Mayor. The Court of general Sessions and Gaol Delivery, at which all freemen are called to attend, was formerly held quarterly, but now only half yearly. A Court of Record is always held at the Petty Sessions, which is a monthly adjournment of the General Sessions (f). Courts of Conscience and of Piepowder were formerly held in this town, but they have been long disused.

The Mayor is chosen annually, by the Mayor Jurats, and Commonalty, at a Common Assembly, in *the Guildball* (g); he carries a black Wand in his hand, as a badge of his office, the same as *the Mayor of Fordwich*, a member of this port, probably for some delinquency com-

(f) The Court of Record is, by the charter, appointed to be held on a Thursday, weekly.

(g) The election used to be made in St. Clement's church, till the year 1683, when K. Charles II, by a letter under his sign manual, commanded the meeting for that purpose, to be held, and the election made, in some other place, since which it has been constantly made in *the Guildball*. In 1690, however, the freemen attempted to re-establish the antient custom of it in St. Clement's church, but without effect.

(b) In the year 1454, anno 33 Henry VI, there was an institution made of a Common Council, assistant to the Mayor and Jurats, consisting of 70 persons, who, with their consent, were to make all manner of elections, and all scots and lots; but in 1599, it was agreed at a Common Assembly, to reduce them to 36; and afterwards by letters from the Lord Warden and Privy Council, they were increased to 48; but in the year 1603, on account of their strange proceedings, they were, by order of the Privy Council, and Lord Warden, reduced to 24, as at present; which order was confirmed by a decree of the Mayor, &c.

(i) A High Steward is appointed by the charter distinct from the Recorder.

(k) In 1503, anno 19 Henry VII, the King granted

mitted by the Mayor of this place; for all the other ports, and their members corporate, bear white ones.

There are at present 12 Jurats, exclusive of the Mayor, who are chosen out of the Common Councilmen (b), by the whole body corporate. There is a Steward or Recorder (i); usually a Barrister at Law, who is appointed at a Court of Record, and a Town Clerk appointed for life, a Deputy Recorder to hold his office, during the pleasure of the Recorder; the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Jurats, Recorder, and Deputy Recorder, are Justices of the Peace. There is a Land and Water Treasurer, two Serjeants at Mace, with other inferior officers, necessary for carrying forward the business of the Corporation, which last-mentioned officers are elected annually. There is a fair, for drapery, haberdashery, shoes, hardware, &c. held on December the 4th, being Old St. Clement's Day (k), and continues two market days (l); and a market, which is weekly held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It has the grant of pleading, and of being impleaded, and of having a Common Seal, a power of purchasing and holding lands and tenements, not exceeding 200l. per annum, with a non obstante to the statute of Mortmain. It has the privilege of one large and one smaller silver maces, and other immunities and liberties, the same as the other Corporations, within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports (m).

The arms of the town and port of Sandwich, are those of the Cinque Ports, viz. Per pale, gules and azure, 3 demi lions passant-guardant or, conjoined in pale, to as many bulks of ships, argent.

A Court of Requests, for the recovery of small debts in Sandwich, and the neighbouring parishes, was established here by Act of Parlia-

his patent, for the holding of two marts or fairs in this town, one from the 5th of June to the 4th of July, the other from the 8th of February to the 9th of March

(l) It was formerly held on November 23d, for three days only. By the charter there were granted two fairs, or marts, yearly, on April 1st, and October 1st, for buying and selling all sorts of cattle, each to continue for two days, and all the profits arising from the same.

(m) The Common Seal of Sandwich is of brass, in two parts, on the obverse is, an antique ship with one mast, the sail furled, and a man at each yard arm; on the forecable one flag; on the poop two flags, displayed in opposite directions; a cock boat on the main deck; a man before the mast holding 2 estoils; another man forward holding an ax. The inscription, Sigillum Consilii Baronum de Sandwich.—On the Counter Seal, a plant of trefoil in leaf and bloom, over all, a lion passant-guardant, crowned. Inscription, Qui Servare regem Celi solet indico regem.

The Seal of Mayoralty is of silver, and has on it the ports arms, and this inscription in small black character, Sigillum officii maioralis ville Sandwici.

See this charter, printed at large, in Boys's Coll. for Sandwich, p. 583.

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ment in 1786; all fines and forfeitures, not appropriated by the Act, belong to the Corporation.

THE LIBERTIES of the Corporation were perambulated by *fir Stephen de Pencheſter*, Warden of the Cinque Ports, at the latter end of K. Henry III.'s reign, who came hither, and was attended for this purpose, by the Mayor and Commonalty, collected together by the found of the common horn. They were as follows:

FIRST beginning at the *ſtone croſs* at the *weſt* end of the town, near the *cauſeway* or *common road* between *Sandwich* and *Eſch*, which croſs is within the liberty, and from thence going along cloſe by the river ſide to *Northmouth*, every where by the line of highwater mark at ſpringtide; and then returning along the other margin of the river, on the oppoſite ſide, thro' *Sarre* and *Boxley* in *Thanet*, to the ſhore, at the paſſage directly over againſt the croſs of *Henneberg*; and from that croſs ſtraight on the oppoſite ſide to the ſea, and thence along the ſea ſhore to *Stonore*, including the whole town of *Stonore*, and the marſhes within *Henneberg*, which are within the precinct of the liberty aforeſaid; and on the other ſide of the river croſſing over to *Peperneſſe*, and thence to a ſtream that runs into the river, called the *Gefling*, by the *Tbief Downs*, where perſons condemned within the liberty are buried alive; and ſo going on along that ſtream to a marſh called *Holberg*, belonging to the Lord of *Poldre*; and from thence by a ditch, between that marſh and another marſh belonging to the heirs of *John Edward*, which leads towards *Hoveling*; and ſo along by the ſame ditch, which is between *Holberg* and *Hoveling marſh*.

It is to be noticed that *Holberg* is without the liberty, and *Hoveling marſh*, from thence by the *Delf* to *Hoveling bridge*, where the foot-path leads from *Sandwich* to *Word*, and from that bridge cloſe along the running ſtream, which is within the liberty, towards *Sandwich*, to the end of the field, which belonged to *John Darundell*, along the highway from *Sandwich* to *Eaſtry*, between the ſaid land and the walls of *St. Bartholomew's hoſpital*; then paſſing over the *Delf*, and proceeding along the ſaid way towards *Eaſtry*, to where the road divides to *Dover* and *Eaſtry*, and where there formerly ſtood a wooden croſs; returning again by the ſame road towards the town, to the ditch of the garden of *St. Bartholomew's hoſpital*, and there leaving the hoſpital on the right hand, and at the end of the ditch proceeding along the lane, where they go in proceſſion on the *Vigil of Holy Thursday*, leaving the whole of *Puttockſdowne* on the right, to the *ſtone croſs*, called *Serles Croſs*; and from thence towards the town by the highway to the ditch of *Harp marſh*, keeping the ſaid marſh and *Weſt marſh*, both which

belong to the *Abbat of Boxley*, and are within the liberty, on the right; and ſo returning along the ditch of the ſaid marſh to the *ſtone croſs*, on the *weſt* of the town, where the *perambulation* began. See *Boys's Coll. for Sandwich*, p. 535.

It may not be improper to add here, the obſervation made on *bodies corporate*, by the learned and ingenious *Mr. Madox*, at the end of his *Firma Burgi*, as it may be in ſome meaſure applicable to this Corporation, among others, in ſeveral of the circumſtances mentioned above. He ſays, there were ſeveral advantages, which a corporate town had above a town not incorporated; the incorporation fitted the townſmen for a ſtricter union amongſt themſelves, for a more orderly and ſteady government, and for a more advantageous courſe of commerce; but ſometimes they made an ill uſe of thoſe advantages; their privileges and their proſperity did now and then diſpoſe them to be inſolent, and in particular to domineer over their weaker neighbours. It is true, the cities and towns of *England* (like as other perſons and aggregate bodies of men) were ſubject to viciffitude, ſometimes they were in proſperity, at other times in decay. When they were in proſperity, their *fee ferm*, and other preſtations ſeemed light; when in decay heavy. But when the King of *England*, in antient times, charged his towns, or other demefnes with any duty or preſtation, it was his conſtant manner to act by the rule of juſtice, equity, and honor, and in general, as oft as the circumſtances of their caſe required, by relief or merciful treatment, they uſed to find the King a benign and gracious patron; in fine, the gracious indulgence of the Kings of *England*, to their cities, towns, and boroughs, ſhould be a powerful motive to engage them from time to time, to a loyal and dutiful behavior towards the King, their patron and benefactor.

THE PRESENT STATE OF SANDWICH.

THE TOWN, which was firſt built, as it ſhould ſeem, on a point of land, left by the retiring waters of the *Portus Rutupinus*, now extends along the *Southern* ſhore of the river *Stour*, which from hence to the ſea is called *Sandwich haven*; the town communicates with *Stonar* and the *Iſle of Thanet*, by means of a bridge, which draws up for the benefit of maſted ſhips paſſing through it, having been firſt built by Act of Parliament in 1755, and again lately rebuilt with great improvments, being veſted in the Mayor and Corporation, who receive the toll collected for the paſſage over it.

From its exceeding low ſituation, on what was once the bed of the ſea, bounded by the preſent haven, or creek, on one ſide, and a vaſt quantity of wet and damp marſhes on the other ſides

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sides of it, this town cannot possibly be healthy, or even a desirable place of habitation (o). It is in shape, an oblong square; the houses are old fashioned and ill built, and the streets, which are in general but narrow and ill-convenient lanes, little adapted either for carriages or even horses; an exception to this, however, is *High-street*, which is of good breadth, and much better built. It was formerly divided into *eight wards*, for the purpose of defence, in each of which were *two constables*; but from the year 1437, there have been *twelve wards* or *districts*, over each of which a *Jurat* presides, and nominates his *constable* and *deputy constable*. There are *three parishes* in *Sandwich*, and it is said there were formerly *four churches* in it, though now but *three*, *St. James's church*, which stood in the *western* part of the town having been *desecrated* in K. Edward VI.'s reign. The present three churches are, *St. Mary's church*, in *Strand-street*, in the *north-west* part of the town; *St. Peter's church*, in the centre of the town; and *St. Clement's church*, in the *eastern* part of it, all which will be more particularly mentioned below; and there are besides, *three licenced places of worship for the Dissenters* (p).

At the entrance of the town from *Canterbury*, is *the Grammar School*. In the centre of the town, near *St. Peter's church*, is *the Market* or *Butchery*, and near the *south* part of it, *the cattle* and *fish Markets*, and close to them *the Guild*, or *Town-hall*, which was built in the year 1579, in the mayoralty of *Edward Wood*, the initials of whose name, with the date, remain over the door (q). There is an *establishment of the Customs* here, (*the Custom-house* being near the *Keys*, at the end of the bridge,) under the management of a *Collector*, *Deputy Comptroller*, *Super-*

(o) *Sandwich* is five miles from *Deal*, over the *Sandowns*, by the horse road, and about seven miles by the coach road, through *Ham* and *Fingleham*; twelve miles from *Dover* and *Canterbury*; six miles from *Ramsgate*, and nine miles from *Margate*.

(p) *The Dissenters* were formerly very numerous in *Sandwich*, but their number is now much diminished. *The Presbyterians* have a *meeting-house* in the corn market; their *register* begins in 1690; it is of *baptisms* only, for they have no burial ground in *Sandwich*. *The Baptists* have a *licenced place of worship*, in the same market, and *the Methodists* have one in *Luckboat-street*.

(q) *The old Court-hall* stood on the ground contiguous to *the gaol*, which was purchased a few years ago by the parishioners of *St. Peter's*, for the enlargement of their church-yard.

(r) In the year 1642, a *petition* was made to *Parliament* to fortify the town, which was adjudged by *the Earl of Warwick* and others, to be a matter of great importance, and next year the town made a *petition* for leave to expend 330*l.* among themselves in repairing and fortifying it.

(s) Two of these were formerly called *St. Mary's gate*, and *Ive's gate*. *Sandowne gate* was built, and the bridge

visor, and other officers. Much of the fortified walls still remain, seemingly built in K. Edw. IV.'s reign, especially on the *north* and *west* sides, on the other sides it is defended only by a rampart and ditch (r).

There were, till of late years, *five gates*, viz. *Canterbury gate*, taken down in 1784, *Woodnesborough gate*, *Sandowne gate*, *Fisher's gate*, and *Newgate* (s); and mention is made in ancient writings of *David's gate*, over against which was a place, called *the Barbican*; and *Fryer's gate*, which was at one end of the corn market, leading down to *the Friery* of the *Carmelites*; but these seem to be *interior gates*, in the inner parts of the town.

In 1787, an Act passed for *new paving*, *cleanfing*, *lighting*, *watching*, and *otherwise improving* and *ornamenting this town*, which has since been carried into execution, and will no doubt, *as far as is possible*, remedy many of those disagreeable inconveniencies, which before subsisted in it.

The town is not well supplied with good water; the springs lie high, and fill the wells with very indifferent water; but there is every where, at the depth of from 40 to 58 feet, a *stratum* of flint, which when once penetrated by the borer, yields a plentiful supply of fine water; but as the land drains are not kept out of the wells by steaming, the inhabitants have not that advantage they would otherwise have from them. The other supplies are from the *haven* and *the delf*, which is an artificial stream or canal, raised in some parts above the level of the grounds, through which it runs, and was made in K. Edward I.'s reign, for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants of *Sandwich* with water (t). In the year 1621, a licence was granted to *John Gafon*, of *London*, *esq.* to erect

repaired, at the charge of *sir Henry Furnise*, *bart.* one of *the Barons* in *Parliament* for this town, in 1706.

(t) It begins at a place, called *the Roaring Gutter*, and running through the town, discharges itself into the *haven*, near *Canterbury gate*, being cleaned throughout its whole length, at the expence of the Corporation.

The stream from which it leads, rises in *Eastry* brooks, near the village of *Eastry*, and running through *Ham* marshes, it skirts *Worth Minnis* on the *south* side, and after some way discharges its superfluous water occasionally by *the Roaring Gutter*, into the *north stream*, or *Gestling*, and probably by that passage it formerly was united with the *north stream*, till it was diverted the other way for the use of *Sandwich*. Edward I, in his letters patent, in his 13th year, mentions a licence before granted to the *Barons of Sandwich*, for the digging of a trench over the lands lying between *Gestling* and *Stonefleet*, and from *Stonefleet* to *Sandwich*, to the intent, that the passage of the water, called *Northbrooke*, which was at *Gestling*, should be diverted, so that it might run to *Sandwich*, for the perpetual commodity of the town, and his *Barons* thereof; and accordingly he assigned *Solomon de Rochester*, and *Roger de Norwode*, to enquire, by the oaths of honest and lawful men of the country, in what place

this

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water works, and to convey water in pipes into the town, and the several streets of it; for which purpose, there were granted to him, two acres of salts, over against *the Old Crane*, without the walls, at the *south-east* end of the salts towards the haven, to hold *in fee farm* for ever, at the yearly rent of 20s. He erected accordingly a *watermill*, but died before the works were completed, and the design fell to the ground (u).

In K. Edward the Confessor's time, there were in *Sandwich* 307 inhabited houses; at the time of the taking of the survey of Domesday, in the Conqueror's reign 383; about the time of K. Richard II, it had increased to more than 800 houses; after which, from the misfortunes it met with, it became so diminished of inhabitants and impoverished, that in K. Edward VI.'s time, the houses did not exceed 200; in Q. Elizabeth's reign it seems to have somewhat increased, for in the 8th year of it, the town contained 420 households, and there were some persons wanting habitations; all which has been more particularly taken notice of above. In the year 1689, the persons assessed to *the poll tax*, were in number 1447. In the year 1776, the town contained within the walls 562 houses, and 2213 inhabitants; that is not quite four to a house, and at present they are much the same number.

The soil about *Sandwich*, to the *eastward*, is a deep sandy loam, and the land there was, by the *Dutch* settlers, wholly appropriated to the growth of esculent plants, legumes, seeds, and other produce of the kitchen garden; these were the earliest gardens, for the supply of public markets, of any in the kingdom, and *Canterbury* and *Dover* markets, are still in a good measure supplied from them, where the garden stuff and seeds, carried from hence, bear the preference of any others, especially the carrots, and are distinguished by the name of *Sandwich carrots*, &c. notwithstanding which, only some part of the grounds, formerly applied to the use of gardening, remain, so at present, the greater portion of them being in tillage for corn. The lands to the *southward*, consist of a deep, rich mould, which are highly fertilized by manure from the town.

PRESENT STATE OF THE HAVEN.

THE HAVEN of *Sandwich*, some account of which has been given above, in the early history

this trench, and over whose lands, and to the least damage of the landholders, it might be most fitly made; and that the same trench and the turning of the water should be so done, that the owners of those lands, over which it was to pass, might be satisfied for the hurt they should receive thereby, before the work was begun. After this I find a *patent*, anno 15 Edward II, granting to *the Mayor and Barons of Sandwich*, a licence to stop the water, called *Gesling*, no doubt for the purpose of diverting this water, for the use of *the town of Sandwich*. *Leland*, in his hist.

of this place, begins at the town, and gives name to the river *Stour* from hence to the mouth of it at *Peperness*.

The efforts of the Corporation and inhabitants of this town, as well as their applications to the crown, for the preservation of the haven, have been from time to time, both strenuous and very frequent. In the first year of K. Richard III, *the Corporation and Men of Sandwich* made suit to the King for a *new Haven*; anno 5 Henry VII, application was made to the King for the wele of the haven; in the year 1493, anno 9 Henry VII, enquiry was ordered by *the Mayor, &c.* to be made, what every person would give towards the repair of the haven, of which a survey should be made; and likewise a mole for the making and helping of it, to be set on work by *the Hollanders*, who were coming for that intent; in the 33d year of K. Henry VIII, anno 1541, suit was made to the King for the amendment of the haven (v); in 1547, a supplication was made to the Lord Protector, *Duke of Somerset*, and the King's Council, for the amendment of the haven; in the first year of Q. Elizabeth, a suit was made to the Queen for the like purpose, and the town agreed to raise 1000 marks towards the expence; and next year, a fresh suit was made to her for the same purpose. The Queen being at *Sandwich* in 1573, being the 16th year of her reign, *the Mayor*, on her departure made a supplication to her for the haven, which she graciously accepted, and promised herself to read. In the year 1615, several persons were appointed by the Mayor, &c. to solicit *the Lord Warden*, that *the old Haven* might not be dammed up by the work of such, as desired to *inn* any part of the salts adjoining to it, and to move him for the proceeding and setting forward of *the new Haven*; but in a representation, which they made to him two years afterwards, they alledged, that the town was embayed, and remote from the course of trade; and in the year 1635, a suit was ordered to be made to the King for a *new Haven*, from *the Downs*, near *Sandown castle*.

In Q. Anne's reign, anno 1705, the Queen sent down Commissioners, to make a survey for a *new Haven*, who delivered a plan, report, and estimate, for a *new Harbour*, from *Sandwich* into *the Downs*, accompanied with a certificate

vol. vii, p. 126, says, "A ij myles or more fro *Sandwich*, " from *Northburn*, cummeth a fresh water ynto *Sandwich* " haven." *The Gesling* is the sewer of *Lydden valley*, which, in the latter part of its course traverses a part of *the liberty of Sandwich*, and empties itself into *the haven*, near the town, at a place called *Vigo*, not far from *Sandown gate*. It is in length, from *Cottingham sewer* to the *haven*, a little more than three miles.

(u) Boys's *Sandwich*, p. 705, 790.

(v) *Ibid.* p. 679 & seq.

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of the flag officers, and many of the Commanders of the ships of the Royal Navy, who gave it as their opinion, that such a harbour might be of general advantage to the public; but nothing further was then done towards it. This occasioned *petitions* to be presented to the House of Commons in 1736, praying for a *new Harbour* near *the Downs*; accordingly, a plan and survey of *the Downs*, and coasts adjoining, were undertaken by *Mr. Labelye*, who in 1738, published his scheme for sheltering ships from *the Downs*, by a navigable Canal and Basin, in the very direction of *the old Cut*, mentioned above, and which, by sluices, were to join the river *Stour*; but nothing further was done in this business, of making a *new Harbour*, till the year 1744, when an Address was ordered by the House of Commons, to be presented to the King, that he would send proper and skilful persons to *Sandwich*, to view the haven and examine whether a better and more commodious harbour might not be made from *the town of Sandwich* into the *Downs*, near *Sandown castle*, fit for the reception and security of large merchant ships and men of war, and to survey the ground and shore, and the river *Stour* likewise, necessary for the scouring and cleansing the said harbour, when made; and to make an estimate, to be laid before the House; which having been accordingly done next year, and many witnesses examined, *it was then resolved*, by the Committee of the House, that a safe and commodious harbour might be made as above-mentioned, and be of great use and advantage to the naval power of *Great Britain*, by preserving ships in distress, speedily refitting them for sea, and by saving the lives of many of the King's subjects; and in the time of war, more particularly be a ready means of bridling *Dunkirk*, of guarding the mouth of the river, and protecting the country from invasion and insults; all which was agreed to by the House, and *the King was accordingly addressed*, to direct an estimate to be prepared, and laid before the House, of the expence in purchasing lands necessary to the making of this harbour, yard, and other works thereto belonging, and the expence of fortifying the same; which estimate amounted to 389,168*l.* exclusive of the grounds to be purchased; and there can be no loss to judge why this great work, supposed to be un-

dertaken by Government, was suspended, when it is considered, that it was at a time when the kingdom was engaged in an expensive war both with *France* and *Spain*.

Immediately after the taking the above steps towards making this harbour, there was a petition presented to the House by divers merchants, commanders of ships, and others, in opposition to the above plan, that a more convenient harbour might be made, at or near *Ramsgate*, capable of containing a greater number of merchantmen, and ships of war of 60 or 70 guns, on account of the advantageous situation of the place and setting of the tides, where no back water would be wanted, and there would be a saving to the public of several hundred thousand pounds, &c.

In 1749 another petition was presented to the House by the merchants of *London*, owners and masters of ships, in favour too, of the harbour at *Ramsgate*; and a petition likewise of *the Mayor, Jurats, &c. of Sandwich*, setting forth, that if piers were extended into the sea at *Ramsgate*, it would in a short time swerve up the mouth of *Sandwich Haven*, ruin the trade of the town, and by stopping the course of the river *Stour* into the sea, would drown the lands between *Sandwich* and *Canterbury*, and praying relief, &c. Upon which there were divers examinations in regard to both petitions, and upon the whole, *it was resolved*, that the merchants of *London* had fully proved the allegations of their petition, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in for enlarging and maintaining the Harbour of *Ramsgate*; and for cleansing, amending, and preserving the Haven of *Sandwich*, as above-mentioned; which bill received *the Royal assent* in 1749, anno 22 George II. (w). By this Act, to quiet the opposition made by *Sandwich*, a yearly sum of 200*l.* was granted out of the profits and dues of *Ramsgate* harbour, towards the latter purpose, which sum is now blended among the rest of the revenues of the Corporation (x); but notwithstanding this provision, and every other support given for the preservation of this haven, it is at present but of small account, and by its still further apparent decay every year, seems hastening to its total ruin.

The exports at this haven are now confined to the produce of the neighbouring country for

(w) Journals of the House of Commons. See an account of the several methods taken, the petitions and reports from time to time, relating to the making a harbour at *Sandwich*, in *Smeaton's Report*, on *Ramsgate* harbour, sect. i, p. 1.

(x) This Act, as well as another in 1765, anno 5 Geo. III, were both repealed by a subsequent act in 1792, anno 32 Geo. III, passed for the further maintenance and improvement of *Ramsgate* harbour, in which act is continued

the like provision, for the cleansing, amending, and preserving of this haven of *Sandwich*, and a further power vested in *the Justices of Sandwich*, with respect to the punishment of persons, who may remove the buoys, mooring posts, beacons, &c. or take ballast from the channel sides or shores of the haven, without the licence of the *Mayor and Jurats*, or the major part of them, under their hands, &c. &c.

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a few miles round, and the imports mostly to shop goods, and other necessary articles for the town and the adjoining country; for which purpose there are *several boys*, which sail to and from London, though there are a few ships of larger size, which at times make voyages as far as Wales, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic (y).

REMARKABLE OCCURENCES.

The transactions of the Saxons and Danes, at Sandwich Haven and Town, have been already mentioned above; besides which the following remarkable occurrences are recorded by our historians. K. Edward the Confessor resided at Sandwich a considerable time in the year 1049. In the year 1052 Earl Goodwin and his sons rendezvoused here with their fleet, and landed their men; the same year K. Edward fitted out a fleet here against Goodwin and his sons; afterwards Goodwin and Harold took all the ships they could find in Romney, Hythe, and Folkestone, and landing here and at Dover, they took many prisoners out of both these places, and then sailing through Sandwich Harbour, out at Northmouth, towards London, some of their fleet spoiled Shepey, and wholly burnt Milton, then called *the King's Town* (yy). Archbishop Thomas Becket, after his flight from Northampton, embarked in a small fishing boat at Sandwich, Nov. 10, anno 1164, and landed the same evening near Gravelines, after having been concealed for eight days at Eastry, near this port, a manor then belonging to the priory of Christ Church in Canterbury; he returned again to England, and landed at Sandwich, on or about the first of December, in the year 1170, where the common people received him with much joy (z).

K. Richard I, after his imprisonment by Leopald, Duke of Austria, landed here on March 20, and proceeded from hence on foot to Canterbury, to return thanks to God and St. Thomas for his deliverance (a). *Stace*, usually called *the Monk*, being at Sandwich with many Frenchmen, in 600 ships and 80 coggs, was killed there on St. Bartholomew's day (b). In 1217, ao. 2 Henry III, Lewis, the French King's eldest son, came here with 600 sail of ships and burned great part of the town (c). K. Edward I, on

March 14, in his 26th year, coming from Flanders, landed in the Port of Sandwich (d). K. Edward II. and III. were frequently here to embark for France, and returned to this port again particularly K. Edward II; landed here on the Monday next before the feast of St. Margaret, in his 7th year, on his return from Gascony, and he landed here again that year on his return from Boloyn (e); and K. Edward III. embarked here in his 16th year, and again in his 17th year, on October the 4th or 5th, for France, with a considerable fleet and army. He brought his war engines from the Tower to Sandwich, but not being able to procure shipping to transport both his troops and engines, he left the last behind, and appointed Commissioners to press as many ships in all the ports of the kingdom, as would be necessary to carry back the engines to the Tower (f). The same King, three years afterwards, being his 19th year, was at Sandwich with his Queen Philippa, on Sunday, July 3, having stayed here from the 18th of June, at which place Robert de Sadyngton, the Chancellor, delivered to the King in the Queen's apartment, the Great Seal, in the presence of Bartholomew de Burghersh, John D'Arcy le Fitz and others, and received from the King, at the same time, another Seal, to be used during his absence. The same Sunday the King sailed from hence, with his Nobles and attendants, about nine o'clock, in a frigate called the Swallow, and proceeded to sea with his fleet; and the King returned to Sandwich again, with his train of Nobles, on the 30th of the same month (g). In the year 1347, anno 22 of his reign, the same King, after the surrender of Calais, and the subsequent truce, embarked with his Queen, the Prince of Wales, and many other noble persons, and after a stormy passage, landed at Sandwich, on October 12 (h). The same King, who usually took shipping from Sandwich, sailed from hence with many of his chief nobility, in the 24th year of his reign, anno 1349, in pursuit of a fleet of Spanish pirates, 24 of whose ships he took with great slaughter from the Spaniards (i).

John, King of France, after the battle of Poitiers, embarked with his son Philip, and his Conqueror the Prince of Wales, at Bordeaux,

about four miles and a quarter, and to the mouth of the haven at low-water, spring tide, about two miles more.

(yy) Sim. Dunelm, col. 185. Hen. Hunt. lib. 6.

(z) Lord Littleton's life of K. Henry II.

(a) Brompton Chron. in Dec. Script.

(b) T. Sprott Chron.

(c) Lambarde's Peramb. p. 132. Kilb. Survey, p. 239.

(d) Rot. Pat. in Turri Lond.

(e) Rym. Fœd. vol. iii, p. 427. (f) Rym. Fœd.

(g) Claus 20 Edw: III, p. 2, m. 23. Froissart Chron.

(h) Henry's Hist. England. (i) Ibid.

(y) Mr. Boys says, that the depth of the water at the mouth of the harbour, at ordinary spring tides, is about 14 or 15 feet, and sometimes, when the wind blows strong from the north-west, which makes the highest tides along this coast, the water has risen there to the height of 20 feet. The perpendicular rise of the water at Sandwich bridge, at common spring tides, is about 8 feet, and the whole depth of water is then about 14 feet.

The measured distance from Fordwich bridge to Sandwich bridge, by the course of the river, is upwards of 15 miles, and from thence to high-water mark upon the sea shore,

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on April 24, anno 32 Edward III, and they landed at *Sandwich* all together (*k*).

K. Edward III, returning from his victories in *France*, landed here on October 12, in his 21st year (*l*). He embarked here in October, in his 22d year; and again on October 28, in his 33d year, and landed at *Calais*. He was at *Sandwich* several times in his 34th year. He embarked here on August 31, in his 46th year (*m*); and in his 47th year he collected a large army, by summoning all men to come ready armed to *Sandwich*, among other places; he assembled likewise a fleet of 400 sail, and embarked with *the Prince of Wales* at this place, on August 31, but after being six weeks at sea, he was forced to return to *England*, in the beginning of October (*n*). In the 9th year of K. Richard II, the *French* intending to invade *England*, made a wall of timber, which was 20 feet high and 3000 paces long, and at the distance of every twelve feet was a tower, large enough to hold twelve men, and ten feet higher than the wall, to protect them from the *English* archers. A part of the materials for this wooden fortification, with machines for throwing stones, were put on board two large vessels, which, with the artist who made the wall, were taken by the *English*; and the whole was brought to *Sandwich*, and there set up, when it did good service to defend this town and harbour, against the *French* themselves (*o*).

K. Henry V, on Sept. 4, in his 4th year, came here to embark for *Calais*, and whilst he waited here for that purpose, took up his abode at the priory of the *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*, in *Sandwich* (*p*). *The Earls of March, Salisbury, and Warwick*, landed at *Sandwich*, with 1500 of their followers, on July 2, 1460, being the last year of K. Henry VI; after which, the *Earl of Warwick*, being then Governor of *Calais*, sent *sir John Denkam*, with some ships and soldiers hither, who entered the haven, and got into the town in the night, where they took the *Lord Rivers* and his son prisoners in their beds, and afterwards made himself master of the King's ships in the haven, and carried them with him to *Ireland* (*q*); and in the same year, 500 of the King's soldiers waiting here to be shipped for *Calais*, were seized by *the Earl of Warwick's* men, and *Montford* their Captain was killed (*r*). K. Edward IV. was at *Sandwich*,

at *Whitfun-eve*, in his 10th year (*s*); and in the 16th year of his reign, in the month of June, he came to *Sandwich*, where he embarked with one of the finest armies that ever sailed from *Britain* to the Continent, *the navy of the ports* having assembled in *the Downs*, to do their service at sea, and soon after landed at *Calais* (*t*). The followers of *the bastard Fauconberg*, to the number of 8 or 900, says *Baker*, in his *Chronicle*, strongly fortified themselves in the castle of *Sandwich*, in the year 1471, anno 12 Edward IV, but upon the King's approach to attack them, they submitted and delivered up the castle and the ships in the haven, to the number of thirteen (*u*).

K. Henry VIII came to *Sandwich* in 1533, anno 25th of his reign, and he was here again four years afterwards. In the year 1573 Q. Elizabeth visited this town, on the 31st of Aug. great preparations having been made for her reception; she stayed here three nights, during which time she was presented with a gold cup of 100l. value, and a silver cup gilt and cover, near a cubit high, and was entertained in the school house by the Mayors and the Jurat's wives, with 160 dishes (*v*).

In 1580, April the 6th, anno 22 Elizabeth, about six o'clock in the evening, an earthquake was felt in this town and neighbourhood, to the great terror of the inhabitants; it did but little harm in this town, excepting to the churches of *St. Peter* and *St. Mary*, in which latter; it shook and rent asunder four of the arches; the ships in the sea, and likewise those that were at the key and within the haven felt it; a little before nine o'clock the same night, it began again, but lasted but a very short space, and again a little before eleven o'clock; with the like shortness, and a small noise it was likewise heard about four o'clock the next morning, but no shaking of the earth, and within half an hour afterwards, a like noise with a little shaking; and on the second day of May following, about two o'clock in the morning, there happened another earthquake, which came with a great noise and shaking, almost as terrible as that on the 7th of April, before-mentioned, but it did little, if any damage in this town.

The Duke of Anjou lay at *Sandwich* on Feb. 6, in the year 1582, and embarked from hence

(*k*) Hist. de la ville de Calais, par M. Lefebvre.

(*l*) Rym. Fæd. vol. v, p. 594. (*m*) Rym. Fæd, ibid.

(*n*) Henry's Hist. of England.

(*o*) Lamb. Peramb. Hollinghead Chron.

(*p*) Rym. Fæd. vol. ix, p. 335.

(*q*) Stow's Chron. Holl. i. id.

(*r*) Harris's Hist. Kent, p. 273.

(*s*) Boys's Sandwich, p. 676.

(*t*) Henry's Hist. of Britain.

(*u*) The above castle, usually called *the King's castle*, stood near *Sandown gate*; it has been long since demolished, but the foundations of it remain in a field, called *Castle Mead*, alias *Chittendens*, containing about 16 acres of arable land.

(*v*) The whole ceremony of her reception and entertainment may be seen in Boys's Sandwich, p. 691.

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the next day, about nine o'clock in the morning, in the *Discovery*, with the *Earl of Leicester* and the *Lord Howard*, on his way to meet the *Prince of Orange* at *Flushing* (w).

In 1597, the plague raged at Sandwich, as it did again in the year 1635, which continued with great violence for the greatest part of the two next years (x). In 1640 the young *Prince of Orange* passed through *Sandwich*, and was received and conducted through the town with much respect and ceremony. The plague again raged in *Sandwich* in 1643 (y). *Oliver Cromwell*, the Lord Protector, was at *Sandwich* in 1651. In 1660, the King, the *Duke of York*, *Prince Rupert*, and the *Earl of Sandwich*, came to this town, and were accompanied by the Mayor and Jurats to *Sandown castle*, on their way to *Deal*. In the year 1670, *Queen Katherine* came to *Sandwich*, on May 4th, with a great train, and there was a royal banquet provided for her and her attendants, when the Queen not quitting her coach, went forward to *Deal*. A dreadful storm happened on Nov. 27, 1703, in the morning; the damage done by which, in the town of *Sandwich*, was estimated at 3000l.

THE CINQUE PORTS, as well as their two ancient towns of *Rye* and *Winchelsea*, have each of them the privilege of returning Members, usually styled *Barons*, to Parliament. The first returns that are found for any of them, are in the 42d year of K. Edward III.'s reign.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST of such returns as are to be found of the *Barons* returned to serve in Parliament for the *Town and Port of Sandwich*.

In the time of K. EDWARD III.

<i>Years of the reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
42d. Parliament at Westminster.	Nicholas Espilon, Thomas Leveryck.
43d. At Westmin.	Thomas Elys, Thomas Copledyke,
45th. Council at Winchester.	Arnold Browne, Thomas Copledyke.
46th. Parliament at Westminster.	Thomas Copledyke, James Wigold.
50th. At Westmin.	John Godard, Hugh Attewelle.

In the time of K. RICHARD II.

1st. At Westminster.	Thomas Elys, Thomas Leveryck.
2d. Parliament at Gloucester.	Hugh Attewelle, Laurence Cundy.

(w) Nichols's Progresses of Q. Elizabeth.

(x) On March 12, 1637, there were 78 houses visited, and 188 persons infected. On June 30, 24 houses and tenements were shut up, in which were 103 persons; from July

<i>Years of the reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Barons in Parliament.</i>
6th. Parliament at Westminster.	William Jordayne, Thomas Attewelle.
7th. At Westmin.	Thomas Copledyke, Stephen Reyner.
11th. Parliament at Sarum.	William Jordayne, Stephen Reyner.
9th. Parliament at Westminster.	William Ive, Hugh Attewelle.
10th. At Westmin.	John Godard, William Ive.
11th. At Westmin.	Stephen Reyner, John Berne.
12th. At Cambridge.	John Berne, Peter Cundy.
13th. At Westmin.	Stephen Reyner, John Berne.
15th. At Westmin.	William Jordayne, John Edward.
16th. At Winchester.	Stephen Reyner, Thomas Attewelle.
18th. At Westmin.	John Godard, John Atteneſche.
20th. At Westmin.	John Godard, Richard Benge.
21st. At Westmin.	John Bernham, Peter Cundy.

In the time of K. HENRY IV.

1st. At Westminster.	John Godard, Stephen Peyntour.
3d. At Westmin.	John Godard, John Atteneſche.
8th. At Gloucester.	John Horton, Richard Miſſendale.
11th. At Westmin.	John Gillyng, Robert Haddon.

In the time of K. HENRY V.

1st. At Westminster.	John Gillyng, John Guldeford.
2d. At Westmin.	Richard Miſſendale, Simon Halle.
7th. At Gloucester.	Henry Leveryke, John Norton.
8th. At Westmin.	Laurence Cundy, John Bell.
9th. At Westmin.	The ſame.

In the time of K. HENRY VI.

1st. At Westminster.	John Greene, Robert Chiche.
3d. At Westmin.	Simon Halle, John Smith.

6th to October 5th, there were buried in *St. Clement's* parish, about 10 every week, who died of the plague.

(y) There were 109 houses infected, and 164 persons that needed relief.

The TOWN and PORT of SANDWICH.

Years of the reign, &c. *Names of the Barons in Parliament.*

4th. At Leicester.	John Shelle, Thomas Sandys,
6th. At Westmin.	John Green, Robert Chiche.
7th. At Westmin.	Henry Coke, John Shelle,
8th. At Westmin.	The same.
9th. At Westmin.	Robert Wylde, Henry Bryce.
10th. At Westmin.	John Greene. Robert Wylde.
11th. At Westmin.	Robert Wylde, John Coke.
14th. At Westmin.	Robert Whyte, John Shelle.
15th. At Cambridge.	John Coke, Thomas Haddon.
20th. At Westmin.	Richard Coke, John Haddon.
23d. At Westmin.	John Botiller, John Grene.
25th. At Cambridge.	John Botiller, Thomas Haddon.
27th. At Westmin.	Thomas Haddon, John Drury.
28th. At Westmin.	Thomas Haddon, William Feuell.
29th. At Westmin.	Richard Coke, Edward Archdekyne.
31st. At Reading.	John Drury, Robert Mayhewe.
33d. At Westmin.	Richard Coke, John Grene.
36th. At Westmin.	The same.
37th. At Coventry.	Matthew Hygon, —————.
39th. At Westmin.	Henry Greenshield, Alexander Reynold.

In the time of K. EDWARD IV.

2d. At ———.	John Copledyke, William Kenet.
4th. At ———.	John Nysham, John Aldy.
7th. At Westmin.	John Swan, John Cole.
9th. At York.	Robert Cok, Thomas Bodyn.
10th. At Westminster (z).	Thomas Bodyn, John Swan.
12th. At Westmin.	Nicholas Burton, John Aldy.
17th. At Westmin.	John Craford, John Swan.
22d. At Westmin.	John Archer, William Fetherston.

(z) Anno 49 Henry VI.

(a) Boys's Coll. Brown Willis, says, *for John Perot, knt.*

In the time of K. EDWARD V.

Years of the reign, &c. *Names of the Barons in Parliament.*

1st. At Westmin.	John Craford, John Archer.
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In the time of K. RICHARD III.

1st. At Westmin.	John Swan, William Salmon.
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In the time of K. HENRY VII.

1st. At Westmin.	Nicholas Burton, John Overton.
3d. At Westmin.	Thomas Overton, John Archer.
4th. At Westmin.	Thomas Bulkeley, John Archer.
7th. At Westmin.	Nicholas Burton, John Nafeby.
11th. At Westmin.	William Salmon, Benedict Webbis.
12th. At Westmin.	William Salmon, Robert Wortley.
19th. At Westmin.	John Westclyve, Thomas Aldy.

In the time of K. HENRY VIII.

1st. At Westmin.	John Westclyve, John Cok.
3d. At Westmin.	John Westclyve, John Hubard.
6th. At Westmin.	The same.
14th. At Westmin.	John Somer, Roger Manwood.
21st. At Westmin.	Vincent Engham, John Boys.
25th. At Westmin.	Thomas Wingfield, —————.
28th. At Westmin.	Thomas Wingfield, Vincent Engham.
30th. At Westmin.	Thomas Patche, Nicholas Peake.
33d. At Westmin.	John A'Lee, Thomas Rolf.
36th. At Westmin.	John Master, Thomas Menesse.

In the time of K. EDWARD VI.

1st. At Westmin.	Thomas Pynnock, John Seer.
6th. At Westmin.	Thomas Patche, Thomas Menesse.

In the time of Q. MARY.

1st. At Westmin. (a)	Symon Lynche, Thomas Menesse.
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and Symon Lynche, were the two Barons chosen.

The TOWN and PORT of SANDWICH.

Years of the reign, &c. Names of the Barons in Parliament.

- 1st. At Oxford. John Master,
Simon Lynche.
2d. At Westmin. John Tyser.
William Lathebury.
3d. At Westmin. Nicholas Peake (b),
Roger Manwood.
5th. At Westmin. Roger Manwood (c),
John Manwood.

In the time of Q. ELIZABETH.

- 1st. At Westmin. Roger Manwood,
John Tyfar.
5th. At Westmin. Roger Manwood, esq.
Richard Perot, gent.
13th. At Westmin. Rog. Manwood, serj. at law.
John Manwood, gent.
14th. At Westmin. Roger Manwood, serjeant
at law (c),
John Boys.
27th. At Westmin. Edward Peake,
Edward Wood.
28th. At Westmin. The same.
31st. At Westmin. Peter Manwood, esq.
Edward Peake, gent.
35th. At Westmin. The same.
39th. At Westmin. The same.
43d. At Westmin. Sir George Fane, knt. (d)
Edward Peake, gent.

In the time of K. JAMES I.

- 1st. At Westmin. Sir George Fane, knt.
Edward Peake, esq; (e)
12th. At Westmin. Sir Thomas Smith, knt.
Sir Samuel Peyton, bart.
18th. At Westmin. Sir Edwyn Sandys, knt.
Sir Robert Hatton, knt. (f)
21st. At Westmin. Sir Robert Hatton, knt.
Francis Drake, esq.

In the time of K. CHARLES I.

- 1st. At Westmin. Sir Henry Wootton, knt.
Sir Robert Sutton, knt.

(b) Boys's Collections; but according to Browne Willis, 1st and 3d Philip and Mary, Sir John Perot, knt. and Nicholas Beake.—4th and 5th, Roger Manwood, and Nich. Crispe, esqrs.

(c) On his being made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Edward Peake, gent. was chosen in his room.

(d) Boys's Collections; according to Brown Willis, the same as the preceding Parliament.

(e) In the room of whom John Griffith was chosen in 1608.

(f) Sir Robert Hatton's election was declared void, and John Borough was chosen in his room.

(g) Being returned likewise for Norwich, he made his election for that place, and Sir Edward Boys, jun. knt. was elected in his place.

(h) He was disabled to sit during this Parliament, and in the room of him, Charles Rich, esq; second son of the Earl of Warwick, was chosen in 1645. Journals of the House of Commons, vol. iv.

Years of the reign, &c. Names of the Barons in Parliament.

- 1st. At Westmin. Sir John Suckling, knt. (g)
Peter Peake, gent.
3d. At Westmin. John Philipott,
Peter Peake, esqrs.
15th. At Westmin. Sir John Manwood, knt.
Nath. Finch, serj. at law.
16th. At Westmin. Sir Tho. Peyton, bart. (h)
Edward Partheriche, gent.

In the time of K. CHARLES II. (i)

- 12th. At Westmin. Col. Henry Oxenden,
1660. James Thurbarne, esq;
13th. At Westmin. Hon. Edward Montague (k).
1661. James Thurbarne, esq;
31st. At Westmin. Sir James Oxenden, knt.
1678. James Thurbarne, esq;
31st. At Westmin. The same.
1679.
32d. At Oxford. The same.
1681.

In the time of K. JAMES II.

- 1st. At Westmin. John Strode, esq;
1685. Samuel Pepys, esq; (l)

In the time of K. WILLIAM and Q. MARY.

- 1st. At Westmin. Sir James Oxenden, bart.
1688. John Thurbarne, esq;
2d. At Westmin. John Thurbarne, serj. at law
1690. Edward Brent, esq; (m)

In the time of K. WILLIAM III.

- 7th. At Westmin. John Taylor,
1695. Edward Brent, esqrs. (n)
10th. At Westmin. John Thurbarne, serj. at law
1698. John Michell, esq;
12th. At Westmin. Sir Henry Furnese, knt. (o)
1700. John Taylor, esq;
13th. At Westmin. Sir Henry Furnese, knt.
1701. Sir James Oxenden, bart.

(i) During the Inter-regnum were chosen, in 1654, Tho. Kelsey, esq;—1656, James Thurbarne, gent.—1659, Richard Meredith, esq; James Thurbarne, gent.

(k) On his death, John Strode, esq; was chosen in 1665.

(l) He made his election for Harwich, and Sir Philip Parker, knt. was chosen.

(m) John Mitchell, esq; petitioned—referred—report made—Right of election determined by the Committee, to be in the freemen of this port, inhabiting within the said port, although they receive alms, and that the sitting member was duly elected; but the House, on the question being put, negatived the first resolution, but agreed to the second. Journals of the House of Commons, vol. xx.

(n) He died in 1698, and John Thurbarne, esq; was chosen in his room.

(o) He was expelled the House in 1701, and John Michell, esq; was chosen in his room.

The TOWN and PORT of SANDWICH.

In the time of Q. ANNE.

Years of the reign, &c.	Names of the Barons in Parliament.
15 th . At Westmin.	John Michell, <i>esq;</i>
1702.	Sir Henry Furnese, <i>bart.</i>
4 th . At Westmin.	Sir Henry Furnese, <i>bart.</i>
1705.	Josiah Burchett, <i>esq;</i> (p)
7 th . At Westmin.	The same (q).
1708.	
9 th . At Westmin.	The same.
1710.	
12 th . At Westmin.	Sir Henry Oxenden, <i>bart.</i>
1713.	John Michell, <i>esq;</i>

In the time of K. GEORGE I.

15 th . At Westmin.	Sir Henry Oxenden, <i>bart.</i> (r)
1714.	Thomas D'Aeth, <i>esq;</i>
7 th . At Westmin.	Sir Geo. Oxenden, <i>bart.</i> (s)
1722.	Josiah Burchett, <i>esq;</i>

In the time of K. GEORGE II.

15 th . At Westmin.	The same.
1727.	
7 th . At Westmin.	The same.
1734.	
14 th . At Westmin.	Sir George Oxenden, <i>bart.</i>
1741.	John Pratt, <i>esq;</i>
21 st . At Westmin.	Sir George Oxenden, <i>bart.</i>
1747.	John Cleveland, <i>esq;</i> (t)
28 th . At Westmin.	John Cleveland, <i>esq;</i>
1754.	Claudius Amyand, <i>esq;</i> (u)

In the time of K. GEORGE III.

15 th . At Westmin.	Henry Viscount Conyngham.
1761.	George Hay, L. L. D. (v)
7 th . At Westmin.	Henry Viscount Conyngham.
1768.	Philip Stephens, <i>esq;</i> (w)
14 th . At Westmin.	Philip Stephens, <i>esq;</i>
1774.	William Hey, <i>esq;</i> (x)
20 th . At Westmin.	Philip Stephens, <i>esq;</i>
1780.	Sir Richard Sutton, <i>bart.</i>

(p) He vacated his seat by accepting the place of Secretary of Marines, and Secretary to the Lord Warden, and was re-elected in 1708.

(q) On Furnese's decease in 1715, John Michell, *esq;* was chosen.

(r) On his death in 1720, Sir George Oxenden, *bart.* was chosen.

(s) In 1725 he was made a Lord of the Admiralty, and was re-elected.

(t) He succeeded Josiah Burchett, *esq;* the former member, as Secretary of the Admiralty.

(u) In 1756 he was made a Commissioner of the Customs, and Lord Conyngham was chosen in his room.

(w) He was a Lord of the Admiralty.

(x) Secretary of the Admiralty,

(y) In 1776 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Customs, and Charles Brett, *esq;* was chosen in his room.

(y) The Lord Warden formerly claimed to nominate a Baron to Parliament in each Cinque Port, but the right was

Years of the reign, &c. Names of the Barons in Parliament.

24 th . At Westmin.	Philip Stephens, <i>esq;</i>
1784.	Charles Brett, <i>esq;</i>
30 th . At Westmin.	Philip Stephens, <i>esq;</i>
1790.	Sir Horace Mann, <i>bart.</i>
36 th . At Westmin.	Sir Philip Stephens,
1796.	Sir Horace Mann, <i>baron.</i>

The election of the Barons of Parliament was formerly made in Sandwich, by the Mayor, Jurats, and resident Freemen; four of the Jurats, or principal inhabitants were put in election, and the two, who had the greatest number of votes, were returned by the Mayor; but by the last determination of the House of Commons, the election now is in the Mayor, Jurats, and Freemen, as well non-resident, as those inhabiting within the port, who do not receive alms (y).

The resident Freemen, as appeared by the Poll at the latter end of the year 1790, were 492, non-resident 320, in all 812; the number that voted at the general election, in that year, was 586.

TITLES.

Edward, son of Sir Sydney Montague, youngest son of Sir Edward Montagu, of Boughton, in the co. of Northampton, *knt.* an account of whose ancestors has already been given in the former part of this work (z), was by K. Charles II, in his 12th year, for his signal service, in delivering up to him the English fleet, of which he had the command, in the time of the usurpation; having by his singular prudence, so wrought on the seamen, that they concurred peaceably in it; by patent, dated July 12, 1660, created Baron Montagu, of St. Neots, Viscount Hinchinbroke, and Earl of Sandwich. He died at sea, on May 28, 1672, having married Jemima, daughter of John, Lord Crewe, of Steine, by whom he had issue six sons and four daughters (a). He was succeeded by his eldest son,

never acknowledged in Sandwich, and it was expressly put an end to by the Act of the second of William and Mary. Each Baron to Parliament was allowed 2s. a day for his wages, with a few variations, namely, in 1544 the allowance was only 18d. a day, and from 1576 to the latter part of Q. Elizabeth's reign, it was 4s. about which time it seems to have ceased entirely in Sandwich.

(z) See vol. i. of this History, p. 41, 471.

(a) Of the sons, Edward was his successor; Sidney married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Wortley, and changed his name to Wortley; he had two sons, Francis, who died before him, and Edward, who became his heir, and married Lady Mary Pierpoint, daughter of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, by whom he had a son Edward, who died without issue in 1776; and a daughter Mary, married to John, Earl of Bute; Oliver, the third son, died unmarried; Charles, the fifth son, married and had issue; and James, the sixth son, died unmarried. Of the daughters, Jemima married to Sir Philip Carteret; Paulina died unmarried;

The TOWN and PORT of SANDWICH.

Edward, second *Earl of Sandwich*, who married *Anne*, fourth daughter of *Richard*, *Earl of Burlington*, by whom he had two sons and one daughter (*b*). He died in 1689, and was succeeded by his eldest son

Edward, third *Earl of Sandwich*, who died in 1729, having married *Elizabeth*, daughter of the *Earl of Rochester*, who died in 1757, by whom he had an only son *Edward*. *Richard*, *Viscount Hinchinbroke*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Alexander Popham, esq;* (*c*) by whom he had three sons and two daughters (*d*); but he died before his father, on May 10, 1722, his eldest son being

John, the fourth and late *Earl of Sandwich*, who succeeded his grandfather in titles in 1729. He married in 1742 *Judith*, third daughter of *Charles*, *Viscount Fane*, by whom he had *John*, *Viscount Hinchinbroke*, born in 1744; *Edward*; and a daughter *Mary*, who died young. He died on April 30, 1792, and was succeeded in titles, by his eldest son

John, the present and fifth *Earl of Sandwich*, who married first in 1766, *Elizabeth*, only surviving daughter of *George*, *Earl of Halifax*, who died in 1768, by whom he had issue one son *John-George*, *Viscount Hinchinbroke*, born in 1767; and a daughter *Caroline*, who died young. He married 2dly in 1772, *Mary*, eldest daughter of *Harry*, *Duke of Bolton*, who died in 1779, by whom he had issue *George-John*, born in 1773, and several more children, who died infants.

THE EARL bears for his arms—Quarterly, two coats; 1st and 4th, *Argent*, 3 lozenges conjoined in fess *gules*, within a *bordure sable*, for *Montagu*; 2d and 3d, *Or*, an eagle displayed *vert*, beaked and membered *gules*, for *Montbermer*; on the centre, a *mullet sable*, for difference. For his crest, on a wreath, a griffin's head couped *or*, with wings indorsed and beaked *sable*.

married; *Anna* married first *Richard Edgcombe*, and 2dly *Christopher Montague, esq;* and *Catherine* married first *Nicholas Bacon, esq;* and 2dly the Rev. Mr. *Gardeman*.

(*b*) *Richard* the second son, and *Elyn* the daughter, both died unmarried.

(*c*) She survived him, and married, 2dly, *Francis Seymour, esq;* 2d son of *Mr. Seymour, bart.* and died in 1761.

(*d*) *William*, the second son, married in 1748 *Charlotte*, daughter of *Francis Naylor, esq;* but died without issue; and *Edward*, the third son, died young. Of the daughters, *Mary* died unmarried; and *Elizabeth* married first *Kelland Courtney, esq;* and 2dly *Mr. William Smith*, of the *London Theatre*.

(*e*) The dexter supporter of the triton, was taken by the first *Earl of Sandwich*, in allusion to his office, and the sinister, a green eagle, to shew his descent from the family of *Montbermer*. See *Edmonson's Heraldry*, vol. i, p. 193.

(*f*) *Rot. Pat. ejus an.*

(*g*) *Ibid.*

(*b*) *K. Edward I.* summoned by his writs, bearing date the 8th day of February, in the first year, of his reign at

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For his supporters, on the dexter side, *Atriton*, holding over his right shoulder a trident, all proper, crowned with an eastern crown or (*e*); and on the sinister side, an eagle with wings endorsed *vert*—Motto, *Post tot naufragia portum*.

AS EARLY as *K. Henry II.*'s reign, there was an eminent and respectable family named *De Sandwich*, who no doubt took their name from this place; who were employed in the highest offices of honour and trust, and in this county in particular were possessed of manors and lands of considerable value; many of them were of knightly degree, and as appears by the records and histories of those times, continued to flourish in this county from the above reign to the end of that of *K. Richard II.*; after which, most probably, they were become extinct.

Among other high offices which they bore, I find mention, that *Mr. Simon de Sandwich* was Constable of *Dover Castle*, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, in the reign of *K. Henry II.*, and that *Mr. Henry de Sandwich* was his successor. *Thomas de Sandwich* was Sheriff of *Herts*, anno 3 *Edward I.* *Sir Ralph de Sandwich*, but not at all probable to be one and the same person, was Keeper of the Wardrobe anno 49 *Henry III.*, and was that year appointed Keeper of the King's Seal (*f*); *Custos* of *London*, anno 13 *Edward I.*, and several years together afterwards; *Custos* of the Tower in the 13th, 17th, and 34th years (*g*); Constable and Treasurer of the same in the 14th year of it; summoned to attend the Coronation of *K. Edward I.* and his Queen, anno 1 *Edward I.*; (*b*) Keeper of the Wardrobe, and a *Puisne Judge*, anno 18 *Edward I.*; present in Parliament, at the homage done by *Alexander*, King of *Scotland*, anno 6 *Edward I.*; and summoned with his consort, to attend the coronation of *K. Edward II.* *Sir Thomas de Sandwich, knt.* was Seneschal of *Pontbieu* anno 6 *Edward I.*; at the latter end of which reign *Mr.*

Dover, several of the gentry and their wives, to be present at his and the Queen's coronation at Westminster, on the Sunday next after the feast of *St. Valentine the Martyr*, in the several counties of *Bucks*, and *Bedford*, *Essex*, *Suffex*, and *Hertford*, and *Kent*; and in the last they were thus directed:

Johni de Northwode & Consorti Sue.

Rogero le Sauvage & Consorti Sue.

Regin. de Cobham & Consorti Sue.

Tho. de Balliol & Consorti Sue.

Johi de Northwode, Jun. & Consorti Sue.

Johi Abel & Consorti Sue.

RADULPHO DE SANDWICO & Consorti Sue.

Johanni de Campania & Consorti Sue.

Henrico de Leyburne & Consorti Sue.

Radulpho Sauvage & Consorti Sue.

Galsfrido de Saye & Consorti Sue.

Ricardo de Rokesse & Consorti Sue.

Tho. de Bykenore & Consorti Sue.

Willmo de Basyng & Consorti Sue.

Rym. Fœd. vol. iii, p. 59.

John

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John de Sandwich married *Agnes*, one of the four daughters and coheirs of *sir Hamon de Crevequer*, Lord of *Folkestone*, who, in right of his wife, became possessed of the barony of *Folkestone*. By her he left an only daughter and heir *Julian*, who married *sir John de Segrave*, and in her right he became possessed of that barony. *Sir Thomas de Sandwich* was Knight of the Shire for the co. of Kent, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 15th years of K. Edward II. *Thomas de Sandwich* had a commission to treat of the marriage between the Duke of Brabant and *Margaret*, the King's daughter, anno 7 Edward I. One of this name was appointed to conduct certain Cardinals into England, anno 10 Edward II. *Sir Thomas de Sandwich* being attendant on the Prince of Wales, in the King's service in Gascony, had the King's Letters of Protection anno 30 Edward III; and *sir John de Sandwich* was Constable of the Tower in the 31st year of that reign. During these reigns, from their eminence and the property they possessed, they appear to have been witnesses to the grants of lands and other benefactions, to several religious houses in this part of Kent; and several of these deeds are without date and very antient.

This family bore for their arms—Or, a chief indented azure, as such they were painted on the tomb of *sir Simon de Sandwich*, in *St. Peter's church* in *Sandwich*; they were likewise painted in the windows of *Woodnesborough church*, and they were carved on the roof of the cloysters, of *Canterbury Cathedral*. *Sir Ralph de Sandwich*, Custos of London in K. Edward I.'s reign, is said to have borne a fleur de lis in the field; *sir Nicholas de Sandwich* bore the same, with a mullet argent, for difference.

In the above reigns, and almost to the time of the dissolution of monasteries, there were many of this name among the clergy, both secular and regular; but as these in general, on their entering into the profession of a religious, quitted their own surname, and took on them that of the place of their birth, it is probable, excepting one, they had no connection with the above-mentioned family.

The one excepted was *Henry de Sandwich*, elected Bishop of London anno 1262, who died in 1273, and was buried in his own cathedral, where he had a monument erected to his memory (i); of the others I have found mentioned that of this name; *Henry de Sandwich* was Prior of *Bilsington* anno 1293; *Elias de Sandwich* was Prior of *St. Gregories, Canterbury* anno 1294; *Nicholas de Sandwich* was Rector of *St. Mi-*

chael's, Crooked-lane, London, in 1304; *Nicholas de Sandwich* was Prior of *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*, in 1244, and dying in 1289, was buried in his own cathedral; *Hamon de Sandwich* was Prebendary of the church of *Hereford* in 1318; *Nicholas de Sandwich* was Rector and Lord of *Otham*, in this county, in 1356; *John de Sandwich* was Prior of the Carmelites in *Sandwich* in 1403; and *William de Sandwich* was Canon of *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*, and Warden of *Canterbury College* in *Oxford*, and died in 1545; *John de Sandwich* was Supprior of *St. Augustine's Monastery* in *Canterbury*, at its dissolution; and *Stephen de Sandwich* was Archdeacon of *Essex*, in 1252; and *Walter de Sandwich*, Prebendary of *Lincoln* in 1542. Besides these, there were many others, too numerous to mention here (k).

There were SEVERAL FAMILIES of gentility who resided in *Sandwich* at different times, whose descents are recorded in the *Heraldic visitation* of the co. of Kent, anno 1619; as

Finch, descended of the same stock as those of *Eastwell*, and bore the same arms, and were ancestors to those of *Coldred*, and other places in this neighbourhood; *Gilbert*, whose descendants removed to *Westbere*, under which a further account of them may be seen.

Huffam, alias Hougham, who were of *Ash*, and were ancestors of the *Houghams*, now of *St. Paul's*, in *Canterbury*, of whom more may be seen under those parishes.

Mennes, who resided here for several descents, and bore for their arms—Gules, a chevron vairy, azure and or, 3 leopards faces of the last.

Thomson, who were ancestors of the *Thomsons*, now of *Kenfield*, in *Peabam*, where an account of them may be seen.

Trippe, whose descendants removed to *Wingham*, where further mention is made of them.

The following Coats of Arms have been borne by the several names following, which have at times been resident here, viz.

Abington—Argent, on a bend gules cotized, 3 eagles displayed or, an escutcheon sable.

Alday—Ermine, on a chief sable 2 griffins segreant argent.

Annot—Argent, a chevron gules, in chief 2 acorns of the field.

Bake—Azure, 3 talbots or.

Studley—On a fess vert, 3 stags heads caboshed or; and

Wood—Sable, on a chevron or 3 martlets sable, between 3 oak trees proper.

(i) Dugd. Hist. of St. Paul's, p. 48, and appen. p. 71.

(k) The reader may find more particulars of the above in Battely's Somner, Newcourt's Repert. Weever's Funeral Monuments, Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, Stow's Survey, Rym.

Fæd. Madox's Formulæ and Firma Burgi, Dugdale's Imb. Chauncy's Hert. in the several former volumes of this History, &c. and in the Registers of *St. Radigund's Abbey*, and of *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*.

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In the *British Museum*, Mss. No. 2230, are several *Kentish* pedigrees, continued from the *Heraldic* visitation anno 1619, to the year 1663; among which are those of *Manwood, Iden, Alday, Peke, Wood, Finch, and Mennes*; all of *Sandwich*.

BOTANY.

The following scarce plants have been observed in this place and its neighbourhood.

Rhamnoides fructifera foliis salicis, baccis leviter flavescens, *fallow thorn, or sea buckthorn*; found on the sands near *Sandwich* and its neighbourhood (l).

Salix purnila foliis utrinque, candidantibus & lanuginosis; observed near *Sandown castle* (m).

Convolvulus, soldanella; found on the sand downs near *Sandwich* (n).

Cynoglossum foliis virent, the lesser green leaved bounds tongue; found near *Sandwich* (o).

Ranunculus flammeus major, great spear wort; found in the old *Haven* near *Sandwich* (p).

Myagrum, gold pleasure; found near *Sandwich*, plentifully among the flax (q).

Dryopteris nigra; on the walls of a house near the haven.

Trichomanes, asplenium, English black maiden hair, on the walls of a house near the same.

THE PRIORY.

Henry Cowfield, a German, in the year 1272; being the last year of *K. Henry III.*'s reign, founded a priory in the town of *Sandwich*, for the order of friars called *Carmelites*, and afterwards, from the habit they wore, *White Friars* (r); but his endowment of it was so small, that *Raynold*, or more properly *William, Lord Clinton*, who was a much larger benefactor to it in the 20th year of *K. Edward I.*, was

(l) Raii Synopsis, p. 445. (m) Ibid. p. 447.

(n) Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 28.

(o) Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 31.

(p) Ibid. p. 94. (q) Ibid. p. 126.

(r) Among the Patent Rolls in the Tower is one, anno 8 Edward I, *pro fratribus Carmelitis Sandwichi*, and another anno 34 Edward I.

(s) He lies buried in the wall on the south side of *St. Blary's* church, in *Sandwich*, which is now walled up.

(t) See Rot. Pat. 8 Edward I, m. 2, vol. iii. Pat. 34 Edward I, m. Pat. 10 Edward III, p. 1, m. 39, vol. xl.

They all lie buried in *St. Peter's* church, in *Sandwich*, in the north wall, with antient portraitures of stone over them, which were overthrown in *K. Henry VIII.*'s time.

(u) The epitaphs of *John Sandwich, Prior, Thomas Legatt, Thomas Hadlow*, anno 1410; *William Beckley, Prior* anno 1438; and *Dennis Plumcooper*, anno 1481, *Friars of this house*, are recited in *Weever*, p. 263.

William Beckley above-mentioned, was born at *Sandwich*, was first a Friar here, and then *Prior*; *Leland* says, he was *D. D.* of *Cambridge*; he was the writer of several Tracts. See *Stevens's Monast.* p. 271. *John Trapham* was *Prior* of

afterwards reputed the sole founder of it (s); and it had afterwards several other benefactors towards the re-edifying of it, as *Thomas Craythorne, esq;* *sir John Peniell, knt.* and *William Eve, gent.* (t). The church and buildings of these *Carmelites* were in general large and stately, their churches were much so; this at *Sandwich* had the privilege of *sanctuary*; there were buried in it several principal inhabitants of the town, besides the members of the priory (u); after which, I find no further mention of it, till the suppression of it, which happened soon after the 27th year of *K. Henry VIII.*, (v) when it came into the King's hands, where it remained till the 32d year of his reign, when he granted it, by the description of the scite of the priory, called *le Whitefryers*, near *Sandwich*, with the church bells, and all messuages in the aforesaid town of *Sandwich*, to *Thomas Arderne, of Faversham, gent.* to hold of the King in capite (w).

After which I have met with no subsequent possessors of this estate, till the year 1614, anno 13 *James I.*, when it passed by sale from *George, Samuel,* and *John Crisp*, to *Nicholas Richardson*, who that year settled it on his daughter *Elizabeth*, upon her marriage with *Edmund Parboe*. *Wm. Richardson, Edmund Parboe,* and *Elizabeth* his wife, three years afterwards conveyed it to *Nicholas Swinford*; but in 1641, *Richard Wilde,* and *Alice* his wife, and *Moses Potter*, passed it away to *Samuel Morton the younger*, who, together with *Robert Morton*, in 1649, conveyed it to *John Gibbon*, to the use of the latter; but in 1654, *John Prettiman, jun. esq;* and *Margaret* his wife, (only daughter and heir of *sir Matthew Mennes, K. B.*) and *William Long*, alienated it to *Elizabeth Parboe*, sole daughter and heir of *Edmund Parboe*, she afterwards married *Captain John Boys*, and entitled him to this estate; they

this house, in the first year of *K. Henry VIII.* *Boys's Coll.* p. 176. There was a chapel dedicated to *St. Barbara*, in the church of the *Priory*.

(v) The seal formerly belonging to this *Priory*, is now kept with the seals of this corporation; it is of copper, of an oval form; the figure is a patriarchal cross sable, with a key on each side, on the middle of one side a crescent, on the other a star of six points; in the segment of a circle, at the foot of the cross, a cross patee; the inscription is in letters of an antient form, *S. Johannes Patriarche Jerusalem*; on the back is a handle for the better using of it. *Boys's Coll.* p. 277.

(w) *Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. ii.* These *Friars*, by the smallness of their possessions, might truly be styled mendicants. The scite of the priory, anno 31 *Henry VIII.*, with the buildings, orchards, &c. belonging to it, were let to *Thomas Patche*, at the yearly rent of 12s. The rest of their possessions at that time, consisting of gardens, small pieces of meadow, and pastures and rents of assize, in or near *Sandwich*, the rents of which were only a few shillings each, amounted in the whole to only 2l. 2s. 7d. per annum, as appears by the Auditor's Roll, in the Augtn. office.

left

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left issue 5 sons, *John, Edmund, Edward, William,* and *Thomas*, who made partition of the estates of their inheritance, among which this *Friery*, as it was then called, was allotted to *William Boys*, the fourth son, who in 1684, anno 37 Charles II, conveyed it to *Wm. Verrier*, of *Sandwich, gent.* and he in 1703, settled it to certain uses (x), under which it became the property of *Thomas Alkin*, of *Canterbury, gent.* and *Susannah* his wife, from whom it descended at his death to his son *Thomas Verrier Alkin*, Cl. on whose death the inheritance of it became vested in his only son and heir, now an infant (y), who is at this time entitled to it.

HOSPITALS.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

There is no account of the first foundation of this Hospital; the oldest grant met with relating to it, is dated anno 16 Edward I, 1287, and it is there called *Domus Dei & Sancti Johannis de Sandwicho*. Since the year 1293, it has been described in the evidences, by the name likewise of *Hospitale*. It is situated on the north-west side of the corn market, and consists of one large old building, containing a hall, and several rooms, both above and below stairs, for the Brothers and Sisters. Behind this principal building is a range of single rooms, called the *Harbinge*, in which travellers were formerly lodged and entertained.

This hospital was very early under the government of the Mayor and Barons of Sandwich, as appears by an instrument, dated in 1385, in which the Brothers and Sisters demise one of their tenements, with the permission of the Mayor and Barons; since which time, all their leases have been made in the name of the

(x) He died in 1710, and left issue by *Martha* his wife, four sons, *John, James, Benjamin,* and *Thomas*, to which three latter he left, equally to be divided between them, in tail, inter alia, his messuage, wherein he then dwelt, with the buildings, garden, yards, and four acres of pasture and hop-ground, in *St. Peter's*, in *Sandwich*, thereto belonging and adjoining, called the *Carmelite Friars*. His four daughters were, *Martha, Anne, Elizabeth,* and *Sarah*.

(y) The *Friery* is situated on the south-west side of the town of *Sandwich*, between the rampart of it and *Newstreet*; by the foundations that are remaining level with the ground, the buildings must have been of considerable extent, and the house, gardens, and meadows, occupied an area of somewhat more than five acres.

This estate is now in the occupation of *Mr. Joseph Stewart*, at the yearly rent of 27l. Boys's Coll. p. 175 & seq. It pays an annual fee farm to the crown of 5s. 6d.

(z) In the antient Customal of *Sandwich*, it is said, that the Mayor and Jurats had the government of this Hospital, called *St. John's House*, in which were Brothers and Sisters, and other poor and infirm persons receiving alms. The daily allowance of every Brother and Sister, is a mess of porridge, a farthing loaf, and a farthing for beer, if the

Master, Brothers, and Sisters, with the consent of the Mayor and Jurats, Patrons and Governors; but although the patronage appears to have been by these evidences, in the Mayor and Jurats jointly, yet for the sake of harmony, the Mayor for the time being, fills up all the vacancies that happen during his mayoralty. Like most others of early foundation, it was intended for the accommodation of travellers and strangers, as well as for the support of fixed residents; in it there were separate rooms for men and women, in which they were refreshed with diet and provided with comfortable lodging (z).

In an antient register belonging to it, beginning in the year 1392; the first list in it consists of nine Brothers and six Sisters, but the number afterwards appears to have been regularly twelve, till the year 1737, when the Hospital being in debt, and the revenue much reduced by the bad state of the buildings, the Mayor and Jurats found it expedient to apply the *corrodies* of such places as became vacant to the discharge of the debts and the repair of the estate, till the number of Brothers and Sisters was reduced to six; and an order was made to limit the fraternity in future to that number; and that two at the least should be men, and as many at least women; which rule, however, has not been strictly observed, the present six being all women.

This Hospital was returned by the Commissioners, under the Act of 37 Henry VIII, to be of the clear yearly value of 5l. 1s. 3d. by the words of this Act, as well as that of the first of K. Edward VI. for the suppression of Hospitals, chantries, and such other religious foundations; this Hospital was involved in much trouble, and was preserved from destruction, only by the spirited conduct of the Patrons (a). The revenues of it were always small, arising from the bene-

income will admit of it; there was a room allotted to each, kept in repair at the common cost; they received benefactions in legacies, and in presents from mariners at their return from sea; some of the Brothers attended the churches in *Sandwich* every Sunday with a dish, soliciting money to buy their dinner on that day. In the herring season and at other times, they sent one of the Brothers in a boat, to beg fish from the vessels in the haven, which was divided among them; another Brother went through the county soliciting charity, by which he gained sometimes 10s. sometimes a marc clear; another went about in harvest, with a cart, collecting wheat and other corn, which was made into bread and divided among them; and at *Christmas*, another was sent with a sack, to the houses of the better sort of people in the town and neighbourhood to beg bread, which was equally divided among them; poor and infirm persons applying, were to be taken in, and supplied with raiment, and if they died in it, to be buried at the cost of the House; and that the Mayor and Jurats were to be visitors of the House whenever they thought proper.

(a) Archbishop Parker, in 1562, certified to the Privy Council, that *St. John's House*, of *Sandwich*, meaning this Hospital, had no possessions belonging to it, and that the Mayor

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factions of various persons, consisting of tenements and small quit-rents; it received, however, a valuable addition in a benefaction of 200l. given in 1763, by the will of *John Dekewer, esq.* of *Hackney (b)*, to the Mayor and Jurats, in trust, for the Brothers and Sisters; which money has been since invested in the public funds.

The present revenue of it, consisting of the interest of the above legacy, and several houses and tenements, and quitrents, is now of the annual value of 47l. 12s. 10d. the clear yearly value of which, (the charging of repairs and collecting being deducted,) is 38l. 2s. 10d. on an average, which make the annual income of each Brother and Sister about six guineas (c).

The Seal of this hospital is of lead, and is kept in the Corporation chest; it is oval, and has on it the figure of a fleur de lis, with this inscription in letters of an antient form, s' COE HOSPITAL' S'CI IOH'IS IN SANDWICO; that is, the Common Seal of the Hospital of St. John in Sandwich.

ST. THOMAS'S, alias ELLIS'S HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital was founded in honour of *St. Thomas (Becket,) martyr*, about the year 1392, anno 16 Richard II, by *Thomas Ellis*, of this town, draper (d), who endowed it with a manor farm, called *Denne Court* in *Woodnesborough*, consisting of a messuage and 132 acres of land (e), which he that year conveyed to certain feoffees (f), who with the King's licence, assigned the premises to 12 poor persons therein named, and their successors in this hospital, for their use and maintenance; after which, *Henry Greenshield*, of *Sandwich, gent.* in the last year of K. Edward IV. (g) made an addition to this charity by giving to it by his will, 22 acres of land in

Mayor and Jurats were the founders, and maintained the same, and provided for twelve poor people there; but the Archbishop, and the Commissioners under him, must have been strangely and designedly misinformed, as this Hospital had an estate, consisting at that time, as at present, of both houses and quit-rents, and though it had from the beginning, dependence on the benevolence of the Mayor and Jurats, in common with other charitable persons of the town and neighbourhood, yet they were never officially, in any sense, reputed either the founders or supporters of it.

(b) He was a native of *Sandwich*, and a descendant of one of the original Dutch settlers in this town; he inherited a very large fortune, and in his will was a liberal benefactor not only to this hospital, but to the poor of *St. Mary's* parish in *Sandwich*.

(c) At the bottom of a wooden dish, which was probably used formerly either to collect alms for the hospital, or oblations for the dead, is a round silver plate, gilt, on which is rudely engraved the figure of a woman, with a purse in one hand and a staff in the other, with this inscription round her, *Pro anima Cristine Pikefysch*, who was admitted a sister of this hospital anno 6 Henry V. and most likely gave this dish for the above use.

Woodnesborough likewise, which with the former, now goes altogether under the name of *Denne Court*; and it appears by the several rentals of it to the present time, that there were afterwards several other benefactions of rents, lands and houses made to it.

The Commissioners under the statute of 37 Henry VIII. made a return of this hospital by the name of *Elys's Hospital*, and that it was of the clear yearly value of 10l. os. 4½d. beyond reprises; and Archbishop Parker in the year 1562, certified it to the Privy Council by the same name to be of the yearly value of 12l. and to consist of 12 Brothers and 4 Sisters, placed there for term of life, and relieved by alms and the revenue of the Hospital, which was of the patronage of the Mayor and Jurats, and that it was very charitably ordered and surveyed by the Mayor. But the Mayor and Jurats certainly never were Governors of this foundation, unless by usurpation, or by a renewal of the feoffment to some of them as private persons, whatever concern they might have had in it before the inquiry, taken at *Deal* in 1636; but as Mayor and Jurats, it is evident that they have had nothing to do with it since it has from the time of its foundation been vested in feoffees, the feoffment having been renewed from time to time. The feoffees are generally of the town, or the adjoining country, who when reduced to three, ought to create a fresh trust, and enlarge their number to nine, in conformity to certain rules established by the feoffees in 1725; by which regulations this Hospital has ever since been governed, the vacancies being supplied by the feoffees in rotation.

The number of poor persons placed in it is twelve, according to the original institution,

The account of this hospital is mostly taken from *Boys's Collections*, p. 119 & seq.

(d) *Thomas Ellis* or *Elys* was a wealthy draper of *Sandwich*, and is mentioned in *Rymer's Fœd.* vol. vii, p. 178, as having lent 40l. to K. Richard II. in his first year, to supply his necessities. He served in Parliament for *Sandwich* in the 43d year of K. Edward III, and in the first year of K. Richard II, and was Mayor there in the years 1370 and 1382. His name occurs among the witnesses to a number of deeds, between the years 1356 and 1389. He was buried with his wife in the north isle of *St. Peter's church*.

He bore for his arms—Or, on a cross sable, 5 crescents argent.

(e) See an account of this estate above, under *Woodnesborough*. This estate was then holden of *Anne, Queen Consort*, as of the Honour of *Ledes*, by the service of one quarter of a knight's fee, and the rent of 1s. 6d. to the manor of *Queen Court* in *Ospringe*.

(f) Viz. *Thomas Rollyng, Cl. William Swan, Cl. John Godard* and *Richard Bengé*; this licence of mortmain remains among the evidences of the hospital, with the seal of green wax appendant.

(g) Rot. Elch. anno 21 Edward IV.

that is, eight men and four women, all single, by the name of *the Brothers and Sisters of St. Thomas (Elly's) Hospital*. They are to be aged about 50, and parishioners and inhabitants within one of the respective parishes of the *Town and Port of Sandwich (b)*.

The *present feoffees* are now reduced to two only, viz. *sr Henry Oxenden, of Brome, bart.* and *John Lynch, L.L. D. Archdeacon of Canterbury (i)*.

This hospital is situated in a retired situation, between *New Street* and *the Corn Market*, a passage through the middle of it divides the house into two parts; on the *south* side is the hall open to the roof, beyond which are the women's apartments, two above and two below; the men's rooms are on the *north* side, four above and four below.

The *income of it* is very considerable, consisting of the manor farm of *Denne Court* above-mentioned, and sundry other small pieces of land, houses, tenements, and quitrents, almost all of them in this town, amounting to the *yearly sum* of 162l. 11s. the *reprises*, out of which, being quitrents for their estates, are 6l. 7s. 4d.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

THIS HOSPITAL is situated just without the town of *Sandwich*, on the south side of it on the angle, where the two roads join, coming from *Eastry* and *Woodnesborough*; notwithstanding tradition gives a much earlier period to the foundation of this hospital (*k*), yet it appears

(*b*) See the *Rules and Orders* for the good government of this Hospital, and disposing of the revenues of it, printed in *Boys's Collections*, p. 161.

(*i*) See a list of the *feoffees* from the foundation of this Hospital, in *Boys's Collections*, p. 167.

The principal *modern benefactor* to this Hospital has been *John Michell, of Richmond in Surry, esq;* who was for almost 20 years successively returned in Parliament for *Sandwich*. Upon the death of *John Thurbarne, esq; sergeant at law*, he took upon himself the care of the money belonging to this hospital, which being subscribed into the *South Sea Company*, with the consent of the other trustees, in that fatal year 1720, came out again with a deficiency of near half the principal, amounting to about 200l. which loss he voluntarily sustained, and by his benevolence made good again to the brothers and sisters. He used his care and diligence, with the consent of the other trustees, towards the renewing and settling the *present trust*, erected in the year 1725, and in composing the *Orders and Rules for the good Government of the Hospital*, and the well disposing of the revenues of it.

(*k*) The evidences remaining in the hospital, seem to indicate that the institution commenced many years before the above time. Tradition and some Mss. give the first foundation to *Thomas Crawthorne* and *Maud* his wife, in the year 1190; and further, that their bodies were interred in the *priory of the Carmelites in Sandwich*; but if so, they must have been removed there afterwards, for that *priory* was not founded till more than fourscore years after the above period.

by a bull of *Pope Innocent IV.* in his second year, anno 1244, that it was then begun to be founded by *sr Henry de Sandwich, knt.* in honor of *St. Bartholomew, for the support of the weak and infirm*, and endowed by him for that purpose, so that the Brothers and Sisters should live in it under some order of discipline, and be maintained at table, and should wear a uniform habit (*l*); which bull, on his petition, was addressed to *the Archbishop*, as diocesan of the place, with an injunction to him to issue his letters for that purpose (*m*).

In the *Customal of Sandwich* there is mention made of *three Priests*, employed by the Brothers and Sisters to officiate in their chapel for the souls of *Bertrine de Crawthorne, William Bucharde (n)*, and *sr Henry Sandwich, knt.* who were probably all three benefactors to this hospital, in the order of time therein mentioned.

Such as were most liberal in their donations to hospitals, and other religious foundations, acquired the name of *first, second, and third founder*, in order of time as they made additions to the foundation, and thus several of the family of *Sandwich*, from their respective benefactions to this hospital, were successively entitled *the founders of it*, and were from the first, the undoubted patrons of it, till *sr Nicholas de Sandwich* assigned the patronage of it to *the Mayor and Barons of Sandwich*, who from that time became *Governors of it*; but great inconveniencies arising from the confusion in the Common Assemblies, where the business of the

(*l*) Leland, in his *Itin.* vol. vii, p. 125, says, "There was an hospital (meaning this of *St. Bartholomew*) without the town, first ordained for mariners diseased and hurt;" but on what authority he does not mention; however, there is a great probability from the situation, that the original intention of it was, that the *Brothers and Sisters* placed in it, should accomodate pilgrims and travellers, by furnishing them with lodgings, provisions, and other necessaries on their journeys; and there has been till very lately within its walls, a building appropriated to the use of *vagrants*, wherein they were supplied with straw, and supported in illness by *the Brothers and Sisters*.

(*m*) The copy remaining of this bull, is apparently incorrect; the tower has been searched for the original, but it could not be found.

(*n*) *William Bucharde*, son of *Simon, Clerk*, for the health of his soul, of *Sarvine*, and *Suanilde* his wife, and all his ancestors and successors, gave in *pure and perpetual alms* to God and *St. Mary*, and the Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew in Sandwich*, for the maintenance of *one chaplain*, there ministering daily, in celebrating for the faithful, &c. five *marcs* of yearly rent, as issuing out of divers lands, tenements, and likewise certain lands in *Sandwich*, as is therein mentioned. Witnesses, *sr Henry de Sandwich, sr Simon* his son. *Boys's Coll.* p. 24.

It appears by the wills in *Prerog. Office, Canterbury*, that there was a *house*, at *Ejeb*, near *Sandwich*, to which the members of this hospital, *being lepers*, were sent to remain during their infirmity.

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hospital was decided, it was agreed, to leave the appointments in it, to *the Mayor and Jurats* only; and afterwards again, for the like reason, to *the Mayor only*, who continues regularly to fill up such vacancies in it during his *Mayoralty*.

The business of this *hospital* seems to have been regulated formerly, for the most part, in the Court Hall of *Sandwich*, and the Orders of the Governors were registered in the books of the corporation, till about the year 1710; since which, it has been regularly *visited* twice a year by *the Mayor and Jurats*, who are styled *Patrons, Governors and Visitors* of it, and the entries are made in books provided separately for the purpose. One of the *Visitations* is held on *St. Bartholomew's day*, when *the Governors and Fraternity* assemble in the chapel, and after divine service, proceed to the election of a *Master*, for the ensuing year; the Governors then view the buildings, and direct the necessary repairs.

The other Meeting, is on the *Thursday* preceding the annual choice of Mayor, when the Governors assemble at the *Hospital*, to admit the master's account for the past year, and to see that their former orders and directions have been properly attended to; an enquiry is then made into the conduct of the people of it, when the delinquents are reprimanded, or fined as the case requires (o).

It does not appear that this *Hospital* was actually *incorporated* by any Royal Patent, and made thereby capable of gifts and grants in succession, till K. Henry VIII. in his 27th year, by his letters patent, *confirmed* the dispensation which *Archbp. Cranmer* had made to it, though it seems to have been virtually so, by K. Edw. III.'s grant to it, of the profits of the Ferry, between this town and *Stonar*, a further mention of which will be made below, and an *exemplification* of it by K. Henry VIII; but the only public instrument of foundation, was the Bull above-mentioned, of *Pope Innocent IV.* (p)

The above-mentioned *dispensation* of *Archbp. Cranmer*, was applied for and obtained by the *Hospital*, in pursuance of the Act of the 25th

(o) The following account of *the ancient visitation* of this *Hospital* on the *feast of St. Bartholomew*, before the Reformation, is related in *the Customal of Sandwich*. Every year on that feast, *the Mayor and Commonalty* visited the *Hospital* in solemn procession, the laity of *Sandwich* leading the way, some with instruments of music, others to the number of sevenscore and more bearing wax lights, provided for the occasion by the Corporation, which lights were to be left in the chapel of the *Hospital*, as an offering for the use of it throughout the year. After these followed the clergy of *Sandwich*, in their proper habits, chanting hymns and carrying tapers; the Rector of *St. Peter's*, or some other clergyman appointed by the Mayor, celebrating high mass, with solemnity and decorum; some of the better sort of the Commonalty, as *sir Nicholas de Sandwich* and

year of K. Henry VIII (q); it authorized *the Master, and Brethren, and their successors*, to hold the *Hospital*, with all their then possessions, rights, &c. and future acquisitions, in as free and ample a manner as their predecessors had enjoyed their estates and privileges, reserving to *the Mayor of Sandwich*, all his right and interest in the premises.

In the Parliament of the 37th year of K. Henry VIII, it was enacted, that the King at his will and pleasure, during his life, might empower his Commissioners to enter into, and seize to the King's use, among other things, any *hospital*, and the lands, &c. belonging to it, and that after such entry made, the same should be velted in the King, under the controul of the Court of Augmentation; a commission was accordingly awarded to the *Archbp.* and others, who entered and seized into the King's hands this *Hospital* with its possessions, which was certified and delivered over to the above-mentioned Court, but there was no *suppression*, dissolution, or grant of this *Hospital* during that reign. In 1561 *Abp. Parker* commissioned *Steph. Nevinson*, LL. D. *Commissary* of the diocese, and others, to visit the three *hospitals* in *Sandwich*; and the next year, at the requisition of the Queen, he gave into the Exchequer, a *certificate* of all the *schools* and *hospitals* in his diocese. The *return* of this *hospital* ran thus: It is of the first foundation of one *sir John Sandwich, knt.* and now of the foundation of *the Mayor and Commonalty of the town of Sandwich*; that there was placed by the said Mayor, from time to time, the number of *twelve Brothers and four Sisters*, who are relieved only from the revenues of it, amounting to *the yearly value*, by estimation, of 40l. that the *Hospital* was charitably used to God's glory, and surveyed from time to time by *the Mayor of Sandwich*, and was kept in good order. After this the *Hospital* remained quiet, till 1619, when there was an enquiry instituted from the *Augmentation Office*, why this *Hospital* should be concealed from the crown, and what right the *Mayor, &c. of Sandwich*, had to it;

others, provided their own tapers and offered them there.

There was usually a great resort of people at this place, at *the fair*, held on *the eve of St. Luke*, and *the Mayor* commonly attended.

(p) This was solicited by *sir Henry de Sandwich*, in consequence of a constitution of the *Bishop of Salisbury* in 1217, which was made a *Provincial Constitution* by *Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury*, about the year 1236.

(q) This Act was made for the exoneration of all exactions, &c. to *the See of Rome*, enacting that no persons thenceforth should apply to *the Pope* for licences, dispensations, &c. but to *the Archbishop of Canterbury*, only, and empowering the *Archbishop* to issue such instruments, to be *confirmed*, if required, under the Great Seal, and *enrolled* in Chancery.

and

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and K. James I. in 1620, under pretence of *the Statutes* of 37 Henry VIII, and the 1st of K. Edward VI, at the suit of *James, Viscount Doncaster*, granted this *Hospital* and the lands belonging to it, to *ſir John Townſend* and other *patentees*, in *fee farm*, to hold in free ſocage, as of the manor of *East Greenwich*, at the yearly rent of 26s. 8d. But the corporation being well adviſed, diſputed the matter, and upon a *bearing*, the *Hospital* was found to be a *lay foundation*, and not within the meaning of the ſtatutes above-mentioned, upon which the *patentees* gave up their ſuit; in 1636, a *venire facias* was iſſued for *the Mayor and Jurats* to appear before the *Commissioners*, on a *commiſſion* on the ſtatute for charitable uſes, to ſhew by what right they took on them the government of *the hospitals in Sandwich*. The records of the corporation do not furniſh the reſult of this enquiry, but *the Hospital of St. Thomas* has not been ſince then under the government of *the Mayor and Jurats*, whiſt this *hospital* and that of *St. John*, has continued under their ſuperintendance to this day.

If the founders left any rules for the government of this *Hospital*, they are loſt (r); but *the total number of Brothers and Sisters* ſeems to have been always *ſixteen* (s). Formerly there was a limited number of each ſex, namely, *twelve men* and *four women*; but at this time the men and women are preſented indifferently, as the vacancies happen.

The ſcite of this *hospital* is ſurrounded by a fence, which incloſes the farm houſe, barns,

(r) The original evidences of this *hospital* are moſtly loſt; a fair copy, however, of them remains, written by *John Searles*, or *Serle*, *Town Clerk*, about the middle of the 15th century, and afterwards a *Brother* of this *hospital*. Antient deeds and evidences in this town and neighbourhood, are becoming more ſcarce every day, ſince a gentleman of the law, now reſiding here, and bearing an office in this Corporation, and otherwiſe a man of ſenſe and abilities, has avowed it his conſtant praſtice to deſtroy, as of no uſe and only creating difficulties, all the antient deeds and evidences of the eſtates, the titles of which paſs through his hands, which he has done for ſeveral years paſt.

(s) *The Cuſtomal of Sandwich*, ſays, that the number might be further increaſed, if *the Mayor and Jurats* ſhould think proper.

(t) The other, or 16th tenement, was converted into a farm houſe for the reſidence of the occupier of the lands belonging to the *Hospital*, when they were firſt hired out, and the perſon who is preſented to that vacancy, to which this houſe would otherwiſe belong, is permitted to reſide in *Sandwich*, with an allowance from the *Hospital* in money, in lieu of it.

(u) *The Cuſtomal of Sandwich* gives a pretty full account of this *Hospital*, as it exiſted at the beginning of the 14th century, and a good idea of the domeſtic œconomy of this fraternity may be formed from thence, as it exiſted at that time. It appears by it, that though *the Brothers and Sisters* had ſeparate rooms or chambers, they had not then different

ſtables, and other outhouſes, a chapel, and 15 ſmall, but commodious houſes, with gardens for *the Brothers and Sisters* (t). The whole of the ſcite is *extraparochial* (u).

The Chapel is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the houſe; it is a large and handſome edifice, in which and in *the cemetery* belonging to it, there were buried not only many of the *Brothers and Sisters*, but others of the town; there is in it an altar monument, covered with a ſlab of *Suffex marble*, on which lies the effigies of a man, completely caſed in his coat of mail, with a ſmooth breaſt piece over his hawberk; there is a triangular ſhield over the body, and a broad ſword lying along his left thigh. It is undoubtedly meant for *ſir Henry de Sandwich*, but the whole ſeems to be a *cenotaph*, deſigned to commemorate him as the founder of this *hospital*. An inſcription on a rail over the figure points out this ſpot, as the burial place of *ſir Henry de Sandwich*, and *ſir Nicholas* his ſon; but upon a ſtrict examination of the ſuppoſed tomb, a few years ago, when under repair, and of the ground beneath, ſo far as was ſearched, there was neither coffin, nor any other mark of ſepulture found (v).

When the Reformation took place, and maſſes and commemorations for the dead were aboliſhed, *the Chaplains* officiating in this chapel were of courſe *diſmiſſed*, as being of no further uſe in it (w); and it does not appear, that any regular proviſion has been made ſince, for the maintenance of a *Minifter* to perform divine ſervice in it, for the uſe of the *Hospital*. In 1605, *divine ſervice* was ordered by the Go-

vernors, as at preſent; the whole was one connected building, with a public hall, bakehouſe and kitchen, the foundations of which may be traced at this day.

(v) It appears by the evidences of the *hospital*, that in 1208 there were *altars* in this chapel dedicated to *St. Phillip* and *St. James*, and to *St. Margaret*. *Boys's Coll.* p. 33.

(w) It appears by the *Cuſtomal of Sandwich*, that in antient times, there were to be *three prieſts*, to officiate conſtantly in this chapel, with a ſtipend of 5 *marcs* apiece; one of theſe prieſts was to pray for the ſouls of *Bertrina de Crawthorne*, his anceſtors and poſterity, as appears by a deed of feoffment; another for the ſouls of *Wm. Bowcharde*, his anceſtors and ſucceſſors; and the third for the ſouls of *ſir Henry Sandwich*, and others.

That the *Mayor*, with *the Jurats*, viſited theſe *Prieſts*, to inquire into their conduct, diſplacing ſuch as miſbehaved, without the interference of any ordinary; they were choiſen, inſtituted, and ſworn by *the Mayor and Jurats*, who inſpected the veſtments, books, veſſels, and every thing elſe belonging to the chapel, and delivered the whole, with an inventory to the chaplain, for the time being, who was to take care of, and be accountable for them. The other two prieſts were likewiſe to be attentive to the church furniture. The Chaplain confeſſed the *Brothers, Sisters*, and ſervants of the *hospital*, and adminiſtered the *Sacraments*, for which he received all the offerings made by the ſaid *Brothers and Sisters*.

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vernors to be performed in the chapel every day, and a penalty inflicted for absence on every Brother and Sister, each of whom were to pay ten shillings a year to the reader for his performance in it. In 1616 the corporation allowed 10l. to a minister, for expounding the Scriptures in this chapel every Sunday; in 1630 one of the Brothers was directed to say prayers every morning, bury the dead, &c. according to former use and custom; and it was ordered at the same time, that the Hospital should provide a minister to preach three or four times throughout the year, and administer the sacraments, according to former custom; in 1636, a clergyman in orders was admitted a Brother, and it was agreed that he should perform all ministerial duty belonging to the Hospital, during his continuance as such; for many years since there was service performed in this chapel only once a year, on St. Bartholomew's day, but now a monthly sermon is preached there by one of the Ministers of Sandwich, upon the most liberal terms.

The benefactions to this hospital have been numerous and ample, as the present terrier and rental of it shews; its present revenue consists of one large farm of 285 acres of land, arable and pasture (x), several pieces of land and tenements in Sandwich, and some quitrents; and likewise a clear annual rent charge of 62l. paid out of the tolls arising for the passage over the new bridge, between Sandwich and Stonar (y); this altogether amounts to the annual sum of 357l. 11s. 6d. out of which are payable fundry quitrents and other charges, to the amount of 22l. 3s. 6d, so that the clear yearly income is only 335l. 8s. od. (z). The Seal of this hospital is a small oval, representing St. Bartholomew sitting under a canopy; inscription, S. Sancti Bartholemei.

SCHOOLS.

THE GRAMMAR or FREE SCHOOL.

Roger Manwood, esq; Barrister at Law, and Recorder of Sandwich, afterwards knighted, and

(x) This is now let on lease, at the annual rent of 220l.

(y) K. Edward III. in his 23d year, granted by writ of Privy Seal, to the Brethren of this Hospital, all the profits arising from the ferry over the haven, between Sandwich and Stonar, in support of the alms of the Hospital for ever, so that the profits be collected and expended, by the direction and advice of the Mayor of Sandwich, and the Master of the Hospital; an exemplification of which grant was obtained in the 16th year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign. The profits of this ferry continued part of the revenues of this hospital, till on pretence of the passage in the ferry boat being subject to many inconveniences, an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1755, for building a bridge across the haven, in lieu of the ferry boat, between Sandwich and Stonar, in which Act there is a clause, which secures to this hospital, from the revenue of the bridge, the annual sum of 62l. being

Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, having promoted a subscription in 1563, among the principal inhabitants of this town, for the purpose of erecting a building for a free school, upon a promise to endow it with lands of sufficient value to support the building and maintain a master, solicited Archbishop Parker for his approbation of his design, who afterwards became highly instrumental in bringing forward this foundation, by giving his countenance to it, and procuring, through Secretary Cecil's interest, the Queen's licence for this purpose.

This licence was issued on October 1, in the above year, in which Roger Manwood, of Hackington, esq; mentioned above, was empowered to erect a free school in Sandwich, by the name of the Free School of Roger Manwood in Sandwich; and the Queen granted, that the Mayor and Jurats of Sandwich, and their successors, should be Governors of the school, and be one body incorporate in deed and name, by the title of Governors of the Free School of Roger Manwood in Sandwich; that they might sue and implead by that name in all courts; might purchase estates in fee to the value of 40l. a year, and have a Common Seal; and she further gave him special licence, to give and grant to the said Governors, the particular estates, recited in the deed of feoffment, (afterwards made to them,) with other liberties usual in grants of that sort (a).

The subscriptions by this time, towards the building of the school house, amounted to the sum of 286l. and upwards; and on the second of November following, Mr. Manwood obtained from the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, a grant in fee farm of a piece of ground, inclosed with a stone wall, sometime called St. Thomas's House in Sandwich, near Canterbury gate, together with a piece of salts over against it, to the use of him, his heirs; and assigns, for ever, at the yearly rent of twenty pence (b); both which pieces of land, on Feb. 20, 1566, together with ninety acres of meadow, pasture, and woodland, in St. Stephen's, alias Hackington, and

the last and greatest rent which had been made of the ferry, to be paid quarterly, without any deduction or abatement whatsoever, with other clauses for the performance and security of this rent charge, for the benefit of the hospital.

(z) The Brothers and Sisters receive their pensions quarterly; the above clear income would allow to each member nearly 21l. yearly, but the repairs being very heavy on the hospital at present, they do not receive more than about 17l. each, to which must be added the value of the house and garden, the carriage of coals and sand; wood and stubble from the farm, and the exemption from all assessments and taxes; which makes the whole benefit from the Hospital, at a fair estimation, about four, or perhaps five and twenty pounds a year.

(a) See the licence in Boys's Coll. p. 203.

(b) Ibid. p. 211.

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Northgate, near Canterbury, Mr. Manwood enfeoffed to *the Mayor and Jurats of Sandwich*, by the name of *the Governors of his Free Grammar School*, and to their successors for ever, for the perpetual support and maintenance of it (c); and they accordingly obtained possession of these estates, by *livery and seisin*, in March following. On the above piece of ground, called *St. Thomas's House*, the building for this school was afterwards erected, and the school established, and it continues as such at this time.

Joane Trapps, of London, widow, by her will in 1568, gave to *the Rector and Scholars of Lincoln College in Oxford*, 52 acres of land at *Whitstable*, in this county, towards the finding of four scholars for ever in that college, two to be placed and nominated from this school, by the Rector, &c. and two by the Governors of it, and so by like turn and course of election and nomination for ever; which land, on July 30, 1568, *Roger Manwood, Sergeant at Law*, and *Richard Heywood, esq.*, executors of the will, conveyed over to *the Rector and Scholars* above-mentioned, for this purpose; and the Executors covenanted, that these lands should yield to the Rector, &c. a clear yearly rent of 11l. 6s. 8d. of which sum, the Rector, &c. agreed to pay yearly to the four scholars 10l. 13s. 4d. towards the exhibitions, and charges of finding the Scholars, to be called *the Scholars of Robert Trapps, of London, Goldsmith, and Joane his wife*; the remaining 13s. 4d. to the use of the Rector, &c. and the Governors of the School agreed, that after the death of the said *Roger Manwood*, upon every avoidance of the Schoolmaster's place, they would within twenty days give notice to him of it, and if within a like space of time afterwards, the Rector, &c. should deliver in writing, under their Common Seal, to the Mayor of *Sandwich*, or to the usher at the school-house, the names of two persons, *Fellows of the said college*, duly qualified, they the Governors should make choice of one of them within twenty days, or in default thereof, the nomination of such master should be in *the Archbishop of Canterbury*, the fee being full, otherwise in *the Dean of Canterbury* for the time being (d).

Thomas Manwood, gent. by will proved in 1570, gave to the Governors of his brother *Roger's* free Grammar School in *Sandwich*, as much of his lands and tenements as should amount to the clear yearly rent of 10l. for the maintenance and sustentation of the School for ever; that is to say, for an usher, when cause should require, or for other necessary matters of maintenance of the School, in such form as should be thought meet to the Governors; in confor-

mity to which, *Roger Manwood*, the surviving Executor, in 1572, conveyed to the Governors certain premises in *Sandwich*, of that clear yearly value.

Sir Roger Manwood, knt. above-mentioned, then *Lord Chief Baron* of the Exchequer, as surviving Executor of the will of *Joane Trapps, widow*, in the year 1581, in pursuance of the said will, conveyed to *the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge*, a farm called *Bodkins*, in *Swalecliffe* in this county, together with fifty-seven acres and upwards, in that parish, &c. which premises were of the clear yearly value of 11l. 6s. 8d. in consideration of which, the master agreed to pay annually to four Scholars of their College 10l. 13s. 4d. four marks to each; the Scholars to be nominated by the Governors of this School, and by the Master alternately, and to be called *the Scholars of Robert Trapps, of London, Goldsmith, and Joane his wife*; the remaining sum of 13s. 4d. to be paid to the Master to the use and behoof of the College (e). *Sir Roger Manwood*, during his life, took the rents of the estates, which he had enfeoffed to the Governors of his School, paying the master's salary regularly, till his death in 1592; after which, *sir Peter Manwood*, heir and executor of *sir Roger*, received the rents, and paid the master's salary, till a few years before his death; after which *sir John Manwood*, his son and heir, or others claiming under him, took the rents of the estates to their own use, but made no payment to the master; upon which the Governors in 1633, sued out a Commission of charitable uses, and an inquisition was taken and return made, upon which it was awarded, that the Governors should enter into the several estates, and hold and enjoy them for ever, according to the deed of feoffment and grant of *sir Roger Manwood* made of them to the *Mayor and Jurats*, who should pay to the schoolmaster all arrears of salary, and 40l. for damages, and a writ of execution followed for this purpose (f); but exceptions being put into the Court of Chancery against this award, affirming that *sir Roger Manwood* intended to the school only 20l. a year for the master, and that before the making of the feoffment to the *Mayor and Jurats*, he made a lease of the lands mentioned therein for 500 years, reserving only the yearly rent of 20l. to be paid to the *Mayor and Jurats* and their successors, for the maintenance of the master, which lease was afterwards, in 1571, lawfully assigned back again to *sir Roger Manwood*, his executors and assigns, who by will disposed of all his leases in *Kent* to his heirs,

(c) Boys's Coll. p. 212.

(d) Ibid. p. 214.

(e) Ibid. p. 215.

(f) Ibid. p. 216 & seq.

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for the time being, who should have his house at *St. Stephen's*.

In June 1635, the matter was argued before the Lord Keeper, who confirmed the award of the Commissioners, as to the arrearages of the stipend and the 40 pounds damages; and in favor to *fir John Manwood*, and the others, directed, that the same should be paid by him and them, to the Mayor and Jurats on behalf of the master by 30*l. per annum*, over and above the said salary of 20*l. per annum*; but the other part of the Commissioners decree, respecting the possession of 90 acres in *Hackington* and *Northgate*, was reversed; and it was decreed, that *fir John Manwood* should hold the lands, according to the lease made of them as above-mentioned.

The salary of 20*l. per annum* has been ever since paid with tolerable regularity by the proprietors of the estate, the present one being *fir Edward Hales*, of *St. Stephen's*, bart.

Edmund Parboe, esq; by will in 1640, besides many other legacies to the parishes, conduits, *St. John's Hospital*, and the Mayor and Jurats, in *Sandwich*, gave to the Mayor and Jurats of *Sandwich*, Governors of the Grammar School, an annuity of 10*l.* out of the premises in *Sandwich* therein mentioned, of which sum 4*l.* was to be to the master of the school, and 5*l.* to the Rector, Fellows, and Scholars of *Lincoln College, Oxford*, in augmentation, &c. of the scholars sent from *Sandwich*; and if none were sent, the money to remain in the Governors hands, to accumulate for such scholars as should be afterwards appointed; the remaining 20*s.* to the Mayor and Jurats, for wine at their ordinaries, when they should hold the same, at the inn called the *Pelican*, in *Sandwich*, out of which the annuity was directed to be paid; and in case of abuse, or misemployment of this benefaction by the Mayor, &c. he gave the same to his daughter *Boys* and her heirs for ever. It does not appear that the school was ever benefitted by this bequest, or how it happened that it was not so.

In 1685, the Mayor and Jurats, by deed of conveyance and fine levied, purchased of *William Ellwood*, of *Sandwich*, gent. *Phineas Ellwood*, of *Oxford*, M. D. a piece of land, whereon were two stables, a kitchen and a cove, situate in *St. Mary's* parish in *Sandwich*, to the use of them and their successors in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the master of the school for the time being.

Sir Roger Manwood drew up, in 1580, Rules and Ordinances, to be observed for the better government of this school, which are still ex-

isting, signed by him, and are still observed in the regulation and government of it (g); in which, among other rules, it is ordered, that the Master shall be chosen and elected by the Governors, viz. the Mayor and Jurats of *Sandwich*, out of *Lincoln College, Oxford*, and to be Master of Arts, if it might conveniently be, and allowed of by the ordinary, and that he and the Usher, who should be appointed by the master, and admitted by the Governors, should teach the grammar in the school. The master's salary to be 20*l.* and the addition made by his brother *Tho. Manwood's* will; the usher's salary to be 10*l.* The overplus of all the lands and tenements, after the above salaries were paid, and all other charges, reparations, and expences of them, and of the school-house, should be paid, to be equally divided between the master and usher. Of the scholars to be taught in the school, the children of the inhabitants of *Sandwich* to be freely taught, without any thing demanded, or taken, but of benevolence at the end of every quarter, towards buying of books for the common use of the scholars; the rest of the foreign scholars to be taught for such price, and rate, as should be limited by the Governors. And if there should not be so many grammar scholars as should furnish the school house, there should be a person, who could write well, who should teach the scholars reading and writing in the school, in the time of there being no usher therein, to be placed in it by the Mayor and Jurats, and to be paid out of the revenues of the School 4*l.* yearly, and such gains as by his diligent teaching he could honestly get. The master not to take to board, diet or lodge in his house, or rooms, more than twelve scholars, and the usher not above six, without leave given by the Governors.

The rest of the rules, which are many, concern mostly the internal government of the School, and directions for the teaching good behaviour, manners, delinquencies, and punishments of the scholars, and other minute particulars, too numerous to mention here.

There is a Common Seal, of silver, belonging to the Governors of this school, which is kept among the Corporation Seals of *Sandwich* (b).

MASTERS OF THE FREE SCHOOL.

APPOINTED.

- Richard Spicer.*
- 1570 ——— *Apsley.*
- (i) *Richard Knowles*, A.M. refig. 1606.
- 1622 *Christopher Chalfont*, obiit 1636.

(g) They are printed at large in *Boys's Coll.* p. 222.
 (b) See a plate of it in *Mr. Boys's Coll.* p. 244.
 (i) He wrote several learned books, but his chief and much commended work, was that of the *History of the*

Turks, and the *Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings and Emperors*. He died at *Sandwich* in 1610, and was buried in *St. Mary's* church there. See some account of him, *Wood's Ath.* vol. i, p. 362.

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- 1636 (k) *John Wabberly*, B.D. refig. 1638.
 1639 *Richard Clarke*, obiit 1640.
 1640 *James Smith*, obiit 1655.
Peter Goff.
Henry Bradley.
 1655 *Henry White*, obiit 1663.
 1664 (l) *James Oxinden*.
 1666 *Robert Wrentmore*.
Robert Webber, obiit 1671.
 1671 (m) *John Beck*, obiit 1672.
 1672 *James Fowler*.
Richard Culmer, A.M. obiit 1689.
 1689 (n) *Timothy Thomas*, A.M. obiit 1706.
 1706 (o) *John Rutton*, refig. 1758.
 1758 (p) *John Conant*, A.M. Present Master.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL.

THE Charity School in this town has been supported a great number of years by casual contributions, and regular subscriptions begun about the year 1711, at which time the school seems to have commenced; the present establishment is thirty boys and thirty girls, under a master and mistress; the former are taught to read and write, and the latter employed in knitting and plain work; nine trustees are appointed every year, three from each parish, who, with the Mayor, examine the children, and direct all the affairs of the school.

The attention paid to this school, and the visible good effects of it, have brought it to no small degree of reputation and prosperity, which has lately been increased by a bequest of 100l. by Mr. Sprat, of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, the interest of which, by the will, is to be laid out for the scholars, at the discretion of the trustees of the school. This legacy has been invested in 3 per cent. consol. Bank Annuities, in the names of the Rev. John Conant, Captain Peter Rainier, and Daniel Rainier, esq; and yields a dividend of 4l. 8s. upon a principal of 146l. 15s. 8d. The subscriptions of late years have amounted to about 60l. and the collections

(k) He was esteemed by all, a high flown Socinian, and translated into English several Socinian books. He was a desperate zealot for the King's cause, and in 1648 suffered much for his loyalty by imprisonment first, and afterwards by expulsion. See Wood's Ath. facti. vol. i, p. 284.

(l) He was Rector of Goodnestone, near Faversham. The schoolmaster's stipend having been in arrears some years, he refused to take possession of the school, which probably, on that account, continued without a master till Mr. Wrentmore's appointment.

(m) He was Vicar of Woodnesborough.

(n) He lies buried in St. Mary's church in Sandwich;

at sermons to about 7l. which, added to the dividend, have been sufficient to cloath, as well as instruct the children. The subscribers present to the vacancies in rotation, and the children when they leave the school, and have behaved well, are permitted to take with them their books and cloaths.

The master of this school teaches likewise six other boys, for the rents of an estate, given by the will of David Turner, of Sandwich, in 1665, to the Mayor and Jurats in trust, to be by them disposed of to such person as they should think fit to teach to write and read English, and to teach for the same, all such poor children as they should think fit to be taught for nothing, or to have their teaching given them. This estate so given, consisted of three messuages, or tenements, with their appurtenances, in the parishes of St. Clement and St. Peter in Sandwich; but of these the Mayor and Jurats are now in possession only of one house in St. Peter's, and another in St. Clement's parish, both together of the yearly rent of 3l. 16s.

CHARITIES.

James Master, of East Langdon, esq; by will, proved in 1631, ordered the tenant of an acre of ground, which he had in Sandwich, behind the vicarage of St. Clement's church, and abutting to the town ditch, for which he had 33s. 4d. by the year, should yearly, between Whitsuntide and Midsummer, when sea coal was best cheap, provide so many of them, at the best hand, as his rent should come unto, and lay them up, to be given among the poor of the three parishes, as the Mayor of the town then being, together with the overseers of the poor of the parish, should think to have most need; the coals to be given among them, some week before Christmas yearly, and this to continue for ever (q).

Land in St. Clement's parish, called St. George's Lees, lying in two pieces, containing in the whole three acres, now of the yearly rent of 7l. 10s. was given originally to that parish, for the maintenance of a lamp in St. Clement's church.

his brother John was Minister of St. Peter and St. Mary's in Sandwich; these were the Fratres Thomasi, mentioned by Battely in his Antiquitates Rutupinæ.

(o) He died at Sandwich in 1763, æt. 83, and was buried in St. Mary's church there, having been vicar of it for 57 years.

(p) He is Rector of St. Peter's in Sandwich, which he holds with the vicarage of Sellindge in this county.

(q) This seems to be the piece of ground called Mill Garden, containing about three quarters of an acre, now supposed to be given to the reparation of the church, and of the annual value of three pounds.

Sir

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Sir Henry Furnese, of *Waldersbare*, bart. who died in 1712, gave by his will to *the Mayor and Jurats* of *Sandwich* 500*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of a freehold estate, to be settled on them and their successors, *in trust*, to dispose of the rents, issues, and profits, with the advice of the Town Clerk and the Churchwardens for the time being, *upon the 30th of May*, yearly, being his birth-day, *two fifths* to the poor of *St. Peter's*, where he was born, and *a moiety* of the remaining *three fifths* to each of the other *two parishes* in *Sandwich* (r).

The rents, issues and profits, the charges being deducted, of a farm and lands at *Marshborough* in *Woodnesborough*, containing by estimation nine acres, given by the will of *Mr. Peter Jarvis*, merchant, of *Leghorn*, and a native of *Sandwich*, proved in 1715, *in trust* for the poor of the three parishes of *Sandwich*, to be paid in equal proportions to the churchwardens every year, on *December 20*, in the *Guildball*, and now of *the yearly rent* of 12*l.* (s).

John Sprat, of *Fort St. George*, in *the East Indies*, merchant, by his will in 1776, gave to each of the three parishes in *Sandwich*, one hundred pounds, to be placed out at interest, to be distributed to such poor objects of these parishes, either in bread, coals, cloaths, or money, as the parsons and churchwardens of the respective parishes might think proper, on *the 25th of Nov.* in each year (t).

A corner tenement abutting to *Delph-street* and *the Fish-market*, given to the parish of *St. Peter*, of *the yearly rent* of 6*l.* 19*s.*

A tenement next adjoining to *the Fish-market*, given to *St. Peter's* parish, and now of *the yearly value* of 5*l.*

A work shop abutting to *Delph-street*, given to the above parish, and now of *the yearly value* of 40*s.*

A piece of ground abutting to the same street, given to the above parish, and is of *the yearly value* of 1*l.* 14*s.*

(r) Accordingly, in 1727, *the Mayor and Jurats* purchased a barn and lands, containing about 19 acres, at *Weddington* in *Ash*, for 528*l.* These premises are now of *the yearly rent* of 24*l.* the *extra sum* of 28*l.* of the purchase money was given by *Mr. Robert Furnese*, son and heir of the testator.

(s) By the same will, dated in 1712, *Mr. Jarvis* gave likewise to the parishes, a messuage and eight acres of land in *Easfry*, together with a moiety of all his personal estates; but afterwards residing at *Leghorn*; and becoming a convert to the religion of that country, he made another will, dated at *Leghorn* in 1714, in which he cancelled all his benefactions to *Sandwich*. This will, however, being *insufficient*, through want of form, to revoke the first will, as to the devise of the real estate, that at *Marshborough* passed by the first will to the poor of *Sandwich*, and the estate at *Easfry*, which was *freehold*, went to the next heir.

A piece of ground, called *Hog Church-yard*, belongs to the same parish, now let at *the yearly rent* of 1*l.* 4*s.*

Two vaults under the church at the *east end*, are let to *Mr. Daniel Rainier*, wine merchant, at *the yearly rent* of 40*s.*

A small tenement at the *south-east* corner of the church, another at the *south-west* corner of the *old church-yard*. Two small adjoining tenements in *King's-street*, abutting to the church yard *north-east*. Another tenement in the same street, all belong to the above parish.

A tenement in the angle between *Love-lane* and *King-street*, is now made use of as *the parish workhouse* (u).

There are *several quit-rents* paid to the use of the parish of *St. Peter*, viz. 2*s.* by the hospital of *St. Thomas*, for a messuage in *King-street*; a quit-rent of 2*s.* by *Thomas Full*, for a projection into the church yard; a quit-rent of one shilling a year, for a stable on the *Mill-wall*, built on part of the ground given to the three parishes by *Mr. Masters*; and a quit-rent of 8*s.* 6*d.* a year from *Elizabeth Buzar*, for a passage called *the Stone Style*, formerly leading from the church-yard into *King-street*, now closed up and making a part of her tenement there.

Solomon Hougham, esq; of *London*, who was *Sheriff of Kent* in 1696, and died the next year, gave by his will, *in trust*, an annuity, or yearly rent charge of eleven pounds, out of *Barton field*, in the parish of *St. Paul* in *Canterbury*, to be paid on *the 1st of June*, every year for ever; the same to be paid upon every 24th day of the same month, to the churchwardens of *St. Mary's* parish in *Sandwich*, to be by them disposed of as follows: four shillings to be laid out in penny loaves every Sunday; and upon *Christmas Day* yearly 12 shillings, to be laid out also in penny loaves, to be distributed at church after sermon, or divine service, to such of the poorest of this parish, as the churchwardens should think fit; and in case of age and sickness, if any could

(t) By direction of *Lloyd Kenyon*, esq; these legacies were placed in the public funds; that for *St. Clement's* parish was vested in the names of *the Rev. Wheler Bunce*, *Daniel Ranier*, and *Capt. Peter Rainier*; that for *St. Peter's*, in the names of *the Rev. John Conant*, and of *the two latter*; and that for *St. Mary's*, in the names of *the three latter likewise*; and deeds were accordingly executed, declaring *the trust* of each investment. The annual dividend to each parish is 4*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* upon the principal stock of 151*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* *Old South Sea Annuities*. *Mr. Sprat* was a native of *Sandwich*, and died at *Madras* in 1780.

(u) The first of these five tenements belonged to the *three Chaplains of Elys's Chantry*; the other four were given to the parish by the Corporation in 1606, at the reserved rent of 10*s.*

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not come, their portion of bread to be sent home to them.

John Dekewer, of *St. John's, Hackney, esq.*, who died in 1762, gave by his will to the Minister and churchwardens of *St. Mary's* in *Sandwich*, and their successors, 500*l.* to be laid out, within six months after his decease, in the public funds, or other government securities, in trust, to amend, repair, support, and preserve the family vault and tomb, and the iron work round the same, in *St. Mary's* church-yard; and once in every three years to paint the rails; and on every Sunday, after divine service in *St. Mary's*, in every week successively for ever, to give four shillings in bread to the poor of this parish; and to lay out the remainder of the dividends in coals, to be given to the poor of the parish at *Christmas eve* yearly, unless the same should happen on a Sunday, otherwise on the day before, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens, &c. and for no other purpose or intent whatsoever.

Three small tenements and a chamber, lying together in *Church-street*, and in *Vicarage-lane*, formerly called *St. Catherine's rents*, belonging to the parish of *St. Mary's*.

Two small tenements on the east side of *Bowling Alley*.

A garden near *the Beagrims*, rented at 30*s.* a year, by *Joseph Solley, esq.*

A third part of the rent of a piece of ground on *the Mill-wall*, rented by the heirs of *James Smith*, at 3*s.* a year.

A tenement in *Church-street*, and a piece of ground behind it, rented by *Henry Full*, on a lease for 99 years, at the yearly rent of 6*d.*

A barn and land adjoining, and the passage and cartway through the said land, let to *Laurence Stoddard* for 99 years, at a reserved rent of 2*s.* The parish has not received the rent since 1730.

All which last mentioned premises belong to *St. Mary's* parish; besides which, the following *quit-rents* belong to the parish.

A *quit-rent* of 2*s.* a year, out of a barn belonging to *Mr. Isaac Slaughter*, at the corner of *Church-street*. A *quit-rent* of 4*s.* 8*d.* a year, out of a garden, opposite *the Beagrims*, used by *Richard Solley, esq.* A *quit-rent* of 8*d.* a year,

(v) It is said, but without much certainty, that on the very site of this church, there was, in antient times, a monastery, or nunnery, founded by *Domneva*, Queen and aunt to *K. Egbert*, in 640, and dedicated to *the Virgin Mary*. This was the church, which was destroyed by *the Danes*, and rebuilt by *Q. Emma*, wife of *K. Canute*, and then again demolished by *the French*. See *Kilb. Survey*, p. 238.

(w) These plainly shew that the construction of this church, as to form and materials, was very much like that of the others; there were in the old building two isles and

for a garden, at the corner of *Church-street* in *St. Clement's* parish, belonging to *Mr. George Sayer*. And a *quit-rent* of 3*s.* 4*d.* a year, for a house in *High-street, St. Clement's*, belonging to the heirs of *Mr. Stephen Bradley*, formerly *the Pelican*.

Thomas Fulnesby, of *Deal, gent.* in 1625, enfeoffed to trustees, four messuages near the *Loopes*, and overagainst *the Beagrims*, to make four dwellings of the premises, for four poor tradesmen of *St. Mary's* parish only, that have been born it it, and have long dwelt there; and in default of such tradesmen, then for such poor of the parish, as have been born, or long dwelt there, and the rents, &c. to be divided among them.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

SANDWICH is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of its own name.

There were formerly three parochial churches in this town, and a church or chapel likewise, supposed by some to have been parochial, dedicated to *St. Jacob*, which has been long since demolished; but the three former churches, being those of *St. Mary*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Clement*, still remain; an account of all which will be given separately below.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

THIS church stands in a low situation in *Strand-street*, on the northern part of the town. The original church, built in the time of *the Saxons*, is said to have been demolished by *the Danes*, and to have been afterwards rebuilt by *Q. Emma (v)*, which building was burned down by *the French*, and it was not long afterwards again rebuilt; notwithstanding which, it appears to have become dilapidated and in a most ruinous state in the time of *K. Henry VI.* for in the 2d year of that reign, anno 1448, part of the steeple fell, in consequence of which it underwent a thorough repair; it however, fell down again on April 25, 1667, and brought down with it most of the church, the western wall, portions of the south isle and its chancel only remaining (w); and though the church itself was soon afterwards rebuilt, as at present (x),

the nave; the latter was terminated by the high chancel, and the south isle by *St. Laurence's* chancel. There were antiently in this church, *St. John's* chancel, altar and chapel, *St. Christopher's* altar, *St. James's* altar and chapel, *St. Laurence's* chancel and altar, *Jesus's* altar and mass, and the morn mass altar, *St. Catherine's* chapel, and the chancel of *St. Thomas, Archbishop and martyr*, in which was the image of *St. Margaret, virgin and martyr*.

(x) It seems by the two dates 1671 and 1673, on the walls, to have been begun and finished in those years.

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yet it does not appear that any steeple was built till the year 1718, when the present low one was raised upon the *south* porch, and one bell put up in it (y).

In an *antient* *bead-roll* of this church, there is mention made of *John* and *William Condry*, the first beginners of the foundation of the *chantry* of that name in this church; of *Thomas Loueryk* and his wife, who founded the *chapel of our Lady*, at the *east* head of it; and of the three windows of the *north* side of the church; of *Thomas Elys* and *Margaret* his wife, and *sir Tho. Rolling*, Vicar of this church, of whose goods was made the *west* window of it; and gave further to the reparations of that window, a yearly rent of 13s. 4d. for ever, and made the vicarage of the parish more than it was before; of *John Gyllyng* and his wife, who made the *north* window and gave to the reparations of the church 20l. and 10s. yearly for ever; of *Harry Cambridge*, hermit; of *Alexander Norman* and his two wives, who made the *south* window, and the *south* porch of this church; of *Thomas Chyn*, and *Thomas Barbor*, and their wives, of whose goods was made the *procession* porch, &c. of *Harry Darcy* and *Alys* his wife, of whose goods

(y) Before this, there were five small bells, which about the year 1639, had been formed out of three larger ones; the above five bells were sold, for the *faculty* had been obtained in 1669, to sell the *useless* timber and the bells, towards the rebuilding of the church, as it is said, to the parish of *Eleham* in this county.

(z) Among others: *Roger Manwood*, of *Sandwich*, churchwarden in 1507, bought and gave to the repair of all the *west* windows of this church, within and without, an acre and a yard of pasture land in *Worsh* parish, to be vested in the churchwardens for ever, being of the yearly rent of three shillings. *William Armenter* in 1445, granted to the Wardens of *St. Mary's*, a yearly rent of 12d. out of a tenement abutting to *St. Jacob's* church-yard. *Edward Wood*, in 1578, *enfeoffed* sundry persons, in a piece of land, called *St. Jacob's* church-yard, for the repair and necessary uses of the parish church. *John Stokes*, brewer, in 1466, granted to the wardens of *St. Mary*, a tenement in *St. Mary's lane*. *Roger Manwood*, of *Wenderton* in *Wingham*, in 1613, released to the wardens of *St. Mary's*, his right to certain ground, on which an old ruinous tenement lately stood, near *St. Jacob's* church-yard, to hold to them for ever, according to the will of *Roger Manwood*, his late father. *Walter le Draper*, in 1312, gave rents in *Sandwich*, for the support of a lamp to burn before the image of the *Holy Cross* in this church. *Robert Philipp* and *John Reade*, in 1427, gave a rent out of a tenement, which had been before given in 1409, by *Thomas Rollyn*, Cl. for the maintenance of a lamp, in the middle of the high quire of this church. *Thomas Marleburgh*, of *Sandwich*, in 1463, gave rents for the maintenance of a lamp, in the high quire of this church; and the same year *John Warre*, of *London*, gave the like for the same purpose.

(a) In this church are numbers of monuments and inscriptions, all which are printed in *Mr. Boys's Collections*, p. 319, the whole too numerous to mention here; among others at the *west* end of the *nave*, are memorials of the *Smiths* and *Verriers*. In the *south* space, a memorial for

were made six copelys of the *south* roof of the church. Besides these, there were divers other gifts made to this church, for its reparation, and for *obits*, and other religious services performed in it, as appears by the evidences belonging to it (z).

The inventory of the silver and jewels, belonging to the church before the Reformation, sufficiently shew the costliness of the utensils belonging to it, and the riches of it. The silver, according to the inventory made of them, amounting to 724 ounces; and the habits of the ministers to officiate in it, the linen and books, were answerable to the rest belonging to it.

The present church of *St. Mary* consists of a *north* isle, and the *nave*, at the end of which is the *chancel*, which has an ascent of three steps on each side; between which entrances are the mayor's seat and other pews. The altar piece, table, and rails, are of wainscot and very ornamental. The font is at the *west* end of the *nave*, it is a stone basin, having eight faces changed alternately with plain shields and roses, in *quaterfoils*; on the shaft are the letters CW. II. RS. DE. IC. POD. 1662 (a).

John Carder, gent. surgeon, and Mayor, formerly of this town, and for his two sons. He died in 1747, *æt.* 60. Memorials for the *Petleys*, and for the *Whites*. In the middle space, on an old stone, are the remains of a *cross story*, resting on a dog or lion, and the remains of an inscription with this date, 1. M. CCC. XXX. In the *north* isle, at the *north-west* corner of the church are 3 grave-stones, on a rise above the pavement, with inscriptions shewing, that underneath is a vault, in which lie many of the family of *Hayward*, formerly Mayors of this town; arms—*Argent, on a pale sable, 3 crescents of the field*. Memorials for the *Browns*, *Sackets*, *Fellowes's*, and *Kelleys*. In the *chancel* are memorials of *Broucke*, *Kelt*, and *Dens*; and a large stone, robbed of its brazen ornaments, which formerly commemorated the deaths of *Roger Manwood* and his family; the place where it lies was formerly *St. Laurence* *chancel*. In the *chancel*, against the *north* wall, is a monument of stone much defaced; on it are the figures of a man and woman kneeling, their hands uplifted in a praying posture, for *Abraham Rutton*, formerly Mayor, and *Susan* his wife, by whom he had seven sons and six daughters. He died in 1608; and for his descendant the *Rev. John Rutton*, *obit* 1763, *æt.* 85, *Rector* of this parish. Against the *south* wall, is a handsome monument of marble, with these arms—*Argent, 5 chevrons sable, and per pale azure and gules, a lion rampant argent*; and an inscription for several of the family of *Hougham*, viz. for *Solomon Hougham*, Mayor, *obit* 1658, *æt.* 59; *Mary* his wife, *obit* 1641; *Richard Hougham*, his eldest son, *obit* 1662; and *Soloman Hougham*, *esq;* his second son, merchant, of *London*, and *Sheriff* of *Kent* in 1606, who died unmarried in 1697, *æt.* 73; and for *Solomon Hougham*, his nephew, heir, and sole executor, who died in 1714, *æt.* 58. Against the same wall a tablet, for *Mary*, wife of *Joseph Stewart*, *esq;* *obit* 1775, *æt.* 41; arms—*Argent, a lion rampant gules, over all, a bend raguled or*. Over the *south* door, a marble monument for *Richard Solly*, gent. thrice Mayor, *obit* 1731, *æt.* 57; and *Anna* his wife, daughter of *John Crickett*, gent. by whom he had ten son,

and

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An *Anchoress* had her cell at the east end of this church, in the 20th year of K. Henry VIII.

At a small distance south-west of *St. Mary's church*, was a church or chapel, dedicated to *St. Jacob*, supposed by many to have been a *parochial church*; there is nothing left now to point out the situation of the building, the cemetery remains and is used occasionally as a burial place, for the use of *St. Mary's* parish (b). At the south-west corner was an *hermitage*, the residence of an *hermit* (c), whose duty it was to minister to strangers and the poor, to bury the dead, and pray for the people in the chapel, which was destroyed, as well as others of the like sort, in the beginning of K. Edward VI.'s reign (d). It appears that this church or chapel was under the management of the officers of *St. Mary's* parish, and that the building had been repaired in the years 1445 and 1478.

THE CHURCH of *St. Mary* is a *vicarage*, the patronage of which has ever been part of the possessions of the *Archdeaconry of Canterbury*, to whom the appropriation of the church likewise formerly belonged; it did so in the 8th year of K. Richard II. anno 1384, when on the taxation of the spiritualities and temporalities ecclesiastic, in this diocese, the church of *St. Mary's*, appropriated to the *Archdeacon*, was valued

and three daughters; she died in 1736, *æt.* 54; and for *Mary* their daughter, wife of *Mr. Stephen Long*, *obit* 1725, *æt.* 28, &c. Arms—*Azure*, a chevron, party per pale, or and gules, between 3 foles naient, argent. At the west end of the nave is an altar tomb, with an inscription, shewing, that in a vault underneath, lie several of the *Crickets*; another altar tomb, with an inscription, for several of the *Nowells*; arms—3 covered cups. By the gallery stairs, on an altar tomb, an inscription for *Thomas Danson*, preacher, of this town, who died 1764; on a raised monument of brick, an inscription, for several of the name of *Jordan*; this stands close before, and hides the altar part of a monument, under an arch in the north wall, to the memory of *Mr. William Loverick*, *knt.* of *Ash*, and *Dame Emma* his wife, the daughter of *Mr. John Septwans*, of that parish, *knt.* who are said to have been the principal repairers, or builders of this church, after it had been burned by the *French*, and were buried in K. Henry IV.'s reign; on an adjoining tomb, an inscription for the *Maundys*. On the upper greeze of the font, is the fragment of a grave-stone, with these letters of an inscription, *Hic requie Warson . . . ille 12 oc. . . 1613 obit . . . vixit ætat . . .*

There are stones, pointing out the entrances into the vaults of *Mr. Solly* and *Mr. Stewart*, and there are inscriptions on board, commemorating the benefactions of *John Dekewer*, *esq.*; *Solomon Hougham*, *gent.* *for Henry Furnese*, *bart.* and *Mr. Peter Jarvis*.

Several names appear on the stones, on the outside of the east and north walls of the chancel. *Sir Edward Ringely*, *knt.* of *Knolton*, was buried in *Jesus chapel* in this church, on the left side of the altar. In the 35th of K. Henry VIII. *William*, *Lord Clinton*, is said to have been interred under a gilded arch in the south wall of this church, which arch was walled up in K. Edward VI.'s reign, but it was visible some time afterwards in the church-yard, perhaps it may

at 8l. and the vicarage was valued at only 4l. and on account of the smallness of it, was not taxed to the tenth (e). The vicarage is valued in the King's books, in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, at 8l. 1s. (f); since which time, and it should seem during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the great tythes, or appropriate parsonage of this church, were given up by the *Archdeacon* to the vicarage, so that the Vicar has been since intitled to both great and small tythes within the bounds of this parish, which induced several of the incumbents to style themselves *Rectors*, but certainly wrong, for it is still a vicarage, the Vicars of which are entitled to the receipt and possession of the great tythes, by grant from the appropriator.

In 1588 here were 385 communicants, and it was valued at 40l. per ann. In 1640 here were the same number of communicants, and it was valued at 68l. It is now a discharged living, of the clear yearly value of 40l. It has been augmented by the Governors of Q. Anne's Bounty, the greater part of the money from which has been laid out in the purchase of marsh land in *Woodnesborough*. At present the Vicar receives the tythes of about 84 acres of land, viz. of 24 acres of arable in *Blackfield*, belonging to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*; of 30 acres of marsh,

be the same projection that now appears there, on the south side of the chancel. *William Condie*, who founded the chantry, afterwards called by his name, in this church, was likewise interred, together with his wife, in the south aisle of the old church, near the *Lord Clinton's* tomb; but there is nothing now to point out precisely the situation of their remains, nor those of *Thomas Manwood*, *gent.* who died in K. Henry VIII.'s time and was buried under the belfry. *Stephen Perot* was buried likewise in this church in 1570.

There are several altar tombs in the church-yard; one for *John* and *William Carder*, the former being a surgeon, *obit* 1686, *æt.* 64; the latter, son of the former, *obit* 1731, *æt.* 74; and another, for *Mr. John Dekewer*, of *Sandwich*, merchant; and *Kath.* his wife, sister of *Mr. Fred. Dewink*, of *Dover*, merchant; *Mr. John Dekewer* his son, and *Abigail* his wife; *Rich. Dekewer*, grandson of the last mentioned *John*, and son of *John* and *Mary* his wife, *obit* 1720, *æt.* 1 month; arms—Vert, on a cross engrailed or, 5 fleurs de lis sable; in the 1st and 4th quarters, a caltrop argent; in the 2d and 3d quarters, a lion rampant of the last.

(b) This church yard seems to have got into lay hands at the suppression, for in 1578, it was enclosed by *Edward Wood*, to certain persons, for the necessary repairs of the parish. The trust was renewed in 1604 and 1649.

(c) The last hermit in it was *John Steward*, in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, who was afterwards Vicar of *St. Mary's* church.

(d) Great part of this building was standing at the latter end of K. Edward VI.'s reign; there was in it a Brotherhood of *St. Catherine*, consisting of both Brothers and Sisters, which was benefitted by the will of *John Wynchelsey*, of *Sandwich*.

(e) *Stev. Mon.* vol. i, p. 39, 41.

(f) *Endow. in decim. predial & personal. oblat & al spiritual profic per ann.* 8l. 1s. *Bacon's Lib. Regis*, p. 45.

belonging

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belonging to the Corporation of *Sandwich*; of 27 acres of arable on *Boatman's bill*; of 2 acres of arable adjoining to *Blackfield*; and of 2 acres of pasture, called *the Harp*, without *Woodnefborough gate* (g).

Besides *the ordinary small tythes*, the Vicar of this parish, as well as the incumbents of the two other parishes in *Sandwich*, collect from every house a certain sum, under the denomination of *dues*; this payment is said to be a *composition* for all the houses, gardens, barns, and stables, according to custom, since the 12th year of Q. Elizabeth; and the Vicar of *St. Mary's* receives besides, 6s. 8d. annually, under the denomination of tythe of *the old Crane* (b).

CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	VICARS.
	<i>Richard de Monyngham</i> , in 1356.
	<i>Thomas Rollyng</i> , in 1392 and in 1400.
	<i>Thomas Mowton</i> , in 1444.
	<i>Richard Reynell</i> , about 1460.
	<i>John Lee</i> , in 1472.
	<i>Wm. Mereman</i> , in 1515 and 1529.
	<i>John Crofte</i> , in 1547 and 1552.
	(i) <i>Thomas Swinneston</i> .
	<i>John Steward</i> , in 1563, <i>obt.</i> 1564.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	(k) <i>Tho. Pawson</i> , ind. April 27, 1555, <i>obit</i> 1597.
<i>The Archdeacon.</i>	<i>Humphrey Aylworth</i> , S. T. B. April 12, 1597.
	(l) <i>Stephen Haffam</i> , A. M.

(g) There were *great disputes* formerly, between the *appropriators of Eastry* and the *Vicars of St. Mary's*, respecting the tythes of a small district of land called *Puttock's Downe*; but the decisions were constantly *against the Vicar of St. Mary's*, and the tythes now belong to *Word*, a chapel of ease to *Eastry*.

(b) In 1776 there were 168 houses in this parish, and 614 inhabitants; and the rents of it were in 1787, according to the pound rate, at *rack rents* towards the poor, upwards of 3,500*l. per annum*.

(i) He and his successors signed themselves *Rectors*. See *Wood's Ath.* p. 75.

(k) He was likewise *Rector of Ham*.

(l) He had a second ind. on April 30th, 1616.

(m) He resigned this vicarage for that of *Teynham*.

(n) *Robert Webber* was vicar about 1655. *Calamy*, in his life of *Baxter*, says, he was *ejected* by the *Bartholomew Act*, p. 287.

(o) He signed himself *Rector*, as did his successors, *Rutton* and *Leigh*.

(p) He was master of the *Grammar School*, and lies buried in the chancel of this church.

(q) He held this vicarage with that of *Tilmanstone*, and

July 23, 1600, resigned 1624.

Tho. Gardiner, A. M. July 16, 1624, *obt.* Dec. 1635.

(m) *Tho. Miller*, A. M. Dec. 2, 1635, *refig.* 1642.

(n) *Sam. Mills*, A. M. Nov. 10, 1642, *obit* 1644.

(o) *John Lodwick*, Cl. July 4, 1661.

John Piggot, A. M. Dec. 21, 1677, *obit* 1689.

John Thomas, A. M. Jan. 22, 1689, *obit* 1706.

(p) *John Rutton*, A. M. . . . 1713, *obit* July 28, 1763.

(q) *Egerton Leigh*, March 9, 1764, *refig.* 1774.

(r) *Wm. Thomas*, A. B. Mar. 31, 1775. Present Vicar.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

St. Peter's church stands nearly in the centre of the town; it consisted formerly of three isles, and in that state was next in size to *St. Clement's*, which was the largest church in *Sandwich*; the steeple fell down on Sunday Oct. 13, 1661, and demolished the *south* isle (s), which has never been rebuilt (t). This church, as well as the other two, seems to have been formerly constructed entirely, or at least cased externally, with the stone of *Normandy*, well squared, and neatly put together. The *east* end of the chancel is a good specimen of the old work, and there are detached portions of the same sort of masonry in other parts of the building.

The present structure, which is evidently the

refigned the same, on being presented to the rectory of *Murston*.

(r) And *perpetual Curate* of *Goodnestone* in *Bridge Deanry*. There is mention made in the register, of *Mr. John Terrey*, Minister in 1622; *Mr. Caleb Jacob*, Minister, buried in 1627; *Mr. Sam. Pritchard*, Minister, buried 1647, and of *Mr. Dicus*, Minister of this parish, buried at *Elsted* in *Essex* in 1649.

(s) There had been *two sermons* preached in it that day; it fell down about a quarter after eleven at night; had it fallen in the day time, the greatest part of the town and parish would probably have been killed and buried under the rubbish, but no one was hurt and few heard of it. The rubbish was 3 fathom deep in the middle of the church and the bells underneath it.

(t) In 1641 it was certified to the Lord Keeper by the *Mayor, &c.* that the steeple of *St. Peter's church* was in a very ruinous condition; that it was a *principal sea mark*, and that it was beyond the parishioners abilities to rebuild it; the estimate of the expence being 1500*l.* In 1682 the corporation contributed 30*l.* towards the repair of the church.

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work of different times, is composed of fragments of the older fabric, mixed with *Kentish* rag and sand stone, and flints from the shore. The *south* isle is said to have been built by *sir John Grove*, about the year 1447, and *sir Simon de Sandwich*, Warden of the Cinque Ports in K. Edward II.'s reign, both having given liberally towards the new building of the steeple.

(u) They cost 43ol. 12s. 6d. which expence was in great measure defrayed by the metal of the former 6 old bells.

(v) In this church there are the following monuments and inscriptions, among others too numerous to mention.— In the *south* isle, now in ruins, are the remains of a handsome tomb under an arch in the wall, in which was interred the body of *sir John Grove*, who flourished in K. Henry VI.'s reign, on which were his arms, now obliterated, viz. 3 leaves in bend, on a canton 3 crescents. There has been another arched monument in this wall, but all the ornamental parts are gone. In the *north* isle are several gravestones with memorials for the *Jenkinsons*, for *Jeffreys*, for the *Oliviers*, one for *Lieut. Richard Woodruff*, obiit 1765, *et.* 22; *Lieut. John Woodruff*, obiit 1767, *et.* 32.— On a large stone, coffin shaped, is a cross resting on a small dog or lion, and round the verge of the stone in gothic square characters cut in the stone . . . us: ke: parici . . . set: pur le alm. . . Adam: Stennar: pri . . . le: cors: pery: ici . . . (*Vous ke par ici passet pur le alme Adam Stennar priet; le cors pery ici . . .*) These letters were no doubt originally filled up with metal. Part of another stone, with similar characters on it, lies in the same space a little to the westward. On a brass plate in black letter is an inscription for *Thomas Gilbert*, gent. Searcher, of *Kent*, who married *Katharine*, daughter of *Robert Fylmer*, of *East Sutton*, in *Kent*, and had six sons and three daughters, of whom were living at his death, *Thomas*, *Anne*, *Joane*, *Elizabeth*. He died in 1597, *et.* 37. And on the same stone, *John Probert*, gent. obiit 1726, *et.* 53. Arms of *Gilbert*—*Gules, a saltier or, on a chief ermine, 3 piles gules*. In the nave are memorials for the *Hunts*, *Jekens*, *Kelleys*, *Greenwoods*, *Lances*, *Robinsons*, *Fishers*, *Spencers*, *Kitcheral*, *Haffords* and *Bentley*. In this chancel, round the verge of a stone, is this inscription, *Barnalie Van Lent brewer and free denison borne in . . . leslande buried 15 Raze, 1584, aged 47*—On a gravestone for *Mr. Henry Furnese*, obiit 1672, *et.* 43; *Anne* his wife, obiit 1696, *et.* 63. (They were the parents of *sir Henry Furnese*, bart.) *Mr. John Blanch*, merchant, obiit 1718, *et.* 63. *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of the above *Henry* and *Anne Furnese*, obiit 1737, *et.* 70. A memorial for *Mary* first wife of *Mr. John Solly*, mercer, eldest sister of *sir Henry Furnese*, bart. obiit 1685; *Martha*, the 2d wife, daughter of *Mr. Isaac Legay* of county *Suffex*, gent. obiit 1716, and had eight sons and one daughter; *Mr. John Solly*, obiit 1747, *et.* 87. A memorial for *Susanna Verrier*, relief of *Benjamin Verrier*, gent. obiit 1754, *et.* 68, and for *Amelia Milner*, obiit 1776, *et.* 30.—Within the altar rails are memorials for many of the family of *Verrier* of this town. On a marble monument against the north wall of the church an inscription for the *Oliviers*. Opposite the above, on a mural monument with an inscription for *Henry Wise*, esq; obiit 1769, *et.* 62; *Elizabeth* his daughter, wife of *Mr. William Boys*, obiit 1761, *et.* 23; *Mary* his wife, obiit 1772, *et.* 62—Arms—*Wife*, sable, 3 chevrons sable.—An oval tablet of marble for *Elizabeth*, wife of *John Rolfe*, jun. gent. of *New Romney*, obiit 1780, *et.* 20; *Elizabeth* daughter of *John Harvey*, esq; and *Judith* his wife, obiit

The present steeple is a square tower, built with the old materials to the height of the roof of the church, and from thence to the battlements with bricks of the haven-mud. There are eight small, but musical bells, cast in 1779 (u), and a clock, which is the property of the corporation, who keep it in repair (v).

1778, *et.* 6. A marble mural monument against the *south* wall, near the door of the nave, for the *Jekens* and *Youngs*. A marble tablet underneath for *Susannah Wyborn*, formerly wife of the above named *Mr. Thomas Young*, but late of *Mr. William Wyborn*, brewer, of this town, obiit 1755, *et.* 76. On a stone affixed to the *south* wall of the nave, near the bottom of the wall, an inscription for *Mr. Benjamin Fisher*, obiit 1775; *Katharine* his wife, obiit 1779, *et.* 71. Against the inside of the *north east* pillar of the steeple on wood, an inscription for *Robert Cock*, obiit 1769, *et.* 74; he was taken by *Vane* the pirate in 1718, and was afterwards master of several vessels belonging to this town. On a marble tablet against the *north* wall of the nave, an inscription for the *Jekens*.

The gallery at the west end of the *north* isle was built by subscription, and is secured to the subscribers by a faculty.

There are stones in the church pointing out the licenced vaults of *John Brown*; the *Jeken* family; *Mr. Richard Solly*; *William Henry Solly*, esq; and *Mr. Solomon Ferrier*; next to the vault of *Mr. Richard Solly* is that of the *Thurbarne* family, a hatchment over it has 3 coats of arms, viz. *Thurbarne*, sable, a griffin passant, argent, impaling *Cutts*, Argent, a bend ingrailed sable. *Thurbarne* impaling *Forster*, gules, a fess between 3 arrows argent—and *Thurbarne* impaling, gules, a fess between 6 martlets, argent. In the *south east* angle of the *north* isle is a vault, now belonging to the heirs of *Mr. Solomon Ferrier*, but built originally for the family of *Mennes*, whose atchievment, helm, and crest are suspended over the place. The arms are—*Gules, a chevron vair or and azure, between 3 leopards faces of the 2d* In an escutcheon of pretence quarterly, 1st and 4th, the royal arms of *Scotland*, debriused with a baton, sable; 2d and 3d, a ship with sails furled within a double tressure, flory counterflory. In the wall of the *north* isle are three arches, under the easternmost, between the second and third windows, on an altar tomb are the mutilated figures of a man and woman lying at length in the dresses of the time, their heads supported by double pillows, a lion at his feet, a dog at hers; in the front of the tomb are narrow gothic arches. The tomb projects into the church-yard; the second arch is behind the pulpit; the tomb was exposed to view in digging a vault in 1770; its front is divided into 6 compartments, in each of the four middle ones is a shield, the first of which has three wheat faus, a crescent in the centre; the second a fess fustilly between 3 griffins heads; the third has 3 lions rampant, and the fourth is void; over this monument in stones in the wall, are two coats of arms, that on the right hand being fretty, a chief; and the other the ports arms, 3 demi lions, impaling 3 demi ships. Under the westernmost arch, which does not penetrate through the wall, is an handsome altar tomb of *Caen* stone, in the front of which are six small shields; there were arms in all of them, but the bearings and colours are nearly effaced, but it may be seen there were on the first 2 coats, *baron and femme*; on the 2d, *gules, a fess between 3 . . . over ail a chevron voided*; on the fourth a fess seemingly between 3 mullets, and on the 5th a chevron.

Dr. Harris says, in the *north* isle of this church were buried

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There is mention made in the wills of the Prerogative Office in *Canterbury*, of the image of *St. Michael*, and of *St. Mary of Pity*; of an altar of *the blessed Virgin*, and another of *the Holy Trinity*; of the fraternities of *Corpus Christi*; of *St. John of Bridlington*; of *the Holy Cross* of *St. Peter*, and of *the Holy Trinity*. In 1564, it was ordered by *the Mayor, Jurats, &c.* that the church of *St. Peter* should be appropriated to the use of *the Flemmings*, on account of *the plague*; that they might be all at one place.

The church-yard, which was much too small, has been considerably enlarged in 1776, and was consecrated by *Archbishop Moore*, at his primary visitation on July 9, 1786.

The church of St. Peter is a rectory, and was antiently of the alternate patronage of *the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine in Canterbury*, and of *the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of Sandwich*; but this was not without continual dispute made by the former, of the latter's right to it. At length this controversy was finally settled in the year 1227, anno 11th Henry II, when they mutually acknowledged each others right in future to the alternate presentation to it (w). After which, *the Abbat and Convent* continued in the possession of their interest in the patronage of this church, till the dissolution of their monastery in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, when it came into the hands of the crown, where their alternate turn of presentation to this rectory has ever since continued, *the King being at this time entitled to it*. The other alternate right of presentation has continued in the

buried *Thomas Ellis*, of *Sandwich, esq;* and *Margaret* his wife; *sr Simon Sandwich*, warden of the cinque ports temp. Edward. II. who was a great benefactor to the building of the steeple of this church. *The Sandwich MS.* quoted by *Mr. Boys*, says, that the former of these lies buried here, under a most antient monument, and that *John Iwe, esq;* a worshipful merchant likewise, and *Maud* his wife, lie buried under an arched sepulchre in the wall; and that here likewise were buried divers of the worshipful men of *the Sandwich's* knights. Through the wall that divides the chancel from the north isle has been an arched door opening obliquely into the chancel, but now closed up; and another in the opposite wall, running in a slanting direction from an inclosed chapel at the upper end of the south isle, between which and the small house appointed for the chaplains of *Ellis's* chantry, was a door of communication, which, as well as the arch, is still visible; but they are now shut up with masonry. This probably was the chapel, where these chantry priests performed divine offices. The south wall of the nave at the west end appears not to have suffered much from the fall of the steeple; the outlines of the three arches and their pillars are all visible, on the outside of the wall, and the openings above; similar openings appear in the wall, separating the nave from the north isle.

There are inscriptions on boards of the benefactions to the parish by *sr Henry Furnese* and *Mr. Jarvis*. The figure of *sr John Grove* has lately been removed by *Mr.*

Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of Sandwich, who are at present entitled to it (x).

It is valued in the King's Books at 8l. In 1640, here were communicants 825, and it was valued at 80l. It is now a discharged living, of about the clear yearly value of 50l. It pays five shillings to the *Archdeacon* for procurations, and 3s. 4d. to *the Archbishop* at his ordinary visitations.

The revenues of this rectory arise from dues, collected in like manner as in the other parishes in this town, from the houses in this parish, and from the tythe of land belonging to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, called *Cowleez*, containing about ten acres.

In 1776, there were in this parish 228 houses, and 958 inhabitants.

The oldest register begins in 1538, and ends in 1615; the one in use begins from that period.

CHURCH OF ST. PETER.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine.</i>	<i>John White</i> , obiit Aug. 9, 1350.
<i>Mayor, &c. of Sandwich.</i>	<i>Stephen Gravelle</i> , Sept. 20, 1350.
	<i>John Bethun</i> .
	<i>Thomas Chaworth</i> , July 31, 1437.
	(y) <i>Thomas Levesham</i> .
	<i>John Smale</i> , in 1443.
	(z) <i>Robt. Waynflete</i> , in 1468,
	<i>John Law</i> , in 1495.

Boys from the fallen isle, where it must soon have been destroyed, into the church beside the font, at which time his remains were searched for; an arched grave was found under the monument containing a coffin with the date 1664, so that probably the remains of *sr John Grove* were removed from hence at the time that the isle was brought into its present ruinous state. The outward parts of the figure having been much injured by the weather and the trampling of boys, its position has been reversed, and the other parts brought to view, where the sculpture is remarkably sharp and elegant.

(w) Decim. Script. Thorn. col. 1880. Regist. Eccles. St. Aug. cart. 504.

(x) The *Lord Keeper Coventry* required *the Mayor, &c.* by letter to the incumbent, to shew, by what right they presented to this church; upon which they, next year, directed their solicitors to shew to the *Lord Keeper* their evidences in support of their right to it; which having seen and considered, he by letter acquainted them of his being satisfied on the king's behalf, with their right to the then alternate right of presentation, and according left the same to them.

(y) He was rector of *Litlington* in *Middlesex* in 1442, and of *St. Magnus, London*, in 1458. *Newcourt Rep.* vol. i, p. 398-689.

(z) He occurs as rector in the corporation books in 1468.

Leon

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- (a) *Leon Eglesfield*, Feb. 20, 1501, and in 1517.
 (b) *William Broke*.
The Crown. *Wm. Powes*, April 1551.
The Mayor, &c. of Sandwich. *Robt. Charles*, December 5, 1555.
The Crown. *Thomas Pawley*.
The Mayor, &c. *Thomas Pest*, ind. May 23, 1565.
The Crown. (c) *Geo. Joye*, . . . Oct 21, 1570, refig. 1577.
Hugoner Smythe, ind. Oct. 1577.
 (d) *John Stybbyng*, Nov. 22, 1578, refig. 1600.
The Crown. *Harim White*, A. B. Feb. 7, 1600, obiit Oct. 1627.
Thomas Warren, 1627, obiit Dec. 1638.
 (e) *Robert Lovell*, A. B. Feb. 22, 1638.
 (f) *John Lodwick*, refig. . . .
 (g) *Thomas Dawson*, A. M. ejected Aug. 1662.
The Crown. *John de Blay*, Mar. 2, 1671, refig. 1673.
The Mayor, &c. of Sandwich. *Gervais Howe*, Cl. Aug. 21, 1673.
The Crown. *John Pigot*, A. M. Mar. 10, 1679, refig. 1690.
The Dean and Chapt. of Cant. sede vac. (b) *John Thomas*, Cl. July 11, 1690.
The Crown. (i) *Gerard de Gols*, 1713, obiit Feb. 22, 1737.
The Archbishop. (k) *George Oliver*, August, 1737, obiit Jan. 1745.
The Crown. (l) *William Bunce*, L. L. B. Feb. 22, 1745, obiit June 12, 1766.
The Mayor, &c. (m) *J. Conant*, A. M. 1766. Present Rector.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

THE CHURCH OF ST. CLEMENT stands at the eastern part of the town, on the highest ground

- (a) He was vicar of *Reculver*.
 (b) In 1528, the corporation granted to *sir Edward Guldeford*, lord warden, and *sir Henry Guldeford*, privy councillor and comptroller of the household, *knights*, jointly the next turn of presentation to this rectory.
 (c) See *Strype's life of Archbishop Cranmer*.
 (d) Also rector of *Eastwell*.
 (e) *Rym. Fœd.* vol. xx, p. 323.
 (f) He signed himself rector, but there is reason to believe he only officiated during a sequestration of the rectory.
 (g) *Wood*, vol. ii, p. 1016.
 (h) *Sede vacante per lapsum*.
 (i) He was likewise minister of the *Dutch* congregation in *Sandwich*, and published several religious tracts and sermons.

in it; it is a large handsome structure, consisting of a nave and two isles; the steeple stands in the centre of the church, and is by far the oldest part of the fabric. It is square, and ornamented on each side with three ranges of pillars and circular arches; the lowest range has only six, the next seven, and the uppermost nine arches. It had formerly a spire and battlements, which were taken down between the years 1670 and 1673; it is built of *Normandy* stone; the other parts of the church are formed principally of bolders, (that is, flints worn away by friction on the shore,) mixed with sandstone, and some *Caen* stone, probably from the ruins of the original building. There is a high chancel, and two side ones at the east end. Here were stalls, fitted with seats, for some religious fraternity; and in this church were the chapels of *St. James*, *St. Margaret the Virgin*, and *St. Thomas the Martyr*, the chancel of *St. George* (n), and *Green's chantry*. The nave is separated from the isles by light airy pillars and pointed arches. The ceiling is of oak, in pannels between arched beams centered with angels holding shields, with ornaments of roses and foliage. The font is an antient octagonal basin, and shaft of stone; the eight sides are charged with shields and roses alternately. On the shields are; 1, *the arms of France*, 3 *fleurs de lis* quarterly, with *those of England*; 2, a merchant's mark; 3, the arms of the *Cinque Ports*; 4, the arms of *Ellis*. Above these squares, at the eight angles of the moulding, are grotesque faces, except at the dexter side of the first shield, where the ornament is a bird like a heron; and on the sinister side is a coronet with balls between spires, terminated with *fleurs de lis*. The first shield is suspended from the head of a human figure, with two long extended feathers, in the place of its arms and shoulders; the second hangs from a cask; the third from the flocks of an anchor; and the fourth from a hook; the whole of it is besides much decorated, and ornamented with different devices, leaves, flowers, fruits, satyrs faces, &c. There are five bells, not very tune-

(l) By lapse of the corporation.

(i) Also vicar of *St. Clement's*, in which church he lies buried.

(m) And master of the grammar school in *Sandwich*; he holds this rectory with the vicarage of *Sellindge* by dispensation.

(n) There was a brotherhood in this church established for the procession of *St. George*, when his figure was yearly borne about the town; and in a will dated in 1519, mention is made of *St. George's chancel* in this church, and of a piece of land without the walls by *Newgate*, called *St. George's Lees*, which was given to this parish for the maintenance of a lamp to burn for ever before his image in this church.

able,

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able, and consequently of little use, but to hasten the downfall of this venerable steeple in which they hang. They were cast in 1672 (o).

The church of *St. Clement* is a vicarage, the patronage of which has ever been part of the possessions of the *Archdeacon of Canterbury*, to whom the appropriation of the church likewise formerly belonged; it certainly did so in the reign of K. Edward III, when it was valued at eight marks per annum (p); after which, in the 8th year of K. Richard II, anno 1384, on a taxation of the spiritualities and temporalities ecclesiastic in this diocese, the church of *St. Clement* in *Sandwich*, appropriated to the *Archdeacon*, was valued at 106s. 8d.

The principal income of this vicarage formerly arose from the tythe of fish brought into the haven, and from the resort of fishermen and sailors to the town; but this resource diminishing in value, by the gradual decay of the haven, to increase the maintenance of the Vicar, *Archbishop Parker*, in conjunction with *Archdeacon Gbeast*, in the year 1570, augmented

(o) The following monuments and memorials are in this church, among many others:

In the south isle, gravestones and inscriptions for the *Hawkers*; arms—*Hawker* and *Hayward*. For *William Smith*, esq; rear Admiral, obiit 1756, æt. 81; for *Elizabeth*, wife of *Nicholas Spencer*, gent. customer of *Sandwich*, obiit 1583. On raised monuments; inscriptions for *Skelwy*, and *Wyborne*; for *Boyman*; mural monuments for *Deweson*; for the *Haywards*, and for the *Sayers*. In the north isle, for *Broughton*, the *Elgars*, and *Kites*. On a painted board against the north wall; an inscription for *William Wyborne*, gent. obiit 1764, æt. 86; *William* his son, obiit 1751, æt. 35; and for the *Bradlys*. In the chancel, on the south side of the altar, is a mural monument of marble, with the effigies of a woman kneeling at a desk, with hands joined and uplifted, in a praying posture, with an inscription for *Frances Rampson*, widow, who married afterwards *fr Edward Rede*, knight, obiit 1611; arms obliterated. At the south side of the east window, on an oval mural tablet of white marble, is an inscription for *William Bunce*, L.L.B. vicar of *St. Clement's* and rector of *St. Peter's*, in *Sandwich*, obiit 1766, æt. 53; *Martha* his widow, daughter of *Stephen Odiarne*, of *Norbiarn*, in county *Suffex*, gent. obiit 1783, æt. 68; arms—*Bunce*, azure, on a fess, between 3 loars passant argent, 3 eagles displayed sable, impaling *Odiarne*, sable, a chevron, between 3 covered cups, or. On gravestones, inscriptions for the *Odiarnes*, and *Halsnod*. In a steaned grave, "Under this stone are deposited the remains of *William Bunce*, cl. and *Martha* his wife." A memorial for *John Martin*, A.B. vicar of this church, who had 3 daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Mary* and *Amicia*, who lye buried by him. He died in 1741, æt. 60; for *Mrs. Mary Simmons*, wife of *Mr. Sam. Simmons*, gent. obiit 1752, æt. 31. Round the verge of a large stone, with a shield of arms at the four corners cut in the stone, is an inscription for *George Rawe*, gent. sometime mayor and customer of *Sandwich*, and merchant adventurer of *London*, and *Sarah* his wife.—She died December 7th. He died January 6th, 1583. On the same stone are two brass plates, with the following arms and inscription for them in black letter. *Ermine on a chief, gules, 2 escallop shells, or.* They had issue seven

this vicarage with the tythes of hay and corn, before belonging to the appropriate parsonage of this church, reserving to the *Archdeacon*, in lieu of them, a yearly pension of 40s. (q); but this does not seem to have been so firmly made, as not to be subject to be disputed by the succeeding *Archdeacon* and his lessee, which occasioned a fresh agreement to be entered into between *Archbishop Whitgift*, *Archdeacon Redman*, and *fr Roger Manwood*, the *Archdeacon's lessee*, without whose consent, the former agreement seems to have been made; by which the Vicar and his successors had again settled on them these tenths of corn and hay within this parish, which then belonged to the *Archdeacon*, and had been leased out by him to the above-mentioned *fr Roger Manwood*; which tythes were now again, by this fresh agreement, granted in lease to the Vicar and his successors at the yearly rent of 7l. 6s. 8d. by way of recompence for the abatement in the fines paid at the renewals of the former leases.

In the Registry of the *Archdeacon's Court* at

sons and five daughters. Memorials; for *Bartholomew Combes*, gent. a native of this town, and seven-times mayor, obiit 1694, æt. 65; for *Susan Benson*; for *Mr. John Pears*, jurat, obiit 1693, æt. 60. In the choir, a gravestone for *Valentine Norwood*, gent. obiit 1690, æt. 51.—Between the choir and the south isle, for *John Nelson*, clerk of this parish for 52 years, obiit 1728. In the front of the gallery, in the south isle, painted on a board, are the arms of *Oxenden* and *Burbett*, and an inscription, shewing that *fr George Oxenden*, bart. and *Josiah Burbett*, esq; representatives in parliament of this town and port, gave the altar-piece and this gallery for the use of the church, in 1723.

Over the south door is painted on board, a memorial for *Mr. Peter Jarvis*, a native of this town, who lived and died a merchant at *Legborn*, and gave by will, all his estate at *Marshborough*, and elsewhere, to the poor of this town for ever.

Many antient stones, deprived of their ornaments of brass, are scattered over the pavement of this church. In it were buried *John Lynch*, in 1487, and *Nicholas Burton*, merchant, of *Sandwich*, in 1493; but there are no memorials of either of them remaining. The burial ground of this parish is unusually large, and, including the scite of the church, contains within a very trifle, an acre and three quarters of ground. The *Dutch* residents, in the last century, were allowed to perform divine service in this church, upon the payment of 40 shillings a year, and afterwards upon bearing a third part of all expences of repair.

The mayor of *Sandwich* was formerly chosen in this church, and continued so, till K. Charles II. in 1683, by letter under his sign manual, commanded the election in future to be held elsewhere.

(p) Kilb. Survey, p. 237.

(q) This pension of 40s. to the *Archdeacon*, was existing in K. Henry VIII.'s time, as appears by the valuation of it in the king's books; therefore the vicar seems to have been in possession of these tythes at that time; supposing the pension of 40s. mentioned above, to be paid to the *Archdeacon* or his lessee, as a rent for them.

The TOWN and PORT of SANDWICH.

Canterbury, is a return made of the state of this vicarage in 1615, by *Peter Simon*, vicar, the churchwardens, &c. viz. that the parsonage and vicarage had no glebe land, more than a little garden, together with the backside and stable adjoining thereto, belonging to the vicarage house, which paid three shillings yearly to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*.

That the tythe of wheat and barley, with other small tythe whatsoever, was as follows, viz. the Vicar by composition had from the Parson, tythe of wheat, barley, peas, beans, &c. and of his own *endowment*, hay, pasturage, wool, lambs; tythe of the *Dutchmen's* gardens, of all manner of herbs, roots, cabbages, and such like, for which, at his pleasure, the farmers of the grounds compounded with him; and in the town, the Vicar had composition for all the houses, gardens, barns, and stables, in this parish, according to custom, ever since the 12th year of Q. Elizabeth.

This vicarage is valued in the King's books at 13l. 16s. 10½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 7s. 8½d. (r) In 1588 here were communicants 468, and it was valued at 70l. In 1640 it was valued at 120l. and here were the same number of communicants. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 77l. 10s. 4d. (s)

Besides the ordinary tythes, the Vicar of this church, as well as the incumbents of the other churches in this town, collects from every house within the parish, a certain sum, under the denomination of dues, which payment is said to be a composition for all the houses, gardens, barns, and stables, according to the custom established ever since the 12th year of Q. Elizabeth.

The lands within this parish amount to 433 acres, which are rated at the annual value of 461l. and the houses and buildings within it, at 721l.

In the year 1776, there were in it 166 houses and 634 inhabitants.

It appears that some part of the land at *Stonar*, was formerly bounded and taken into this parish.

(r) Viz. *Endow. in decim predial. & personal. oblat. & al spiritual profic per ann. 16l. Pens sol Archidiacon. Cant. 2l. & Hosp. Sci Barth. 3s.* Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 43.

(s) This must be nearly its full value, for the parsonage of it is let at this time for 75l. per ann. The vicar still pays the annual pension of 7l. 6s. 8d. to the Archdeacon; 2s. 6d. procurations to the Archbishop, and 3s. yearly to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, for the vicarage house.

(t) He was likewise rector of *St. Peter's*, in this town; and on December 22, 1580, he had a second induction to this vicarage, in which year he was presented to the rectory of *Elmstone*, and resigned the rectory of *St. Peter's*.

(u) He was likewise vicar of *St. Mary's*, in this town.

(v) He lies buried in the chancel of this church. Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(w) He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

The oldest register book begins in the year 1563, and ends in 1666, from which time the present book begins.

CHURCH OF ST. CLEMENT.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

VICARS.

Thomas Conevor, in 1401.

Thomas, in 1451.

(t) Tho. Sole, in 1471, obiit
Oct. 1476.

Richard Hynde, in 1493 and
1496.

(u) Thomas Swinerton, obiit
1563.

Wm. Powis, 1563.

Sir Roger Manwood, Richard Spicer, induct. Dec.
20, 1569.

Bishop of Rochester, (v) George Foye, March 5,
as Archdeacon. 1574, obiit 1600.

Archdeacon of Cant. Peter Symon, A. M. Dec.
24, 1600, obiit 1616.

(w) William Hull, S. T. P.
May 18, 1616, obiit 1618.

(x) Francis Fotherby, A. M.
ind. July 24, 1618, obiit
1642.

The Crown. (y) Benj. Harrison, Nov. 24,
1660, refig. 1666.

Geo. Bp of Chester, Wm. Coleman, Cl. Dec. 1,
as Archdeacon. 1666, refig. 1677.

S. Parker, Arch-
deacon. Mark Parker, A. M. July
21, 1677, obiit Sept. 16 80.

Alexander Mills, A. M. Nov.
1, 1680, obiit Nov. 17 14.

Tho. Green, Arch-
deacon. (z) John Martin, A. B. Apr.
30, 1714, obiit Mar. 18,
1742.

(a) William Bunce, LL. B.
June 2, 1742, obiit June
12, 1766.

(b) Wbeler Bunce, A. M.
July 8, 1766. Present
Vicar.

In the register, mention is made of Mr. Wm. Solmes, Minister, buried in 1618; Mr. Richard

(x) He was likewise vicar of *Linsted*, and was proceeded against by the committee of plundered ministers for malignancy. Walker's Suff. of Clergy, part ii, p. 266.

(y) It appears that he was vicar of this church in 1649, and was sequestred August 1st, 1650, for contumacy; after suffering much abuse and ill treatment. In 1653, he went to *South Taunton*, in county Devon, and returned to *St. Clement's* in 1660 where, he continued about six years, and then removed to another preferment in the West of England. Walker ibid. p. 266.

(z) He was before vicar of *Depting*, and lies buried in the chancel of this church.

(a) Rector likewise of *St. Peter's*, in this town; he lies buried in the chancel of *St. Clement's* church.

(b) He had a second induction to this vicarage on November 23, 1774.

Marston,

The TOWN and PORT of SANDWICH.

Marston, Minister, buried in 1620; and of Robt. Webber, Cl. Minister of God's word in this church, from 1653 to 1660.

CHANTRIES and other RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS.

IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

THE oldest chantry in this town, of which there is any notice remaining, was founded about the beginning of the 14th century, in St. Mary's church, by John Condy and William his son (c); but it is not found to what Saint it was dedicated. The Priest of it was to celebrate daily mass every morning for the souls of the founders, their ancestors and successors; and the patronage of it was given by the founders to the Mayor and Commonalty of Sandwich. This chantry was suppressed, among others of the like sort, by the acts of the 32d of K. Henry VIII, and the 2d of K. Edward VI, and the revenues of it given to the King and his heirs (d).

BARTON'S CHANTRY

was founded in some chapel, in or near David's gate; it was suppressed in the second year of K. Edward VI, when a commission was granted for the sale of the chantry, as well as its revenues (e).

The three Incumbents of this chantry, John Hall, John Steward, and William Lotte, were surviving in 1553, and had each of them a pension of 6l. (f)

IN ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

GREEN'S CHANTRY.

Jenkyn Green founded a chantry in this church and endowed it with lands (g). It was suppressed by the Act of the 2d of K. Edward VI, and the revenues of it were sold to the King's use. Thomas Clerc was Chantry Priest here in 1433.

John Watson, and Roger Powell, priests of it at the time of its suppression, were allowed pensions, one of 6l. and the other of 5l. per annum (h).

(c) The name of John Condy is among the witnesses to two deeds of St. John's Hospital, in 1293 and 1296. John Cundy was mayor in 1327, and bailiff in 1349. William Condy is a witness to other deeds in 1311, and so on till 1366. William Condie, merchant, and Margaret his wife, were buried in the south aisle of St. Mary's church, near to the Lord Clinton.

(d) There was a tenement belonging to this chantry, in or near St. Mary's Lane, and there were lands belonging to it somewhere by Barnsend.

(e) Mention is made in some deeds, of a tenement near Davy's gate, belonging to the priest of this chantry, and of a garden belonging to the chantry.

(f) Willis's Mitred Abbies, vol. ii, p. 104.

(g) Concerning four acres of this land, in Sandown, there was a dispute between St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the king's tenant of them, anno 4 Edward VI.

(h) The fees of this chantry were the same as were appointed for St. Thomas's Hospital, and both charities were dedicated to the same martyr patron. It is re-

IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

THE CHANTRY OF ST. THOMAS, usually called ELLIS'S CHANTRY,

was the principal establishment of this kind in Sandwich, being dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, and founded in this church by Thomas Elys, or Ellis, a wealthy merchant of this town, who enfeoffed Thomas Rollyng, Vicar of St. Mary's, and others (i), in two messuages, and 216 acres of land, and rent to the amount of 4l. in Eastry, Woodnesborough, Worth, Hinxbill, and Wynclenberg, for the endowment of it; and in 1392, upon payment of 60l. by the feoffees, the King granted to them a licence of mortmain, to assign these estates to three Priests, or Chaplains, to celebrate mass daily in this church, for the souls of the said Thomas Ellis, his parents, ancestors and benefactors, and to hold these premises to them and their successors for ever; accordingly the feoffees conveyed the estates, that same year, to the three chaplains, William Colyer, John Nelot, and Roger Segar, who were to fill up the vacancies within three months after they should happen; upon neglect of which, the patronage was to be vested in the Mayor and Jurats of Sandwich; and on their failure for another month, then in the Abbat of St. Augustine; and on his failure for another month, in the Archdeacon of Canterbury (k).

This foundation was confirmed by a bull of Pope Boniface IX, dated at Rome, anno 1404.

One of the Priests of this chantry was bound to instruct the youth of Sandwich to read, and the place where he taught, was called St. Peter's School (l); the want of such a school in this town, after this fell to the ground on the suppression of the chantry, was so severely felt, there being none other, that it induced the principal inhabitants to endeavour to set forward another school of the like sort, which, by the care and liberality, chiefly of sir Roger Manwood, they

markable that these two capital endowments, of Thomas Ellis, were made in the course of five months.

(i) Willis's Mitred Abbies, vol. ii, p. 104.

(k) Kilb. Surv. p. 239.

(l) The priests were to have a house for their residence; they were to hold no other benefice, nor exercise any office by which their duty might be interrupted. They were under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and were bound to residence in the same, as perpetual vicars on their curacy. On Sundays and festivals, they were to attend divine service, during the chants and singing of the psalms, and to say their own masses at seasonable times, so as not to interfere with the duty of the minister in the parish church. They were to have a new suit of vestments every other year at least; and were to find five wax tapers, of five pounds weight, for the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in St. Peter's church; to be lighted only during the chant of Salve Regina; and to be renewed every year, before the feast of the purification; to the performance of which, they were bound by oath. One of the

The TOWN and PORT of SANDWICH.

effected in the foundation and endowment by him of the present Grammar School of Sandwich.

NAMES OF SOME OF THE CHANTRY PRIESTS.

Anno 1392. William Colyer.
John Nelot.
Roger Segar.
James Dowling.
John Fitz Harry, appointed
by the Mayor and Jurats
in 1481.
Robert Fuller, appointed by
the same in 1500.

The last of these chaplains was Mr. Green, a learned schoolmaster, whose house was at the east end of St. Peter's church.

the chantry houses was in Doggeren-lane, and another in Loue-lane, opposite St. Peter's church.

This chantry was suppressed by the act of the 2d year of K. Edward VI, and with the revenues of it, was surrendered into the King's hands, for the use of him and his heirs for ever.

There was a house of lepers in Sandwich, called the Maldry, as appears by several wills in the Prerogative office, Canterbury; and there is a small piece of land on the north side of the cause-way leading to Each-end, now called the Maldry, probably part of the estate belonging to this house.

The priory of Boxley, in this county, had sundry houses, &c. and a garden at Motsole, in Sandwich, which came into the King's hands at the dissolution of the priory in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, and were afterwards granted by him, in his 36th year, to John Master, of Langdon, esq; (m)

(m) Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 23.

The ISLAND of THANET.

THE ISLAND of Thanet is situated at the north-east part of the county of Kent, being separated from the rest of it by the river Stour on the southern, and by the water called the Netbergong, on the western side of it.

It is said by most writers to be the same as was called by the Britons, *Inis Ruim* (n), or *Ruocim*; that is, the Island of Richborough; though Richborough itself, having antiently been an island, may reasonably be supposed to have been rather so called. Julius Solinus is the first of the Roman writers, who mentions it by the name of *Athanaon* and *Thanaton* (o). The Saxons afterwards called it *Tenesb*, and *Tenetlonde* (p), which name it still bears, though by change of

language and length of time, it has been softened to that of *Thanet*, as it is called at present.

The water, which antiently separated this island from the county, was a large estuary on the south and west part of it, which ran up the country as far as Chatham and Ashford, and had its two openings, or mouths, to the sea; the one at the north mouth, or *Genlade* (q), betwixt *Reculver* and this island, and the other by *Ebbsfleet* in the eastern part of it. This estuary, beyond the bounds of this island, seems to have stopped before the time of the Romans, and the river Stour to have been the only water left in the valleys, through which it flowed; and even between this island and the county, and when

(n) See Simon Dunelm, in Decim. Script. col. 120. *Insula quæ Saxonice dicitur Thanet, vocatur Inifrayn* per-venture *Moitroy*—of frequenting of *Selis*. Leland Itin. vol. vii, p. 130.—*Teneth Britannico sermone Ruocim*. Ibid. Collect. vol. iii, p. 46.

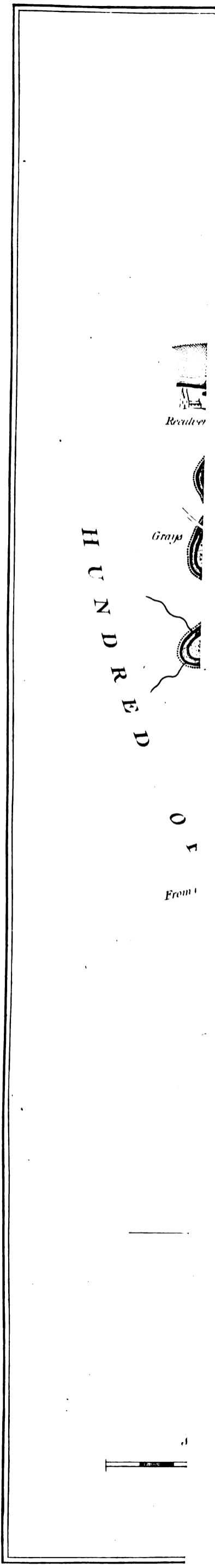
(o) So called from the death of snakes, when brought into it; no such having ever been able to live in it.

(p) A name, supposed by some, to be taken from the British word *Tan*, i. e. fire; from whence the Saxons very probably took their word *Tene*, and called this island *Tenet*, on account of the several beacons, or fires, lighted on the high lands of it, to give notice of the approach of

the Danes, and other pirates; to whose ravages it was, from its situation, very much exposed; but *Lambard*, in his *Peramb.* p. 94, conjectures that it was named from the Saxon or old English word *Thanet*; which signifies moist or watry; a name well suited to its situation, surrounded by the watry element.

(q) This name of *Genlade* was afterwards, by corruption of language, sounded *Yenlade*, and then again, *Yezlet* or *Inlet*.

Genlade, Saxon, i. e. *Brachium maris vel fluminis in quo aqua profluens se excernat*. See Lewis's *Thanet*, p. 3.



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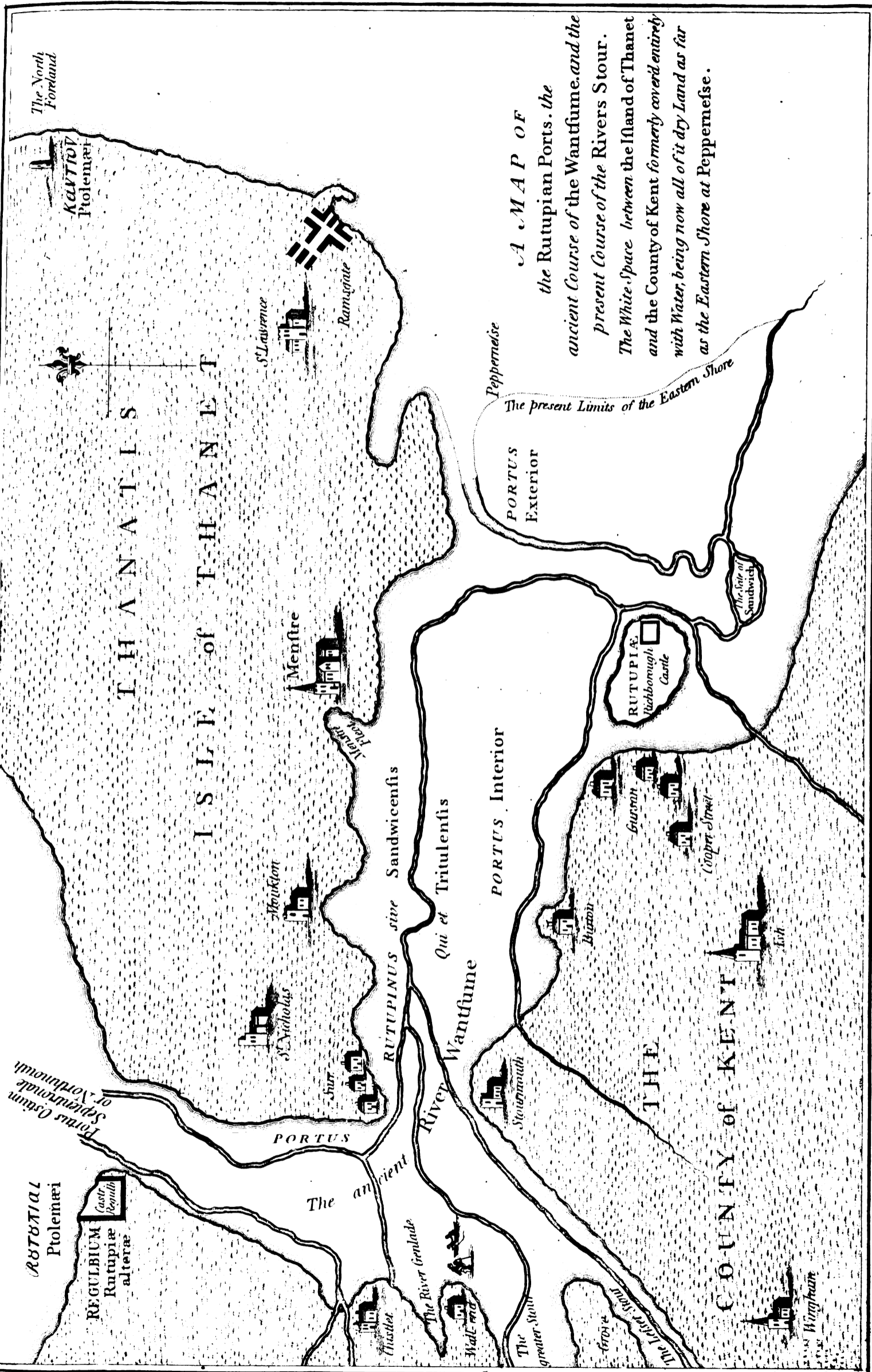
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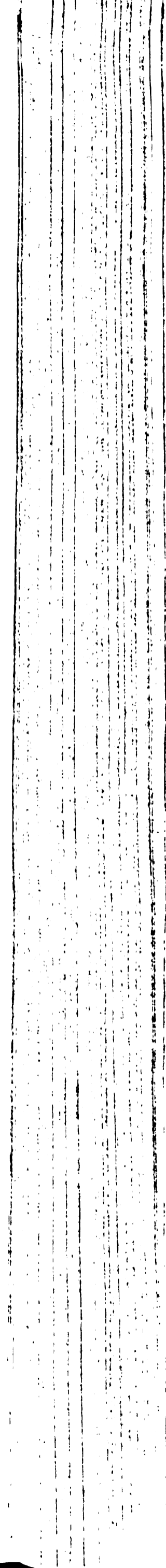
OF

Front





A MAP OF
 the Rutupian Ports. the
 ancient Course of the Wantfume. and the
 present Course of the Rivers Stour.
 The White Space between the Island of Thanet
 and the County of Kent formerly covered entirely
 with Water, being now all of it dry Land as far
 as the Eastern Shore at Peppernise.



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The ISLAND of THANET.

Solinus wrote, it seems to have decreased, for *he says*, it was separated from it *æstuario tenui*, by a narrow estuary (r).

But notwithstanding this, so long as the sea continued flowing at *the Genlade*, at the north mouth on the east of *Reculver*, there was still a considerable force of water, which being increased by the river *Stour*, ran down towards *Ebbsfleet* and *Sandwich*, in a rapid stream, and served to scour and cleanse the channel, particularly the mouth of it, of those sands which were then beginning to gather in it.

At that time, instead of sailing round the *North Foreland*, as at present, the ordinary passage from the Continent of *France* to *London* was through this estuary, on the south or inner side of this island, and back again through the same, the two openings bearing the plural name of *Portus Rutupinæ*, and likewise *Rutupiæ*. Thus we find, according to *Ammianus Marcellinus*, the continuator of *Tacitus* (s), that *Lupicinus*, a Roman commander, being dispatched into *Britain*, to repulse the inroads of the *Scots* and *Picts*, sailed from *Bologne* in *France* to the *Rutupiæ*, and from thence to *London*, taking his course, as it should seem, by the above passage on the inner side of this island, as the shortest, and then usual course to the mouth of the *Tbames*. After which, this water continuing to decrease it acquired from thence the name of *the River Wantsume*, in *Latin*, *Vantsumus*, by which name *Venerable Bede* calls it, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, where *he says*, it divides this island from the continent, being about three furlongs, or a quarter of a mile broad, and passable over only at two places, both its heads extending into the sea (t).

In the year 1052, *Earl Harold's* fleet having plundered the eastern coast of *Kent*, sailed along *the Wantsume* round this island, and went out at *the Genlade*, or north mouth, towards *London*;

(r) Cap. 35. (s) Lib. xx, cap. 1.

(t) Lib. i, cap. 25. There is an antient map of this island, engraved in *Dugdale's Monasticon*, in *Battely's Antiq. Rutupinæ*, and in *Lewis's Hist. of Thanet*, copied from one which once belonged to the *Abbey of St. Augustine*, and now in the library of *Trinity College, Cambridge*. It represents the island with the several churches, monasteries, beacons, *the curfus Cervi*, or *St. Mildred's Lynch*, with many other curious particulars then existing in it. The island is surrounded by the water, across which at *Sarre*, is the figure of a ferry boat, with a man rowing over in it a woman religious, with her head dress up, from *Sarre*, and a man with a cross on his sleeve, supporting himself with a staff, wading through the water up to his knees, and carrying a monk on his back from the opposite land to the boat.

In *Battely's Antiq. Rutupinæ* there are several maps and plans of this island, and of the state of the water on the interior side of it, from its most antient state almost to the present time, well worth the attention of the curious.

(u) *John Twine*, who lived at the latter end of *K. Henry VIII.* and in *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, assures us, in his

and the *Saxon Chronicle* relates, that *Earl Godwin*, out of revenge for his being outlawed, ravaged the *English* coast, and plundered the sea towns, among which was *Sandwich*; sailing forward from thence to the north mouth, and from thence towards *London*; and even so late as the latter end of the 15th century, *the Wantsume* continued navigable, not only for lesser boats, but for greater barks and merchant ships, which sailed backward and forward betwixt this island and the continent (u).

During this period, the landholders took advantage of this failure of the waters round this island, and of the salts left by it, which contributed still more to the lessening of the stream and weakening its force, so that about *K. Henry VII.'s* time, that part of *the Wantsume*, which ran by *Sarre* towards *the Genlade*, or north mouth, and where the *Stour* intermixed with it, ceased to be a continued stream, and flood gates being erected across it, dispersed itself among the lands for the conveniency of watering the cattle on them, and at other times of sewing the adjoining lands (v). This is now called *the Nebergong*, over which where *the antient ferry* was at *Sarre*, a bridge was soon afterwards built for the conveniency of passengers to and from the island (w).

As to the other part of *the Wantsume*, which ran eastward, though the innings of the salts by the landholders lessened the force of the tide, and of the *Stour's* waters mixing with it, which occasioned the sands to increase at the mouth of the harbour by *Ebbsfleet*, where it was at length entirely choaked up (x), so that a wall was made there, to prevent the sea at high-water overflowing the lands, on which is now the road to *Sandwich*; yet the remains of *the Wantsume*, and the stream of the river *Stour* mixed with it, served still, especially after great rains, to preserve the harbour of *Sandwich* from entire

little tract *de Rebus Albionis*, that near his time *Tenet* was of an island made a peninsula; since there were then living eight men of good credit, who said they had seen not only lesser boats, but also greater barks and merchants vessels often sail backward and forward between this island and the continent.

(v) *Lewis's Hist. Thanet*, p. 9. See a full account of this part of *the Wantsume*, which flowed northward from *Sarre bridge*, in the first vol. of this history, p. cxxxii.

(w) Anno 1 *Henry VII.* an act passed for the inhabitants of *the Isle of Thanet* to build a bridge at a place called *Sarre Ferry*.

(x) *Ebbsfleet*, just at the mouth of the *Richborough Port*, was a little creek or bay, where vessels used to harbour, and where was the usual landing-place in this island from the ocean. This being so frequented a place, was often made use of both by friends and enemies. Here did *Hengist* and *Horfa* land, the commanders of the *Saxon* troops, sent for by the *British* Prince *Vortigern*; and here *St. Augustine*, with his followers, first landed. Here too, *the Danish* pirates landed, being tempted by the abbey lately built

The ISLAND of THANET.

ruin, and to scour it from those sands which otherwise would have entirely stopped it up (y). This stream is still of sufficient depth for the passage of lighters and barges, between *Fordwich* and *Sandwich*, laden with coals, deals, and such like sort of heavy carriage.

THE ISLAND of *Thanet* is surrounded by the sea on the northern and eastern sides, along which the chalk cliffs extend, from a little westward of *Gore-end* on the south, round the eastern side to *Cliff-end*, about a mile and an half south-west beyond *Ramsgate* (z). It is bounded on the south by the river *Stour*, and on the west by the water called *the Nethergong*. It is in shape a long oval, being about nine miles long from east to west, and about five miles broad from north to south. It is divided into the two manors of *Minster* and *Monkton*, which are separated by a bank, or lynch, which goes quite across the island, and is commonly called *St. Mildred's Lynch*, as will be further mentioned below. It is computed to contain nearly 41 square miles, and little less than about 27,000 acres of land, including *Stonar* (a).

The general face of the country, (excepting the marsh land towards the south,) is high land, exceedingly beautiful; consisting in general of fertile corn lands, intermixed with those sown with saintfoin, clover, and vetches, mostly open and uninclosed, with gentle hill and dale,

built at *Minstre*, in which they supposed there were great riches. See Lewis's *Thanet*, p. 9.

(y) Dr. *Packe*, in his explanation to his chorographical chart, describes the progressive state of the waters round the inner parts of this island, thus. He says, the lowlands, or levels, as they were called, of marshland, on the south and west parts of the island of *Thanet*, contained the inland parts of it from sea to sea; and were in the antient state of the country all sea; and together made up the *Portus Sandwichensis*, or inland passage, through which the ships sailed to and from *London*. They entered it on the east, through *Sandwich Bay*, and went out of it at the *Yenlade*, or *Northmouth*, at *Reculver*. The two seas, he apprehended, were distinct, and kept their tides so from one another; the one flowing from the south, and the other from the north side of the *Cantium*, or *Foreland*; and that each met the other at the low point or tongue of the high lands under *Sarre*, from whence they ebbed back again, each to their own sea. The waters of this noble haven, which were in the narrowest place about one mile and an half, the wider about two, and the widest about four miles over; retired by degrees so far, that in *Venerable Bede's* time, being reduced to three furlongs width, at the ferry at *Sarre*, they were then called *the Wantsum*, or *Deficient Water*; but since then, the channel of *the Wantsum* had been quite evacuated, (and it was still to be plainly traced, dry through almost the whole level;) *the Nethergong stream* on the one hand, which in the antient state of the country entered the portus interior at *Chifflet* marsh side, had fallen down through the marshes into the north sea, about a mile and an half east of *Reculver*; and the river *Stour* on the other, which entered the exterior under *Stourmouth*, had made its way down into the sea at *Sandwich Bay*, and these two streams losing their own names, were called *the Wantsum*,

frequently interspersed with small hamlets and cottages, most of which being built, as well as the adjoining walls, with chalk, the general soil of the country, have a very cheerful appearance. The grounds rise from the northern sea shore, up towards the middle part of the island southward, so that the high road across it from *Sarre*, eastward, towards *Margate*, and *St. Peter's*, as well as the many bridle, or horse paths, which are almost without number, across the lands, are most beautifully enriched with continued prospects over the intermediate country and adjoining channel, which being the constant passage towards the mouths of the *Medway* and *Thames*, has constantly on it a variety of shipping, which diversify and enrich the scene as far as the eye can compass.

These advantages, with the dryness of the soil, make the island most pleasant and grateful during the greatest part of the year, and very healthy at all times (b); which occasions a resort to it of numbers of persons of distinction, and genteel families from *London* and other parts of the kingdom, both for health and pleasure; whence there arises a continued resource of wealth, as well as increase of trade and inhabitants to this island, to the great benefit of the landholders, and every other person connected with it.

Yet, notwithstanding what has been already said, the general aspect of the island being ex-

which he distinguished from the two rivers that belonged to it, into the *Stour Wantsum* and the *Nethergong Wantsum*. Now the distance between these two streams, which was something better than a mile, left the land as yet, a peninsula; but an artificial cut, called the *Mile stream*, which was made for the benefit of sewing the *Nethergong* into the *Stour*, over which was a bridge in the road to *Sarre*, which went almost straight; sometimes near, sometimes across the dry channel of the *Old Wantsum*, quite inclosed *Thanet*; so that the island, which formerly was cut off from us by the entire *Portus Sandwichensis*, and was then all high lands, was then made so only by the *Stour-Wantsum* on the south; the *Mile-stream* on the south-west, and the *Nethergong Wantsum* on the west; the rest of the island looking to the north and the east seas, as before.

(z) The chalk cliffs on the north and east parts, are in general pretty high; some of these, as from *Margate-pier* to *Pegwell*, are more firm and durable. Under these cliffs have been found large pieces of amber, after a rage of the sea, and fall of the cliffs. The other cliffs to the west of *Margate*, which reach to *Westgate Bay*, are much lower, and of a more loose and crumbly nature, and fall away in greater quantities after any frost, or rage of the sea. Through these cliffs, the inhabitants have cut several hollow ways, for the conveniency of passing to and from the sea; but they have been frequently forced to fill them up again in time of war, to prevent their being made use of by the enemy, to surprize and plunder the country. Lewis's *Thanet*, p. 10.

(a) See *Boys's* General View of Agriculture.

(b) This island is less pleasant, from there being scarce any medium here, between either a stark calm and an outrageous storm; owing to its being so much exposed to the sea, without any trees to shelter it. On the north and

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posed towards the north and east, and there being so very few hedges and inclosures to shelter it, causes the situation to be very bleak towards the sea, and those few trees, which are growing hereabout, are for the most part scrubby and unthriving, from their being so much subject to the sea winds, which often blow very strong, and at times blast almost every thing in their way.

The soil here has always been remarkable for its fruitfulness.—*Felix tellus Tanet sua fecunditate*, says the *Monkish* Historian (c); and modern writers speak of it in equal terms of praise.

It is, as to the uplands in general, a chalky light soil (d), though there are a very few parts in it a stiff clay; but by the excellent husbandry of the landholders, who are noted for it to a proverb in these parts, the crops of corn are abundantly large, and *Thanet* wheat and barley, for its cleanliness and weight, fetch a superior price at market of all others. Canary-seed is likewise produced on the lands here in great quantities, as well as the seeds of radish, spinach, mustard, cabbage, and other esculent plants, which are sent from hence for the supply of the *London* markets; in short, the high state of cultivation throughout the island gives an idea rather of the delicate work of a gardener, than the effect of the more enlarged industry of the husbandman. The farms throughout the island are mostly large and considerable, and the farmers wealthy, inasmuch that they are usually denominated *gentlemen farmers* on that account, as well as from their hospitable and substantial mode of living.

Mr. Boys, in his general view of the agriculture of this county, drawn up for the use of the *Board of Agriculture* last year, gives the following account of this Island.

Much of it, he says, is naturally very thin light land; but the greater part of it having belonged to the religious, who were the wealthiest and most intelligent people, and the best farmers of the time, no cost or pains were spared to improve the soil; the sea furnished an inexhaustible supply of manure, which was brought up by the tides to all the borders of the upland, quite round the island, and most probably was liberally and judiciously applied by the

east sides of the island, next the sea, where the shore is clean, no marshes near, and the water in general good, the inhabitants are mostly healthy and long lived; but in the lower part of it, to the south and west, near the marshes, it is not near so healthy; the inhabitants, from the lowness of the situation and the badness of the water, being much subject to intermittent fevers and agues.

(c) An antient chronicle goes still further in its praise, styling it, *Insula arridens, bona verum copia, regni flos et Thalimus, amenitate, gratia, in qua tanquam quodam elyso* &c. and another antient MS. of the same author, thus praises it.—*Habet Cantia insulam prægrandam et celeberrimam*

Monks and their tenants; and their successors to the present time have not neglected to profit by their example. Owing to these circumstances, *Thanet* always was, and most likely always will be famous for its fertility; and the *Monkish* tale of *Thanet's* deriving its superior fruitfulness from its having been the asylum of *St. Augustine*, is not so far from the truth, at it may at first appear.

In short, there is not perhaps another district in *Great Britain*, or in the world, of the same extent, in such a perfect state of cultivation; where the farmers are so wealthy and intelligent; where land, naturally of so inferior a quality, is let for so much money, and produces such abundant crops?

The whole island contains about 3500 acres of excellent marsh land, and 23,000 acres of arable; all the lower part of the latter, bordering upon the marshes and some parts of the hill, where there is a good depth of earth, are exceedingly productive; and the principal part of the remainder, although naturally a poor thin light mould, on a chalky bottom, is made exceedingly fertile by the excellence of the system under which it is cultivated.

As to the soil; the bottom soil of the whole island, or what modern writers in husbandry call the *subsoil*, is a dry, hard, rock chalk. The tops of the ridges are about 60 feet above the level of the sea and are covered with a dry, loose chalky mould, from four to six inches deep, it has a mixture of small flints, and is without manure a very poor soil. The vales between the ridges, and the flat lands on the hills, have a depth of dry loamy soil, from one to three feet, less mixed with chalk, and of a much better quality.

The west end of the island, even on the hills, has a good mould, from one to two feet deep, a little inclining to stiffness; but the deepest and best soil, is that which lies on the south side of the southernmost ridge, running westward from *Ramsgate* to *Monkton*; it is there a deep, rich sandy loam, and mostly dry enough to be ploughed flat, without any water furrows. Indeed it is so rich and gentle, that being cultivated and managed with great care, expence and industry, there is seldom occasion to fallow

nam Thanatum capacem, amplitudine sexcentarum, familiarum januam et sinum pandit transmarinis, tellus uberrima et opulenta atque camera Cantia accomoda.

Leland Col. vol. iii, p. 170, ex libro *Gocilini de vita Milburgæ*.—Ibid. vol. iv, p. 8, ex libro ejusdem auctoris de *vita Sci Augustini*.

(d) On this account, a wet summer is reckoned most kindly for this island; which being prejudicial to many other parts of the kingdom, occasioned the following proverbial rhyme among the inhabitants:

When England wrings,
This Island sings.

it;

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it; so that it is, much of it, what is generally called *round-tilth-land*, and produces very large crops. The soil of the marshes is a stiff clay, mixed with a sea sand, and small marine shells. There is no commonable land, nor an acre of waste in the island.—Thus far *Mr. Boys*.

The *Alga*, or *sea weed*, which is often cast up by the sea in great quantities under the cliffs, has been made great use of by the inhabitants on the *north* and *east* sides of this island, for the making of a *manure* for their lands; tho' the stench of this weed, when first laid in a heap on the land, is very nauseous indeed (*e*); and there is another use to which this sea weed is put here; (but it is only such of it as is alive, and actually growing upon the rocks,) which is to burn to make *pot-ash* for the potters, which they call *kelp* (*f*); but the smoke arising from the process of it, is very offensive to some distance, as the wind happens to waft it (*g*).

The lands on the *southernmost* side of the island are defended by those above them, from the strong *north* and *east* winds, which come from the sea; and are very kindly for fruit trees, which thrive and bear well, though there are very few orchards in the island; and hops have been tried in it, but without success.

It should seem by the names of places still in use, that there was antiently much more woodland in this island than at present; but whatever there was, almost all of it has been grubbed up and converted into tillage, though several of the little vills in it still preserve the memory of these woods, *viz. Westwood, Northwood, Southwood, Colyswood, Wood, or Villawood*, corruptly pronounced by the inhabitants *Willow wood*; which last seems to have been once entirely a wood, excepting a few cottages; besides these, there were *Frisket wood*, near *Hoo*; a wood called *Bobdale*, in *St. Nicholas*, and *Manston wood*, a copse of about five acres, which is *the only woodland*, of all these, now left (*b*).

Into these woods, it is probable, the inhabitants used to retire, and secure themselves and families, when the *Danish* pirates infested this island.

(*e*) The method of getting this sea weed up, is through the sloping passages in the cliff, called *gate-ways*; when a quantity comes ashore, after a gale of wind, the farmers set all hands to work to get as much as possible, while the tide serves, lest the next tide should carry it away; and if it happens in the night, they work at it then, till stopped by the waters coming on. Some will get up in one tide, two or three hundred cart loads; those who live at a distance, hire small spots of land to lay the fresh weed upon as they get it, and carry it away to the farm at a more convenient opportunity. It sometimes comes ashore in quantities, to the amount of several thousand loads, and perhaps all swept away by the next tide. *Boys's View of Agriculture*.

(*f*) Several large holes in the ground, either on the sea beach or the top of the cliffs, are made, in which they

Some shew of this custom seems still remaining at a place called *Cbesmunds*, (which it is likely, was a part of that large wood about the middle of the island, which still bears that name,) where there is an appearance of *entrenchments* cast up, in which these distressed people sheltered themselves, this being too small for any army to encamp in. Several caves under ground have been discovered elsewhere, in this island, which were perhaps made likewise by the inhabitants to hide themselves in from the enemy. The timber growing in this island is in general elm, which in the lower part of it, about *Minster* and *Monkton*, grows to a good height and size, much more so than that which stands exposed to the sea winds and nearer the chalk. Just by the house of *Powcies farm*, there was, till lately, a small grove of oaks, the only one in this island; but the unthriving state of them, shewed how unkind both the soil and situation was to them.

Leland, in his *Itin.* vol. vii, p. 137, describes this Island in K. Henry VIII.'s time as follows:

“ <i>Thanet</i> is yn lengthe from	“ <i>Morton</i> pre-
“ <i>Nordmutb</i> to <i>Sandwich</i> yn	“ tending in wyn-
“ strayt yorney vii miles and	“ ning his Marif-
“ more and in Brede from	“ ches, to make a
“ the River of <i>Sture</i> and goith	“ new Haven in
“ not far from <i>Mynstre Mer-</i>	“ <i>Thanet</i> .”
“ <i>gat</i> , that is to say from	
“ Sowth to North a iiii myles	
“ and so is yn circuit by esti-	
“ mation a xvii or xviii myles.	
“ At <i>Nordmutb</i> where the	
“ entery of the se was, the	
“ Salt Water swellith yet up	
“ at a creek a myle and more	
“ toward a Place cawled <i>Sarre</i> ,	
“ which was the Commune	
“ Fery when <i>Thanet</i> was fulle	
“ iled.	
“ Ther hath bene a xi Paroche Chyrches in	
“ <i>Thanet</i> , of the which iii be decayed, the resi-	
“ dew remayne.	

burn the weed, after having thoroughly dried it for that purpose in the sun, and made it fit for the fire. In burning, it becomes a liquid substance, which is stirred well together in those holes, after which it is suffered to remain covered over with dry weed till it is quite cold, when it becomes a cake, very like in substance and appearance, what is called *greaves*.

(*g*) See *Lewis*, p. 19. *Dr. Plot*, in his account of a designed journey through *England*, &c. published in *Lel. Itin.* vol. ii, p. 169, says, the *quercus maritimus*, or *quercus maritima*, grows plentifully in the *Iste of Thanet*; they burn it to ashes, and then it is called *kelp*, which put into barrels, is carried over into *Holland*, with which they glaze all their earthen ware.

(*b*) *Lewis's Hist.* p. 25.

“ In

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“ In the Isle is very little woode.
 “ There cum at certen tymes sum Paroches
 “ out of *Thanet* to *Reculver* a myle of as to
 “ ther Mother Chyrche.
 “ Sum Paroches of the Isle at certain tymes
 “ cummeth to *Minstre* being in the isle as to
 “ theyr Mother and principal chyrche.
 “ The shore of the Isle of *Thanet* and also the
 “ inward part is full of good quarres of chalke.”
 And a little further.
 “ *Raterburgh* otherwife *Richeboro* was or ever
 “ the ryver *Sture* dyd turn his Botom or old
 “ Canale withyn the Isle of *Thanet*.”

The *households* in this island were thus computed in Q. Elizabeth's reign, anno 1563, in the return made to the council's letter by *Archbishop Parker's* order.

St. Nicholas,	households,	33
Monketon,	.....	15
St. Laurence,	.....	98
Minster,	.....	53
Birchington,	.....	40
St. Peter's,	.....	186
St. John's,	.....	107
Woode,	.....	none.
Total		532

After which, the inhabitants appear to have increased considerably, insomuch that when *Mr. Lewis* published his History of this Island in 1736, it was computed that there were no fewer than 2,200 families or houses in the whole island; which, reckoning four to a family, one with another, would make 8,800 souls. In the parish of *St. John* and town of *Margate*, there were computed to be 600 families; which reckoning four to a family, makes the number of souls about 2,400; but they are very much increased indeed since, in the parishes of *St. John*, *St. Peter*, and the *Ville of Ramsgate* (i). By the subsequent account of the several parishes, it will appear that there were formerly many *antient seats* in this island, inhabited by good families with large estates; but these seats are all, except two, turned into farm houses, and the estates antiently belonging to them, for the most

(i) The present annual expence of the poor in the several parishes of this island, is as follows:

£.	£.
<i>Sarre</i> , about 300	<i>Minster</i> . . . 1449
<i>St. Nicholas</i> 733	<i>St. John Bapt.</i> 3786
<i>Monkton</i> . . 973	<i>St. Peter</i> . . 1972
<i>Birchington</i> 899	<i>St. Laurence</i> 384
<i>Woodchurch</i> 252	<i>Stonar</i> 34
Total - £. 10,782	

(k) There are two seasons for the home fishery, which are called by the inhabitants *shot fare* and *herring fare*. The first of these is the *mackarel season*, which is commonly about the beginning of *May*. The other is the season for

part, alienated; so that there are at this time but few gentlemen of estate, and, *I believe*, only one Justice of the Peace resident in it; which last is no small detriment and inconvenience to the inhabitants of it.

As to the present constant inhabitants, excepting those of the towns and viles of *Margate*, *St. Peter*, *Broadstairs*, and *Ramsgate*, who mostly depend on the resort of company in the summer season to those places, and the mechanics who constantly reside in them; they are in general those, who occupy farms, who as they are persons of good substance and some gentility, so they live in a very generous and hospitable manner. They who live by the sea side are generally fishermen, or seafaring men, or such as depend on what they call *foying*, *i. e.* going off to ships with provisions, and to help them in distress, &c. many of these, especially those who go to the north seas to fish, are such, as *Camden* calls them, a sort of *amphibious* creatures, who get their living both by sea and land, as having to do with both elements, being both fishermen and husbandmen, and equally skilled in managing the helm and the plow. According to the season of the year they knit nets, catch cods, herrings, mackarel, &c. go voyages and import merchandizes. The very same persons dung the land, and perform every other sort of husbandry business (k).

As to the north sea fishery, it has formerly been much used by the inhabitants of this island; but the little success they have met with for many years past, has entirely discouraged them from following that employment. The seamen here are generally reputed excellent sailors, and shew themselves very dextrous and bold in going off to succour ships in distress; but they are too apt to pilfer stranded ships, and ruin those who have already suffered so much. This practice they call *paultring*, and nothing sure can be so base and unfeeling, as under pretence of assisting and of saving for the unfortunate their property, to plunder and convert it to their own use, by making what they call *guile shares*, (that is, *cheating shares*) (l).

catching herrings, which begins about the end of harvest, and finishes about *November*, on this account it is no uncommon thing here for servants to bargain with their masters, especially such as hire small portions of land, to go to *herring fare*, &c. These fisheries find employment for the poor people on shore, who are greatly employed in spinning, twisting, and knitting the nets. *Lewis's Thanet*, p. 32, & seq.

(l) The following rhymes were made to express the temper and manners of the inhabitants lying near the sea, such as they were when the rhymes were made.

Ramsgate Capons, Peter's Lings,* [* Red herrings.]
Bradslow Scrubs, and Margate Kings.

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TIME has made so great an alteration in this island, that it is very difficult, if not impossible, perhaps for us now to judge of the antient state of it. On the *north* and *east* the land has certainly gone much farther into the sea, which has washed away many hundred acres, not to say thousands, as it must have done, if it encroached in proportion for the seven hundred years before, as it has for these last hundred and fifty (*m*). On the *south* and *west* parts of the island, there are some hundred of acres now dry land, which were antiently all under water and a navigable stream, where the sea ebbed and flowed. *Omnia Pontus erat*. At *Hepes-flete*, or *Ebbs-flete*, as it is now called, was a water-mill, and at *Stonar* another, which both belonged to the Abbat of *St. Augustine*. Between these places was a place called *Henne-brigge*, not far from *Stonar*, on the same side that *Cliffe-end* is; no remains of which name is now left.

The main road through the island from *St. Laurence* to *Sarre*, was antiently called *Dun-strete*, or *the street*, or *way over the downe*. On the road between *Minster* and *Birchington*, across the island, were two crosses erected, which in former times were held in great reverence. The larger of these crosses stood where the road called *Dun-strete* and this way crossed.

The Britons were the antient inhabitants of this island; of these there have been found some memorials in their coin, and amulets both of gold, or *electrum*, and brass (*n*); and some of their tools have been likewise found here, in digging wells, &c. of a white flint, shaped and cut in the form of a broad edged chisel. To them succeeded the Romans, several of whose

(*m*) It is very plain, that formerly the land on the *north* and *east* sides of this island, from *Westgate* to *Cliffe-end*, went much farther out into the ocean than it does now. The sea having considerably encroached, since the stopping its course round the *south* and *west* parts of it. At this time, at low-water, rocks, as the inhabitants call them, or footings of the chalky cliffs, on which antiently was land, are to be seen above half a mile from the present shore or cliffs. See Lewis's *Thanet*, p. 5.

(*n*) Mr. Lewis, in his *History of Thanet*, p. 27, describes two of these, of gold, as being both *convex*, having the rude figure of a horse on the hollow. The impression on the other side was, as conjectured by some, the representation of a head dress, perhaps such as was worn by the British ladies of distinction. The biggest weighed about seventeen shillings, the least about six shillings; and in the same place he has given an engraving of them.

(*o*) One of them, says Mr. Lewis, was of the Emperor *Constantine*. It had, on the face, the head of the Emperor, and the legend *Constantinopolis*; the reverse, a victory upon or by the prow of a ship. Another was a silver coin of *Domitian*. About 150 years ago, the servants of a farmer at *Minster*, striking their plow a greater depth than ordinary into the ground, struck against a pot, which they brought up full of Roman coins, of the lesser and larger silver; these were called by the country people, *balapates*;

coins in brass have been taken up under the cliffs near *Bradshaw*, after the rage of the sea and falling down of the land (*o*).

Of the Saxons, who drove out the Britons, after they had been abandoned by the Romans, no coins have been known to have been found here, though they frequently landed, and long remained in this island for some time. In this island the troops of the Saxons, sent for by the harrassed Britons, under the command of *Hengist* and *Horsa*, first landed at *Hepes-flete*, afterwards called *Ebbsfleet*, the common landing-place in the eastern part of this island, about the year 449; and had soon afterwards, for their services against the Scots and Picts, the antient enemies of the Britons, this island allotted to them for their habitation (*p*), where next year a new reinforcement of Saxon troops, in seventeen large ships, arrived on the invitation of *Hengist*; making together with their countrymen already in this island, a very considerable army. *Hengist*, after various incidents becoming King of Kent, this island continued in the constant possession of the Saxons (*q*). The consequence of this was, that the Britons, the antient inhabitants, were every where miserably harrassed and oppressed; nay, to shew the absolute conquest of the Saxons, as their language was altogether different from that of the natives, so they left very few places of any fort, which they did not change the names of, to such as were intelligible in their own language, and were given either by reason of their situation, or nature of the place, or after some place of the like sort to it in Germany, the country from which they came (*qq*). But this was not, by any means, the greatest misfortune to which

and many years after, some of these were found after a shower of rain, which were supposed to be dropped by those who first discovered them. Another parcel of these coins was found, not far off from the other place, viz. near where the mill now stands; the others having been taken up near where the mill formerly stood, or what is now called *King William's Mount*. Of these coins, Mr. Lewis says, he never could recover but one, which was of the lesser silver, with the face of *L. Aurelius Verus*, on it, with short curling hair and beard, the legend—IMP. L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG; on the reverse, a woman habited in a stole or long robe, with a globe or ball in her right hand, and a cornucopia in her left; the legend—PROV. DEOR. T. P. II. COS. II. Lewis's *Thanet*, p. 27.

(*p*) Brompton's Chron. Dec. Scrip. col. 728.

(*q*) It is supposed by some writers, that *Vortimer*, the British king, after having worsted the Saxons, both at *Darent* and *Aylesford*, in this county, pursued them to this island, where a third battle was fought between them at *Wipped's-fleet*, or *Ebbsfleet*, in it; but as it is agreed, that after this third battle, the Britons drove the Saxons into this island, the battle could not be in it; indeed it was fought most probably at *Felicstore*, as has been already mentioned in the 1st vol. of this history, p. xxviii.

(*qq*) See Vertigan, p. 117-127-133. Lewis, p. 29.

the

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the inhabitants of this island afterwards became subject; from its situation it lay exposed to the continual insults and ravages of those merciless pirates the Danes, as appears by the several histories of those times (r). These plunderers, for they were no better, having in the year 851 landed in Essex, and being beaten from thence, retired into the Isle of Thanet, where they continued during the winter, at the end of which they left it to pursue their designs elsewhere; but in the year 853 they again invaded this island with a considerable force, and being attacked by Earl Althel, with the Kentish men, and Earl Huda, with those of Surry, an obstinate battle was fought, in which the English at first got some advantage; great numbers were killed and drowned on both sides, and the two English Generals at length lost their lives (s).

In the autumn of the year 865, they landed again in this island, where they wintered in order to begin their incursions in the spring. Such frequent depredations not only reduced the inhabitants to the lowest extremity of poverty and misery, but corrupted their manners, and taught them, after the example of their invaders, to follow the same roving life of piracy and robberies; on this account K. Edgar, in 969, ordered this island to be plundered and laid waste, for having robbed several merchant ships, probably as they sailed by this island through the river Wantsum (t). In 980 the Danes again landed here and plundered this island (u); and in 988 they landed again and burnt the abbey or nunnery built by Domneva, at Minster, with the nuns in it, and the clergy and people who had fled there for sanctuary.

About the year 1002, K. Ethelred levied an army, in hopes of giving the Danes battle; but they retired to this island, where it was out of the power of his forces to attack them, and winter coming on, the English left them here and returned to their own homes (v). In the spring of the year 1009, the Danes set sail from their own country in two fleets for England, one of which arrived in East Anglia, under Turkill, and the other in this island, under Heming and Anlaff. These leaders joining their forces in Kent, and having plundered the country, were suffered to pass unmolested with their booty by K. Ethelred's army, in hopes of their embarking for their own country; instead of which they threw themselves into this island, where

they wintered and subsisted themselves by the incursions they continually made into the neighbouring parts (w). In the year 1011, Suane, K. of Denmark, destroyed the Island of Thanet, and entirely demolished the monastery of Domneva in it (x); after which, though they no doubt again visited it, yet I do not find any particular mention of their transactions here, in the historians of those times. But in after ages, when the Port and Town of Sandwich became so formidable to the French, that it was held up as the continual object of their revenge, and was frequently attacked and plundered by them; this island was in much danger of being invaded, from its vicinity, as well as the great ease there was of landing on it, which induced Eustace le Moynes, the French Admiral, in K. John's reign, to conduct Lewis, the Dauphin of France, to it; when he, at the instigation of the Pope, and invitation of the discontented Nobility, invaded this realm, having under his command 600 ships and 80 cogges (y); and this induced K. Edward III. to take measures for the security of it; accordingly in his 43d year, anno 1369, he directed his letters patent to John de Cobham and others, reciting, that there were divers parts of the Isle of Thanet, where ships and boats could land; he therefore commanded them to cause such places to be inclosed and fortified with mounds and ditches, to prevent the same, at the charge of those whose lands should be benefitted by it. And in the 46th year of that reign, a writ of much the same nature, was directed to the guardians of the maritime parts of this county (z).

NATURAL HISTORY.

Just by Cliff-end there is a sort of blueish sand, very much resembling fuller's earth, among which are several stratums of shells, such as cockle, culver-shells, &c. great numbers of which are likewise found farther up, on the same level, in digging wells, &c. (a)

Our botanists have taken notice of the following plants, growing in different parts of this island.

- Abies marina Belgica*, Clusus's sea fir (b).
- Anchusa degener facie milii folis*, bastard gramel (c).
- ... *Alcibiadon*, red alkanet (d).
- ... *Lutea*, yellow alkanet (e).
- ... *Minor*, small alkanet (f).

(r) Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii, p. 130, says, the Danes in the time of Archbishop Cuthbert, (who came to the see of Canterbury in 742, and died in 759) wasted the Isle of Thanet year after year, and robbed the nuns of Mensere; but Thorne says their first arrival in Thanet was in 753. Dec. Script. col. 2236.

(s) See vol. i. of this history, p. xxxviii.

(t) Ibid. p. xl (u).

(u) Chron. de Mailros, p. 151, 154.

(v) See vol. i, of this history, p. xlii. (w) Ibid.

(x) Leland Itin. vol. vii, p. 130. (y) Ibid.

(z) Rym. Fœd, vol. vi, p. 623, 747.

(a) Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, p. 23.

(b) Johnson's Gerard, p. 1547. (c) Ibid. p. 610.

(d) Ibid. p. 800. (e) Ibid. p. 838. (f) Ibid.

Antbyllis

The ISLAND of THANET.

Anthyllis lentifolia five *alsine cruciata marina*; sea pimpnel (g).
Atriplex marina seu *laciniata*, jagged sea orach; found near the ferry in great plenty (h).
Beta alba, white beet (i).
Brassica marina Anglica, English sea coleworts (k).
Cbamaepitys major, common ground pine; in the fields about Bircbington (l).
Corallina minima, smallest coralline (m).
 *Anglica*, English coralline (n).
Critikumum spinosum, thorny samphire, or sea parsnip (o).
Cyperus rotundus littoreus, round saltmarsh, or round rooted bastard Cyperus (p).
Eruca marina bunias cakile, sea rocket (q).
Fucus ferulaceus, sea fennel (r).
 . . . *Marinus tenuifolius*, fennel coralline, or fennel moss (s).
Fucus phasganoides and *Polyschides*, sea girdle, and bungers (t).
Fucus spongiosus nodosus, sea ragged staff (u).
Glaux exigua maritima, black salt wort (v).
Halimus vulgaris, five portula marina, common sea purslane (w).
Jacobaea marina, sea ragweed; on the sands near Quekes in Bircbington (x).
Lathyrus seu *catapusia minor*, garden spurge (y).
Limonium parvum, rock lavender; found on the cliffs near Margate and Ramsgate (z).
Litbospermum anchuse facie, purple flowered gromel (a).
Lychnis marina Anglica, English sea campion (b).
Muscus marinus, five *corallina alba*, white coralline, or sea moss (c).
Muscus marinus albidus, white sea moss (d).
 *Corallinus*, five *corallina montana*, coral, or mountain moss (e).
Muscus marinus clusius, branched sea moss (f).
 *Marinus*, broad leaved sea moss (g).
Papaver cornutum flore luteo, yellow horned poppy (h).
Peplus, five *esula rotunda*, petty spurge (i).
Plantago aquatica humilis, dwarf water plantane (k).
Plantago paniculis sparsis, plantane with spoky tufts, or besom plantane (l).
Rubus saxatilis, stone blackberry bush, or bramble (m).
Soldanella marina, sea bindweed (n).
Spartum Anglicanum, English matweed, or helm (o).

(g) Johnson's Gerard, p. 622. (h) Ibid. p. 324.
 (i) Ibid. p. 318. (k) Ibid. p. 315. (l) Ibid. p. 623.
 (m) Ibid. p. 1571. (n) Ibid. (o) Ibid. p. 533.
 (p) Ibid. p. 31.
 (q) Ibid. p. 248. Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 17.
 (r) Johnson, p. 1573. (s) Ibid. (t) Ibid. p. 1570.
 (u) Ibid. (v) Ibid. p. 562. (w) Ibid. p. 523.
 (x) Ibid. p. 280. (y) Ibid. p. 503. (z) Ibid. p. 411.
 (a) Ibid. p. 610. (b) Ibid. p. 469. (c) Ibid. p. 1571.
 (d) Ibid. (e) Ibid. p. 1572.

Atriplex marina *semine lato*, jagged sea orach; found near the ferry to Sandwich (p).

Atriplex marina folio longissimo, sea orach, with the longest leaf; found by Ramsgate and Margate piers (q).

Bupleurum minimum angustissimo folio, five auricula leporis minima, the least hare's ear; found near Sandwich ferry (r).

Cotula fetida flore pleno, stinking May weed, full flowered (s).

Fucus, five *alga latifolia majordentata*, broad leaved indented sea wreck, or waure (t).

Fucus Spongiosus nodosus, sea ragged staff; found near Margate (u).

Eryngium marinum, sea holly or eringo (v).

Keratophyton dichotomum caule & ramulis leviter compressis; growing near Margate (w).

Lepidium, seu *rapbanus sylv. officinarum*, ditander, or pepperwort; found on most of the ditches in this island (x).

Lychnis marina floribus albis pendulis foliisq; inferioribus birsutis; found between Margate and Sandwich (y).

Allium carinatum, mountain garlic; in the meadows near Ramsgate.

Lychnis supina maritima erice facia, frankania levis, smooth sea beath; grows plentifully in this island.

Absinthium belgicum, sea wormwood; near Bircbington, on the sea banks.

About Sarre and Margate, common fennel grows naturally, and in great abundance on the road side and in the ditches; and the soil is particularly kind for rosemary, inasmuch that there are hedges of it of a considerable length (z).

A weed begins to infest this island, which is not a little alarming to the farmers in it, as it is of the most prolific kind, and very difficult to be eradicated. It was produced a few years ago among some oats, which were imported in a vessel that was wrecked upon the coast here, and being washed by the tides along the shore, among the sea weeds, were carried away to different lands at the same time. It is of the class *tetredynamia*, and produces its seeds in a pod, flowering and seeding at the same time throughout the autumn. The inhabitants call it *the sink-weed*, from its fetid smell. It seems to be either the *brassica muralis* of Hudson, or a variety from it.

(f) Ibid. p. 1573. (g) Ibid. p. 1574. (h) Ib. p. 367.
 (i) Ibid. p. 503. (k) Ibid. p. 417. (l) Ibid. p. 420.
 (m) Ibid. p. 1273. (n) Ibid. p. 838.
 (o) Ibid. p. 42. (p) Raii Synopsis.
 (q) Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 10-11.
 (r) Raii Synopsis, p. 221. (s) Ibid. p. 185.
 (t) Ibid. p. 42. (u) Ibid. p. 49. (v) Ibid. p. 222.
 (w) Ibid. p. 32. (x) Merrett's Pinax, p. 71.
 (y) Ibid. 74. (z) Lewis Hist. of Thanet, p. 21, & seq.

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The bird called *the bargander*, in Latin, *cbenolopex*, often frequents the marshes and waters in this island.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

In the *Heraldic* visitations of the co. of *Kent*, are *the pedigrees* of the following families, resident at different times in this island.

Cleybroke, of *Manston* and *Nash Court*, in the *Heraldic* visitations of 1574 and 1619; arms—*Argent, a cross formee gules (zz)*.

Petit, of *Dandelion*, in both visitations; arms—*Argent, on a chevron 3 bezants between 3 lions heads erased sable, crowned or (a)*.

Johnson, of *Nethercourt*, in both visitations; arms—*Per pale and fefs indented, or and sable; in the 1st quarter, a pelican vulnerated or*.

Tenche, of *Birchington*, in the visitation of 1619.

Curling, of this island, in the same; arms—*Or, on a pale gules, a leopard's face jessant, a fleur de lis of the field*.

Northwood, of *Dane Court*, in the same; arms—*Ermine, a cross engrailed gules; in the 1st quarter, a wolf's head erased of the 2d*.

Harty, of *Birchington*, in the same visitation; arms—*Or, on a fefs sable, 3 eagles displayed of the field*.

Spracklyn, of *St. Laurence*, in the same; arms—*Sable, a saltier ermine, between 4 leopards faces or (b)*.

Crispe, of *Quekes* and *Clive Court*, in the same; arms—*2 Coats; 1st, Ermine, a fefs chequy; 2d, Or, on a chevron sable, 5 horse-shoes or*.

Paramour, of *St. Nicholas*; arms—*Azure, a fefs embattled between 3 estoils of 6 points or*.

Sanders, of *St. Laurence*, *Minster*, and *Monkton*; arms—*Or, on a chevron gules, 3 mullets argent, between 3 elephant's heads erased gules*.

Mason, of *Monkton*; arms—*Per pale, argent and sable, a chevron between 3 billets counter-changed*.

In the year 1630, the *business of knighthood* was retaken into consideration, and with care and diligence set on foot, being grounded upon an old statute entitled, *Statutum de Militibus*; and a proclamation was issued forth, dated July 6, that year, to this effect, that whereas the King having formerly sent forth writs to some of the *Sheriffs* of the several counties, for the summoning all that had 40 pounds, land or rent,

(zz) See this pedigree continued to 1664 in *Mss. British Museum*, No. 2230. (a) *Ibid.* (b) *Ibid.*

(c) *Rushworth's Hist. Col.* vol. ii, part i, p. 70. Their compositions and answers were, as appears by a MS. in the *Surrenden Library*, as follows:

Richard Terry compounded for the respite of knighthood at the rate of 10l. *Henry Paramour, esq;* 30l. *William Fagg*, 10l. *Henry Johnson*, 10l. *William Jenkin*, 17l. 10s. *Edward Fuller* made answer, that he had not 20l. per ann. and was indebted as much as his revenue came to, and

to appear at the day of his coronation, and prepare themselves to receive the order of knighthood; he did then award a commission to certain lords, and others of his Privy Council, to treat and compound with all those who then made default, as well for their fines and their contempt; as for their respite to take that order upon them; and several commissioners were awarded into the several counties, giving power of compounding. Accordingly, by virtue of one of these commissions, granted to *sir Edward Dering* and *sir Thomas Wilford, barts.* Oct. 7, 1631, those of this island were summoned to appear before them, viz. *Richard Terry, Edw. Fuller, Wm. Church, Wm. Jenkin*, all of *Minster*; *Henry Paramour, esq;* of *Monkton*; *Tho. Paramour*, of *St. Nicholas*, gent. *William Fagg*, and *Henry Johnson*, of *St. Laurence (c)*. Their several compositions and answers may be seen below.

The following men of note and learning, were natives of this island:

Nicholas de Thorn, Abbat of *St. Augustine's monastery* anno 1283.

John de Tenet, a monk of the *Benedictine* monastery of *Christ Church* in *Canterbury* an. 1330.

William de Thorn, a monk of *St. Augustine's abbey*, anno 1380.

Stephen de Birchington, a monk of the monastery of *Christ Church*, above-mentioned, author of a history of the *Archbishops of Canterbury*, as far as the year 1369.

Marcellus Daundelyon. Abbat of *St. Augustine's monastery* in 1426.

Robert Jenkin, born at *Minster* in 1656, educated at the *King's school*, at *Canterbury*, and from thence sent to *St. John's college, Cambridge*, of which he became fellow; he was afterwards made præcentor of *Lincoln cathedral (d)*, and in 1711 master of *St. John's college*, and *Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity*, which places he held till his death in 1727. He was the author of several religious and other books and tracts.

In the year 1642, *Henry Robinson, gent.* by his last will, gave a messuage at *Upper Gore-end*, in *Birchington*, for the maintenance of two fellows and two scholars, in *St. John's college* in *Cambridge*; the said fellows and scholars to be born in the *Isle of Thanet*, and brought up in *Canterbury school*; and in default of such, other

therefore refused. *William Church* said, that he had not at the day of the King's coronation 23l. and so refused. *Thomas Paramour* made answer, that his lands at the day of the King's coronation, were leased for a pepper corn by the year, for the payment of his father's debts, and yet continued incumbered, and therefore refused. These all lived within the jurisdiction of the county, in this island.

(d) He soon afterwards vacated this preferment, by refusing to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary.

The ISLAND of THANET.

scholars born in Kent, and of the said school. By a decree in chancery, dated Nov. 22, 1652, and upon consent of parties, it was ordered, that whereas the said lands were then sunk to 50*l.* per annum, and not able to support the charge of two fellowships, &c. the college should maintain, instead of two fellows and two scholars, four scholars according to the direction of the donor, each of which four scholars should be allowed by the college in commons, 10*l.* a year (e).

TITLES.

This island gives the title of Earl to the family of Tuston, long resident at Hotbfield, in this county, an ample account of which has already been given under the description of that parish, in the third volume of this history, p. 253.

Sir Nicholas Tuston, *knt. and bart.* the eldest son of sir John Tuston, *bart.* so created by K. James I, on May 11, 1603, was created by patent, dated Nov. 1, 1626, anno 2 Charles I, Baron Tuston, of Tuston in the co. of Sussex, and afterwards by patent, August 5, 1628, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Thanet. On his death, June 26, 1632, he was succeeded by sir John Tuston, *knt.* his eldest son, second Earl of Thanet, who died on May 6, 1664, anno 17 Charles II, on which Nicholas Tuston, his son and heir succeeded as third Earl of Thanet, but dying on Nov. 24, 1679, without issue, his next brother, John Tuston succeeded to his titles, and became fourth Earl of Thanet; he died on April 27, 1680, unmarried, upon which his next brother Richard Tuston succeeded him as fifth Earl of Thanet; he died on March 8, 1684, likewise unmarried, and was succeeded in titles by his next brother Thomas Tuston, the sixth Earl of Thanet, but he dying on July 30, 1729, without male issue, his titles descended to his nephew Sackville Tuston, the eldest surviving son of his brother Sackville Tuston, the fifth son of John, the second Earl, who became the seventh Earl of Thanet, on whose death, on Dec. 4, 1753, he was succeeded by his only surviving son Sackville Tuston, who became the eighth Earl of Thanet, and died in 1786. He married in 1767, Mary, daughter of the late Lord John-Philip Sackville, second son of Lionel, late Duke of Dorset, and sister to the present Duke; by her, who died in 1778, he had issue Elizabeth, born in 1768; Sackville, Lord Tuston, born in 1769; Charles, born in 1770; Caroline, born in 1771;

John, born in 1773, who died in 1786; Henry, born in 1775; William, born in 1777. He was succeeded on his death by his eldest son and heir Sackville, Lord Tuston, who became the ninth Earl of Thanet, being the present Right Honorable Earl of Thanet and Baron Tuston, who is as yet unmarried.

The Earl of Thanet's arms, supporters and crest, are fully described in the account of the parish of Hotbfield, in which his seat is situated, in vol. iii. of this history, p. 253 et seq.

THE HUNDRED of RINGSLOW, called likewise in ancient records, the Hundred of Thanet, claims jurisdiction over such part of this island, as is not within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.

This hundred was part of the ancient possessions of the Abbey of St. Augustine, but it was given up to K. Edward I, in whose reign it appearing, by inquisition, to be of no value to the crown, that king in his 13th year granted it, with the hundreds of Blengate and Downbamford again to that Abbey, to hold in fee farm, at the annual rent of 100 shillings; which grant was allowed on a quo warranto, in the 7th year of K. Edw. II, before Henry de Stanton and others, Justices Itinerant (f); in which state these hundreds continued, till the dissolution of the abbey in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, when they came into the hands of the crown, where they remain at this time (g).

On the aid levied anno 20 Edward III, for making the Black Prince a knight, this hundred answered for five fees and one quarter of a knight's fee.

It contains within its bounds, part of the parish of St. Laurence, the parishes of Minster, Monkton, and Stonar, and part of the parish of St. Nicholas, and all the churches of those parishes. Two Constables have jurisdiction over this hundred (h).

The remainder of this island is within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, containing the corporate town of Margate, including the parish of St. John; Birchington with Goresend, Wood alias Woodchurch, and St. Peter's, all members of, and within the jurisdiction of the port of Dover; the ville of Ramsgate, and the ville of Sarre, now esteemed in the parish of St. Nicholas, both members, and within the jurisdiction of the port of Sandwich.

There were formerly eleven parishes and churches in this island (i); four of the churches are ruined, being those of Stonar, Wood alias Woodchurch,

(e) See a list of them in Lewis's Thanet, p. 41.

(f) Decim. Script. Thom. col. 1935-1943-2120.

(g) See more of it, vol. iii. of this history, p. 608-649

(h) The upper half hundred contains the parishes underneath, rated to the county rate as follows:

St. Laurence, 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* and Minster, 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

The lower half hundred contains

St. Nicholas, 3*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* and Monkton, 3*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

The parish of Stonar is not rated, having but very lately been esteemed within the jurisdiction of the county.

(i) See Leland Itin. vol. vii, p. 137.

ST. NICHOLAS.

THANET.

RINGSLOW HUNDRED.

All Saints, and Sarre, the parishes of the three last churches being united to those of Birchington, and St. Nicholas, so that there are at this time only eight parishes remaining in it, viz.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. St. Nicholas, with Sarre and All Saints annexed. | 5. St. John, with the borough and town of Margate. |
| 2. Monkton. | 6. St. Peter. |
| 3. Minster. | 7. St. Laurence, with the ville of Ramsgate, Wood alias Woodchurch and annexed. |
| 4. Birchington with the ville of Ramsgate, Wood alias Woodchurch and annexed. | 8. Stonar. |

In all the parishes of this island were butts, formerly cast up and kept in repair, for the practice and exercise of archery, or shooting with the long bow, which was formerly a principal diversion in this island; the remains of these butts still continue in some of the parishes (k).

THE PARISH of ST. NICHOLAS, with THAT OF ST. GILES, SARRE, and ALL SAINTS, annexed.

THE PARISH of St. Nicholas, formerly called St. Nicholas at Wade, from its situation *ad Vadum*, that is, near the wading-place, or ford (l), across the water called the Wantsume, at, or at least near where the bridge at Sarre now is, lies at the north-west corner of this island.

The manor of Monkton claims paramount over this parish, subordinate to which is

THE MANOR OF DOWNE BARTON,

situated about half a mile south-west from the church, on the road from thence to Sarre. It seems to have been part of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury; and in the 10th year of K. Edward III.'s reign, John Stratford, Archbp. of Canterbury, obtained the grant of a market weekly, on a Monday, and a fair on the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, yearly, to be held within this parish (m); after which this manor continued in the see of Canterbury, till it was ex-

(k) Lewis's Thanet; p. 45.

(l) *Wad* in Saxon, signifies a wading-place, or ford.

(m) Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 31.

(n) The Everards were lessees of this manor in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, as appears by the will of Alice Everard, widow, of this parish, proved anno 1538, by which she desires to be buried in our lady's chancel, in this church, and mentions the leases of her farms called Downeberton, Wardmarsh, and the parsonage of St. Nicholas; her son Valentine Everard, and his daughter Joane; Joane Beer, her daughter; Avice Aucher, her daughter; Roger Beer, her son-in-law; Thomas Denne, of Garenton, her brother; and Thomas Aucher, her son-in-law. Valentine Everard, gent. of this parish, son of John, by his will proved 1562, desired to be buried in the above chapel, with a grave-stone, having the picture of himself and his two wives and his children. Thomas, his eldest, and Alice, his wife, Henry and John his younger sons, Sisle, Anne, Joane, and Frances, his daughters. Henry Everarde, gent. of this parish, by

changed with the Crown, in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth's reign (n), whence the site of it was granted in the 10th year of it to Windebank (o); but it should seem only for a term, for K. Charles I, by his letters patent, Dec. 8, in his 7th year, granted this manor, late parcel of the see of Canterbury, to William Collins and Edward Fenn, to hold in fee, at the yearly rent of 60l. (p) They afterwards conveyed it by sale to Thomas Paramore, of this parish, gent. (q) by whose heirs, it was sold to Daniel Harvey, of Combe in Surry, esq; who possessed it in the middle of K. Charles I.'s reign (r), from one of whose descendants it was carried by sale to Elizabeth Breton, of Enfield, in the co. of Middlesex, esq; who died seised of it, et. 76, in 1785, leaving his widow Elizabeth in the possession of it, since whose decease their eldest son William Breton, [esq; is become entitled to it.

SHOART

is an estate about a mile north-east from the church, in the road leading to the sea, which was held of the manor of Downe Barton in socage, by fealty and rent. It was formerly the property of John Wigmore, from whom it came to William Bredball, and thence again to John Cleymond, Cl. President of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, who by writing, dated Feb. 3, anno 25 Henry VIII, passed away and assured his right in it to Robert Kempe, to hold in fee; which release was again warranted by him as President, and the scholars of that college jointly afterwards.

Robert Kemp, by his last will in 1548, gave it to William and Thomas, his two younger sons, in tail, who suffered a common recovery, with voucher on which it became vested in the said William and Thomas, in fee, in separate moieties. They joined in the sale of it, anno 9 Elizabeth, to John Fynch, who two years afterwards passed it away by sale to sir Roger Manwood, Chief

his will, proved 1592, desires to be buried in the north chancel of this church, and gives his lands and tenements to his two sons, Henry and Valentine; his daughters Anne, Joane, Mary, and his brother Paramore. Thomas Perye, alderman of Canterbury, was afterwards possessed of a moiety of the lease of Downebarton, which by will proved 1564, he devised to his wife Elizabeth.

(o) Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 31.

(p) Rolls of Partic. temp. inter regni, Augtn. off. roll No. 41, 151.

(q) There is a pedigree of them in the heraldic visitation of county Kent, anno 1619. This family resided in this parish from the very beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, as appears by their epitaphs in this church, of which, see more below. They bore for their arms—Azure, a fess embattled, between 3 estoiles of 6 points or.

(r) They bore for their arms—Or, on a chief indented sable, 3 crescents argent.

Baron

ST. NICHOLAS.

THANET.

RINGSLOW HUNDRED.

Baron of the Exchequer (s); one of whose descendants alienated it to *Daniel Harvey*, of *Combe*, *esq*; from whose descendants, with *Downe Barton*, and other estates in this parish and neighbourhood, it was sold within memory to *Elizabeth Breton*, whose eldest son *William Breton*, *esq*; is at this time possessed of it.

BARTLETTS, alias THONETON,

is a farm about half a mile westward from *Sboart*, which was likewise held of the manor of *Downe Barton* in socage, by fealty and rent. It was antiently the patrimony of *the Chiches*; and then of *the Garlands*, from which name it passed by sale to *Robert Sea*, to whom and to *Henry* his son it was assured in fee, which latter on his father's death became wholly seised of it; he died without male issue, and his three daughters, *Millicent*, *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, became his coheirs, and intitled to it in coparcenary. *Jerom Brett* and *Millicent* above-mentioned, his wife, by indenture, anno 5 Eliz. sold their third part to *Wm Norwood*, of *Nash*; as did *Arthur Cbute*, and *Elizabeth* above-mentioned, his wife, their third part, two years afterwards. From the *Norwoods* their property in it was passed by sale, to *Thomas Paramor*, in the 20th year of Q. Elizabeth; and from him again to *sir John Levison* and *Thomas Willowes*; the former of whom, on the death of the latter, by survivorship, became solely seised of this estate, and afterwards enfeoffed *sir Roger Manwood*, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in it. The residue, which had come by *Mary*, the third daughter and coheir of *Henry Sea* above-mentioned, in marriage to *Edw. Craford*, of *Mongebam*, continued in his descendants, till it was by feoffment assured to *sir Peter Manwood*, K.B. (son of *sir Roger*;) in fee. From the *Manwoods* the whole fee of this estate passed to the *Bridges's*, of this parish, and *John Bridges* died seised of it in 1667, and by his will gave it to his youngest son *John*; after which it was alienated to *Daniel Harvey*, of *Combe*, *esq*; in whose descendants it continued till at length it passed, with *Downe Barton* and other estates in this parish and neighbourhood, in marriage with a daughter and heir of that name to *Breton*, whose son *Eliab Breton*, of *Enfield*, *esq*; left issue by his wife *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Westenholme*, two sons, *William* and *Eliab*, who on his death be-

(s) It then consisted of 300 acres of arable and marsh land, which was rented in 1592, at 62l. 10s. per annum. Lewis's Thanet, p. 56.

(t) Rot. Esch. ejus an. (u) Ibid.

(v) Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 12.

(w) *Thomas Paramor*, of *St. Nicholas*, *esq*; was lessee, under *Queen's College*, of the manor or farm of *St. Nicholas Court*; the lease of which, by indenture of bargain and sale, he made over to his son *Thomas Paramor*, as appears

came as his coheirs, in gavelkind, entitled to it, and they are now jointly possessed of it.

UPPER and NETHER HALE.

Margery, wife of *John Exeter*, was found by inquisition, anno 4 Henry VI, to die seised of lands in this parish, held of the manor of *Downe Barton* (t). *John*, son and heir of *Henry Crispe*, had livery anno 18 Elizabeth, inter alia, of one messuage, called *Upball*, now known by the names of *Upper and Nether Hale*, situated about a mile distant from the church eastward, near *Birchington*, and 200 acres of arable, 100 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of marsh in this parish, *Minster* and *Monkton*, which, excepting 30 acres of land, were held in capite (u). He soon afterwards passed away these premises to *James Hales*, who in the 22d year of that reign conveyed them to *William Rowe*, citizen and ironmonger, of *London* (v). The estate of *Upper Hales* now belongs to the heirs of *Mr. Broadley*, deceased, late of *Dover*, surgeon.

But *Nether Hale*, which lies nearer to the church of *St. Nicholas*, became afterwards part of the possessions of *Corpus Christi College* in *Oxford*, and remains so at this time.

The present lessee is the Reverend *Herbert Randolph*, Cl. (w)

ST. NICHOLAS COURT,

situated at the eastern extremity of this parish, about two miles distant from the church, near adjoining to *Birchington*, consists of two separate estates, one of which was formerly accounted a manor, as appears by an inquisition taken in the 12th year of K. Edward IV, by which the *President and Fellows of Queen's College*, in the University of *Cambridge*, were found to be at that time possessed of the manor of *St. Nicholas Court* in this parish (x), part of whose possessions it remains as this time. The other estate, called *St. Nicholas Court Farm*, being an estate in fee, has for many years belonged to the *Finch* family, who are at this time entitled to it, *Mrs. Finch*, widow of *Saville Finch*, of *Tbriburg* in the co. of *York*, being the present possessor.

The lands of this latter estate are so blended with those of the former, having for a long succession of time been used by the same occupier,

by his will, proved 1636; he had another son *Henry*, and lies buried in the north chancel of this church, near his two wives.

Mrs. Dorothy Nixon was afterwards lessee of this estate, her interest in which she devised by her will, proved in 1731, to her nephew *Herbert Randolph*, cl. It contains by estimation, 144 acres, 3 roods of land, and is held of the manor of *Monkton*, by the yearly rent of 15s.

(x) Rot. Esch. ejus an. See Tan. Mon. p. 55.

that

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that they cannot at this time be distinguished one from the other (y).

The lands of *St. Nicholas Court*, are a distinct *tybery* as to the great *tythes*, but they pay small *tythes* to the vicar of *Monkton* (x).

FROSTS

is a farm in this parish, which was the early residence of the family of *Paramore*, in the descendants of which it continued, till it was, soon after the restoration, alienated by *Mr. Henry Paramore* to *John Bridges*, yeoman, of this parish, who died seised of it in 1667, and by his will directed to be buried in the middle chancel of this church; he left issue by *Ann* his wife, three sons, *Ezekiel*, *Thomas* and *John*, and

(y) The present occupier is *Mr. John Bridges*, whose family have been residents and occupiers of it for many generations.

(x) *William Mann*, of *Canterbury*, *esq*; by his will, proved 1616, ordered that his brother *Christopher* should see such lands conveyed back again to *Mr. Hales*, as of right appertained, *viz. inter alia*, a portion of *tythes* out of *St. Nicholas Court* lands, in *Thanet*.

This portion of *tythes* arises from certain *glebe* belonging to the vicar, intermixed with *St. Nicholas Court* lands, for which the occupiers of them pay at this time a yearly composition to the vicar, of 5s. but what it is, or where these lands lie, no one knows.

(a) This family of *Brydges*, or *Bridges*, as the name is now written, who have been long settled in this parish, are descended from the *Rev. John Bridges*, rector of *Harbledowne*, and vicar of *Horne*, who died in 1590, and lies buried at *Monkton*, of which parish he was likewise vicar. By *Margaret Leicester* his wife, he had several sons and daughters, of whom the eldest, *John Bridges*, married *Maria Cloys*, by whom he had issue several children, who all died without issue, except his two sons, *John* and *Thomas*.

John Brydges the elder son, was of this parish, and was possessed of *Frosts* and other lands in it; he was a benefactor to the poor of it, and dying here in 1667, was buried in the middle chancel of this church; by *Ann* his wife, he had 3 sons, *Ezekiel*, *Thomas* and *John*, and 2 daughters; *Anne*, married to *William Tritton*, and *Mary* to *William Sayer*; of the sons, *Ezekiel* the eldest, succeeded to his father's estates, and was of *St. Nicholas*, where he died in 1669, having married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Cramp*, by whom he had 2 sons and 2 daughters, who all died without issue, the eldest of them, *John*, in 1681, on which his estates went to *Edward*, eldest son of *Thomas*, the son of *Thomas Bridges*, the younger brother of his grandfather *John*, above mentioned.

Thomas Bridges, the second son of *John*, by *Anne* his wife, was of *St. Nicholas*, and died in 1695, possessed of lands in *Asb*, having by *Joane* his wife, several children, who all died without issue, excepting *John* and 2 daughters, *viz. Elizabeth*, married to *Michael Wood*, of *Riebborough*, whose sole daughter *Elizabeth* married *Edward Bridges*, as will be noticed below; and *Mary* married *Robert Kennet*, and left a son *Robert*, who died without issue; which *John* the son, was of *St. Nicholas*, where he died in 1704, having married *Sarah Pett*, by whom he left a son *Thomas*, who died an infant, and a daughter *Sarah*, who died unmarried, in 1715. To return now to *Thomas Bridges*, the younger brother of *John*, the sons of *John Bridges*, by

two daughters. He devised this estate to his son *Ezekiel*, with other tenements and lands in this parish, purchased of *Thomas Paramor, esq*; and he died possessed of this estate in 1669, leaving it to his son *John Bridges*, who died without issue in 1681; upon which it came to *Edward Bridges*, eldest son of his kinsman *Tho. Bridges*, the son of *Thomas Bridges*, the younger brother of his grandfather *John*, above-mentioned, in whose descendants this estate has continued down to *Mr. John Bridges*, of *St. Nicholas Court* in this parish, the present owner of it (a).

PRESENT STATE OF ST. NICHOLAS.

This parish is most part of it situated upon high ground, excepting towards the west, where

Maria Cloys, ancestor of the present *Bridges*'s, of this parish;—by *Elizabeth* his wife he had issue several sons and daughters, of whom *Edward Bridges* married *Margery Pannell*, and died in 1688; he left surviving one son, *Edward Bridges*, of *St. Nicholas*, who married *Elizabeth*, sole daughter and heir of *Michael Wood*, by *Elizabeth Bridges* his wife, as mentioned above; by her he had issue, besides other children, who died without issue, two sons, *Thomas* and *Edward*.

Thomas Bridges, the eldest son, was of *St. Nicholas, gent.* and was twice married, first to *Margaret Sankey*, of *Eastenleigb*, by whom he had no issue; and 2dly to *Anne*, daughter and coheir of *John Pamflett, gent.* who died in 1758, as he did in 1777, leaving by her an only son and heir, *Thomas Bridges, esq*; late of this parish, but now of the county of *Glamorgan*, in *Wales*, who, in 1780 married *Anne*, eldest daughter of *Edward Jacob*, of *Faversham, esq*; by whom he has issue 3 sons and 2 daughters, *viz. Thomas-Edward*; *Phillip-Henry*; and *Edward-Jacob*; *Marianne-Elizabeth*; and *Caroline-Anne*.

Edward Bridges, the second son of *Edward Bridges* and *Elizabeth Wood*, was of *St. Nicholas Court*, and died in 1765; having married *Mary*, daughter of *Matthew Sankey*, of *Harbledown*, who survived him, and is now living in this parish; by her he left surviving one son *John*, and a daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Thomas Gillow, jun.* of *St. Nicholas Parsonage, gent.* by whom she has two sons, *Thomas* and *Francis*.

John Bridges the son, is now resident at *St. Nicholas Court*, in this parish, and possesses the estate of *Frosts*, as above-mentioned; he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Mr. Thomas Denne*, of *Monkton*, by whom he has no issue.

This family all lie buried in the church and church-yard of this parish, as will be further mentioned below, in the account of the epitaphs and monuments in it. They bear for their arms—*Argent, on a cross sable, a leopard's head caboshed, or*; quartered with *Wood*; to which *Mr. Bridges*, of *Glamorganshire*, adds the quarterings of *Egerton*, *Reynolds*, and *Panflett*; his mother being one of the two daughters and coheirs of *Panflett*, by *Elizabeth*, one of the two daughters and coheirs of *Reynolds*, by *Elizabeth* the sole daughter and heir of *Egerton*.

Mr. Reynolds had two wives; by his first, *Elizabeth Egerton*, he had one only daughter, the grandmother of the present *Mr. Bridges* last mentioned; by his second wife an only daughter likewise, married to *Mr. John Jekyn*, by whom she had an only daughter, married to *Daniel Newman, esq*; whose only daughter married the *Rev. Sir John Fagg, bart.*

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it consists of a level of marsh land, bounded by the water called *the Netbergong*. The sea bounds it *northward*. The church and village stand on an hill, nearly in the centre of the parish. In it there are two neat new-built houses, the property of *the Bridges's*, one being the residence of *Mrs. Mary Bridges*, the widow of *Mr. Edward Bridges*, late of *St. Nicholas Court*; and the other the property and late the residence of *Thomas Bridges*, now of the county of *Glamorgan*, *esq*; the elder branch of this family, who have been long settled in this parish (*b*); and there is another which belongs to *Thomas Gillow, senior, esq*; About a mile *northward* from the church, near *Sboart*, is *the Borough of All Saints*, in which there was once a church or chapel, long since ruined, the parish of which is now united to this of *St. Nicholas*. The soil and face of the country within the bounds of this parish, have been already taken notice of in the general description of this island. It is about four miles across from *east to west*, and somewhat less than three, excluding *Sarre*, from *north to south*.

By the return made to the Council's Letter, by *Archbishop Parker's* order, in 1563, there were then computed to be in this parish, 33 households; of late there have not been near so many, owing to the laying farms together, and pulling down the houses of the smaller ones.

About half a mile to the right of the road from *St. Nicholas* to *Birchington*, and adjoining to the *summer road* from *Sarre* to *Margate*, is a large obelisk, about 10 feet diameter and 29 high, built with brick and capped with stone; it stands on the spot, where formerly stood a windmill, which was a peculiar sea-mark. On the north side is an inscription, shewing that it was erected by *the Corporation of the Trinity House* in 1791, for the safety of navigation.

CHARITIES.

Edward Okenfold, by will proved in 1683, gave 5l. to be put out to interest, and the money arising therefrom to be given to such poor persons of this parish, as receive no alms or relief. As this charity was unpaid for 34 years, it is supposed that the heirs of the donor, upon the settling of the account, made up the

(*b*) See the descent of *the Bridges's* of this parish above, note (*a*), p. 301.

(*c*) He was possessed of the messuage and lands called *Froste*, in this parish, which he devised to his nephew *Thomas Paramor*, in tail, and after divers remainders, lastly to the poor of this parish. His will is in Prerog. off. Cant.

(*d*) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant. (*e*) Ibid.

(*f*) He devised *the other moiety* in like manner to the parish of *Wye*. Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(*g*) The church is a handsome building of flint, with windows, doors and quoins of ashlar stone. There are

sum to 10l. which sum the churchwardens and overseers have now in their hands.

Thomas Paramor, of *Monkton, esq*; (*c*), by will proved in 1637, gave 6l. per annum, to be paid out of certain lands and tenements in this parish; and a house with about an acre of land, near *St. Nicholas street*, for a schoolmaster to reside in, who is to teach such poor children as come to him, of this parish and of *Monkton*, to read and write; the children of such poor as receive alms to have the preference. This is now vested in the minister, churchwardens and overseers, who appoint the master, and is together of *the annual produce* of 10l. (*d*)

John Bridges, of this parish, by will in 1667, gave 10l. to the poor of *St. Nicholas*, to be put out to interest; which sum is now vested in the vicar, churchwardens and overseers, and is put out accordingly (*e*).

John Finch, of *Lymne, gent.* by will in 1705, gave one moiety of a farm, called *Chamber's Wall*, consisting of a house, barn, &c. and 105 acres of arable and marsh land, to the minister, churchwardens and overseers of this parish, in trust, to distribute the profits of the same half yearly to eight of the eldest, poorest, and most honest, industrious and diligent labouring men of this parish, who are members of the church of *England*, as then by law established, and never have received any alms or relief of the parish; which charity is now vested in the said minister, churchwardens and overseers, and is of *the annual produce* of 37l. 10s. (*f*)

The school endowed by *Mr. Paramor*, as above-mentioned, still exists for the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic, the master teaching, besides the above 10 scholars, several others from the neighbouring parishes.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THE PARISH of *St. Nicholas* is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Westbere*. The church, which is exempted from the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon, is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and consists of three isles and three chancels, having a square tower at the west end (*g*), in which hang five bells (*b*).

three most beautiful Saxon arches between the nave and the south isle. It has a good altar-piece. In the middle isle is a handsome brass sconce; the rod by which it hangs, is richly ornamented with large crowns and mitres; it was given by *Mrs. Elizabeth Hannis*, in 1757, as appears by an inscription round it. The church is pretty well paved, and is kept remarkably clean; the south chancel is made use of as a school room; the north chancel belongs to the estate of *Frosts*, in this parish, by the owners of which it is held and maintained; under the greatest part of it, is a large vault, in which lie many of *the Paramors*, formerly owners of that

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The church of *St. Nicholas* was formerly esteemed as a chapel to the church of *Reculver*,

that estate, and of the *Bridges's* likewise, the present owners of it. In this chancel, against the north wall, is a marble monument for *Thomas Paramor, gent.* and his four wives, 1st, *Alice*, daughter of *John Rye*; 2d, *Alice*, daughter of *Stephen Heyward*; 3d, *Jeanne*, daughter and coheir of *John Hasleburf*, by whom he had *Henry* and *Jeanne*, which latter died unmarried; his 4th wife was *Margaret*, daughter of *Edmund Slyfield, esq.*; by whom he had one son *Thomas*; he lived in this parish 33 years, and died in 1593; *et. 67*; arms—*Paramor*. Against the same wall, a monument for *Margaret*, daughter of *Sir William Willoughby, knt.* wife of *Thomas Paramor*, eldest son of *Henry, esq.*; by whom she had eight children, of whom three survived her, *Thomas, Henry*, and *Jeanne*; she died in 1627, *et. 35*. A grave-stone, on which is a brass, and an inscription in black letter, for *Valentine Edward, gent.* who had two wives, *Agnes* and *Jeanne*; by the former he had four sons and two daughters, and by the latter, three sons and six daughters; he died in 1559, and the said *Jeanne* remarried *Thomas Paramore*, by whom she had a son and a daughter; she died in 1574. A brass plate for *Valentine Everard, gent.* obiit 1618, and *Mary* his wife, obiit 1624. A memorial for *John Bridges*, yeoman, of this parish, obiit 1704, *et. 30*; he married *Sarah*, daughter of *William Pett*, by whom he left surviving *Thomas* and *Sarah*; the former died in 1706, *et. 3* years, the latter in 1715, *et. 16*; and for *Sarah*, widow of the above named *John Bridges*, and wife of *Thomas Gillow*, of this parish; she left surviving her one only son, *viz. Stephen Gillow*, and died 1733, *et. 57*. A mural monument for *Thomas Bridges*, of this parish, *esq.*; who died in 1777, and for *Anne*, his second wife, daughter and coheir of *John Pamflett*, who died 1758, *et. 24*, leaving an only child *Thomas*; they both lie buried in the family vault underneath; arms—*Argent, on a cross sable, a leopard's face or, impaling argent, 3 cocks gules*. In the middle chancel, a memorial for *Katharine*, wife of *Nicholas Chewny*, vicar of this parish, by whom he had two sons, *Nicholas* and *John*, both deceased; she died in 1650, *et. 24*. A memorial for *Mr. Stephen Huffam*, late minister of this parish, obiit May 6th, 1629; had six sons and seven daughters, surviving *John* and *Susan*. A memorial for *Thomas Smilton, A. M.* vicar of this parish near 30 years, obiit 1700, *et. 60*. A memorial for *Edward Philpot*, of *St. Nicholas, gent.* obiit 1677, *et. 45*; he had by *Jane*, his wife, daughter of *Paul Kerby*, of *St. Peter's*, five sons and two daughters. A memorial for *Thomas Napleton, of Sbonart, gent.* married *Sarah*, daughter of *Thomas Napleton, of Faversham, esq.*; and had an only daughter *Elizabeth*; he died in 1702, *et. 34*. A memorial for *Martha*, daughter of *Moses Napleton*, of this parish, *gent.* and *Mary* his wife, obiit 1711, *et. 44*. Under the altar, a grave-stone for *Mary*, daughter of *Thomas Cullen, gent.* wife of *Moses Napleton, gent.* of this parish, by whom she had four sons and two daughters, obiit 1669, *et. 32*, and for *Moses Napleton*, of this parish, *gent.* obiit 1693, and for *Henry Blaxland, the elder*, of this parish, obiit 1631, *et. 60*; had two wives, *viz. Sarah*, widow of *David Walbank*, by whom he had two sons and three daughters; his second was *Anne*, widow of *Laurence Bennet*, by whom he had no issue. In the nave of the church, a memorial for *Anne*, wife of *Edward Emptage*, of this parish, who died without issue, *et. 57*, anno 1662. A mural monument for *Mary*, daughter of *Thomas Cullen, gent.* and wife of *Moses Napleton, gent.* of this parish, as also for the said *Moses Napleton*, whose memorials have been mentioned above, and for *Thomas*

which was part of the antient possessions of the see of *Canterbury*, and continued so till the time

Napleton, son of the above, who married *Sarah*, daughter of *Thomas Napleton, of Faversham, esq.*; by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *John Knowler, of Herne, esq.*; by whom he had one only daughter *Elizabeth*; she died 1702, *et. 34*; also for *Martha*, daughter of *Moses and Mary Napleton, obiit 1711, et. 44*. *Stephen Napleton, M. D.* fellow of *All Souls College, Oxford*, son of the above *Thomas Napleton, esq.*; of *Faversham*; obiit 1729, *et. 66*. *Sarah Napleton*, widow of *Thomas Napleton, obiit 1751, et. 76*.—*Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas and Sarah Napleton*, by whose order this monument was erected, being the last of her name, died at her house in *Canterbury*, in 1755; arms—*Or, per cross and fess, 4 squirrels sejant proper*. A monument for *Elizabeth Dear*, of this parish; she was daughter of *John Meredith, of Mangotsfield, in the county of Gloucester, esq.*; who by her first husband *Charles Hannis, of St. Andrew's, Holborne, gent.* had nine children, of whom only *Edward* survived, who erected this monument; she died in 1721, *et. 63*; arms—*Argent, a lion rampant sable, collared or*. In the north chancel, a handsome tomb, for *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Edward and Elizabeth Bridges, obiit 1751, et. 32*; and for *Sarah and Mary*, daughters of the said *Edward and Elizabeth Bridges*; the former died in 1726, aged near 3 years, and the latter in 1735, *et. 15*. A memorial for *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Edward Hannis, obiit 1733, et. 6*; *Mary*, daughter of *Edward Hannis, obiit 1734, et. 7* months. In the south isle, a monument for *Edward Hannis, of this parish, gent.* son of *Charles Hannis, of St. Andrew's, Holborne, gent.* obiit 1750, *et. 55*; he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Michael Terry, of Ospringe, gent.* which *Elizabeth* died 1756, *et. 49*; they had issue 5 sons and 3 daughters, *Elizabeth, Mary, and Maria*, who lie interred in this vault; arms—*Barry of 7, azure and or, a unicorn sable, impaling Terry, viz. Ermine, on a pile gules, a leopard's face, pierced by a flower-de-luce or*. A memorial for *John Sackett, obiit 1588*; for *Iaac Emptage, obiit 1608, et. 38*; for *John Knowler, obiit 1603*; for *Cowell*; *Neane*; *Pett*; and *White*. In the nave, a memorial for *Thomas Bushy*, secretary to the *Earl of Thanet* 34 years, obiit 1759, *et. 58*; for *Mary*, wife of *Stephen Jessard, obiit 1761, et. 69*, and for the said *Stephen Jessard, obiit 1768, et. 80*; for *Peat, Petman, and Pett*; for *Thomas Bridges*, yeoman, obiit 1695, *et. 53*; *Joan*, his wife, obiit 1718, *et. 79*; for *William Henneker, obiit 1609, et. 39*; for *Richard Emptage, obiit 1617, et. 22*; for *Ralph Emptage, obiit 1631*; for *Blaxland, Everden, Greadier, and the Cullins of St. Albage, in Canterbury*. Memorials of the *Napletons*, whose monuments have been mentioned above. A memorial for *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas and Anne Gillow, obiit 1770*, an infant; arms—*Gillow, argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief azure, 3 fleurs de lis or*.—For *Mercy*, widow of *Stephen Gillow, obiit 1764, et. 20*; also four of their children, *viz. Sarah, and Robert*, who died infants; *Mercy, obiit 1746, et. 16*, and *Margaret*, the same year, *et. 14*; also the above *Stephen Gillow, obiit 1774, et. 67*; also *Stephen*, son of the above *Stephen and Mercy, obiit 1784, et. 26*; arms—*Gillow*, as above. A memorial for *Thomas Gillow, gent.* obiit 1750, *et. 74*; arms as before. A memorial for *John Bridges*, yeoman, obiit 1704, *et. 30*, and *Sarah*, his wife, obiit 1733, *et. 57*. A memorial for *Thomas and Sarah Bridges*, son and daughter of *John and Sarah Bridges*; the former died an infant in 1706, the latter in 1715, *et. 16*. A memorial at the west end of the nave, for *Mary*, daughter of *Robert and Mary Pett, obiit 1791, et. 51*. On the

back

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of *Archbishop Winchelsea*, who principally on account of the inconveniences arising from the distance of this and other chapels (for those of *Herne* and *Hotbe* were chapels likewise to *Reculver*) from the mother church, about the year 1296, made them all *three parochial*, and united to this church of *St. Nicholas* the adjoining parish of *All Saints*, the church of which had been before esteemed as a chapel of ease to this church, and soon afterwards became desecrated and fell to ruin.

This small parish of *All Saints*, the church or chapel of which may be seen in the antient map of this island, in *Trinity College Library* in *Cambridge*, as mentioned above, had formerly within its bounds a vill or town, called *All Saints*, belonging to it. This is now called the borough of *All Saints*, in *St. Nicholas* parish. This church has been long since so entirely demolished, that there are no marks of it left. It appears by *Leland* that it was so in his time, but how long is not known. It appears to have stood not far from *Sboart House* (i).

The *Archbishop*, when he made these chapels parochial, as above-mentioned, instituted three distinct and perpetual vicarages in them, which he afterwards by his instrument in 1310 separately endowed.

By this instrument, having recited the motives for so doing, he decreed, with the consent of the Rector of the church of *Reculver*, that out of the profits of the said church and chapels, the perpetual vicars should from that time have such competent and fit portions, as are mentioned therein more particularly; nevertheless, in token of their perpetual subjection to the church of *Reculver*, the Vicars should pay each of them, certain annual pensions to the Vicar of it; that to be paid by the Vicar of *St. Nicholas* being yearly four marks and ten shillings; and that in re-

back of the pulpit, which is very richly carved, is 1615, I. S. E. E. The following coats of arms were formerly in the windows of this church—*Argent, a fess, embattled, counter embattled, between 3 crescents gules—Gules, a lion rampant argent billetee, or—Sable, a lion rampant or, crowned argent—Gules, on a fess sable, 3 mullets of the 1st, between 3 estoiles of 6 points argent.* It appears by the wills in the Prerog. off. Cant. that there were formerly in this church, besides the image of *Our Lord* on the cross, those of *St. Katherine*, the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, and the *Holy Trinity*, and altars and lights belonging to each of them. *John Andrews*, of *Thanet*, by his will, proved in 1480, ordered to be buried in the chapel of *St. Thomas the Martyr* on the south side of the church, before the image of *St. Thomas* there; and he devised 6 marks to the making of a window in the east part of the said chapel. Many of the *Bridges*'s, of this parish, lie buried in this church-yard as well as the church.

(b) On the bells are the following inscriptions in old English letters, excepting the 3d, which is in Roman capitals. 1st, *Josephus Hatch me fecit, 1625.* 2d, *Joseph Hatch made me 1615.* 3d, *Messieurs Edward Bridges, Edward Haunis, churchwardens. Richard Phelps made me 1723.*

verence to the mother church, the Vicars with their Priests, Ministers, and Parishioners, should come thither in procession, once in every year, in manner as therein mentioned (k).

Notwithstanding the above decree, it seems that the parishioners of these chapels continued as liable and subject to the repair of the mother church of *Reculver*, as the peculiar and proper inhabitants of the place; a matter much controverted between them in the time of *Archbishop Stratford*, who, after taking cognizance of the cause, and audience of all parties, made a decree in 1335, in favor of *Reculver*. After which there continued much contest and dispute still on this account, until by a decree of *Archbishop Warham* in K. Henry VIII.'s time, it was settled by the consent of all parties, that the people of the chapels of *Herne* and *St. Nicholas* should redeem the burthen of repairs with a moderate annual stipend, or pension in money, payable on a certain set day in the year; but with this proviso, that if they kept not their day of payment, they should then be open to the law and fall under as full an obligation to the repairs of the mother church, as if the decree had never been made; in which state it remains at this time, the churchwardens of *St. Nicholas* paying annually 3s. 4d. on this account to those of *Reculver* (l).

Although the vicarages of *Reculver* and its chapels were thus separated and made distinct, yet the rectories, or parsonages of them, remained in the same state as before; viz. one parsonage of *Reculver*, extending over that parish and those of *Hotbe* and *Herne*; and another of *St. Nicholas*, with *All Saints* in *Thanet*, both remaining parcel of the possessions of the see of *Canterbury* to the present time (m). *Mr. Thomas Gillow, jun.* is the present lessee of this parsonage.

His Grace the *Archbishop* continues the patron

4th, *Joseph Hatch* made me 1615; and 5th, *Thomas Bridges, Ralph Greeders*, churchwardens, I. H. 1692.

(i) In the *Lambeth Library* are several instruments making mention of this church or chapel and parish, viz. A decree of *Archbishop Peckham*, between the parishioners of the chapel of *All Saints* and *St. Nicholas* in *Thanet*, anno 1284. Regist. Peckham, f. 206—An inquisition concerning the bounds of the above two parishes, anno 1297. Regist. Winchelsea, f. 240; and a decree concerning a highway belonging to the chapel of *All Saints*.

(k) This was continued in *Leland*'s time, temp. Henry VIII, who says, "Ther cum at certen tymes sum paroches out of *Thanet* to *Reculver* a myle of as to ther mother-chyrche."

(l) See a more particular account of the institution and endowment of these vicarages, and the controversies above-mentioned, concerning the contribution towards the repair of the church of *Reculver*, in vol. iii. of this history, under *Herne*, p. 622, and *Reculver*, p. 638.

(m) *Nicholas Crispe, esq;* of *Whitstaple*, son of *sr Henry, kn.* was possessed of a part of this parsonage by lease, which by his will proved 1564, he gave among his serving men.

That

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of this vicarage, which is valued in the King's books at 15l. 19s. 7d. and the yearly tenths at 11. 11s. 11½d. (n) In 1588 it was valued at 50l. and here were 250 communicants. In 1640 it was valued at 80l. communicants 300. Archbishop Juxon in 1661, in conformity to the King's letters mandatory, augmented this vicarage 30l. per annum, to be paid by the lessee of the great tythes (o). It is now of the yearly certified value of 66l. 6s. 3½d. which income arises from the above augmentation, the glebe, and a payment of 4d. an acre for all the marsh lands and pasture in the parish.

In 1630, the minister and churchwardens returned, that there was here a glebe of 10 acres, 1 rood and 21 perches, including a close, called *Alballows Close*, in part of which antiently stood the chapel of *All Saints*, or *Alballows*, containing one acre and an half, which is bounded out, the fences being all down; they added, that a report then went, that there was other land belonging to the Vicar, which was concealed. Formerly there was a vicarage-house in the street near the church; but some time before the year 1620 a fire happening in the street, these buildings shared in the common calamity, and have never been rebuilt since, nor is it now known where it stood.

Richard Marshall, of this parish, by his will proved in 1482, ordered to be buried in this church, and devised the yearly rents of 29 acres of arable, and 15 acres of marsh land in this parish and *St. Giles's*, to the yearly reparations of the church works of *St. Nicholas* church for ever, or else the said land to be sold and the money coming therefrom to remain to the reparations, at the discretion of the churchwardens for the time being, on condition, that they, and the vicars, and parishioners, should grant a release of all their claim and demand, in an annuity of 15½d. yearly due to this church, out of a tenement called *Bynez*, and the gardens belonging to it in the said parish, so that the same be extinct for ever.

SARRE.

THE VILLE of Sarre, now united to the parish

That same year Thomas Perrye, alderman of Canterbury, by his will, devised his interest in this parsonage to his wife Elizabeth. In 1643, Daniel Harvey, esq; was lessee of this parsonage, on a beneficial lease from the Archbishop, at the yearly rent of 40l.

(n) Vix. Endow in terr. gleb 10s. 6d. in decim predial & personal. oblat & al profic 19l. 2s. Pens vicar de Reculver 3l. 3s. 4d. Archiep Cant. 1s. 6½d. Prox 8s. 4d. Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 53.

(o) Kennett's Imp. p. 256.

(p) Twine, in his treatise, *De Rebus Albionis*, says, "Erat olim in hoc fluvio statio firmissima navibus & gratissima nautis Sarra nominata."

(q) Here was the greatest recourse of the stream and re-

of *St. Nicholas*, was once a separate parish of itself; it was antiently spelt *Serre*, and was sometimes written in antient records, *St. Giles*, alias *Serre*, and *St. Giles at Serre*, from the church of it being dedicated to that saint.

It is a small village adjoining to the parish of *St. Nicholas* south westward, being situated at the entrance into this island from the county eastward, and at the western extremity of it.

It seems antiently to have been much larger, and more populous than at present, on account of its being the most frequented passage into this island, and a place where the shipping often lay at anchor, in their passage to and from the *Northmouth* or *Yenlade*, there being a most commodious haven for them here (p). The distance between the upland and the county, and this place, across the marshes over *Sarre wall*, is about a mile.

This space was antiently covered with water, the sea flowing over it between *Northmouth* and *Richborough*, being the usual passage for the shipping to and from London, and here the two tides met, which flowed in at the north and east mouths of it (q). This water was so much decreased (and on that account named *the Wantsum*) in *Bede's* time, that it then was no more than three furlongs broad; so that there were kept here two ferry boats to carry men and cattle over it, to and from the island; the tribute or toll of these, which used to be paid to the King, was granted by *K. Egbert* to the *Abbey of Minster* in *Thanet* (r).

In the antient rude map of this island, formerly belonging to the *Abbey of St. Augustine*, which has been already noticed above, a pretty large boat is placed here, a man rowing it, and another nearly up to his knees in the water, with a staff in his hand, carrying a monk on his back to the boat; which seems to intimate, that then the water was so much fallen away that the boat could not come up quite to the shore.

This water still decreasing, ceased to be a continued stream, and the flood gates erected across it dispersed it among the adjoining lands, insomuch that it became too narrow, even for

verberation from the other reflux of the *Sandwich* shore, so that here the tides opposed one another with a sort of reciprocity, and as it were a mutual change or vicissitude, the western ebb giving way to the eastern flood, and again the eastern ebb giving way to the western flood; but not fully, nor with equal force, nor at the like hours. See *Lewis's* *Thanet*, p. 47.

(r) Thus in the charter, *Statuimus donare duarum navium transvectionis censum, qui etiam Juris nostri erat, in loco Cujus Vocabulum est ad Serre juxta petitionem ven: Abbatissæ Sigeburgæ ejusq; suæ familiæ in Monasterio S. Petri quod situm est in Ins. Tenet sicut a regibus Merciorum Eibelbaldo et rege Offæ longe ante Concessum est tributum in Loco cujus Vocabulum est ad Lundenwic. Regist. Mon. Sci August. cart 162.*

the use of a ferry (s), and the inhabitants applying to Parliament for licence to build a bridge at *Sarre ferry*, an act passed in the 1st year of K. Henry VII. for that purpose; and a bridge was soon after erected here over this water, which is not more than 10 or 12 feet wide (t).

Leland, who wrote in K. Henry VIII.'s time, says, in his Itinerary—"At *Northmouth*, where the Estery of the Se was, the Salt Water wel-
" lish yet up at a Creeke a myle and more to-
" ward a Place Cawled *Sarre*, which was the
" Commune Fery when *Thanet* was fulle iled."

ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF SARRE.

THE VILLAGE of *Sarre* is situated at a small distance from the bridge above-mentioned eastward, the road from thence across the island leading through it. It consists of only a few straggling houses, one of which, on the south side, is the manor house. There is a fair held here on Oct. 14th, for toys, &c.

Whilst the sea flowed up hither and the ships resorted to this haven, it was accounted a pleasant, healthy situation; but afterwards the continued fogs and damp vapours, occasioned by the vast quantity of marshes inned from the decreasing waters, soon made this place exceedingly unhealthy, and at the same time unpleasant, and of course decreased the populousness of it, so that it has been for a long time but very thinly inhabited, and that by those only whose occupations among these sickly marshes oblige them to reside in it.

This *village*, or parish of *Sarre*, has ever been accounted one of the antient members of the *Cinque Port of Sandwich*, and as such, within the liberty and jurisdiction of those ports; notwithstanding which, a dispute arose in K. Henry VI.'s time, touching the assessing of it, as lying within the

(s) See a further account of the river *Wantsum* and its decay, above, in the account of *Sandwich*; and in the general account of the *Island of Thanet*, p. 290 (y).

(t) The conflux of waters where the two streams of the *Nethergong*, which ran by *Chiffet*, and the *Wantsum*, which came by the *Northmouth*, met, goes by the name of *Serre Pent*, in consideration of which, the lands adjoining are not scotted to the repair of the wall or sea fence at *Reculver*, some of those lands, I suppose, having been taken away for the making of this *pent* and setting up the sluices there, [in order the better to sew the whole level. See *Lewis's Thanet*, p. 49.

The above bridge has always belonged to the Commissioners of Sewers, acting for the eastern parts of the county of *Kent*, by whose orders it is constantly repaired. The antient *Ferry House*, situated at a small distance westward from the bridge, on the south side of the high road, belongs likewise, and is from time to time demised by them.

(u) Pat. 9 Hen. VI. ps. 1ma. M. 19.

(v) In the 9th year of K. Henry VI, being Governor of *Gourney* in *Normandy*, he sallied out from that place and

county; to take away all disputes of which, the King, by his letters patent, united it again to *Sandwich*.

THE MANOR OF SARRE

was in antient time part of the inheritance of the eminent family of *Crevequer*, from which it came, partly by sale and partly by marriage, to that of *Criol*; one of whom, *Bertram de Criol*, in the 10th year of K. Henry III, had a grant of a weekly market, to be held on a *Thursday* at his manor of *Serres*, until the King should be of full age; his descendant *sir John Criol* paid aid for it in the 20th year of K. Edward III, at the making of the Black Prince a knight, as one knight's fee; after which, *sir Nicholas de Criol*, or *Keriel*, died seised of it in the 3d year of K. Richard II, and from him it devolved to *sir Wm Criol*, father to *sir John Criol*, who held it in the beginning of K. Henry VI.'s reign (u).

His son *sir Thomas Keriel*, for so their name was then spelt, succeeded him in this manor; he was a Knight of the Garter, a man of great worth and eminence, and of great courage, whose valiant actions in the French wars are noticed in all the histories of those times (v); but he was at length slain in the second battle of *St. Albans*, in the 38th year of K. Henry VI, asserting the cause of the House of York. About which time, and probably before his death, this manor was alienated to *John White*, merchant, of *Canterbury*, afterwards knighted, who held it at his decease, in the 9th year of K. Edward IV, (w) as did his descendant *Robert White*, in the 12th year of K. Henry VIII, then holding this manor and 100 acres of land in the parish of *St. Nicholas* and *St. Giles's* in *Thanet*, of the Archbishop, by knight's service (x); from one of his descendants this manor passed by sale to *Roger Bere*, or

harrassed not only that province, but fought with the Earl of *Bretagne*, who was sent to oppose his eruption, and after a sharp encounter gave him a remarkable overthrow, killing about 600, and taking 200 soldiers prisoners. In the 15th year of the same reign, he seized on the Duke of *Burgundy's* carriages and cannons, leaving *Crotoy*, (a fortress then in the possession of the English, and not long before distressed by the Duke,) furnished with victuals for 600 men, for the space of a 12 month; and lastly, in the 27th of that reign, he was sent into France with a supply of 1,500 men to recruit the English army, where he effected as much, with so small a number of men, as could be expected from human courage; and having reduced some places of strength, he encountered the Earl of *Clermont*, at *Formigny*, where, being overpowered by superior numbers, after he had given the most signal testimony of his valour, and discharged every duty which might have secured and preserved the honour of the English nation and the glory of the day as a prudent and experienced Commander, he was at last defeated. *Philipot*, p. 384. (w) *Philipot* ibid.

(x) *Rot. Esch. ejus an.*

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Byer, as the name was sometimes spelt, who died seized of it in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary (y), and was succeeded in it by his son *John Byer*, who, in the beginning of the next reign of Q. Elizabeth, alienated it to *Ruish*, ancestor to *sir Francis Ruish*, of the kingdom of Ireland, *knt.* who in K. Charles I.'s reign dying without male issue, his two daughters and coheirs became entitled to it, one of whom marrying with *sir George Wentworth*, of *Wentworth Woodhouse*, in the co. of York, (third brother to *sir Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*,) he became in her right entitled to it (z); after which it descended to *Ruish Wentworth*, *esq;* who left an only daughter and heir *Mary*, (by *Susan*, daughter and coheir of *Edward Ady*, of *Barbam*, *esq;* (a) and she carried it in marriage to *Thomas*, Lord *Howard of Effingham* (b); and he about the year 1723, alienated this manor, with other estates in this island, to *Mr. James Colebrooke*, citizen and mercer, of London, (afterwards of *Chilbam Castle*, in this county, *esq;*) and *Mr. James Rucke*, of London, Banker; who made a partition of these estates, by which this manor was allotted to the former, on whose death it descended to his eldest son *Robert Colebrooke*, *esq;* who vested his interest in it in his younger and only surviving brother *sir George Colebrooke*, *bart.* he being the next in the remainder in tail by the will of their father, for the purpose of procuring an Act of Parliament for the sale of it, which Act passed accordingly in 1774, by which it was vested in trustees to sell the same, and they by lease and release in 1775, conveyed it to *Thomas Heron*, of *Newark upon Trent*, afterwards of *Chilbam Castle*, *esq;* (c) who alienated it to *Henry Collard*, of *Monkton*, *gent.* who is the present owner of it.

John Malyn, by his will 1465, devised his

(y) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(z) Philipot, p. 384.

(a) They both lie buried in the chancel of *Nursted* church, where against the north wall there are monuments erected to their memories; she died in 1681, he died in 1686. He bore for his arms—Sable, a chevron, between 3 leopard's faces or, a mullet for difference.

(b) See an account of this branch of the family of *Howard*, in vol. iii. of this history, p. 755 (c).

(c) It was then of the yearly rent of 200l. See more of the *Colebrookes* and *Hérons*, under *Chilbam*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 127.

(d) Wills, Prerog. Office, Canterbury.

(e) In a rental of the estate, belonging to *Minister Court*, there is an entry of *St. Giles's field*, alias *Chapel field*, 24 acres; in the compass of which, very probably is included the ground on which the church formerly stood, and the church yard round it.

(f) Reg. Roff. p. 210.

(g) So that *Norman*, then rector of it, should hold it during his life, paying an acknowledgement to the canons, of two shillings yearly on the altar of *St. Nicholas* of *Ledes*. Register of *Ledes Priory*, f. 2, p. 2, and f. 4.

messuage called *Clerks*, at *Sarre*, to his wife *Joane* and her heirs for ever (d).

THE PARISH CHURCH of *Sarre* stood upon the hill to the eastward of the town, about 30 rods on the left hand of the great road leading from *Sarre* to *Monkton*. It was dedicated to *St. Giles*, and was a vicarage, which in the 8th year of K. Richard II. on account of its smallness was not taxed to the tenth, being valued at no more than 66s. 8d.

The alteration made in this place by the failing of the *Wantsume*, and consequently the decrease of the inhabitants, occasioned very probably the dissolution of this little vicarage, and the uniting it, together with this parish, to that of *St. Nicholas*; soon after which, the church decaying was suffered to fall down, and there are at this time no remains of it left (e).

The Vicar of *St. Nicholas* receives the small tithes, offerings, &c. of this little parish, or ville of *Sarre*, the inhabitants of which are assessed to the repairs of the church of *St. Nicholas*, but they still keep up the distinction of maintaining their own poor.

The church of *St. Giles's* at *Sarre* was part of the possessions of the eminent family of *Crevequer*, Lords of the manor of *Sarre*, to which it was appurtenant, and continued so till *Robert de Crevequer*, founder of *Ledes Priory*, in K. Henry I.'s reign, gave this church to that priory (f), and this gift was confirmed by his son *Elias de Crevequer*, who procured the consent of *Theobald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appropriate it to the canons of that church (g); which gift and appropriation was afterwards confirmed by *Emma*, the daughter of the said *Elias*, by *Hamo de Crevequer*, and by *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* (h); and K. Edward III, in his 41st year confirmed all the above charters and confirma-

(b) Memorandum—*Elias de Crevequer*, the true patron of the church of *Serres*, gave the advowson of it and a lay tenement in this parish, to the canons of *Ledes*, in the time of K. Henry I, and of *Alexander*, Prior of *Ledes*, who presented his clerk *Ralph Pycot*, and he afterwards resigned the same, and was made a knight. Immediately after which resignation, *Robert*, then prior of *Ledes*, presented his clerk, *Norman* by name, in the time of which rector *Elias de Crevequer*, and *Ralph Pycot*, whilst he was a knight, solicited *Theobald*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appropriate this church to the canons of *Ledes* and the Archbishop, *Norman*, then rector of it, being living, gave it to the proper uses of the canons, as the grant of *Elias* and of the Archbishop testified. Afterwards, *Emma*, daughter and heir of *Elias de Crevequer*, confirmed the deed and gift of her father wholly and fully; after which *Hamo de Crevequer*, who was lord of a moiety of the manor of *Serres*, confirmed the deed, gift, and appropriation of Archbishop *Theobald*, and quit-claimed the gift of patronage of this church to the canons, and *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, fully confirmed the deed of Archbishop *Theobald*, his predecessor, as all their charters more fully testified. Reg. Roff. p. 598.

tions

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tions by his charter of *Inspeximus* (i). In the 8th year of K. Richard II. this church was valued among the temporalities of the priory, at only 66s. 8d. (k); in which state the appropriation of this church continued till the dissolution of the priory in the 31st year of K. Henry VIII. (l) for the vicarage was dissolved long before, when it came with the rest of the possessions of the priory into the King's hands, who by his dotation charter in his 33d year, settled it on his new founded Dean and Chapter of Rochester, with whom the inheritance of it now remains (m).

Mr. Thomas Gillow is the present lessee of the parsonage.

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
with the church of ALL SAINTS annexed, and
the church of SARRE united.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

VICARS.

- (n) Adan de Brancestre, in 1294, the first Vicar.
(o) Richard Johnson, in 1487, obiit 1490.
(p) Nich. Wright, in 1502.
(q) Henry Holand, in 1532 and 1547, refig.
(r) Jasper Hopkins, presented 1553.
James Charles, inducted Dec. 1578, refig. 1595.
Peter Simons, . 1595, obiit 1616.
(s) Stephen de Huffam, ind. 1616, obiit May 6, 1629.
(t) Thomas Turner, inducted May 1629, obiit 1630.
Josias Coppin, in 1636.
(u) Nicholas Cbewney, A. M. 1650, ousted 1653.
(v) Wm Jacob, about 1653, ejected 1662.

(i) Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 110.

(k) Stev. Mon. vol. ii, p. 40.

(l) This rectory was demised by the Prior and Convent, anno 29, Henry VIII, to John Johnson, alias Anthony, for 41 years, at the yearly rent of 106s. 8d.

(m) The great tythes of this *vill* or *parish* are very inconsiderable, there being very little corn or sowing land in it.

(n) His name appears in a licence of King Edward III, granted in the 3d year of his reign, to Master Nicholas de Tyngewick, that he might give to Adan de Brancestre, vicar of the church of St. Nicholas and his successors, one messuage, with the appurtenances, in the *vill* or *town* of All Saints, in Thanet, for their dwelling or habitation there for ever.

(o) (p) (q) They are mentioned in wills, in Prerog. off. Cant.

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Nich. Cbewney, restored in 1662, refig. 1671.

(w) Thomas Smelter, A. M. 1671, obt. Nov. 26, 1700.

(x) Wm Young, A. B. June 1701, obiit August 30, 1727.

Henry Pearson, A. M. collated Dec. 12, 1727, obt. Aug. 17, 1748.

Nicholas Simons, A. B. Feb. 1749, obiit Dec. 1776.

(y) David Ball, L. L. B. May 15, 1777, refig. 1785.

(z) John Fagg, bart. A. M. 1785. Present Vicar.

MONKTON

LIES the next parish south-eastward from St. Nicholas, in the lower half hundred of Ringslow likewise. It is written in the survey of Domesday, Monocstune, i. e. Monks Town, and in other records Muncbetun, Munketune, and Monkynnton; all which names it had from its being part of the possessions of the monks of the priory of Christ Church in Canterbury.

THE MANOR OF MONKTON.

was in the year 961 given by Q. Ediva, mother of K. Edmund and K. Eadred, for the health of her soul, to Christ Church in Canterbury, among other lands, free from all secular service, excepting the *Trinoda Necessitas*, of repelling invasion, and the repair of castles and highways (a); and it continued in the possession of that church at the time of taking the general survey of Domesday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which it is thus described, under the general title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi, lands of the monks of the Archbishop*; that is, of Christ Church above-mentioned.

(r) He had the Queen's letters of presentation that year. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv, p. 358.

(s) He was buried in the middle chancel of this church.

(t) He is mentioned in a will, in Prerog. off. Cant.

(u) He was likewise vicar of St. John's, Margate.

(v) He was ejected by the Bartholomew Act. See Calamy's life of Baxter.

(w) He lies buried in the middle chancel of this church.

(x) He and his two successors held this vicarage, with that of *Chifflet*, by dispensation.

(y) He was likewise vicar of *Chifflet*, which he resigned as well as this vicarage, on being collated to the rectory of *Aldington* with *Smeeth*.

(z) In June 1785, a dispensation passed for his holding this vicarage with that of *Chifflet*; in 1790, he succeeded his father in the title of *baronet*.

(a) Decim. Script. col. 2221.

In

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*In Borowart Lest.**In Tanet Hund.*

Ipse archieps ten Monocstune. T. R. E. p. 20. solins se defd & mo. p. 18. Tra. e. 31. car. In dno sunt. 4. & qt. 20ti & 9 villi cu. 21. bord. hut. 27. car. Ibi. 2. ecclie. & unu mold. de 10. solid. Ibi nova piscaria. & una Salina de 15 denar. Silva. 10. porc.

In totis valent valeb. T. R. E. & post. 20. lib. & mo. 40. lib.

Which is: *In Borowart Lest, in Tanet Hundred, the Archbishop himself holds Monocstune. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor it was taxed at 20 sulings, and now for 18. The arable land is 31 carucates. In demesne there are 4 and 4 times 20 and 9 villeins, with 21 borderers, having 27 carucates. There are 2 churches, and one mill of 10 shillings. There is a new fishery, and one salt work of 15 pence; wood for the pannage of 10 hogs.*

In the whole value it was worth in the time of K. Edward the Confessor and afterwards 20 pounds, and now 40 pounds.

The great extent of this manor, comprehending near one half of the island, that is, all that part of it on the western side of *St. Mildred's Lynch*, answers well the above description; and the extensive demesne lands of it, might well employ fourscore and nine villeins. The two churches were those of this parish and *Woodchurch*; the mill, now called *Monkton Mill*, still remains; but the fishery and saltwork are lost long ago by the deficiency of the river *Wantsume*. In the 21st year of K. Edward I, the King brought a writ of right against the prior for this manor; but the jury gave it against him for the Prior (b). In the 10th year of K. Edward II, the Prior obtained a grant to him and his successors of free warren in all his demesne lands in this manor, among others, which the Prior or his predecessors had acquired since the time of the King's grandfather, so that the same were not within the bounds of his forest (c); at which time this

(b) Regist. Eccl. Christi, Cant. cart. 286.

(c) Ibid. cart. 134.

(d) Battely's Somner, pt. ii, appendix, p. 50.

(e) Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 383.

(f) Willis's Mitred Abbies, vol. i, p. 246.

(g) Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 30.

(h) *Thomas Goldstone*, Prior of Christ Church, demised this manor for the term of 12 years, to *Richard Lewes*, of *Herne*, yeoman, with the corn windmill, the *Mill Burgh*, called *Acbolt, le Hefand*, and *Dowles*, and saltmarsh beyond the wall and precinct of *Monkton* and *Gray's Marsh*, (reserving the manor of *Brooksend*, a member of the manor of *Monkton*, a corn mill, hunting, fishing, &c.) for the yearly rent of 25l. and 60 quarters of wheat, and 105 quarters of barley, rase measure, of pure, good, and merchantable grain. At the time of the dissolution of the convent, the interest in the above premises was vested in *Lybye Orchard*, who continued lessee of them in the first year of King

manor, with its appurtenances, was valued at 62 pounds (d).

The buildings of this manor were much augmented and repaired by *Prior Selling*, about the year 1480, who built a new dormitory here for the use of the monks, when they visited this place (e); and his successor *Prior Goldstone*, about the year 1500, erected two new barns and most of the other edifices (f). K. Henry VI, in his 25th year, granted to the Prior and his successors a market weekly, to be held on a Saturday; and a fair yearly, on the feast of *St. Mary Magdalen* within this manor (g), which continued afterwards part of the possessions of the priory of *Christ Church*, till its dissolution in the 31st year of K. Henry VIII, when it was surrendered into the King's hands, to the use of him and his heirs for ever; but this manor did not continue long in the Crown, for the King settled it, among other premises, in his 33d year, on his new-founded *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, part of whose inheritance it still continues.

There is a *Court Leet* and *Court Baron* held for this manor.

The manerial rights, with the *Court Leet* and *Court Baron*, are reserved by the *Dean and Chapter* in their own hands; but the *Court Lodge* with its appurtenances, and the demesne lands, which are very extensive, are demised on a beneficial lease to *sir Brook Bridges*, of *Goodnestone, bart.* (h)

CLEVE COURT

is a seat in this parish, pleasantly situated about two miles north-eastward from *Monkton church*, on high ground, having a fine prospect of the neighbouring country and the sea beyond it. This seat was formerly in the possession of the family of *Quekes*, resident at the seat of that name in the adjoining parish of *Birchington*, from whom it came, in K. Henry VII.'s reign, by *Agnes*, the female heir of *John Quekes*, in marriage to *John Crispe*, afterwards of *Quekes, esq;* whose son *John Crispe* devised it in 1518

Edward VI, but in the 24th year of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen appears to have been in possession of them; two years after which the *Earl of Leicester* was become lessee of them; in 1616 *Sir Richard Smith* was lessee, who parted with the lease to *Randall*, and in 1628 *Joane Randall* was lessee, but in 1635 the lease was in the names of *Alured* and *Frewen*, and in 1642 in that of *Warner, Bishop of Rochester*, who held it after the restoration in 1661, from whom it went to *Hen. Lee, esq;* who possessed it in 1680, and continued so to do till after 1702, from whose heirs his interest in it passed to *Brook Bridges, of Goodnestone, esq;* afterwards created a baronet, who held it in 1734, holding it for 3 lives; which tenure his grandson, of the same name, exchanged in 1781, for a term of 21 years, in which manner his son *Sir Brook Bridges, of Goodnestone, bart.* now holds it; the rack rent of these premises being upwards of 700l. per annum.

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to his eldest son of the same name, who resided at *Cleve*, where he died in 1558 and was buried in this church, having desired that his executors should place his arms in the next window to where he should lay, and devised to *Richard* his son and heir, his house and lands, called *Cleve Court*, with their appurtenances, and all his lands at *Minster*, *Monkton*, and *Woodchurch*, (the lands at *Howe* and *Feeles Court* only excepted,) and his lands and outlands at *Acolte* in *Birchington* and *Monkton*, to hold in fee simple. By *Jane*, daughter of *Edmund Slyfield*, of *Surry*, esq; he left one son *sir Edmund Crispe*, knt. (i); whose heirs afterwards sold it to *Ruisb*, ancestor of *sir Francis Ruisb*, knt. who dying in K. Charles I.'s reign without male issue, his two daughters and co-heirs became entitled to it, one of whom marrying with *sir George Wentworth*, younger brother of *sir Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*, he became in her right entitled to it; after which it descended to *Ruisb Wentworth*, esq; who left an only daughter and heir *Mary*, who married *Thomas*, Lord *Howard of Effingham*; and he about the year 1723 passed away this seat, with other estates in this island, to *Mr. James Colebrooke*, of *London*, banker, (afterwards of *Chilham Castle* in this county;) and *Mr. James Ruck*, likewise of *London*, banker; who afterwards made a partition of these estates, in which partition this of *Cleve Court* was allotted to the latter, who built the present seat here; on his death it descended to his son, who passed it away by sale, about the year 1748, to *Mr. Josiab Farrer*, of *Doctors Commons*, Proctor, who died in 1762, whose son *Josias Fuller Farrer*, esq; resided here and was High Sheriff of this county in the year 1773, since which he has resided abroad, and is at this time owner of this seat.

In K. Edward I.'s reign, anno 1288, the *Abbat, &c. of St. Augustine* in *Canterbury*, with the King's licence, exchanged certain lands in this parish, among others, with the *Prior and Convent of Christ Church*, for other lands elsewhere (k).

The *Rector and Brothers of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury*, granted to *John*, *Prior and Convent of Christ Church*, all that land called *Affeteghe*, &c. and 34 acres and an half in *Tbanet*, of the tenement of *Monkton*, of which 26 acres and 3 roods were held by the *Rector and Brothers of Adam de Sturry*, the son of *Ailgar*; and 7 acres and 3 roods of *Theobald de Hakes*, &c. who were Lords of the fee, &c. Witnesses *Henry de Ospringe*, senior, steward; *Henry de Cobbam*; *Giles de Badesmere*; *Hamo de Blen*, &c. (l)

John Malyn by his will in 1465, desired to be

(i) This branch of the family of *Crispe* bore for their arms (as they were depicted formerly in one of the windows of this church) *Vert, on a chevron, argent, 5 horse shoes sable, a bordure engrailed gules, for a difference.*

buried in the church of *Monkton*, and devised to *Thomas* his son his messuage called *Tybyrs*, with its lands and appurtenances in this parish (m).

PRESENT STATE OF MONKTON.

THE parish of *Monkton* is about three miles from east to west, and as much from north to south. The village, called *Monkton street*, is situated rather on low ground, about a mile eastward from *Sarre*, having the church on the south side of it, and *Monkton Court*, an antient timbered building, at a small distance from the west end of it, between which and *Sarre*, is the hamlet of *Gore-street*. At a small distance eastward from the village is the vicarage and parsonage house, called the *Ambry Farm*; the lands northward of the street rise to high land, being open common land, over which the road leads across the island eastward, close to which is *Monkton Mill*; and at the eastern extremity of the parish, *Cleve Court*. Southward of the village is a large parcel of marsh land, called *Monkton Level*, under the direction of the Commissioners of Sewers for the eastern parts of *Kent*, which reaches down as far as the river *Stour*.

By the return made to the Council's letter by *Archbishop Parker's* order in 1563, there were then computed to be in this parish 15 households.

The market mentioned above to have been granted in K. Henry VI.'s reign has been long since disused; but there are two fairs, one held on the day of *St. Mary Magdalen*, July 22d, for the sale of hogs; the other on October 11th, for toys, &c.

In the *Heraldic* visitation of the co. of *Kent*, anno 1619, there is a pedigree of *Thomas Mason*, of *Monkton*, whose eldest son *William* was of *Bury St. Edmunds*, esq; and *Custos Brevium* of the Court of King's Bench; and his youngest son *James*, was of *Frindsbury* in this county.

They bore for their arms—Party per pale, argent and sable, a chevron between 3 billets counter-changed.

Thomas Delaway was deputy to *Robert Walleran*, who was Sheriff of this county part of the 46 and 47 years of K. Henry III, and he held this office at his seat in this parish.

C H A R I T I E S.

Henry Robinson, of *Canterbury*, gent. by his will proved 1642, gave to the Vicar of *Monkton* and his successors for ever, 5 acres of arable land called *Flete Close*, in the parish of *St. Lau-*

(k) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1951.

(l) Deed in Surrenden Library.

(m) Will, in Prerog. off. Cant.

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rence in *Thanet*, and his five acres of meadow ground in the parish of *Cbislet*, upon trust, that the rents and produce of the same shall be distributed towards the relief of four poor widows exceeding the age of 60 years, two of which widows should be dwelling in the parish of *Monkton*, and two in the parish of *Birchington*; which lands are now of the annual value of 8l. which is distributed by the Vicar as above-mentioned (n).

There was a set of ALMS HOUSES belonging to this parish, which were burned down by accident in the beginning of the year 1792.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

MONKTON is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Westbere*. The church, which is exempted from the Archdeacon, is dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*; it consists at present of only one isle and one chancel, having a square tower at the west end (o), in which is a very antient spiral staircase of wood. There are four bells in it (p).

The church of *Monkton*, to which the two chapels of *Birchington* and *Woodchurch* were appendant, was appurtenant to the manor, and as

(n) See an extract of the Will in Lewis's *Thanet*, addenda, p. 19, No. 13.

(o) The body of it was antiently larger than it is now, consisting of two isles, part of the end of the north isle being still to be seen, and the arches between the two isles still remaining in the wall; at present it consists of but one isle and a chancel; in the latter are twelve stalls, used formerly by the clergy and the monks when they visited this place. In the windows, there were some remains of painted glass, among which were the heads of several of the Priors and these coats of arms—King *Lucius*;—*A plain cross*. King *Estelred*, 3 circles, 2 and 1; in the first, a lion passant; in the 2d, a griffin, and in the 3d, a king crowned and robed, with a globe and sceptre in his hands. Queen *Ediva*—3 lions passant guardant, an orle of hearts. Vert, on a chevron argent, 3 bugle horns stringed sable, between 3 talbot bounds passant argent. *Blecbenden* and *Godfrey*, quarterly. *Blecbenden* impaling *Blecbenden*. *Dean Wotton*, with his quarterings, and *Crispe*; of all which there now remain entire only a prior's head, and the arms of *Crispe*, or, on a chevron sable, 5 horse shoes, argent; under the shield, 1506. At the west end of the church, *Weever*, p. 266, says, were these verses in old English letters:

*Insula rotunda Tanatos quam circuit unda
Fertilis et munda, nulli est in orbe secunda.*

There are but few monuments or memorials in this church, most of the grave-stones having lost their brasses, or are worn smooth, but those which remain are as follows: In the nave of it, is a grave-stone on which is the figure in brass of a priest in his habit, but the inscription is lost. On a brass plate, a memorial for *Christopher Blecbenden*, gent. of this parish, with *Amy* and *Margaret*, his wives, obiit 1554; over it were the figures of him and his two wives, with their coats of arms, but they are all long since torn from the stone; the brass, with the inscription, is nailed up in the vestry, as is that for *Nicholas Robinson*, gent.

such part of the antient possessions of the see of *Canterbury*. *Archbishop Richard*, (successor to *Archbishop Becket*), in K. *Henry II.*'s reign, appropriated this church, with its appendages, to the priory of *Christ Church* (q); but it did not continue long so, for *Archbishop Baldwin*, his immediate successor, having quarrelled with the monks, on account of his intended college at *Hackington*, took this appropriation from them, and thus it remained as a rectory, till about the 39th year of K. *Edward III.*'s reign, when *Archbishop Simon Islip*, with the King's licence, restored, re-united and annexed it again to the priory (r); but it appears that in return for this grant the *Archbishop* had made over to him, by way of exchange, several advowsons in *London*, belonging to the priory (s).

In the 8th year of K. *Richard II*, anno 1384, the appropriation of this church was valued among the temporalities of the Almonry of the priory at 13l. 6s. 8d. and the portion of the monks in this church at 33l. 6s. 8d. (t) After which this appropriation continued in the possession of the monks, who managed it for the use of their almonry (whence it gained the name of the Almonry, or *Ambry farm*) till the dissolution of the priory in the 31st year of K. *Henry VIII*, when it came

of *Gore-street*, in this parish, obiit 1594, who had by *Frances* his wife, 3 sons and 2 daughters. A monument against the south wall for *Frances*, eldest daughter of *Thomas Blecbenden*, gent. her first husband was *Thomas Epps*, of *New Romney*, gent. her 2d, *Nicholas Robinson*, of *Monkton*, gent; and her 3d, *John Blecbenden*, of *Aldington*, esq; by each of whom she had issue; obiit 1611, æt. 48. On a flat stone, a memorial for *Margaret Parkar*, who had 2 husbands, 1st, *George Robinson*, gent. by whom she had divers children, and 2dly, *Thomas Parkar*, gent. by whom she had no issue; obiit 1607, æt. 88. One for *Mr. Abraham Terrey*, of this parish, obiit 1661, æt. 44; he married *Anne*, daughter of *Mr. John Tomlin*, of *St. John's*, leaving by her 2 sons and 4 daughters; also for *Mrs. Anne*, wife of *Mr. Abraham Terrey*, obiit 1704, æt. 80; Arms—*Terrey*, ermine, on a pile a leopard's head, pierced with a fleur de lis, impaling a chevron between 3 holly leaves. On a flat stone, at the west end of the church, a memorial for *Mr. John Ayling*, late vicar of this church for 48 years, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Mr. Abraham Terrey*, of this parish, by whom he had four children, of whom *Seth* and *Anne* survived; obiit 1710, æt. 74; also for *Elizabeth* their daughter, obiit 1706, æt. 21; arms—*A feston nebule* between 3 lions rampant, impaling *Terrey*. A memorial for *Lybbye Orchard*, of *Monkton Court*, obiit 1680. A memorial for *Mr. John Burkett*, vicar of this parish, obiit 1772, æt. 30, and *Catherine* his wife, obiit 1778, æt. 36.

(p) One of these bells is cracked, and has a large piece out of it.

(q) This appropriation was confirmed by the bulls of *Pope Lucius* and *Alexander III.* *Bastely's Somner*, part ii, p. 97.

(r) *Ibid.* p. 112, 134.

(s) *Ibid.* p. 96, 97. Pat. 39 Edw. III, p. 1, M. 15, 17 & 26. See *Tan. Mon.* p. 200. See *Eastry*, above.

(t) *Stevens's Mon.* vol. i, p. 39.

with

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with the advowson of the vicarage, into the King's hands (u), where they staid but a small time, for the King granted them in his 33d year, by his dotation charter, to his new-founded Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who are the present owners of this appropriation, or parsonage of Monkton (v).

Mr. Finch is the present lessee of this parsonage.

But the advowson of the vicarage, notwithstanding the above grant of it to the Dean and Chapter, appears not long afterwards to have become parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, where it continues at this time, his Grace the Archbishop being the present patron of it.

This church of Monkton continued as a rectory, as has been above-mentioned, till the 39th year of K. Edward III; but there was no vicarage endowed here till the 42d year of that reign, when Archbishop Simon Langham, by his instrument dated at Le Ford, 11 nones August, anno 1377, decreed, that the portion of the vicar and vicarage of this church of Monkton should consist in future for ever, as undermentioned, viz. that the Vicar, for the time being, should have in it, the hall with two chambers, the kitchen, one pigeon house, and one curtilage, competent for his condition, with a sufficient close within the manse of his portion, which the Eleemosinary lately had in it and then extant, situated and built there, to be in future continually repaired at the cost of the Vicar; and also all oblations, legacies and obventions whatsoever, and the tythes of wool, lambs, calves, butter, milk, cheese, hemp, flax, geese, ducks, pigs, eggs, wax, honey, apples, pears, pigeons, fishings, fowlings, huntings, busineses, mills, hay, herbage, silva cædua, and all other things whatsoever in any shape arising to the church of Monkton, or any chapels whatsoever dependant on it; and twelve pounds and 20 pence of good and

(u) The inhabitants of this place were obliged to pay annually to the Convent of Christi Church, as appropriators of this church, a yearly service called *Avercorn*, by uncertain measure; but in the year 1263, it was determined that the quantity should be two bushels and an half; these payments of corn were usually made on *All Saints Day*, and the custom seems to arise from what the Saxons used to call *cyrie sceat*, or *church scot*, which was a certain quantity of corn paid to the parish church on *St. Martin's Day*, Nov. 11, as the first fruits of the corn. King Ina in his laws, ordained this annual payment under severe penalties; when the Norman terms came into use it probably took the name of *Avercorn*.

(v) By the survey of this parsonage, after the death of K. Charles I, in order to its being sold for the use of the state, in 1649 it was returned; that it then consisted of a parsonage house, containing a large hall, a fair parlour, a great kitchen, with several houses of office, below stairs; six lodging rooms, with garrets over them; three barns, with stables, a pigeon house, &c. a court yard, a great fold yard, a garden and two orchards, containing 134.

lawful money at the feasts of *St. Michael and Easter*, by equal portions, by the Prior and Chapter of Christi Church, yearly, for ever in future, faithfully to be paid to the Vicar, for the time being. Which oblations, legacies, profits and tythes, with the pigeon house aforesaid, as by an inquisition taken on the annual value of each of the same, the Archbishop was informed, together with the said 12 pounds and 20 pence yearly to be taken, amounted one year with another to the yearly sum of 23l. of lawful money; nevertheless his portion of the same, consisting in the oblations, obventions, legacies, tythes, and 12 pounds and 20 pence aforesaid, as was represented, on account of casual events which might happen in future, he limited and taxed at 10 marks of silver only; according to which tax, the Vicar, for the time being, should for his portion, only pay, undergo, and acknowledge the tenth, which should happen to this church; and the said Vicar should find one chaplain in the chapel of *Birchington*, dependant on the church of *Monkton*, daily to celebrate as far as he commodiously could; and should likewise find one other chaplain in the chapel of *Wode*, dependant on the church of *Monkton*, daily to celebrate on Sundays, and on Wednesdays and Fridays; which chaplains should officiate in the said chapels duly as was prescribed in divine services; and that he should find the processional tapers, and the surplices, and should bind the books belonging to the Rector to find; and the books of this sort so found, he should preserve at his peril; and also all other burthens within the said church and chapels, accustomed to be found by the Rector of the place, he should undergo, at his own costs and expences, with this exception, that the religious should repair the chancels of the church and chapels in all their members and particulars, and if they

13R. 4P. together with the tythes and profits to the parsonage belonging, estimated at 86l. 11s. 10d. per annum; that the late Dean and Chapter, by indenture 1638, demised to Thomas Paramor, gent. all these premises in Monkton, (excepting all trees and woods, and the tythes of all lands and tenements, pensions and other commodities and profits within the lands, fields and limits of *Birchington* and *Woodchurch*, united to the parsonage of *Monkton*, and excepting the advowson of the vicarage of *Monkton*), to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 24l. 5s. 11½d. in money, and 10 quarters of wheat and 10 quarters of barley; but that the premises were worth over and above the said reserved rent, the sum of 68l. 5s. 10½d. the lessee to repair the buildings and chancel of the church. Memorandum, the vicar had usually received of the Dean and Chapter, the annual pension of 12l. the vicarage being then worth 40l. per annum; the said rent in money, 24l. 5s. 11½d. the 10 quarters of wheat 18l. the 20 quarters of barley 10l.—Total 52l. 5s. 11½d. to be sold, with the lands 15l. 1s. 11½d. and the tythes 37l. 4s. 0d.—Parliamentary Surveys, vol. xix. Augmentation office.

should

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should fall down, should rebuild the same at their own costs and expences, which restitution and reduction, endowment of the vicarage, and limitation of the portion of the Vicar in the same, and the aforefaid impositions of burthens, concerning, as was represented, them, and each of them, and all other and singular matters of this sort, which should happen, (*the Archbishop having summoned, first, such as ought in form of law in this part to be summoned, and other forms being performed by him in all things, with a full examination of the cause firmly established, and in all future times firmly to be observed,*) pronounced, determined, and declared, ought to be, and that the said portion was sufficient and fit for the Vicar of the same for all future times, with the consent of the chapter, by those presents, dated at *Le Ford*, 2d nones of August, in the year 1367, and of his translation the first (*w*).

The vicarage of Monkton, with the chapels of *Birchington* and *Wood*, is valued in the King's books at 13l. 8s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 6s. 10d. (*) In 1588 it was valued at 40l. communicants 100. In 1630 it was valued at 130l. communicants 300. In 1630 it was certified by the Curate, churchwardens, and inhabitants of Monkton, that there was then a vicarage house, with one garden, one pigeon house, and three roods of land; and that there belonged to the church of Monkton, for the repairing and beautifying it, one rood of marsh land, one tenement, with an orchard and garden, kitchen and barn thereunto belonging; one messuage and barn, with an orchard, garden, and four

(w) Register Langham, f. 130. In the same register there is a decree concerning the contribution of the chapels of *Birchington* and *Wood*, to the reparations of the church of Monkton, dated the day and year above-mentioned. A composition between the Prior and church of Canterbury, and the vicar of the church of Monkton, concerning his portion which he had in the same, confirmed by Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, at *Le Forde*, the day and year above-mentioned. Among the archives of *Christ Church*, in Canterbury, Regist. Berthona, ps. i, f. 144.

(x) Viz. Endow. pens annual recept prior de Eccl. Chr. Cant. 12l. 1s. 8d. In decim predial et personal oblat et al profic 11l. Pro presbit ad capell de Birchington et Wode, 11l. 13s. 4d. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 52.

(y) See a terrier of these lands and premises, made in 1630, in Lewis's Thanet, appendix, p. 18.

(z) Before this, in the 23d year of King Edward I, anno 1294, Pope *Celestine V.* conferred this church by his papal provision on James, nephew of Francis, Cardinal of *St. Lucy*, in Rome, afterwards confirmed by Pope *Boniface the VIIIth*, belonging to the king's presentation in right of his crown, by the vacancy of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Pope and Cardinals importuned the king to admit of this papal provision to him; who upon this, advising with his prelates, counsellors, nobles, and great men assembled together at *Berwick* about it: after due examination of the business, upon consideration of many precedents and

acres of land, and three acres more of arable land (*y*).

The ancient pension of 12l. and 20d. heretofore paid by the Prior and Convent of *Christ Church*, is still paid by the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* to the Vicar of this church.

CHURCH OF MONKTON, with THE CHAPELS of
BIRCHINGTON and WOOD.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTOR.

(z) Richard, in 1321.

VICARS.

(a) John Spycer, in 1450.

(b) Hugh Sbreffe, in 1480.

(c) Edward Payne, in 1490.

(d) John Haynes, 1505, obiit

Oct. 1523.

Harry Marshall, 1535.

(e) Robert Floter, obiit June 1566.

(f) Wm Darell, in 1570.

(g) George Muggleworth, Cl. obiit Oct. 1574.

Wm Darell, refig. 1579.

Rob. Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

Antb. Kingmill, A.M. Aug. 1579, refig. 1585.

Dean & Chapter of Canterbury.

Richard Colfe, A.M. 1585.

(b) John Brydges, obiit Feb. 1590.

Ralph Talboys, A.M. obiit Nov. 1596.

reasons, agreed and resolved, that this papal provision and usurpation would evidently tend to the apparent prejudice and enormous exheredation of him, his heirs and crown, which he being obliged by his oath to maintain inviolable in all things, could no ways condescend to this their request, desiring them to excuse him for not granting it, as appears by the king's letter sent to the several Cardinals, remaining in the *White Tower*, London. See Prynne's Records, p. 631, 676.

(a) Lewis's Thanet, p. 48.

(b) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(c) Madox's Formulare, p. 19.

(d) He lies buried in the middle chancel of *Birchington* church, where his memorial and figure in brass still remain.

(e) He was buried in this church on June 8, 1566. In the acts of Archbishop Parker's visitation about this time, he is said to have been *Presbiter non conjugatus, non Latine doctus, non hospitalis, nullum habens beneficium*.

(f) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(g) He was buried in this church on Oct. 9, that year.

(h) He had been before rector of *Harbledown*, and vicar of *Herne*, which latter he seems to have exchanged with his predecessors here for this vicarage; he was buried in the chancel of this church on Feb. 14, that year. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 583, 623.

- Jofias Pope*, A. M. inducted 1596.
- (i) *John Waddingham*, obiit Nov. 1611.
- (k) *Richard Clarke*, S. T. P. obiit 1639.
- (l) *Meric Casaubon*, S. T. P. Oct. 25, 1634.
- (m) *Geo. Stancombe*, August 18, 1647.
- (n) *Nicholas Thorowgood*, in 1655, ejec. Aug. 1662.
- (o) *John Ayling*, A. M. 1662, obiit Dec. 4, 1710.
- Tbo. Wardroper*, A. M. Jan. 10, 1710, obiit Oct. 29, 1727.
- James Bayley*, A. M. admitted March 5, 1728, obiit Sept. 7, 1729.
- (p) *Peter Vallavine*, L. L. B. 1729, obiit 1767.
- (q) *John Burket*, A. B. Feb. 1767, obiit April 5, 1772.
- (r) *Jof. Hardy*, A. M. Aug. 1, 1772, obiit 1786.
- John Prat*, 1786. Present Vicar.

MINSTER.

THE next parish to Monkton eastward is *Minster*, antiently written both *Mynstre*, and *Menstre*, being so named from the Saxon word *Minstre*, signifying a church or monastery. It is divided into two boroughs, viz. *Way Borough* and *Street Borough*; the former of which lies on the ascent on the northern side of the street; the latter contains the street and church, with the southern part of the parish.

- (i) He was buried in this church Nov. 24, that year.
- (k) He was likewise vicar of *Minster* in *Thanet*, and one of the six preachers of *Canterbury cathedral*.
- (l) He succeeded his predecessor likewise in the vicarage of *Minster*.
- (m) He was likewise rector of *Stonar*, and lies buried in the church of *Birchington*.
- (n) He was ejected by the *Bartholomew Act*. Calamy's *Life of Baxter*, p. 287.
- (o) He lies buried in this church.
- (p) And vicar of *Preston by Wingham*; he had been before vicar of *Reculver*, which he resigned on being collated to this vicarage. He was a minor canon of *Canterbury cathedral*.
- (q) He lies buried in this church.
- (r) And vicar of *Hedcorne*.
- (s) By him she had four children; *Merfin*, a son, and three daughters, *Milburgh*, *Mildred* and *Milgith*, who were all three *sainted*.

THE MANOR and ABBEY OF MINSTER.

THIS manor was antiently called *Thanet manor*, and continued so till, from the foundation of the *abbey* or *minster* within it, it acquired the name of *the manor of Minster*, though in the survey of *Domesday*, taken in the year 1080, it is still called *Tanet Manor*, *Κατ' ἔχουσι*; but I have met with it no where else so late by that name.

This manor was in the year 670 in the possession of *Egbert*, K. of *Kent*, whose two nephews *Ethelred* and *Ethelbrigt*, sons of his father's elder brother *Ermenfride*, deceased, (who left likewise two daughters, *Ermenburga*, called also *Domneva*, married to *Merwald*, son of *Penda*, King of *Mercia* (s), and *Ermengitha* (t), were left to his care, under promise of their succeeding to the kingdom. These Princes were kept under the inspection of one *Tbunnor*, a flattering sycophant, who persuaded the King to have them murdered, lest they should disturb him in the possession of the throne; which *Tbunnor* undertook and perpetrated (u). To expiate this crime, the King, by the advice of *Theodore*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Adrian*, Abbat of *St. Augustine's* monastery, sent to *Domneva*, who had taken the vow of chastity on her, to intreat her pardon, and to offer her any satisfaction for the crime he had been guilty of, offering her at the same time rich presents, which however she refused; but as an atonement, requested of the King, according to the custom of those times, to grant her a place in *Tenet*, where she might build a monastery to their memory, with a sufficient maintenance, in which she, with her nuns, might continually pray for the King's forgiveness, who immediately consented and granted to her for the endowment of it full one half of this island, being the eastern part of it (v), comprehended within the bounds of this manor, and since separated from the western part of the island and

(t) She was after her death *sainted*, and lived with her sister *Domneva*, in the abbey afterwards built here by her, where she died, and at her desire, was buried in a place about a mile eastward of the abbey, where the inhabitants have found numbers of bones, and where it is probable, she in her life time, built some chapel or oratory. In a field or marsh called *the 20 acres*, a little more than a quarter of a mile eastward of the church of *Minster*, are several foundations, as if some chapel or oratory had been built there. See *Lewis's Thanet*, p. 88.

(u) See *Eastry* above. Dec. Script. Thorn. col. 1906.

(v) *Annales Sci Aug.* MS. fol. 28. This MS. is in *Trinity Hall* library, in *Cambridge*, N. I. 2, 28, and was given to that house by *Robert Haen*, the Antiquary, on the condition that they should restore it if ever that place (*St. Augustine's monastery*) should come to its pristine glory, and calling them its old and lawful owners.

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manor of *Monkton*, by a broad bank or *lynch*, made quite across the island, since called *St. Mildred's Lynch*, and remaining at this day; which gift he confirmed to her and her successors, *the Abp*, with *the Abbat Adrian* and others being present, and bestowing their benedictions on it (*w*).

The story of this grant, as told by *Tborn*, a native of this parish, and a monk of *St. Augustine's monastery*, in his chronicle of that *Abbey*, is: that *Egbert* granting *Domneva's* petition, demanded of her how much land she desired to have; who replied, as much as her deer could run over at one course; this being granted, the deer was let loose at *Westgate* in *Birchington*, in the presence of the King, his nobles, and a great concourse of people, who followed, expecting the event. Among them was *Tbunor*, the perpetrator of the murder, who, ridiculing the King for the lavishness of his gift and the method of its decision, endeavoured by every means to obstruct the deer's course, both by riding across and meeting it; but Heaven, continues the *chronicler*, being offended at his impiety, whilst he was in the midst of his career, the earth opened and swallowed him up, leaving the name of *Tunor's-leap*, or *Tbunor's-by-sepe*, to the ground and place where he fell, to perpetuate the memory of his punishment, though it was afterwards called *Hegbigdale*. This singular catastrophe put the King in great fear, he trembled, and his guilty conscience smote him; meanwhile the deer having made a small circle eastward, directed its course almost in a strait line south-westward across the island from one side to the other, running over in length and breadth 48 plow-lands; upon which the King, immediately afterwards giving thanks, delivered up to *Domneva* the whole tract of land which the deer had run over.

This tract or course of the deer, which included above ten thousand acres of some of the

(*w*) The king's charter concluded with this singular curse on the infringers of it:

Si Cui Vero hec largicio displicet, vel si quis, quod absit, hanc donationem velo ductus diaboli quoquo ingenio infringere temptaverit, iram Dei et omnium Sanctorum maledicta incurrat et subita morte intereat sicut predictus Deo Odibilis Thunor interijt percutiatq; cum Deus amentia, Cecitate ac furore mentis omniq; tempore Columnam maledictionis Dei sustineat, non sit qui eum liberet, nisi penitus recipiscit et digna satisfactione satisfaciat. See Weever, p. 261.

(*x*) See *Thorn's Chron.* in Dec. Script. col. 1906 et seq. *Puteus Thunor* (or *Tbunor's Leap*) says the *Annalist* of *St. Augustine's Monastery*, apparat prope Cursum Cervi juxta *Al-delond*; and the place where the king stood to see this course is represented to be by it, where formerly was a beacon, it being some of the highest land hereabouts, where the king might see the course, if any such there was. This *Puteus Tbunor*, or *Tbunor's-lep*, is very plainly the old chalk pit, called *Minster chalk-pit*, which its not unlikely was first funk when the abbey and church here were built, and the bottom of it in process of time, being overgrown with grafs, gave occasion for the invention of this fable of *Tbu-*

best lands in *Kent*, is said to have been marked out by *the broad bank*, or *lynch*, across the island, since called *St. Mildred's Lynch*, thrown up in remembrance of it (*x*); but notwithstanding this well-invented story of *Tborn*, it is more probable that this *lynch* was made to divide the two capital manors of *Minster* and *Monkton*, before this gift to *Domneva*.

Domneva being thus furnished by the King's munificence with wealth and all things necessary, founded, in honor of *the Blessed Virgin Mary*, a monastery, or cloyster of nuns, afterwards called *St. St. Mildred's abbey*, on part of this land, on the south side of the island near the water, in the same place where the present parochial church stands. *Archbishop Theodore*, at the instance of *Domneva*, consecrated the church of this new monastery (*y*), and she afterwards appointed the number of nuns to be 70, and was appointed by *the Archbishop*, the first *Abbess* of it; she died here and was buried on the glebe of the new monastery (*z*).

Domneva was succeeded as *Abbess* (*a*) by her daughter *Mildred*, who is much extolled for her sanctity, and many wonderful tales are told of miracles performed by her, as well whilst she was living as after she was dead, which occasioned her afterwards to be *sainted*. She is said to have been buried in this church, founded by *Domneva* her mother.

On the death of *the Abbess Mildred*, *Edburga* succeeded in the government of this monastery, who finding it insufficient for so great a number of nuns, built another just by, larger and more stately, and fitted up adjoining convenient conventual offices and dwellings; after which it was consecrated by *Archbishop Cutbert*, and dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; and to this church she, about the year 750, removed the body of *St. Mildred*, at whose tomb many miracles were said to be wrought afterwards (*b*).

nor's being swallowed up by the earth at this place. The name of *Tbunor's-lep* has been long since obliterated, and even the more modern one of *Hegbigdale* has been likewise long forgotten. *Lewis's Thanet*, p. 83. *Weever says*, he lieth buried under an heap of stones, which the inhabitants to that day called *Tbunniclam*.

(*y*) *Ann. Sci Aug. Mss. f. 30.*

(*z*) In her time, viz. anno 694, *abbesses* were held in such great esteem for their sanctity and prudence, that they were summoned to the council held at *Becanceld*, and the names of five, and not one abbat, are subscribed to the constitutions there made. See *Spelman's Councils*, for their names, vol. i, p. 189. *Weever says*, she was buried in the church of her own foundation.

(*a*) *Ann. Sci Aug. Mss. Tanner*, p. 207, says that *Domneva*, at the foundation of this monastery, placed her daughter *St. Mildred*, the first *Abbess* in it.

(*b*) The day of this translation being fixed, there assembled to see it a great concourse of clergy and people; and according to the *Annalist* of *St. Augustine's*, the body was found whole and incorrupt, and even the garments were not changed, although they had lain in the coffin 45 years.

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This *Abbess Edburga* is said by some to have been a daughter of *K. Etlbert*, who was converted to *Christianity* by *St. Augustine*, and is reported to have been a nun here, and to have died in 751; according to which account she must have been *Abbess* 60 years. According to *Capgrave*, she was buried at *Minster* in her own new church (c), and afterwards received the honor of being *sainted*.

She was succeeded as *Abbess* of this monastery by *Sigeburga*, one of the nuns of it, being nominated by *Archbishop Cutbert* (d). In her time was the first depredation of *the Danes* in *Thanet*; who, like rapacious wolves, fell upon the people, laid every thing waste, and plundered the religious in this monastery; from this time *the Danes* continued their ravages throughout this island almost every year; hence by degrees, this monastery of *St. Mildred* fell to decay, and its possessions were from time to time taken away, so the nuns decreased in number, being vexed with grief and worn down with poverty, by the continual insults of these merciless pirates. She died in the year 797, having continued *Abbess* for 46 years, and was buried in the new church of this monastery (e).

Siledritba succeeded her as *Abbess*, being consecrated by *Archbishop Athelard*. She used all her endeavours to comfort the forlorn sisters of this monastery, to restore it to its pristine state and condition, and to recover the possessions which had been taken from it; but at length *the Danes*, according to their usual custom, came with a large fleet and army, not only to plunder, but to subdue the whole kingdom. They landed in this island in the year 978, and entirely destroyed by fire this monastery of *St. Mildred*, in which the clergy and many of the people were shut up, having fled thither for sanctuary; but they were, together with the nuns, all burnt to death, excepting *Leofrune the Abbess*, successor

(c) *Capgrave* says, her *relics* were afterwards removed from hence by *Archbishop Lanfranc's* order to his church of *St. Gregory*, at *Canterbury*; of which see more below.

(d) *Ann. Sci Aug. Mss.*

(e) *Capgrave* says, she was buried at *Ely*.

(f) *Weever* says, the *Danes* utterly demolished this monastery, and finding *the Abbess* and her sisters inclosed in secret caves for fear of their enemies, they burned them all to ashes. *Leland* says, anno 1011, *Suane*, King of *Denmark*, destroyed *the Island of Thanet*, and entirely demolished the monastery of *Donneva*. *Itin.* vol. vii, p. 130.

(g) On the night of *Whitsunday*, *the Abbat*, with his attendants, secretly removed the body of *St. Mildred*, which had been left unmolested by *the Danes*, from the tomb in which it rested; and the *reliques* being put into a bag, the *Abbat* himself, with 3 of his monks, hastened forward towards home with them; but notwithstanding all their care, the inhabitants gaining intelligence of it, pursued them with swords and clubs, but not being able to come up with them, the *Abbat* and his company with their *reliques*, having

to *Siledritba*, who is said to have been carried away prisoner (f).

The Danes, however, spared the two chapels of *St. Mary*, and of *St. Peter and St. Paul*, in one of which, two or three clerks afterwards performed divine service for the inhabitants of this parish and the adjoining neighbourhood. The ancient scite of the monastery, together with this manor, and all the rest of the possessions of it remained in the King's hands, and they continued so till King *Cnut*, in the year 1027, gave the body of *St. Mildred*, together with the ancient scite of the monastery, this manor and all her land within this island and without, and all customs belong to her church, to *the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine* in *Canterbury* (g); which gift of this manor, with all its appurtenances in this island and without, together with the rest of the possessions of this monastery, was confirmed by King *Edward the Confessor*, to *Elstan the Abbat*, and the monks there (h).

The Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine becoming thus possessed of this manor, fitted up the remains of the abbey to serve as *the Court Lodge* of it; accordingly it has ever since borne the name of *Minster Court*. In the survey of *Domesday*, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, anno 1080, this manor is thus described, under the general title of *Terra Eccle Sci Augustini, the land of the church of St. Augustine*.

In Tanet Hund. S. Mildredæ.

Ipsæ abb ten Tanet. m. qd se defd p. 48. Solins. Tra. e. 62. car. In dno sunt. 2. & 150 villi cu. 50. bord. bnt. 63 car. Ibi accla & un pbr qui dat. 20. solia p. ann. Ibi una Salina & 2 a. piscarie. de. 3. den. & un molin. T. R. E. valeb qt. 20. lib. Qd abb. recep. 40. modo. 100. lib.

De isto m. ten. 3. milites tant de tra villanorum. qd. val. 9. lib. quando pax. e. in tra. & ibi bnt. 3 car.

Which is: *In Tanet Hundred. St. Mildred's.*

got into the ferry-boat and almost on the other side, and the pursuers having no boats to follow them in, were forced to return as they came. This exploit is by some said to be performed in the year 1027, and by others in 1030, and by *Kilburne* in the year 1033. The advantage these *reliques* brought to the Abbey were so great, that it induced *the Canons of St. Gregory, in Canterbury*, justly to assert that *St. Mildred's* body, together with that of her successor *St. Edburga*, had been removed from *Minster* to *Liminge*, and from thence again to their church of *St. Gregory*, by the favour of *Archbishop Lanfranc* their founder, then in *the chair of Canterbury*, which occasioned great disputes between the two houses for a long time. See *Leland's Itin.* vol. vii, p. 130. *Dec. Script. Thorn.* col. 1783. *Dugd. Mon.* vol. i, p. 84, &c. *Regit. Abb. Sci Aug. cart.* 158, and *Capgrave*.

(h) *Dec. Script. col.* 1783. *Dugd. Mon. vol. i, p.* 84, &c. This was again confirmed by King *Edward III*, in his 36th year, by *inspeximus*. *Dec. Script. col.* 2127.

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The Abbat himself holds Tanet Manor, which was taxed at 48 sulings. The arable land is 62 carucates. In demesne there are two, and 150 villeins, with 50 borderers having 63 carucates. There is a church and one priest, who gives 20 shillings per ann. There is one salt-pit and 2 fisheries of 3 pence, and one mill.

In the time of K. Edward the Confessor it was worth four times 20 pounds, when the Abbat received it 40 pounds, now 100 pounds.

Of this manor 3 knights hold so much of the land of the villeins as is worth 9 pounds, when there is peace in the land, and there they have 3 carucates.

After which, K. Henry I, among other favors which he bestowed on the monastery of St. Augustine, granted to it, about the 4th of his reign, a market, to be yearly held within this their manor of Minster, with all customs, forfeitures, and pleas, as freely and quietly for ever, as it possessed with any other land or matter whatsoever (i); which grant was confirmed among other liberties by K. Edward III, in his 36th year, by *inspeximus* (k).

In future time there arose great disputes between the Abbat and Convent and their tenants of this manor, concerning their doing suit and service for the lands which they held of it, at the high court of the Abbey of St. Augustine (l), the issue of which was by the King's command tried, in the year 1176, at Canterbury, before John de Cardyff, who supplied the place of Robert Fitzbernard, the sheriff, when it was determined in favor of the Abbat and Convent (m); notwithstanding which, these tenants not contented with this decision, in the year 1198, anno 10 Richard I, complained before Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, the King's Justices at Westminster, on the same plea; but they were again overruled in it (n).

(i) Dec. Script. col. 2130. Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 317. See this grant of King Henry I. in Lewis's Thanet, col. xxx. Pat. 11 Hen. III, m. 10. *pro mercato in Inf. Thanet*. Tan. Mon. p. 205. Pat. 5 Ed. II, p. 1. m. 10. *pro terris in Menstre*.—Pat. 7 Ed. II, p. 1, m. 7, *pro iisdem*. Pat. 2 Ed. II, p. 2, m. 31, *de mercat. supradict. in Menstre*. Tan. Mon. *ibid.* (k) Dec. Script. col. 2130 and 1796.

(l) The Abbat Roger, *elect*, then insisted, as his predecessors had done before, that the Tenet men who held of the manor of Minster, should come to Canterbury, and there do suit and service for the lands which they held of it at the high court of St. Augustine; particularly that those of the land called *swillingland* or *plowland*, should perform their suit at that court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, by four of the tenants, under pain of americiament. This they refused, and averred, that they ought not to go out of the island, but that all their pleadings should be held in their own *balimot*, or manor court, at Menstre in Thanet, as had been used time out of mind; but it appears on the hearing of the matter at Canterbury, that the Tenet men were forced to acknowledge the right of their appearance at the said high court of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, as often as they should be summoned thither, and there to plead and abide the

K. Henry III, in his 54th year, anno 1270, granted to the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine, the liberty of free warren in all their demesne lands of Minster (o); and anno 3 Edward I, being the year after Nicholas de Spina was elected Abbat, on a general aid paid by the several tenants of their manors, as for his *palsry*, those of Minster paid him 53l. 6s. 8d. (p) in the 21st year of which reign the King brought his claim against the Abbat for this manor, by writs of *quo warranto* and *de repleto*, which was tried before J. de Berewick and his sociates, Justices Itinerant at Canterbury that year; but the King relinquished his claim and confirmed it to the Abbat and Convent and their successors (q). In the 7th year of K. Edw. II, anno 1313, in the *Iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates, Justices Itinerant, the Abbat was summoned by *quo warranto*, to shew why he claimed sundry liberties therein mentioned, in this manor, among others, and likewise free warren in all his demesne lands of it, and view of frank pledge and all belonging to it; and likewise wreck of the sea, and one market weekly on a Friday (r), and one fair yearly on the eve and day of St. Mildred the Virgin, and other liberties therein mentioned; and the Abbat pleaded the grants and confirmations of them by divers of the King's predecessors, and that they had been allowed in the last *Iter* of J. de Berewick and his sociates, Justices Itinerant, in this county; and he pleaded, that K. Edward II, by his charter in his 6th year had fully confirmed all of them to the Abbat and Convent and their successors (s); after which the rolls of the last *iter* of J. de Berewick being inspected, it was found that all the liberties which the Abbat then claimed by allowance of that *iter* were allowed in it, upon which every part of the same was allowed by the said H. de Stanton and his sociates as above-mentioned (t). After which, K. Edward III, by his

judgment of the court, as the tenants of any other ville, if the Abbat had a complaint against them on any account whatever. (m) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1827.

(n) This complaint was made before Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, Richard, Bishop of London, Geoffry Fitzpier, and their associates, the king's justices at Westminster, viz. that the Abbat exacted of them services and customs, which they averred they ought not to do at Canterbury, but in Tenet at Minster. They were fined for not prosecuting their plaint. See Madox's Exchequer, p. 384.

(o) Dec. Script. col. 2134. Regist. Sci Aug. Cant. See this grant. cart. 54 Hen. III, m. 10, printed in Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, collect. No. xviii, cart. 34 Ed. III, No. ii, printed in the same No. xix.

(p) Dec. Script. col. 1921.

(q) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1962. King Edward II, in his 6th year, confirmed to the Abbat free warren in this manor among others. Cart. 6 Ed. II, m. 3.

(r) Pat. 2 Ed. II, p. 2, m. 31, *de mercato aforesaid Minstre*. (s) Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 3.

(t) Dec. Script. col. 2015 to 2018. Tan. Mon. p. 205. See more relating to all these charters and confirmations of liberties, vol. iii. of this hist. p. 613 (uv).

charter of *Inspecimus* in his 36th year, confirmed to this *Abbey* all the manors and possessions given to it by former Kings; and by another charter, the several grants of liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors, among which were those above-mentioned (u); and K. Henry VI. afterwards confirmed the same (v).

In the year 1317, anno 11 Edward II, the King gave licence to the *Abbat and Convent* to purchase divers lands in this parish; and the same year the *Abbat* recovered by an *assize* against *William Treir*, and many others of the island of *Thanet*, 260 acres of marsh in *Minster* (w).

Next year the *Abbat* and his servants taking several distresses on their tenants of this manor, for rents detained and other matters appertaining to the court, and the view of *frankpledge* of it, the tenants, to the number of 600 men, met and continued together for the space of five weeks, having got with them a greater number of people, who coming in an hostile manner, armed with bows and arrows, swords and staves, to the court of this manor and that of *Salmanstone*, belonging likewise to the *Abbat*, laid siege to them, and after several attacks set fire to the gates of them. For fear of these violences, the monks and their servants at *Salmanstone* kept themselves confined there for 15 days, so that the people enraged at not being able to encompass their ends in setting fire to the houses, destroyed the *Abbat's* ploughs and husbandry utensils, which were in the fields; and to do still further mischief they cut down and carried away the trees on *Minster* and *Salmanstone* manors.

(u) Dec. Script. col. 2124, 2134. By the register of this monastery, of about this time, it appears that this manor had within its court the same liberties as those of *Chislet* and *Sturry*. See vol. iii. of this hist. p. 613 (x). K. Edward III, in his 5th year, exempted the *Abbat's* homagers and tenants of this, among other of their manors, from their attendance at the *Sheriff's Tourne*, of which see vol. iii. of this hist. p. 613 (x). Dec. Script. col. 2053.

(v) Rot. Cart. anno 21, 22, 23, and 24, ejus Regni. N. 11. Dec. Script. col. 2162.

(w) Dec. Script. col. 2034.

(x) Dec. Script. col. ibid.

(y) See this composition printed at large in Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, collect. No. xxiii.

(z) *Cornegavel*. This, according to the composition above mentioned, was a rent paid on the feast of the *Nativity of St. John the Baptist*, of 26s. 6d. for every *suling* or plowland of 4 of the 47 *sulings*, and for the moiety and quarter part of another *suling*, which is 997 acres, reckoning each *suling* to consist of 210 acres, as the composition says it did. This land lies in the parishes of *St. John* and *Minster*, and in King James I.'s reign was reckoned to be but 823 acres. Besides this payment in money, there used likewise to be paid for every *suling*, at the feast of *St. Michael the Archangel*, 15 quarters and 5 bushels of principal barley, and 15 quarters and 5 bushels of oats, to be delivered at the granary of the *Abbat and Convent* at their monastery, at the coits and charges of the tenants, or by paying for every acre of

At *Minster*, at the time of high market, they beat and abused the *Abbat's* men and servants, and raising a tumult, hindered the bailiffs from keeping the courts there. At the same time they entered into a confederacy and raised money here by tallages and assessments, by means of which they drew to them no small number of others of the *Cinque Ports*, who had nothing to lose, so that the *Abbat* did not dare to sue for justice in the King's Courts; but a method it seems was found to punish these rioters, or at least the principal of them, who were fined to the *Abbat* for these damages 600l. a vast sum in those days, and were imprisoned at *Canterbury* till the fine was paid (x).

However, the uneasiness of the tenants under such respective suits and services, seems to have occasioned the *Abbat and Convent* to have compounded with them, which they did in the year 1441, anno 20 Henry VI. By this composition the *Abbat and Convent* agreed, that the tenants should not in future be distrained for the rents and services they used to pay; but instead of them should pay for every acre of the land called *Cornegavel*, sixpence halfpenny; and for every acre of land called the *Pennygavel*, three-pence; and that the defaulters in not appearing at the high court of *St. Augustine* at *Canterbury*, instead of 6s. 8d. should pay but 12d. (y) which composition for the *Cornegavel* and *Pennygavel* land, continues in force at this time, only that 6d. an acre instead of 6½d. is now paid for the *Cornegavel* land (z).

In the time of K. Richard II. this manor, with its rents and other appurtenances, was valued,

the said 4 *sulings*, eight-pence. They were likewise to do service at the court of *Minster* every three weeks, to pay a rent or present, viz. of hogs, geese, and hens, on the feast of *St. Martin* in the winter; to pay 55 shillings on the feast of *St. Peter ad Vincula* towards the *romescot*, and to a service called *garberde*, as it was used to be paid by the rentals.

Pennygavel, was a rent paid yearly to the *Abbat and Convent* on the feast of *St. Martin*, in the winter, of 19s. 8d. for every *suling* of 42 *sulings* and a quarter in the parishes of *St. John*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Laurence*, and a proportionable sum for every acre of 38 acres of the same land; all this, as it seems, came at that time to 8977 acres, whereas it was computed in King James I.'s time at 6256 acres only. Besides this payment in money, this land used then to pay yearly on the feast of the *annunciation of St. Mary*, for every one of the said *sulings* another payment of 16 shillings and eight pence, and 2 quarters and an half of good barley, to be delivered at the granary of the *Abbat*, &c. at *Minster*, before sun set, or else to pay for every quarter of the said barley 6s. 8d. The tenants were likewise to pay for every *suling* of the land 50 eggs, and proportionably for every part; to do suit and service at the court at *Minster* every 3 weeks, and to pay a relief on the death of every person seized of any part of this land or any alienation made of it, viz. for every acre two-pence. Besides these rents, the tenants of this manor used to pay *Avercorne* to the *Abbat and Convent*, but this being paid in an uncertain measure, it was agreed by the *Abbat and Convent*, at the petition of the tenants,

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among the *temporalities of the Abbat and Convent*, at 23l. 4s. 3d. *per annum* (a); and the quantity of land belonging to it was by *admeasurement* 2149 acres and one rood (b).

In which state this manor continued till the *final dissolution of the abbey of St. Augustine*, which happened in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, when it was *surrendered*, together with the rest of the possessions of the monastery, into the King's hands (c); after which, *the fee of this manor*, with the *antient court lodge* of it, formerly the monastery, and then called *Minster Court*, with all the lands and appurtenances be-

tenants, in the year 1263, that they and their successors in future should pay it in a certain measure, *viz.* 2 bushels and an half of the *standard* measure of that time; which corn they should bring to the barn of the manor. See Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1912.

(a) Dec. Script. col. 2162. (b) Ibid. col. 2202.

(c) In a roll formerly in the Augmentation Office of the king's bailiffs accounts of the possessions of *St. Augustine's Abbey*, from *Michaelmas 31 to Michaelmas 32 Henry VIII*, *Alexander Norwood*, collector of this manor, accounted for *Corngavel* rents in *St. John's*, 20l. 6s. 5½d. Rents of *assize* called *Pennygavel* land, for one year in the same parish, 25l. 14s. 1½d. The like in *St. Peter's*, 25l. 3s. 0½d. The like in *St. Laurence*, 34l. 17s. 2½d. The like in *Minster* parish, 19l. 18s. 6d. Rents of *assize* called *Incourt* land, in the said parish, 13l. 10s. 10½d. Rents of *assize* called *Inrent* in the same, 3l. 2s. 6½d. The firme of divers lands there called *Firmeland*, let to different tenants, together 6l. 7s. 7d. *The Firme* of the manor for one year's rent, in the tenure of *Roger Bere*, by lease from *the Abbat and Convent* for 15 years, from *Michaelmas* anno 28 Henry VIII, 127l. 9s. 6d. *Total value* of the manor and rents, 276l. 12s. 6½d.

(d) King Henry VIII, by his Indenture in his 32d year, *demised* to *Sir Anthony St. Leger, knt.* all those 152 quarters and 2 bushels of corn, 147 quarters of barley, 50 sheep called *muttons*, and 87 called ewes, 40 hogs and 1 boar, which the farmer of the manor of *Minster* was bound to pay as a rent to *the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, for the said manor, to hold for 21 years at the yearly rent of 91l. 12s. King Edward VI, in his 6th year, *demised to firme* to *Sir John Gate, knt.* vice chamberlain of his household, his manor of *Minster*, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, late belonging to *St. Augustine's Monastery*, and his mansion and edifices on the same, and the scite of it; and his tenement, and lands with appurtenances within the said manor, lately belonging to the office of *treasurer* of the said monastery; and his lands lying at *Hoo*, late belonging to the office of *Almoner* there; and the lands, rents and farms belonging to the late office of keeper of the chapel of *St. Mary*, in the nave of the church of the monastery aforesaid. And the king further *demised* to him all the messuages, lands, meadows, pastures, &c. whatsoever within the scite of the said manor, late in the tenure of *Roger Bere*, at the annual rent of 127l. 9s. 6d. and his two parcels of land and marsh with their appurtenances in the parish of *Minster*, one called *Longleas*, and the other *Widderley Hill, alias Four-pound Marsh, near Widderley Hill*, late in the tenure of *John Cbeke*, or his assigns, at the annual rent of 10l. for *Longleas*, and 4l. for *Widderley Hill*; and his marsh called *Store Marsh, alias Stoneleas*, with a pasture adjoining, called *Chapple Leas*, with all other marshes or pastures, as well salt as fresh, to the said manor and pasture adjoining, to-

longing to it, continued in the crown (d), till K. James I, on Dec. 24th, in his 9th year, by his *letters patent*, as well in consideration of 10,000l. paid by *Henry, Lord Carey, Viscount Falkland*, by the name of *sir Henry Carey, knt.* (e) as of his good and faithful services; and at his humble suit and nomination granted to *sir Philip Cary, knt. William Pitt, esq.* afterwards knighted; and *John Williams*, citizen and goldsmith of *London*, their heirs and assigns for ever, all this lordship and manor of *Minstre*, with its rights, members, and appurtenances (f), late parcel of *St. Augustine's monastery near Canterbury*; except

gether with all those coneyboroughs, with the close of pasture in the same, late in the tenure of *John Johnson*, at the yearly rent of 20s. as for the price of 40 couple of coneyes; and of the sum of 23l. and sundry parcels of land in the parish of *St. Laurence*, belonging to the manor of *Salmestone*, at the yearly rent of 14l. 9s. od. and all that rent of *assize* called *Corngavel*, parcel of the said manor of *Minster*, in the parish of *St. John*, amounting to the sum of 20l. 11s. 5½d. and half farthing *per annum*; and *the rent of assize* called *Pennygavel* land, parcel of the said manor, amounting to the yearly sum of 25l. 14s. 1½d. and *the rent of assize* called *Pennygavel* land, amount to the yearly sum of 25l. 3s. 0½d. parcel of the said manor, in the parish of *St. Peter*; and *the rent of assize* called *Pennygavel* land, amounting to 30l. 17s. 2½d. *per annum*, parcel of the said manor, in the parish of *St. Laurence*; and *the like rent* amounting to the sum of 19l. 18s. 6d. *per annum*, parcel of the said manor in the parish of *Minster*; and *the rent of assize* called *Courtlands*, amounting to the sum of 13l. 10s. 10½d. *per annum*, parcel of the said manor; and *the rent of assize* called *Inrent*, amounting to the sum of 62s. 6d. *per annum*, parcel of the said manor, in the said parish; and *the rent of assize* called *Firme* land, amounting to the sum of 6l. 7s. 7d. *per annum*, parcel of the said manor; and his manor of *Deane*, with the *rectory of Salmestone*, with their lands and appurtenances, late in the tenure of *Edward Thwayt, esq.* at the yearly rent of 80l. 12s. and all the rents, services and fermes, which used to be collected by the beadle of the said manor of *Minster*, and *vieuw of frank pledge* and *court leet*, liberties, royalties, and all other profits and advantages whatsoever, belonging to the courts of it; and also all wrecks of the sea, and all matters accruing or arising therefrom; *excepting* all those tythes and oblations of his church of *St. John* and of *Minster* aforesaid; and *excepting* all trees, woods, &c. to hold the same for 35 years, at the yearly rent of 413l. 17s. 11d. and the King covenanted to repair the premises. Aug. Office Inrolments.

(e) Q. Elizabeth in her 13th year, had *demised* the scite and capital messuage of *Minster* manor, with the demesne lands, for a term of years, to *sir Edward Carey, knt.* who anno 45 Elizabeth, conveyed his interest in it to *sir Henry Carey, knt.* and he, within a few days afterwards, conveyed these premises back again to *sir Edward*, for 26 years.

(f) And all and every the lands before that time overflowed by the sea, and which were then gained from the same; and all lands which had been reduced to dry land, abutting, adjoining, or lying upon, and to the said manor, &c. and all and singular the messuages, granges, mills, houses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables, dove-houses, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, demesne lands, waste heaths, furzes, moors, banks, ditches, shores, grounds, void places, marshes, as well within the ebbing and flowing of the sea; and all

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and always reserved to the King's use, all advowsons and patronages of churches, chapels, &c. whatsoever belonging to this manor; and be granted likewise all the rents of assize called *Corn-gavel* land in the parish of *St. John*, parcel of this manor; and the rents of assize of *free tenement* called *Penny-gavel* land, in the parishes of *St. Peter* and *St. Laurence*, amounting in the whole to 106l. 5s. 10½d. and half farthing, by the year (g), to hold the manor, with its rights, members and appurtenances, of the King, as of his manor of *East Greenwich*, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not in capite, nor by knight's service; and to hold the rents of assize of the King in capite, by the service of one knight's fee, paying yearly for this manor, the rents of assize, and all the rest of the premises thereby granted, the yearly sum of 6l. 13s. 6d. one halfpenny, one farthing, and one half farthing, as by the letters patent more at large appears; which grant and letters patent were confirmed by an Act of Parliament, specially passed for the purpose, that year.

Some years after which, the heirs of the above-mentioned *sir Philip Carey, knt.* and *John Williams*, then *sir John Williams*, of the co. of *Carmarthen, bart.* divided this estate; in which division, the manor itself with the court lodge, part of the demesne lands, royalties, and appurtenances, was allotted to *sir John Williams, bart.* whose descendant of the same name, of the co. of *Carmarthen, bart.* dying without male issue (b), his daughter and sole heir, then the widow of the *Earl of Shelburne*, carried it in marriage, at the latter end of *K. Charles II.*'s reign, to *Colonel Henry Conyngbam*, afterwards a Major General in *K. William's* reign, who died seized of it in 1705. He left issue 2 sons, *William* and *Henry*, and a daughter *Mary*, married to *Francis Burton*, of the co. of *Clare* in *Ireland, esq.* by whom he had two sons, *Francis*, who will be mentioned

ouze grounds, rock grounds, creeks and havens; and the increasing and decreasing of the sea, and all water courses, ponds, rivers, fishing, and free fishing; woods, underwoods and trees, and every of them, parcel thereof; and the profits, suits, fokes, mulsture, warrens, mynes, quarries, rents, revenues, and services, rents charge, rents seek, rents of barley, rents called *lamb silver*, and services, as well of free tenements, as custumarie tenements, and annual profits whatsoever, reserved upon any leases or grants; works of tenements, fee farms, farms, annuities, precious portions, knight's fees, wards, marriages, escheats, relief, herriots, fines, amerciaments, fairs, markets, stallage, tolls, tollboth, customs, corte lects, corte barons, law dayes, views of frank pledge and turnes, belonging or appertaining; and goods wayved, estrayed, free warrens, fowlinge, huntinge, goods and chatels of felons and fugitives, and of felons de se, and put in exigent, deodands, wrecks of the sea, bondmen, bondwomen, estovers, and all other rights, jurisdictions, franchises, immunities, liberties, privileges, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, revenues and hereditaments whatsoever, of what kind, nature, or

below, and *William Burton Conyngbam, esq.* a teller of the Exchequer in *Ireland*, who resides at *Dublin* and is unmarried; *William*, the eldest son of the General, succeeded him in this manor and estate in *Minster*, and married *Constance*, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Tho. Middleton*, of *Stansted Mount Fitchet*, in the co. of *Essex, esq.* by whom he had a son and daughter, who both died in their minority; upon which this estate descended to *Henry Conyngbam, esq.* his younger brother, second son of the General, who was by letters patent, dated Sept. 8, 1753, anno 27 *George II.*, created *Baron Conyngbam*, of *Mount Charles* in the co. of *Donegall* in the kingdom of *Ireland*; and afterwards by further letters patent, dated July 3, 1756, anno 30 *Geo. II.*, *Viscount Conyngbam* of the same kingdom; and again in 1780, anno 20 *K. Geo. III.*'s reign, *Earl Conyngbam*, and likewise *Baron Conyngbam* of the same kingdom, with remainder of the latter title to his sister's sons.

He married *Ellen*, only daughter of *Solomon Merret*, of *London, esq.* by whom he had no issue. He died on April 3, 1781, and was succeeded in his title of *Baron Conyngbam* by his nephew *Francis Pierpoint Burton Conyngbam*, eldest son of his sister *Mary*, which *Francis, Lord Conyngbam*, died on May 22, 1787, leaving issue by his wife *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of *Nathaniel Clements, esq.* and sister of *Robert, Lord Leitrim*, (who survived him,) two sons, *Henry*, born in 1766, who succeeded him in title, and *Nathaniel*, and three daughters, *Catherine* married to the *Rev. John Sherley Fermor*, of *Sevenoke* in *Kent*; *Ellen*, to *Stewart Weldon, esq.* and *Henrietta*.

Which *Henry*, so succeeding his father as *Lord Conyngbam*, was created in December 1789, *Viscount Conyngbam* and *Baron Conyngbam*, of *Mount Charles* in the co. of *Donegall* and kingdom of *Ireland (i)*, to whom the inheritance of this manor

by whatsoever names they are known, &c. See *Lewis's Thanet*, p. 112.

(g) These in the Act of Parliament for confirming the grant of this manor, are called rents of assize, and are thus valued; *Corn-gavel* land in *St. John's*, per annum 20l. 11s. 5¼d. — *Penny-gavel* land in the same parish 25l. 14s. 1¼d. — *Penny-gavel* land in *St. Peter's* 25l. 3s. 0¼d. — *Penny-gavel* land in *St. Laurence* 34l. 17s. 2½d. The whole amounting to 106l. 5s. 10½d. and half farthing. — Whereas, according to *Thorne*, the tenants of *Minstre*, in his time, paid to the *Abbat of St. Augustine* 53l. 6s. 8d. — In the rental of this manor in *Q. Elizabeth's* time, anno 1583, mention is made of *Incourt-land*, in *Minster*, that rented at 8½d. per acre, and some at 9d. and was paid at *St. Martin* only; and *Inrent* land in *Minster*, renting to the Queen at 8d. the acre, at the *Purification of our Lady* only. *Lewis's Thanet*, p. 108.

(b) *Sir John Williams*, of *Minster, bart.* died in 1668, and was buried in the *Temple* church, *London*.

(i) He married in July, 1794, the daughter of *Joseph Denison*, of *Denbies*, in the co. of *Surrey, esq.*

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and estate now belongs; but the possession of it for life is vested in the Right Hon. Ellen, Countess Dowager Conyngham, widow of Henry, Earl Conyngham, above-mentioned (k).

A Court Leet and Court Baron is held for this manor, by the style of the Court Leet, and view of Frank Pledge, for the manor of Minster in the hundred of Ringslow, alias Tenet, and the Court Baron for the said manor.

THE ARMS of Lord Viscount Conyngham are—*Argent, a shake-fork, between three mullets sable.* SUPPORTERS. The dexter—*An horse charged on the breast with an eagle displayed or, maned and hooped of the last.* THE SINISTER—*A buck proper, charged on the breast with a griffin's head erased or, attired and unguled of the last.* CREST—*A unicorn's head erased argent, armed and maned or.* MOTTO—*Over fork over.*

SEVENSCORE.

THE OTHER PART of this estate, the scite of which lies about a mile eastward from Minster Court, since known by the name of Seven score, on which is built a substantial farm-house, with large barns and other necessary buildings, was allotted to — Carey, in whose successors Viscounts Falkland, this estate continued down to Lucius Ferdinand, Viscount Falkland (l), who not many years since alienated it to Josiah Wordsworth, of London, esq; whose son of the same name died seised of it about the year 1784, leaving two sisters his coheirs, one of whom married sir Charles Kent, bart. and the other, Anne, married Henry Verelst, esq; who afterwards, in right of their respective wives, became possessed of this estate in undivided moieties; in which state it still continues, sir Charles Kent being at this time entitled to one moiety, and Mrs. Verelst, the widow of Henry Verelst, esq; above-mentioned, who died in 1785, and lies buried in this church, being entitled to the other moiety of it (m).

WASCHESTER

is an estate lying at a small distance westward

(k) The Court Lodge, formerly a part of the nunnery, was, after the dissolution of it, made use of as a farm house, in which some of the monks of St. Augustine resided, to manage the estate of it, which they kept in their own hands. On the north side of it, which seems to have been the front or entrance, is a handsome stone portal, on the top of which, in the middle, within a circle, are the arms of the Abbey of St. Augustine, viz. *Sable, a cross argent*; on each side of the shield is an antient letter seemingly a *Ⓒ* and an *Ⓐ*. At a small distance from it stood antiently a very large barn, sufficient to hold the corn growing on all the demesnes, being in length 352 feet, and in breadth 47 feet, and the height of the walls 12 feet, with a roof of chesnut. When the estate was divided, 154 feet in length of this building was carried to Seven score farm, where it was burnt, by an accident unknown in 1700, and the remaining part here was burnt by lightning afterwards. On the south side of

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from Minster church, part of which was formerly parcel of the demesnes of the manor of Minster, and was included in K. James's grant to sir Philip Carey, William Pitt, esq; and John Williams, goldsmith, as has been mentioned in the account of that manor; they in the year 1620, joined in the sale of them, containing 35 acres in Minster and St. Laurence, to Jeffry Sandwell, of Monkton, gent. who purchased sundry other lands, containing upwards of 100 acres, of different persons in this parish, Monkton, and Bircbington, the whole of which he sold, in the year 1658, to John Peters, M. D. Philip Le Keuse, and Samuel Vincent, which two latter alienated their shares soon afterwards to Dr. Peters; at which time all these lands together, not only comprehended Waschebester farm, but likewise part, if not the whole of another called Acol. From Dr. Peters this estate descended to Peter Peters, of Canterbury, M. D. who died seised of it in 1697, upon which the inheritance of it descended to his sole daughter and heir Elizabeth, who in 1722 carried it in marriage to Tho. Barrett, of Lee, esq; whose second wife she was; he died possessed of it in 1757, upon which it descended to their only daughter and heir Elizabeth, who entitled her husband, the Rev. Wm Dejevas Byrbe, to the fee of it (n). He died in 1792, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, married to Samuel Egerton Brydges, of the Middle Temple, esq; Barrister at Law, who in her right is now possessed of it; on whose issue, by this marriage, this estate is by the settlement made on it entailed.

SHERIFFS COURT

is an estate lying somewhat less than a mile westward from Waschebester, in the the hamlet of Hoo in this parish; it was formerly called Sberiff's Hope, from the Hope, or place of anchorage for ships which sailed in the river Wantsume, which once ran close by this place. It is said by some to have taken its name from its having been part of the possessions of Reginald de Corn-

the house stood a chapel, said to have been built by St. Eadburga, the third Abbess here. In it the body of St. Mildred is said to have been placed by her, or rather translated from the other monastery. Some of the walls and foundations of this chapel were remaining within the memory of some not long since deceased, but it is now so entirely demolished, that there is nothing to be seen of it, excepting a small part of the tower, and of the stairs leading up into it. Just by these ruins of the tower is a small piece of ground, in which lately in digging for mould, several human bones were dug up. There is a view of the remains of this nunnery in Lewis's Thanet, p. 76.

(l) See a further account of Lord Falkland, vol. i. of this history, p. 330 (u), vol. ii, p. 240 (i).

(m) This estate is now of the annual value of 690l.

(n) See more of Peters and Byrbe, in vol. iii. of this hist. p. 749, and under Woodnesborough in this vol. above.

bill,

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bill, who was so long Sheriff of this county that he lost his own name and took that of *Le Sheriff*, from whence this place gained the name of *Sheriff's Hope* or *Court* (o). After this name was extinct here, the family of *Corbie* became possessed of this estate; one of whom, *Robert de Corbie*, died seised of it in the 39th year of K. Edward III, (p) whose son *Robert Corbie*, of *Boughton Malherb, esq*; leaving a sole daughter and heir *Joane*, she carried it in marriage to *sir Nicholas Wotton, knt.* who, anno 3 Henry V, was Lord Mayor of *London*. His descendant *sir Edward Wotton, knt.* procured his lands in this county to be *disgavelled* by the acts both of 31 Henry VIII, and 2 and 3 K. Edward VI, and from him this manor descended to his grandson *sir Edward Wotton, of Boughton Malherb, knt.* who, in the 1st year of K. James I, was created *Lord Wotton, Baron of Marley* in this county. *Thomas, Lord Wotton*, his son and heir, dying anno 6 Charles I, without male issue, his four daughters became his coheirs (q), of whom *Catherine* the eldest carried this estate in marriage to *Henry, Lord Stanhope*, son and heir of *Philip, Earl of Chesterfield*, who died in his life time, upon which his widow *Catherine, Lady Stanhope*, became again seised of it in her own right. She sold it to *Henry Paramor (r)*, who left it to his brother *Thomas Paramor*, who at his death in 1621, was succeeded in it by his only surviving son *Henry Paramor, esq*; who married *Mary*, daughter and heir of *Thomas Garth, of London, esq*; by whom he had a son *Tho. Paramor, esq*; who died seised of it in 1652, and was buried with his ancestors in this church (s); from his heirs this estate was

(o) Philipott, p. 389. *Reginald de Cornbill* was sheriff from the 4th to the 9th years of King Richard I, in the last year of that reign and during the whole reign of King John. See vol. i. of this history, p. lxxx. The arms of *Reginald de Cornbill* are on the stone roof of the cloysters at *Canterbury*, being 2 lions passant, debruised of a bendlet, impaling 3 piles. Thorn in his Chron. Dec. Script. col. 2027, says that one *Gervas Shereve*, (perhaps *le Stereve*, so called from this office,) gave six marks of free rent to the *Abbat of St. Augustine's*, at *Hoo*, in *Menestre*. This *Gervas* might be *Gervas de Cornbill*, who was sheriff of this county from the 15th to the 19th year, inclusive, of King Henry II, and ancestor of *Reginald* above-mentioned, and most probably owner of this estate.

(p) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(q) See more of the *Wottons* in vol. ii. of this hist. p. 428.

(r) He was the tenant and occupier of *Sheriff's Court*, being the eldest son of *John Paramor*, of *Preston*, the grandson of *Thomas Paramor*, of *Paramour-street*, in *Ash*, near *Sandwich*. This *Henry* dying without issue, made his brother *Thomas*, of *Fordwich*, his heir, who had been mayor of *Canterbury* in 1607; he married first, *Anne*, daughter of *Michael Hougham*, of *Ash*, by whom he had 3 sons and 2 daughters; and secondly, *Mary*, daughter of *Richard Sampson*, of *London*, widow of *Thomas Garth, esq*; of *London*. His eldest son *Henry Paramor* was of this parish, and by *Mary* his wife, left *Thomas Paramor*, of *Monkton, esq*; who

alienated to *Thatcher*, in which name it continued, till at length it was sold by one of them (t) to *Mr. Robert Wilkins*, of *St. Margaret's, Rochester, gent.* who possessed it for many years. He died without issue, and it has since become the property of *Mrs. Terry*, the present owner of it.

To this manor is appurtenant the small manor of *Pegwell*, or *Court Stairs*, in the parish of *St. Laurence*.

ALDELOND GRANGE,

usually called *Allen Grange*, situated about a mile northward from *Minster* church, on the open high land, was so called in opposition to *Newland Grange* in *St. Laurence* parish.

It was antiently part of the possessions of the *Abbey of St. Augustine*, near *Canterbury*, and was in the year 1197, assigned by *Roger, the Abbat* of it, to the *sacristy* of the abbey, for the purpose of upholding and maintaining the abbey church, as well in the fabric as ornaments, but on the condition that the sacrist for the time being, should perform all such services to the court of *Minster* as were due, and had been accustomed to be done for the land of it (u).

The measurement of this land, according to *Thorne*, amounted to 62 acres (v); and to this *Grange* belong all the tythes of corn and grain, within the limits of the borough of *Wayborough*, excepting those which are received by the vicar. On the dissolution of the *Abbey of St. Augustine*, in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, this estate came, with the rest of the possessions of the monastery, into the King's hands (w), where it did

died in 1652. There is a pedigree of them in visitation county Kent, 1619. They bore for their arms—*Azure, a fess embattled counter embattled, between 3 estoils of 6 points or.*

(s) During its continuance in the name of *Paramour*, I find the *Petmans* were intitled to some property in it.

(t) In 1773, a moiety of this estate belonged to *David Terrey*, a bankrupt, in right of his wife, and was of the annual rack rent of 125l. In the Prerog. off. Cant. is the will of *Richard Terrey, the elder*, of *Trapham*, in *Wingham*, by which he devises his estate in *Minster* to his third son *Ralph Terrey* and his heirs in fee.

(u) Dec. Script. Thorn. col. 1842.

(v) Dec. Script. col. 2203. In the year 1615, the churchwardens returned, that the lands belonging to this estate were by estimation six-score acres.

(w) In a roll of the king's bailiff's accounts, formerly in the Augmentation office, of the lands, &c. of *St. Augustine's monastery*, from Michaelmas anno 31 to Michaelmas anno 32 Henry VIII, is this entry, *Allond Grange*—for 23l. 13s. 4d. for the ferme of the said rectory with all lands, tythes of corn, &c. let to *John Cbeke*, by lease from the *Abbat, &c.* anno 28 Henry VIII, for 20 years, at the above rent; and likewise of 105 shillings for 15 quarters and 6 bushels of wheat at 6s. 8d. a quarter, and 105 shillings for 31 quarters, and 4 bushels of barley at 3s. 4d. a quarter; after which King Henry VIII, by indenture, in his thirty-second year, demised to *Thomas Spilman*, of *Canterbury*,

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not continue long, for he settled it in his 33d year, by his *dotation charter*, on his new-founded *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, with whom the inheritance of it continues at this time (x).

It has been demised by *the Dean and Chapter*, on a *beneficial lease* for 21 years, to *Peter Feſtor, eſq;* who continues the *present leſſee* of it (y).

POWCIES,

which ſtands about half a mile *north-eaſtward* from *Allanſrange*, was formerly a gentleman's manſion, a large handsome building ſtanding on much more ground than it does at preſent, with a gate-houſe at the entrance into the court before it; all which being pulled down, a modern farm houſe of brick has been built on the antient ſcite of it.

This ſeat was once in the poſſeſſion of the family of *Gofball*, of *Gofball* in *Aſh*, where *ſir John Gofball* reſided in K. Edward III.'s reign, and in his deſcendants it continued till about the reign of K. Henry IV, when it was carried in marriage by a female heir to one of the family of *St. Nicholas* (z), owners likewiſe of the adjoining manor of *Tborne*, in whom it continued down to *Roger St. Nicholas*, who died in 1484 (a), leaving a ſole daughter and heir *Elizabeth*, who intitled her huſband *John Dynley*, of *Charlton* in the co. of *Worceſter*, to the poſſeſſion of it. By her he had 2 ſons, *Henry* and *Edward*, the eldeſt of whom ſucceeded to this eſtate, which he afterwards alienated, about the middle of Q. Elizabeth's reign, to *John Roper*, of *Linſted, eſq;* afterwards knighted, and anno 14 James I. created *Baron of Teynham*; whoſe great-grandſon *Chriſtopher, Lord Teynkam*, in K. Charles I.'s

terbury, gent. all thoſe 15 quarters and 6 buſhels of wheat, and 31 quarters and one half of barley, which the farmer of the rectorſhip or grange of *Allonde*, late belonging to the late *monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, diſſolved*, ought to pay to the king as part of his yearly rent for the ſame, to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 38l. 10s. od. Augment. office, inrolment of leaſes.

(x) On the abolition of deans and chapters in King Charles I.'s reign, this eſtate of *Alland Grange, alias Alland Court*, was ſurveyed in 1650, by order of the ſtate, for the ſale of it; when it was returned, that the ſaid grange, together with the tythe of corn, and all things to the ſaid parſonage belonging, in the pariſh of *Minſter*, was worth, *viz.* the tythes by eſtimation, *coiſs annis*, 250l. The late dean and chapter of *Canterbury* in 1639, let to *Richard Criſpe* and *John Blaxland*, this parſonage with the glebe lands, tythes of corn, and other things to this parſonage and grange belonging, and one piece of land in the pariſh of *St. Laurence*, to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 13l. 3s. 4d. and 15 quarters and 6 buſhels of wheat yearly, and alſo 21 quarters and 4 buſhels of barley, but that the ſaid premiſes were worth over and above the ſaid rent, the yearly ſum of 264l. 9s. 4d. The money rent was apportioned to the lands, and the wheat and barley to the tythes.

reign, conveyed in to *ſir Edward Monins*, of *Waldersbare, bart.* who died poſſeſſed of it in 1663, leaving *Elizabeth* his widow ſurviving, who held it *in jointure* at her death in 1703; upon which it devolved to *the heirs and truſtees* of *Suſan*, his eldeſt daughter and coheir, late wife of *Peregrine Bertie*, deceased, ſecond ſon of *Montague, Earl of Linſey* (b); and they, in the reign of K. William and Q. Mary, joined in the ſale of it to *ſir Henry Furneſe*, of *Waldersbare, bart.* who died ſeiſed of it in 1712, as did his ſon *ſir Robert* in 1733, whoſe only ſon *ſir Henry Furneſe, bart.* (by *Arabella Watſon* his 2d wife,) dying in 1735 under age and unmarried, this eſtate, among others, by the limitations in his grandfather's will, and his father's ſettlements of them, became veſted in his three ſiſters and coheirs of their father, *in equal ſhares in coparcenary in tail general*; after which, by a *decree of Chancery*, anno 9 Geo. II, a *writ of partition* was granted, by which this eſtate was allotted, among others, to *Anne* the eldeſt daughter, wife of *John, Viſcount St. John* (c), whoſe ſon *Frederick, Viſcount St. John*, on the death of his uncle *Henry, Viſcount Bolingbroke*, in 1751, ſucceeded likewiſe to that title, and dying in 1787, his eldeſt ſon, *the preſent Right Honourable George, Viſcount Bolingbroke*, became entitled to it, and in 1790 alienated it to *Mr. Henry Harnett*, the preſent poſſeſſor of it (d).

THORNE,

or as it is vulgarly called, *Tbourne*, is a manor in this pariſh, ſituated about a mile *ſouthward* from *Powcies* above-mentioned, being ſo named from the quantity of *thorny buſhes* growing on and about it. This manor was antiently the ſeat

Money rent 13l. 3s. 4d. Wheat 28l. 7s. od. Barley 31l. 10s. od. Forty ſhillings for entertainment. Parliamentary Surveys, vol. xix, Augmentation office.

(y) The rack rent of this eſtate, occupied under *Mr. Feſtor*, by *Jeſſard* and *Paramour*, is 413l. per annum; of which 19l. per annum is in *St. Nicholas's* pariſh. *John Partridge*, of *Baſinghall-ſtreet, London*, was formerly leſſee of this eſtate; afterwards *Joſias Fuller Farrer, eſq;* who ſold it to *Mr. Feſtor*.

(z) Philipott, p. 388.

(a) See more of this family, vol. iii. of this hiſt. p. 682.

(b) See *Waldersbare*, above.

(c) In *Hil. Term*, anno 1736, *Anne St. John*, and *John Viſcount St. John* her huſband, had ſuffered a recovery of their undivided 3d part of this inheritance. See vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 793, at which time this eſtate conſiſted of 520 acres of land with *Kingsbarn*, in the pariſhes of *Minſter, St. Laurence, Birchington, Woodchurch, Monkton*, and *St. John's*, in *Thanet*, and of the yearly value of 170l. out of which was payable a yearly quit-rent of 1l. to *Minſter* manor, and of 2l. 18s. od. to *Monkton* manor.

(d) See a full account of this family, in vol. i. of this hiſtory, p. 83, and vol. iii. p. 354.

of

MINSTER.

THANET.

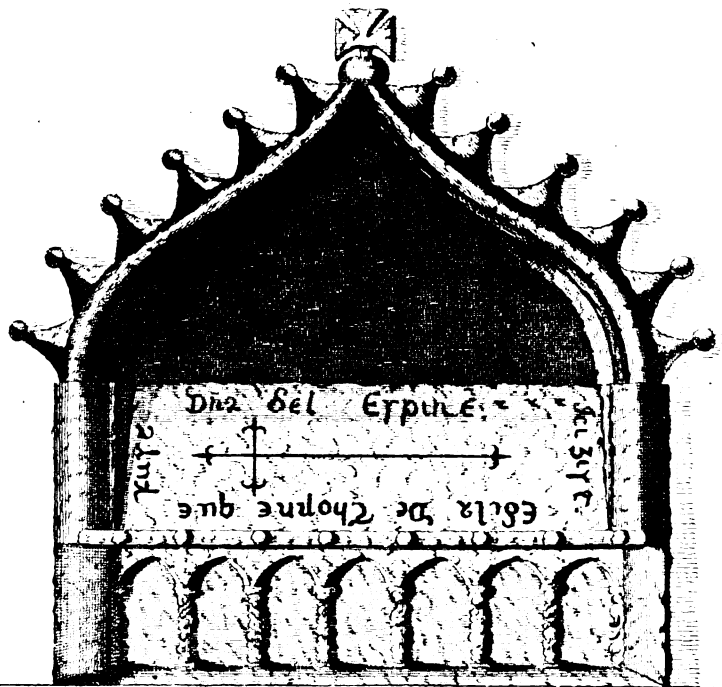
RINGSLOW HUNDRED.

of a family which took their name from it, one of them, *Henry de Thorne*, was owner of it in the year 1300, anno 29 Edward I, and resided here (e); against whom it seems complaint was made to the *Abbat of St. Augustine*, that he caused mass to be publicly said in his private oratory, or chapel, at this his manor of *Thorne*, (*apud spinam*) (f), to the prejudice of the mother church, and the ill example of others; and he accordingly inhibited him from so doing in future, by his letters to the Vicar of *Minster*, dated that year (g).

After this family of *Thorne* were become extinct here, that of *Gosball*, of *Gosball* in *Asb*, appear to have been possessors of this manor; in whom it continued till about the reign of K. Henry IV, when it went by marriage by a female heir to one of the family of *St. Nicholas*, in whose descendants it continued down to *Roger St. Nicholas*, who died in 1474, and as appears by his will, was buried before the image of *St. Nicholas* in the chancel of *Thorne* at *Minster*, and left *Roger St. Nicholas* his son and heir, who left an only daughter *Elizabeth*, who entitled her husband *John Dynley*, of *Charlton* in the co. of *Worcester*, esq; to the possession of it. By her he had two sons *Henry* and *Edward*, the eldest of whom succeeded to this manor, which he afterwards alienated, about the middle of Q. Elizabeth's reign, to *John Roper*, of *Linsted*, esq;

who was afterwards knighted and created *Baron of Teynbam* anno 14 James I, in whose descendants it continued down to *Henry, Lord Teynbam*, who, about the year 1705, by bargain and sale inrolled in chancery, conveyed this manor of *Thorne*, alias *Thourne*, with its appurtenances in *Minster* and *St. Laurence* in *Thanet*, containing 472 acres, and likewise 88 acres of land, parcel of this manor, in the parishes of *St. Laurence* and *Minster*, to *sir Henry Furnese* of *Walderbare*, bart. who died possessed of this estate in 1712, and was succeeded in it by his son *sir Robert Furnese*, bart. and he in 1714, made a settlement of it on his marriage with his 2d wife *Arabella Watson*, one of the daughters of *Lewis, Lord*, afterwards *Earl of Rockingham*, whom he survived, having had issue by her a son *Henry*, his successor in title and estates, who dying in 1735, under age and unmarried, this manor descended in like manner as *Powcies* last described, to *Anne*, *sir Henry's* eldest sister, who entitled her husband *John, Viscount St. John*, to the possession of it (h); whose grandson, the present *Right Hon. George, Viscount Bolingbroke*, in 1790, alienated it to *Mr. Henry Wooton*, the present owner of it (i).

Richard Newman, of *Canterbury*, esq; by his will proved 1627, devised his manor, lands and tenements in *Minster*, to his brother *George* in tail general, remainder to his brother *James* in like tail, remainder to his three sisters in fee (k).



The Monument of *Edila De Thorne Dna del Espine* in *Minster Church*.

(e) Under the cross in this church, in the north wall of it, is an antient tomb or coffin of solid stone, let into the wall under an arch of antient Saxon ornaments. On the stone which covers the tomb is a cross flory, on each side of which are two blank shields, and round the edge of the stone these words in old French letters: *Ici gist Edila de Thorne, que fust Dna del Espine*. This seems probable to have been one of the family, owners of this manor; above is a drawing of it.

(f) The remains of this chapel are still so entire as to be made use of as a granary, &c.

(g) See the instrument printed in *Lewis's Thanet*, col. No. xxiv.

(h) At which time this manor consisted of 465 acres of land, demised at the yearly rent of 220l. out of which was payable a quit-rent of 6l. 8s. 4d. to *Minster* manor.

(i) See *Powcies*, last described.

(k) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

See

MONKTON.

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See a custom for the demise of tenements by will within the borough of *Menstre*, *secundum consuetudinem manerii*, anno 55 Hen. III, Itin. Kanc, rot. 18, in Robinson's Gavelkind, p. 236.

PRESENT STATE OF MINSTER.

THIS PARISH is about three miles and an half from east to west, and near as much from north to south. The farms in it are perhaps as large as in any other parish in this county; the occupiers of which are, in general, men of considerable ability. The west part of this parish is bounded by a lynch or balk, which goes quite across the island to *Westgate*, called *St. Mildred's Lynch*, an account of which has already been given above, and which is the bounds of this manor from that of *Monkton*, as well as of the parish (l). The village of *Minster* lies nearly in the centre of it, on low ground at the foot of the high lands, having the church on the south side of it; northward of the village it rises to high land, being a fine open champion country of uninclosed corn land, on which are situated *Minster Mill*, *Allan Grange*, and *Powcies*, the latter at the extremity of the parish, close to which was, till lately, a small grove of oaks, the only one in this island. Lower down, about a mile southward, is *Tborne* manor, and beyond that *Sevenscore farm*. At the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and partly in *St. Laurence*, is *Cliffsend*, or *Chyvesend*, so called from its being at the end of the cliff, which extends from *Ramsgate*; it was antiently a part of the estate of *St. Augustine's Monastery*, and is called by *Tborne*, in his Chronicle, *the manor of Chyvesend*. Here are now two considerable farms besides cottages.

About a mile and an half south-east from *Minster* church, is *Ebbsfleet*, formerly called by the various names of *Hipwines*, *Ippeds*, and *Wipped's fleet*; this seems to have been a usual place of landing from the ocean in this island; here it is said *Hengist* and *Horsa*, the two Saxon Generals,

(l) This lynch has formerly been much broader than it is now, many of the farmers, who occupy lands bounding on or near it, having through a covetous humour, not only dug up the mould or top of it, to lay on their land, but in some places have ploughed upon it. Too many instances of this kind are practised in other places, not only of this island, but of the county in general, so that there is scarce a remembrance left where those balks or lynchets have been; such has the greedy avarice of the occupiers been, and this is one instance of the ill consequence of the neglect of the Courts *Leet* and *Baron*.

(m) Leland's Col. vol. iv, p. 8. Thorn, in his Chronicle says, that in the year 1266, the inhabitants of *Stonore* and *Sandwich* rented two water-mills of the *Abbat of St. Augustine*, one at *Stonore* and the other at *Hepesflete*. Dec. Script. col. 1915.

(n) A part of the marsh lands have been much improved by means of shortening the course of the river *Stour* to the

first landed with their forces, about the year 449. Here *St. Augustine*, often called *the Apostle of the English*, first landed, in the year 596; and here too *St. Mildred*, of whom mention has been made likewise above, first landed from France, where she had been for instruction in the monastic life; and not many years ago there was a small rock at this place, called *St. Mildred's rock*, where, on a great stone, her footstep was said, by the monkish writers, to have remained impressed (m). Below the church of *Minster*, southward, is the large level of marshes, called *Minster Level*, at the southern extremity of which runs the river *Stour*, formerly *the Wantsume*, which, as has been already noticed above, was antiently of a much greater depth and width than it is at present, flowing up over the whole space of this level, most probably almost to the church-yard fence, being near a mile and an half distance (n); but the inning of the salts by the landholders, which had been in some measure deserted by the waters of the *Wantsume* at different places, so far lessened the force of the tide, and of the river waters mixing with it, that it occasioned the sands to increase greatly near this place, where it was at length entirely choaked up, so that a wall of earth was made by the *Abbat of St. Augustine*, since called the *Abbat's wall* (o), to prevent the sea at high-water overflowing the lands, which now comprehend this great level of marshes, at present under the direction and management of the Commissioners of Sewers for the district of *East Kent*. Between this wall and the river *Stour* lie a great many acres of land, which the inhabitants call *the salts*, from their being left without the wall, and subject to the overflowing of the tide, so long as it continued to flow all round this island. Over against the church is a little creek, which seems to have been the place antiently called *Mynstre fleet*, into which the ships or vessels came, which were bound for this place (p). Concerning this fleet a long contest was carried on between the *Abbat of St. Augustine* and the

sea, by the cut at *Stonar*, which lets off the superfluous water in wet seasons with greater expedition, and a very valuable tract of near 200 acres has been lately inclosed by a strong wall from the sea near *Ebbsfleet*.

(o) When this wall was built, is very uncertain; but we find that King Edward I, in the 16th year of his reign, directed his precept to *Edmond de Passelle*, *John de Isfeld*, and *Stephen de la Dene*, whom he constituted *justices* to enquire into the damages done by the overflowing of the sea and fresh water, in the marshes of *Monkton* and *Menstre*. By virtue of this precept, the sheriff was commanded to summon 24 men, as well knights as others, to enquire into the premises. Dugdale's Imbank, p. 36.

(p) As a proof of this, there was found some years ago in a dyke bounding on this place, in digging it somewhat deeper than usual, some fresh coals, which very probably had fallen aside some lighter or boat in taking them out of it. Lewis's Thanet, p. 77.

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Prior of Christ Church, owner of *Sandwich*, and of the lands on the other side of the river; which dispute was at last amicably determined in 1242 (q).

In the 21st year of K. Edward I, anno 1293, the Jury presented before *the Justices Itinerant*, that *Roger*, late *Abbat of St. Augustine's monastery*, the then *Abbat's* predecessor, obstructed 20 years before, a certain fleet of the sea in the town of *Minster*, through which ships used to pass with much ware and merchandize to the said town; and that the then *Abbat* kept the fleet obstructed to the King's damage, and the nuisance of the country. Afterwards *the Abbat* came and pleaded, that the *Abbat*, his predecessor, had made this fleet in his own proper soil, through which small boats used to come to the above-mentioned town; therefore what obstruction had been made was made in his own land (r).

At the same time *the Jurors of the hundreds of Ringslow, Blengate, and Wengbam*, declared on their oaths, that the aforesaid fleet used to be open, time out of mind, in the soil of the *Abbat*, and that it was not opened or made by manual labour or art, but by the rage or force of the sea, and that small ships or boats used to come to it; and that *the Prior of Christ Church in Canterbury*, when the fleet was open, used to take in the stream of the water, or river *Stoure*, before the mouth of the fleet, a certain custom, which was called *selynge*, of every small boat which came to an anchor before the mouth of the fleet, on account of the liberty of his manor of *Sandwich*, which was then in the King's hands, till for these 20 years last past; from which time the *Abbat* had obstructed or dammed up the fleet.

But perhaps this obstruction was *the Abbat's* casting up the wall above-mentioned, to inn the land on the falling away and decay of the water about this time, which still continuing, occasioned probably the dropping of this suit. However this be, at a small distance eastward of this fleet, there are two little hills, some small space from each other, called by the inhabitants *Boxlege-bill*, and *Wetherleeze-bill*, which seem to have been made by the sea, when it overflowed this level, the ground of them being all sand and sea beach (s).

I ought not to omit mentioning, that on the downs on the north part of this parish, where the old and present windmills were placed, is a prospect, which perhaps is hardly exceeded in this part of the kingdom. From this place may be seen, not only this island and the several churches in it, one only excepted; but there is

(q) See this composition printed in Lewis's Thanet, col. No. xxvi. Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 61.

(r) Placita Coronæ, ejus an. No. 50.

a view at a distance, of the two spires of *Reculver*, the *Island of Sheppy*, the *Nore*, or mouth of the river *Thames*, the coast of *Essex*, the *Swale*, and the *British* channel; the cliffs of *Calais*, and the kingdom of *France*; the *Downs*, and the town of *Deal*, the bay and town of *Sandwich*, the fine champion country of *East Kent*, the spires of *Woodnesborough* and *Asb*, the ruins of *Richborough castle*, the beautiful green levels of *Minster*, *Asb*, &c. with the river *Stour* winding between them; the fine and stately tower of the cathedral of *Canterbury*, and a compass of hills of more than 100 miles in extent, which terminate the sight.

In the marshes on the south of this parish, there was found in 1723, an antique gold ring; on the place of the seal, which seemed to represent an open book, was engraved on one side an angel, seemingly kneeling, and on the other side a woman standing with a glory round her head; on the woman's side was engraved in old English characters, *hone*; on that of the angel, letters of the same character, but illegible.

A fair is kept in this village on a Good Friday for pedlary and toys.

By the return made to the Council's Letter, by *Archbishop Parker's* order, in the year 1563, there were then computed to be in this parish 53 households. By an exact account taken of *Minster* in 1774, there were found to be in this parish 149 houses, and 696 inhabitants; of the houses, 16 were farm-houses, and 133 were inhabited by tradesmen, labourers, and widows.

CHARITIES.

The occupier of *Salmeston Grange* in *St. John's* parish, is bound by his lease, to distribute to six poor inhabitants of the parish of *Minster*, to be nominated by the minister and churchwardens, in the first week, and on the middle Monday of *Lent*, to each of them, nine loaves and eighteen herrings; and to three poor people of the same, to each of them, two yards of blanket; and every Monday and Friday in each week, from the Invention of the Holy Cross to the feast of the Nativity of *St. John the Baptist*, to every poor person coming to *Salmeston Grange*, one dishfull of peas dressed (t).

Thomas Appleton, of *Eastry*, yeoman, by his will proved 1593, gave to the relief of the poor of this parish, the sum of 5l. to be paid to the churchwardens yearly, and to be distributed by them to the use of the poor people, inhabitants there, 14 days before *Christmas day*, the same to be paid out of certain lands belonging to him, called *Hardiles*, in the parish of *Woodnesborough* (b).

(t) Lewis's Thanet, p. 78.

(b) Inrollments, Augtn. office.

(u) Will, Prerog. off. Cant.

Richard

MINSTER.

T H A N E T.

RINGSLOW HUNDRED.

Richard Clerk, D. D. Vicar of *Minster*, partly by deed, on January 25, 1625, and partly by his will, proved on Nov. 6, 1634, gave 100l. by the former, and 20l. by the latter, to be lent unto four several parishioners of this parish; sober men of good and honest conversation, born in *Minster*, whose fathers were deceased, and they not sufficiently stocked, for the term of one, two, or three years, but not exceeding that; the interest arising from it to be divided among the poor of the parish (v).

But it having been found difficult to carry the intention of the donor into execution, the trustees, at several times, purchased houses with the money, which are at present divided into four tenements, besides the parish work-house, called the *seoffees houses*; and seven other tenements were either bought or built by them, called *Cheap Row*, the rent of which is annually distributed in clothing to the poor persons of the parish of *Minster*. They are all at present let to the churchwardens and overseers of *Minster* for the time being, by a lease of 99 years, from Oct.

(v) By the will he devised 20l. to the churchwardens, to be freely lent on fit security to any young, poor beginner there, to help his stock, to have it for three years, and then to repay it, to be lent to a new man.

(w) When the *Danes* plundered and burnt the *Abbey of Minster*, they seem in their rage to have spared the two chapels of *St. Mary*, and of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, or however the stone work of them was preserved, and not burnt with the roof and other works of timber. The former of these was afterwards made into the present parish church, and has since been considerably enlarged. The nave or body of the church seems to have been the old building; the pillars of which are thick and short, and the arches all circular, and a low roof was probably upon them, according to the simplicity and plainness of those times; But since the wall has been built higher, as appears by the distance; there is betwixt the top of the arches and the wall plate, a cross; and an handsome chancel added at the east end, and a square tower on the west, with a high spire covered with lead placed on it. The chancel or choir and the middle of the cross are vaulted, and by the footings which are left, it was certainly intended that the whole cross should have been finished in the same manner. The 18 stalls mentioned above, have very handsome wainscot behind, according to the mode of those times; in these the monks, vicars, and priests used to sit during the performance of divine service. Besides the high altar in this church, there were before the reformation other altars in it, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, *St. James*, and *St. Anne*. At these, as likewise before the *Holy Cross*, were lights constantly burning; for the maintenance of which, there were societies or fellowships, who contributed towards the maintenance of them, and those who died left in their last wills constantly small sums of money for that purpose. Under the middle of the cross was the rood-loft, the going up to which out of the chancel is yet to be seen, as are the mortice holes in which the timbers were put on which the loft was built. On the north wall of it is the antient tomb of *Edile de Thorne*, an account and drawing of which has been given above, p. 324. On the pavement, as well as in the church porch, are several large flat grave-stones, the inscriptions, if any

10, 1729, at the rent of 6l. This trust is now vested in *Mr. William Fuller*, of *Doctors Commons*, as heir of the last trustee; the trust not having been filled up since the year 1696.

John Carey, of *Stanwell*, in the co. of *Middlesex*, esq; by will, Sept. 20, 1685, gave 10l. per annum, to be paid yearly to the churchwardens, out of his farm of *Sevenscore* in this parish; to be disposed of by them to the poor thereof yearly, on *St. Thomas's day*.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THIS PARISH is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Westbere*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Mary*, is a very handsome structure, consisting of a nave and two side isles, a cross sept, and east chancel; the nave is of *Saxon*, the transept and chancel of *Gotbic*, architecture; the last is curiously vaulted with stone, and provision was made for the same in the transept, but it was never completed (w). In it are 18 collegiate stalls,

on them, entirely worn away; they seem very antient, and are not improbably, memorials of some of the religious of this place, but they do not seem always to have lain where they do now. On the front of the tower of the steeple is a shield, carved in the stone work, viz. A fess, between 3 lion's passant. Among other memorials in this church, in the chancel is one for *Francis Saunders*, esq; captain of a select company in the island of *Tbanet*, son and heir to *Edward Saunders*, of *Norbourne Court*, gent. which *Edward* married the female heir of *Francis Pendrick*, esq; grandmother to this *Francis*, and nurse to *Queen Elizabeth*, which *Francis Saunders* married *Frances*, daughter to *Sir Adam Sprackling*, knight, who had six sons and three daughters, and died anno 1643, æt. 66. Arms—A chevron between 3 elephant's heads, impaling a saltier ermine, between 3 leopard's faces. A memorial for *John Blaxland*, of *Minster*, yeoman, who married first, *Katharine*, daughter of *Henry Archer*, and had two sons and one daughter; he married secondly, *Mary*, daughter of *John Sommers*, and had by her one son; he married thirdly, *Sibel*, daughter of *Stephen Tomlin*, and had by her one son and one daughter, obiit 1649, æt. 48. In the middle isle is a memorial for *Thomas*, only son of *William Jenken*, who married twice, first *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Anthony Curling*, and had five sons and one daughter; 2dly, *Margaret*, daughter of *Henry Jenkin*, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, obiit 1666, æt. 49. A plain mural monument fixed on the east side of the south pillar of the cross next the nave, for *Bartholomew Sanders*, gent. and *Mary* his wife, daughter of *Henry Oxenden*, of *Wingham*, esq; deceased, having had four sons and two daughters; in memory of whose parents *Henry Saunders*, esq; their eldest son, who married *Jane*, the eldest daughter of *Thomas Paramore*, esq; erected this monument. Arms—Per chevron sable and argent, 3 elephant's heads, counterchanged, impaling argent, a chevron between 3 oxen, sable. On a mural monument on the west wall of the north end of the cross, are the effigies of a man and woman, kneeling at a desk, in a praying posture, with an inscription for *Thomas Paramore*, esq; sometime mayor of *Canterbury*, and *Anne* his first wife, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, of whom *Henry*, the surviving son, married *Mary*, daughter and heir

of

MINSTER.

THA N E T.

RINGSLOW HUNDRED.

in good preservation (x). At the west end of the church is a tall spire steeple, in which is a clock and five bells (y).

The church of *Minster* was antiently appendant to the manor of *Minster*, and as such was granted with it, first to *Domneva*, and afterwards became part of the possessions of the *Abbey* founded by her here; and after the destruction of it came with the manor, by *K. Cnute's* grant, to the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, to which is became appropriated in the year 1128, anno 29 Henry I, and was at that time assigned, with the chapels of *St. John*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Laurence*, with all rents, tythes, and other things, to the said church and chapels, belonging to the sacristy of that monastery; which regulation was confirmed by *Archbishop Theobald* (z), and af-

of *Thomas Garth*, of *London*, esq; *Jane* was married to *Henry Saunders*, of *Canterbury*, esq; and *Bennet* to *Thomas Foach*, of *Wotton*, gent. his 2d wife was *Mary* the widow of *Thomas Garth*, of *London*, esq; he died in 1621. Arms—*Azure*, a fess embattled, between 3 stars of 6 points or, impaling or, on a chevron 3 stars of 6 points, sable, between as many dragon's heads, quartered. At the north end of the cross, a memorial for *Mary*, the last wife of *Thomas Paramore the elder*, esq; obiit 1656, et. 73. In the north isle on a flat stone, a memorial for *Frances*, wife of *Jeffrey Sandwell*, gent. daughter of *Francis Saunders*, esq; by whom he had four sons and six daughters, obiit 1653, et. 35. One for *Henry Paramor*, esq; son of *Thomas Paramor*, esq; obiit 1646, et. 49.—Arms—*Azure*, a fess embattled, between 3 stars of 6 points, or. One for *Thomas Paramor*, esq; son of *Hen. Paramor*, esq; obiit 1652, et. 29. One for *Tho. Paramor*, minister of the gospel, son of *Joshua Paramor*, of *Statenborough*, gent. who married *Mary*, eldest daughter of *Henry Paramor*, of *Monkton*, esq; by whom he had one son, obiit 1654. Arms—*Paramor*, as before. In the north end of the cross, an inscription on a brass plate for *Thomas Paramor*, esq; and *Anne* his wife, to whose memory on the opposite wall is erected a larger monument. Arms—*Paramor*, impaling 2 lions passant in fess, between 3 crosses fitchee. A memorial for *Mrs. Mary Paramor*, the last wife of *Thomas Paramor the elder*, esq; obiit 1656, et. 73. On a wooden frame, near the altar, a memorial for *Col. James Pettit*, obiit 1730, et. 42. On the south side of the chancel, a mural monument for *Mary*, youngest daughter of *Robert Knowler*, gent. of *Herne*, wife of *John Lewis*, vicar of this church, obiit 1719, et. 44. A memorial for *Mary Lewis*, and *John*, formerly vicar of this church, obiit 1746, et. 72. A memorial for *Elizabeth Blome*, daughter and coheir of *John Blome*, of *Sevenoke*, gent. obiit 1731, et. 58.—Arms—In a lozenge quartered, 1st and 4th, a cross fitchee and cinquefoil; 2d and 3d, a greyhound courant. A memorial for *Judith Stokes*, obiit 1742, et. 66.—Arms—*A griffin double curved, over all, Blome* and quarterings, as above. A mural monument for *Harry Verelst*, esq; of *Aston*, in the co. of *York*, formerly governor of *Bengal*, obiit 1785, et. 54; he married *Anne*, coheirefs of *Josiah Wordsworth*, esq; of *Wadworth*, in the co. *York*, and of *Sevenscore* in this parish, and left by her, four sons and five daughters. In the south isle, a memorial for *Captain John Harnett*, mariner, obiit 1757, et. 56; he was the son of *Hen.* and *Isabella Harnett*, of this parish, and married *Mercy*, daughter of *Mr. John Brooman*, of *Margate*; she died 1746, et. 41, and lies buried at *Margate*. Near this place, lie also the abovenamed *Henry* and *Isabella Harnett*; he died et. 63, she died et. 85

terwards, in 1168, by Pope *Alexander*, who conigned it to the reparation of the church of the *monastery*, which had been but just before burned down (a).

In the year 1176, anno 23 Henry II, the tenants of the *Halimot*, or *Manor Court of Minster*, agreed, that from thenceforth they would all cop their corn; and that they and their heirs, then and for ever afterwards, should pay all their tythes lawfully by cops, and all other matters of tythes, which they were accustomed to pay, as amply as they had ever paid them from the time of the dedication of the church of *St. Mary of Menstre*; and they bound themselves to keep and maintain without any evasion, for ever, all liberties whatsoever, which *Roger*, the then *Abbat*, found this *Abbey* seized of, as well as all

years. A memorial for *Henry Harnett*, obiit 1720, et. 15 years. A memorial for *Robert Kennett*, of this parish, yeoman, obiit 1720, et. 77. A very elegant tomb for *Hannah*, wife of *Henry Harnett*, yeoman, of this parish, obiit 1776, et. 71; also for *Henry Harnett* abovementioned, obiit 1780, et. 87, leaving one son *Henry* surviving; also for *Edward*, son of the last mentioned, obiit 1789, et. 21; also for *Mercy Coleman*, daughter of the said *Henry* and *Mary Harnett*, wife of *Robert Coleman*, of *Burwash*, obiit 1790, et. 28. In the middle isle are memorials for several of the *Jenkins's*, and for *Hannah White*, obiit 1774, et. 81. *Leland*, in his *Itin.* vol. vii, p. 130, says *S. Florentius jacet in Cemeterio S. Mariae in Thanet, cujus Tumba Crescit signis*. See his *Collect.* vol. iv, p. 7.

William Denwood, of this parish, by his will, proved 1612, ordered his body to be buried in the south chancel of this church, near the place where his grandfather *Parker* was buried, with a stone to be laid over, in height sufficient to write on, and to join to the wall there. On the top of the spire was formerly a globe, and upon that a great wooden cross, covered with lead, over which was a vane, and above that, an iron cross; but about the year 1647, the noted fanatic *Richard Culmer* having got the sequestration of this vicarage, took it into his fancy that these were monuments of superstition and idolatry, and got these crosses demolished by two persons of the parish, whom he had hired, after he had himself before day, by moon light, fixed ladders for them to go up and down, from the square of the tower to the top of the spire. But if all the figures of a cross are monuments of idolatry, and to be removed, the poor carter had done his work but by halves, or rather not at all, when he took down these from the spire and left the church standing, which is itself built in the form of a cross.

(x) On the seat of the first stall, at the south side, on two labels, is this name, *Johannes Curteis*, in old English letters.

(y) On the bells, in old English letters:

1. Joseph Hatch, made me 1636.
2. Joseph Hatch, made me 1626.
3. Will. Ambrose, John Grant, Thomas Palmer, made me 1660.
4. Pray for us.
5. Josephus Hatch, made me 1636.

(z) Dec. Script. Thorn. col. 1799, 1828. Regist. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 197.

(a) See this bull printed in *Lewis's Hist.* col. No. xxix. ex annal. Mon. Sci Aug. Regist. Sci Aug. Monast. cart. 12, 14, Ibid. cart. 37 P. *Celestinus II*, 64, 83.

services

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services which they owed to any of his predecessors (*b*).

On an agreement entered into in the year 1182, between Archbishop Richard, and Roger, Abbat of St. Augustine's, relating to the churches appropriated to the Abbey, it was stipulated, that this church should be exempted from the payments of all dues and procurations to the Archdeacon (*c*); and that same year the Archbishop confirmed this church to the monastery (*d*). The above agreement was renewed in the year 1237, by Archbp. Edmund, in which it was recited, that this church and its chapels should be in future free, as well from the dues as the procuration of the Archdeacon and his officials, and be for ever free from all suspension and interdict of the ordinaries, saving their jurisdiction over the clergy and people of the same (*e*); and it was further granted, that the Abbat and Convent should present to the Archbishop, in the chapels of St. Peter, St. John, and St. Laurence, fit perpetual chaplains to the altarages therein, provided those several altarages were worth ten *marcs*, with which the chaplains should be content, on pain of forfeiting the same (*f*); especially as the Vicar of the mother church of *Menstre*, who had a sufficient vicarage taxed from antient time in the same, would take and receive in right of his vicarage, the tenths of small tythes, viz. of lambs and pigs, and the obventions arising from marriages and churchings, which were forbid at the chapels, and were solemnized, &c. at the mother church only, and the burials of certain corpses, being those of the tenants or occupiers

(*b*) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1820.

(*c*) Ibid. col. 1835. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 720.

(*d*) Dec. Script. col. 1837. About the year 1185, Pope Urban III. confirmed the church of *Minster* to the above mentioned Abbey. Ibid. col. 1838.

(*e*) See Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1960, 2002.

(*f*) This part of the revenue of the vicarage of *Minster* has long since been lost, except that out of *Salmeston Grange* is paid to it 10s. a year; which, perhaps, might be a composition for the tenths of the small tythes, &c. in the said chapelries of St. Peter, St. John, and St. Laurence.

(*g*) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1882. These altarages were the customary and voluntary offerings at the altar, for some religious office or service of the priest. To augment these, the regular and secular priests invented many things. For it is to be observed, that only a portion of these offerings, to the value of 10 *marcs*, or 6l. 13s. 4d. was what the chaplains of these three chapels were presented to, and that they were accountable for the residue to the Abbat and Convent, and that if they presumed to detain any more of these offerings beyond that sum, they were to be deprived even of that. For this reason, they were to swear to the Abbat and Convent, to give a true account of the offerings made at their several altars, on their respective offering days, and in no shape to detriment their parish of *Menstre*, as to legacies or obventions, personal or predial, but to conserve all the parochial rights of the same, entire and untouched, to the utmost of their power. Ten *marcs* appear now but a small sum for the maintenance of a parish minister; but when the

of lands in these chapelries, who were to be buried at *Minster*, unless the Vicar gave leave to the contrary. At the same time the Archbishop, with the consent of the Archdeacon, confirmed this church to the Abbat and Convent, together with the several archiepiscopal confirmations, and those of the several Kings of England, made of this church to the monastery, together with its chapels, and the tythes which it had received by reason of them, of antient time, and all their appurtenances, notwithstanding the dispute carried on by his predecessors, to be retained to their uses by them peaceably for ever (*g*).

On the great and principal festivals, the inhabitants of these three chapelries of St. Peter, St. John, and St. Laurence, preceded by their priests and other officers, with their banners, tapers, &c. were used to go in procession to *Minster*, their mother church, there to join at the solemn mass and other divine service then performed, to make their offerings and pay their accustomed dues, in token of their subjection to their parochial or mother church (*b*).

At this time there was an annual pension of 12 shillings payable from this church, and the three chapels belonging to it of antient time, to the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine; which, with the other pensions from their several churches, was given up by agreement, anno 1242, between Robert, Abbat of it, and Simon Langton, Archdeacon of Canterbury, *sede vacante*, for a composition to be received by them out of the profits of the church of *Preston* (*i*).

value of money at the time when this composition was made is considered, it will be found to be a handsome and generous allowance to a chaplain, especially as their stipends were then paid by authority; ten *marcs* were then equal to more than 60l. now, and in a council held at Oxford but 15 years before, it was decreed, that where the churches had a revenue as far as 5 *marcs per annum*, they should be conferred on none but such as should constantly reside in person, on the place, as being a sufficient maintenance. In 1348, H. Knighton informs us, a chaplain's usual stipend was no more than 4 or 5 *marcs*, or two and his board; as for the chaplains of these 3 chapels, though they were to receive no more than 10 *marcs* of these altarages, they were not excluded the enjoyment of the manes and glebes, given to these chapels when they were first consecrated, which made some addition to their income, and perhaps enabled them to keep a *deacon* to assist them. See Kennet's Parochial Antiquities. Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, p. 96.

(*b*) A mother church was formerly reckoned the more honorable, for being branched out into one or more subordinate chapels, and therefore was sometimes called *plebania*, and reputed a dignity, or at least somewhat above or greater than a rectory. Therefore by law, there was a greater regard had to mother churches than to chapels, as there was more respect paid to *abbey*s and religious houses, than to parish churches; the penalty of their violation being apportioned to their dignity. Kennet's Parochial Antiq. p. 603. Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, p. 97.

(*i*) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1891.

In the year 1301, *Thomas Fyndon*, then *Abbat of St. Augustine*, took upon him to ordain several new deanries, consisting of the several churches, which were of the patronage of his convent; one of these he named *the Deanry of Minster*, in which he comprehended the several churches of *Menstre, St. Peter, St. John, St. Laurence, of Stonore, Chislete, Swaleclive, and of Westbere*, all of the patronage of his convent. But this ordination raising great contests between the *Abbats* and the several *Archbishops*, and the Pope deciding in favour of the latter, these new deanries were entirely dissolved (k). In the year 1384, anno 8 Rich. II, this church was valued among the spiritualities of *St. Augustine's Abbey* at 133l. 6s. 8d. (l)

The appropriation of the church of *Minster*, together with the advowson of the vicarage, continued with *the Abbat and Convent* till the dissolution of their monastery in the 30th year of *K. Henry VIII*, when it was surrendered, together with the rest of the possessions of the monastery, into the King's hands. After the dissolution of the monastery, there could not be said to be any parsonage or appropriation of this church, for the demesne lands of the manor of *Minster*, which are very extensive in this parish, are subject, as to the tythes of corn, to only a small modus or composition to the Vicar, of 18 shocks or cops of wheat, and 18 shocks or cops of barley, or thereabouts; and the Vicar is intitled, in right of his vicarage, to the corn tythes of the lands in the remaining part of the parish, as will be further noticed below.

When the vicarage of this church was endowed and a Vicar instituted, is no where found; but certainly it was before the year 1275; for in the act of consecration of the church or chapel-yard of *St. Laurence* that year, when that chapel was made parochial, mention is made of the Vicar of *Menstre, &c.* and in the year 1384, anno 8 Richard II, this vicarage was valued at 30 marks. After the dissolution of the *Abbey of St. Augustine*, the advowson of this vicarage continued in the hands of the crown, till *K. Edward VI*, on June 12, in his first year, granted it, among other premises, to *Thomas, Archbishop of*

Canterbury (m); since which it has continued parcel of the possessions of that see, his Grace the *Archbishop* being the present patron of it.

This vicarage is valued in the King's books at 33l. 3s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 3l. 6s. 8d. (n) In 1588 here were 300 communicants, and it was valued at 150l.

It is endowed with a manse and glebe of about 24 acres of land, upland and marsh (o); all the corn tythes, and other tythes of that part of the parish called *Street-borough*; and of about 100 acres in the other borough, called *Weyborough*, except the corn tythes of the demesnes of the manor of *Minster*, for which the modus or composition above-mentioned is paid.

The land in *Minster Level*, which is pasture, paying but 4d. an acre for tythes, *Dr. Richard Clarke*, who was Vicar here in 1597, made a composition with his parishioners, the first year of his admission, by which they obliged themselves to pay him at the vicarage house, within three days after every quarter, after the rate of 12d. an acre for their marsh-land, or else to lose the benefit of the composition (p). *Dr. Meric Casaubon*, who succeeded *Dr. Clarke*, would not abide by this composition of 12d. an acre, but demanded the tythes of the marsh-land in kind, but afterwards compounded with the occupiers, at the rate of 12d. an acre for the worst of the land, and of 14d. and 16d. for that which is better; and in the year 1638, he demanded his tythes of the marsh-land in kind, or 18d. per acre, which was agreed to by the parishioners, and paid by them till the year 1643; when the civil wars being begun, and this county in the power of the Parliament, *Dr. Casaubon*, being continually threatened to be turned out of his vicarage for his adherence to the King, was content to receive 1s. per acre for the marsh-land, at two payments; in which manner he received it till the end of the year 1644, when this vicarage was sequestered. When the doctor was sequestered, one *Richard Culmer* was put into possession of this vicarage (q), who to ingratiate himself with the parishioners, agreed to take no more than 12d. an acre of them, as did *Dr. Casaubon* in 1660, on his being

(k) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1976. Prynne, p. 821. See vol. ii. of this hist. p. 454. (l) Dec. Script. col. 2161.

(m) Deeds of purchase and exchange. Augtn. off. Box Kent, f. 33.

(n) Viz. endow in terr gleb per ann. 2l. 13s. 4d. In decim predial. personal. oblat et al profic per ann. 31l. 0s. 0d. Prox 10s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 52.

(o) In the years 1615 and 1630, the churchwardens returned, in answer to the *Abp's* queries, that here was a vicarage house, a barn, a stable, a granary to put corn in, a dove-house, and 9 acres of arable land, and 14 acres of marsh land. These terriers are printed at large in *Lewis's Thanet*, col. No. xxvii.

(p) According to this agreement, *Dr. Clarke* received in the year 1615, for 1579 acres, and in the year 1633, for 1665 acres of marsh land, at the rate of 12d. an acre; which was quarterly paid, according to this composition.

(q) His Will, proved May 13, 1662, is in Prerog. off. Cant. wherein he styles himself *Richard Culmer*, of *Monkton*, clerk, and mentions in it his eldest son *Richard*, then of *Stepney*, gent. the time of his being possessed of the sequestration of the vicarage of *Minster*; his lands in *Ireland*; his son *James*; his daughters *Anne, Katharine, and Elizabeth*; and his son-in-law *Roe*, who married his daughter *Elizabeth*.

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restored to this vicarage, at which rate the tythes were afterwards uniformly taken, till the time of the present Vicar; the several Vicars not being disposed to quarrel with their neighbours, as they found they must do, if they raised their tythes, though the land now lets for as much again as it did in *Dr. Casaubon's* time, viz. at 28s. an acre and upwards. There have been several litigations and issues at law tried between the present Vicar, *Mr. Dodsworth*, and his parishioners, on account of this *modus* for the marshland, all which have been decided in the Vicar's favor (r). The present value of it is about 350l. per annum.

Archbishop Parker, in 1562, gave licence to *John Butler*, Vicar of *Minster*, to pull down the great barn on his vicarage, it being in a ruinous state; and there being another competent one for the use of the vicarage, to convert the materials to any other necessary use to the advantage of it.

THE CHURCH OF MINSTER.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

VICARS.

- William*, in 1275.
- Peter de Gateswyk*, Jan. 25, 1287.
- (s) *John* ———, in 1300.
- Jordan de Bizle*, refig. 1342.
- John de Frenesbury*, 1342.
- John de Lichfeld*, obit 1356.
- Tho. Barken*, adm. Mar. 15, 1356, refig. Oct. 4, 1356.
- Stephen Boles*, adm. Oct. 4, 1356, obit 1361.
- Richard de Selling*, admitted Aug. 30, 1361.
- Wm de Stodmershe*, refig. 1363.
- Val. atte Packe*, alias *Paske*, adm. July 22, 1363.
- John de Kingestande*, admit. Sept. 29, 1368.
- Steph. Sberlesfelde*, adm. April 28, refig. Dec. 4, 1378.
- Adam Duns*, adm. Dec. 4, 1378.
- Alan Wilde*, admitted March 25, 1386.

(r) The vicar set aside the *modus* of 1s. per acre by the *verdict* in his favor, and now takes from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. for the grass land, according to its goodness; yet there are 10 acres of grass land in the possession of *Josias Fuller Farmer*, *esq*; which never having paid more than 4d. per acre, remain at that composition.

(s) *Prynne*, p. 906.

(t) He reserved to himself an annual pension from this vicarage.

(u) He was one of the canons of *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*.

- Wm Dreye*, adm. July 28, 1393, obit 1401.
- John Curseys*, admitted July 7, 1401, refig. 1419.
- John Wrothlyngworth*, adm. 1419, refig. 1421.
- Wm Petyte*, adm. Oct. 1421.
- Tho. Marshall*, refig. 1444.
- Wm Palmer*, adm. April 1, 1444, obit 1447.
- Tho. Moone*, adm. Jan. 11, 1447, refig. 1451.
- Rob. Lynkefelde*, adm. Jan. 11, 1451, refig. 1463.
- David Stewarde*, adm. July 10, 1463, refig. 1464.
- John Hutte*, adm. June 11, 1464.
- Robert Wainstele*, adm. Oct. 3, 1473, refig. 1492.
- John Williamson*, adm. May 16, 1492, obit 1493.
- Hughe Hogbe*, adm. Oct. 22, 1493.
- John Williamson*, obit 1522.
- Peter Lygbam*, adm. April 29, 1522, refig. 1529.
- John Oliver*, L. L. D. adm. June 11, 1529, resigned 1548.
- Seth Travis*, adm. Jan. 29, 1548, obit 1550.
- (t) *John Wilbore*, adm. Feb. 7, 1550, refig. Sept. 1557.
- Nich. Wendon*, A. M. collated Sept. 30, 1557.
- (u) *John Butler*, L. L. B. col. Oct. 20, 1561, obit 1570.
- John Hill*, S. T. P. collated March 30, 1570, refig. 1595.
- James Bromwel*, col. March 21, 1595, obit June 19, 1597.
- (v) *Rich. Clarke*, S. T. P. col. Oct. 19, 1597, obit. 1634.
- (w) *Meric Casaubon*, S. T. P. col. June 19, 1634, refig. Oct. 4, 1662.

The Archbishop.

(v) He was likewise vicar of *Monkton*, and one of the six preachers of *Canterbury* cathedral, and died in the precincts of it, *æt.* 74; he was nominated one of the translators of the bible, by King James I.

(w) He was son of the learned *Isaac Casaubon*, who was likewise vicar of *Monkton* and canon of *Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*; he was afterwards rector of *Ickham*, for which he resigned this vicarage. His life is in *Biog. Brit.* vol. ii, p. 1192. By his will, proved 1671, he gave 20l. to the poor of this parish.

John

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CINQUE PORTS LIBERTY.

- (x) *John Castillon*, S. T. P. col. Oct. 9, 1662, obiit Oct. 21, 1688.
 (y) *Henry Wharton*, A. M. col. Nov. 12, 1688, obi. Mar. 5, 1695.
 (z) *Tho. Greene*, S. T. P. col. April 2, 1695, refig. 1708.
 (a) *John Lewis*, A. M. col. March 10, 1708, obiit Jan. 16, 1747.
 (b) *James Tunstall*, S. T. P. col. Feb. 12, 1747, refig. 1757.
 (c) *Francis Dodsworth*, A. M. col. Dec. 12, 1757. Present Vicar.

BIRCHINGTON.

NORTHWARD from *Minster* lies the parish of *Birchington*, adjoining to the sea. It is said to have been antiently called, sometimes *Birchington in Gorend*, and at other times *Gorend in Birchington*, from a place called *Gorend*, in this parish, where it is reported the church for-

(x) In 1665, he was made a canon of *Christ Church*, and in 1672, *Dean of Rochester*.

(y) He was likewise rector of *Chartham*. See *Wood's Ath.* vol. ii, p. 874, and his life in *Biog. Brit.* vol. vii, p. 4197; his will was proved April 25, 1695, and is in *Prerog. off. Cant.*

(z) He was a native of *Norfolk*; in 1702 he was made canon of *Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*, and in 1708, *Archdeacon* of that diocese, at which time he was collated to the rectory of *Adisham*, when he resigned this vicarage; he was afterwards vicar of *St. Martin's in the fields*; *Bishop of Norwich*, and then *Bishop of Ely*. See *Biog. Brit.* vol. vii, appendix, p. 112.

(a) He was likewise vicar of *St. John's, Margate*, in *Thanet*; in 1719 he was made *master of Eastbridge Hospital*, in *Canterbury*; he died *æt. 72*, and lies buried in this church. See more of him, under *St. John's, Margate*.

(b) He held the rectory of *Chart* with this vicarage, by dispensation, dated Feb. 12, 1747, and resigned both for the rectory of *Rocbdale*, in the county of *Lancaster*.

(c) He is treasurer of the church of *Salisbury*, and a prebendary of *York*, and holds this vicarage with that of *Doddington*, in this county, by dispensation. See more of him, vol. ii. of this history, p. 696.

(d) By the Landtax Act of 1711, it was enacted, that in future, the parishes of *St. John*, *St. Peter*, and *Birchington*, in the *Ile of Thanet*, within the liberty of *Dover*, should be deemed and taken to be a distinct division within the said liberty, and in the executing of that act, should be charged towards making up the whole sum charged on the town of *Dover*, and the liberty thereof, according to the proportion which was assessed upon the said parishes by the act of the 4th of *William and Mary*, for granting an aid of 4s. in the pound, &c.

(e) In the antient map of this island, mentioned above, formerly belonging to *St. Augustine's Monastery*, and now in the library of *Trinity College, Cambridge*, there is placed

merly stood, though the most usual name was always, as it is at present, *Birchington* only.

This parish is within the liberty and jurisdiction of the *Cinque Ports*, and is a member of the *Town and Port of Dover*; and though *Gorend* in it, is said to have been united to that town and port, ever since the reign of *K. Edward I*, yet in *K. Henry VI.*'s reign it was disputed whether this parish was not in the county at large; to take away therefore all doubt of it, the King, by letters patent, united it to *Dover*, the Mayor of which appoints a deputy here, to whom the inhabitants have recourse for justice (d).

The manor of *Monkton* claims paramount over this parish; subordinate which is

THE MANOR OF QUEKES,

or *Quex*, as is frequently spelt in the antient deeds of it. It is situated in the south-east part of this parish, about three-quarters of a mile from the church (e), and was antiently the seat of a family who gave name to it, many of whom lie buried in this church, some of whose grave-stones and inscriptions yet remain; among which are those of *John Quex*, who died possessed of it in the year 1449, anno 28 *Henry VI*, and of his son *Richard Quex* in 1456 (f); from the latter

in the southern part of this parish, nearly about where *Quekes* stands, a seat called *Parker*, once belonging to a family of that name. By its situation, one would imagine it to have been this seat. The dates of the wills of *John Parkere*, and *Cecilia Parkere*, of this parish, are as old as the years 1411, and 1428, in which they appear to have been persons of very considerable substance.

(f) *Richard Queke*, of *Birchington*, by his will, proved in 1458, desired to be buried in the chancel of *St. Mary of Birchington*. *John Queke*, his father, *William Manslon*, and others, his feoffees, as well of his principal mansion as of his lands and tenements in *Birchington*, *Monkton*, and *St. Nicholas de Wade*, late his father's *John Crispe*, as those purchased by himself in *Birchington*, *St. Nicholas at Wade*, and *All Saints*, at *Wade*; he wills them to sell all the lands and tenements aforesaid, and his principal mansion aforesaid, late his said father's, to *Roger Manslon, esq;* and then for them to perform his said late father's will, viz. of 10 marks for the making of a window, with the glass belonging to it, in the above chancel; and he wills to *John Malyn*, and others his feoffees, all his lands and tenements, purchased by himself as aforesaid, as well to sell the same as to receive the money arising from the sale of the aforesaid lands of his father *John Crispe*, as aforesaid; his daughters *Izabella* and *Juliana*. He willed that *Roger Manslon, jun. esq;* supervisor of his will, should dispose of one part of the said monies to the church of *Birchington*, to those works which he had lately resolved on in the presence of divers of his neighbours in the said chancel, and in the making of images and the painting of the same, as far as it would go. Will, in *Prerog. off. Cant.*

Laurence Quke, of *Birchington*, by will proved in 1476, willed to be buried in the church-yard; his wife *Maryan*, to whom he gave all his lands and tenements, in *Birchington* and elsewhere; *Joan*, wife of *John Cantey*, his youngest daughter. Will, *ibid. office.*

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of whom this feat devolved by paternal descent to *John Quekes, esq;* who about the beginning of K. Henry VII.'s reign, left an only daughter and heir *Agnes*, who carried it in marriage to *John Crispe, esq;* descended of an antient family seated at *Stanlake* in the co. of *Oxford (g)*; he afterwards resided here, and died possessed of it in 1500, anno 16 Henry VII. He left issue by her four daughters, married to *Barret, Gesborne, Thomas*, and *Symons*; and one son and heir *John Crispe*, who was Sheriff of this county in the 10th year of K. Henry VIII, and kept his *shrievalty* at this seat of *Quekes*. He married *Avice*, daughter and heir of *Thomas Denne*, of *Kingston*; 2d son of *John Denne*, of *Denne-bill*, by whom he had issue three sons. *John*, the eldest, was of *Cleve Court* in *Monkton*, in this island, of whom further mention has been made in the description of that place; *Henry*, the second, was of *Quekes*; and *William*, the third, was Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*, and married *Mary*, daughter of *Avery Randolph*, of *Badlesmere*, by whom he left issue several children (*b*); and likewise two daughters (*i*).

Henry Crispe, the second son, of *Quekes, esq;* kept his *shrievalty* for this county at this seat in the 38th year of the above reign, an. 1546, being the last of it, and was a man of great name and eminency, and of singular estimation for his discretion and weight in the management of the public affairs of the county, as well as for his hospitality, insomuch that he was reputed to have the entire rule of all this island (*k*). He died at *Quekes*, at a good old age, in the year 1575, anno 18 Elizabeth, having been twice married; first to the daughter of *Thomas Scott*, of *Scots Hall, esq;* by whom he had a son *George Crispe, esq;* who though married, yet appears to have died without issue. His second wife was *Anne*, one of the daughters and heirs of *John Hazlehurst, esq;* (*l*) by whom he had six children (*m*); of whom *Nicholas Crispe, esq;* the eldest son, was of *Grimgill* in *Whistaple*, and married *Frances*, daughter of *sir Thomas Cheney*, of *Skurland, knt.*

(g) He was the second son of *John Crispe*, of *Stanlake, esq;* by his wife, the daughter of *Nicholas Dyer*, of *Rotberfield, esq;*

(b) She was his first wife—his second wife was *Anne*, daughter of *John Brett*, who died without issue. There is a pedigree of him and his descendants in *the Heraldic visitation* of the county of *Kent*, anno 1574.

(i) Viz. *Margaret*, who married first, *John Craford*, of *Mongebam*, and secondly, *John Blechenden*, of *Merfbam*; and *Avice*, married first to *Hills*, and secondly to *Fineux*.

(k) *John Twine*, of *Canterbury*, the learned Antiquary, who lived at the same time, and knew him well, says of him in his little treatise, *De Rebus Albionis—Henricum Crispum totius Insule Thanati, prope dixerim regulum; cujus prudentia in administrandâ Cantii Republicâ, chuaritas, et Hospitalitas, dum Cantium erit, habebuntur in memoria*. P. 69, 70.

(l) She married *Henry Browne*, Viscount *Montacute*, and died in 1585.

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He was Sheriff of this county in the 1st year of Q. Elizabeth, and died here in his father's life time, anno 1564 (*n*), leaving an only daughter *Dorothy*. *John*, the second son, married first, *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas Harlackenden, esq;* who died without issue in 1576; and 2dly *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Roper*, of *Eltham, esq;* who died in 1626, leaving a son *Henry*, heir to his grandfather, who will be further mentioned below. *Edward* was the third son; and *Henry* the youngest, who married *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas Colepepyr*, of *Aylesford, esq;* by whom he had three sons (*o*), viz. *Henry*, who was first of *Great Chart*, and afterwards succeeded to this seat of *Quekes*, of whom further mention will be made; *Thomas*, who was first of *Canterbury* and afterwards of *Goudhurst*, where he died in 1663, having married *Anne*, daughter of *sir Tho. Roberts*, of *Glassenbury, knt.* by whom he had three sons, *Thomas*, who at length succeeded to *Quekes*, as will be mentioned below; *Henry*, who was of *Monkton*, and died in 1678, being ancestor of *Henry* and *Thomas Crispe*, of *the custom-house* in *London*, and of *West-Ham* in *Essex, esqrs.* the latter of whom ended in an only surviving daughter *Susan*, who married the late *Geo. Elliot*, of *Upon* in *Essex, esq;* and *Richard*, the third son, who died without issue. *Richard*, the third son of *Henry*, by *Anne Colepepyr*, was of *Maidstone*, and ended in three daughters and coheirs, of whom *Alice* married *Thomas Monins*.

Now to return to *Henry*, the only son and heir of *John*, the second son of *sir Henry Crispe*, of *Quekes, knt.* by his second wife *Anne Hazlehurst*, who became his grandfather's heir and possessed of *Quekes*; he was knighted and resided here till his death in 1648 (*p*); his first wife was *Mary*, daughter of *sir Edward Monins*, of *Waldershare, knt.* who died in 1606 without issue; his second wife was *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas Nevinson*, of *Eastry, gent.* of which parish he was then a resident, by whom he had likewise no issue; on his death in 1648 (*q*) this seat came,

(m) Of these six children, four were sons, as above-mentioned, and two were daughters, viz. *Anne*, married to *Philip Browne*, and *Jane*, to *John Johnson*.

(n) In his will he mentions his wife *Mary*, which must have been his second wife.

(o) He had likewise one daughter *Mary*, married to *John Alchorne*.

(p) Anno 7 James I, an act passed for making void certain conveyances, and the estates limited thereby, unduly gotten from *Sir Henry Crispe, knt.* whereby he was defrauded of the inheritance of divers manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, lying in *Kent*, and for establishing the inheritance of the same in the said *Sir Henry Crispe*, and his heirs.

(q) There is a pedigree of this family in *the Heraldic visitation* of the county of *Kent*, anno 1619. The arms, 4 coats, 1st, *Crispe*, ermine, a fess chequy; 2d, *Crispe* or, on a chevron sable 5 horse shoes argent; 3d, *Denne*, argent, 2 flaunches

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by the entail of it, to his first-cousin *Henry Crispe*, of *Great Chart*, gent. above-mentioned (the eldest son of *Henry*, the 4th and youngest brother of *Nich. Crispe*, of *Grimgill*, the father of *sir Henry Crispe*, last-mentioned.) He removed to *Quekes*, and in the year 1650 was appointed Sheriff of this county; but on account of his great age and infirmities; his son was suffered to execute this office in his room (r). He died possessed of it in 1663, having been twice married; first to *Mary*, daughter of *sir Anthony Colepeper*, who died without issue in 1618; his second wife was *Frances*, the widow of *John Hooper*, esq; and daughter of *sir Thomas Roberts*, of *Glassenbury*, knt. who died in 1646; by her he had issue one son and one daughter, who married *Rob. Darell*, esq; *Nicholas* the son, born in 1607, was knighted, but died before his father at *Quekes* in 1657, having married *Thomasine*, daughter of *Thomas Denne*, of *Denne-hill*, who survived him, and died in 1679, by whom he had an only daughter and heir, who married *sir Richard Powle*, of the co. of *Berks*, knt.

On *Mr. Crispe's* death in 1663, without surviving male issue, this seat came, by the entail made of it, to his nephew *Thomas Crispe*, (the

2 fesses sable, on each a leopard's head of the 1st; a crescent for difference; 4th, Hasteberß, argent, on a fess dancette sable, 3 leopard's heads of the field; on a chief sable, 3 trees vert.

(r) He was commonly called *Bonjour Crispe*, from his having been kept a prisoner in *France* for some time, and never learning more *French* than those words, at least he never would use any other whilst there. In August 1657, he was forcibly, in the night time, taken away and carried from his seat of *Quekes*, by several persons, *Englishmen* and others, to *Bruges*, in *Flanders*, and detained there as a prisoner, till the sum of 3000l. should be paid for his ransom. A few days after his arrival at *Bruges*, he sent to his nephew *Thomas*, who then lived near *Quekes*, to come over to him, to assist him in his great exigencies and extremities. After some consultation together, he dispatched his nephew to *England*, to join his endeavours, with those of his son *Sir Nicholas Crispe*, for his ransom and enlargement, in which they found great difficulty, as *Oliver Cromwell*, who was then protector, suspected the whole to be only a collusion, to procure 3000l. for the use of *K. Charles II.*, then beyond the seas; and accordingly an order was made by the protector in council, that *Mr. Crispe* should not be ransomed; upon which much difficulty arose in procuring a licence for it; *Sir Nicholas* died before it could be effected, and then the whole care of it devolved on *Mr. Thomas Crispe*, to obtain the licence and raise the money, which finding himself not able to do without the sale of some of his uncle's lands, he empowered him and his son-in-law, *Robert Darell*, for that purpose, who made every dispatch in it; but it was eight months before the ransom could be paid, and *Mr. Crispe* released out of prison; when he returned to *England*, and died at *Quekes*, on July 25, 1663.

The account from which the above was taken, was found among the writings of the estate of *Stonar*, in this island, which formerly belonged to *Mr. Henry Crispe*, and was mortgaged for part of his ransom.

This enterprise was contrived and executed by *Captain*

eldest son of his next brother *Thomas Crispe*, of *Gondburß*,) who afterwards resided at *Quekes*, where he died in 1680, leaving by his wife, whom he married in *Holland*, four daughters his coheirs, viz. *Maria-Adriana*, married to *Richard Breton*, of *the Elmes* in *Hougham*, esq; *Frantosi*, or *Frances*, to *Edwin Wiat*, of *Maidstone*, esq; serjeant at law; *Elizabeth*, to *Christopher Clapham*, of *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*, esq; (s) and *Anne-Geertry Crispe*, who died unmarried in 1708 (t). On the division of their inheritance, this seat fell to the lot of *Richard Breton*, esq; who immediately afterwards sold it to *Edwin Wiat*, esq; (u) and he alienated it, after some little interval, to *John Buller*, esq; of *Morvall* in the co. of *Cornwall*, whose son *William* dying without issue, the reversion of it, (after the death of his wife, who was entitled to it for life, as part of her jointure (v), was sold to *sir Robert Furnese*, of *Walderbare*, bart. but he never came into the possession of it; for *Mr. Buller's* widow, afterwards the widow of *Francis Wyat*, esq; her second husband, enjoyed it till her death in 1760, when it came into the possession of *Catherine*, Countess of *Guildford*, one of the three daughters and coheirs of *sir Robert Furnese*, bart. (w) who in 1767 sold

Golding, of *Ramsgate*, who was a sanguine Royalist, and had sometime taken refuge with *King Charles II.* in *France*. The party landed at *Gore-end*, near *Birchington*, and took *Mr. Crispe* out of his bed, without any resistance; though it appears that he had been for some time under apprehensions of such an attack, and had caused loopholes, for the discharge of muskets, to be made in different parts of the house, and had afforded a generous hospitality to such of his neighbours as would lodge in his house, to defend him; but all these precautions were at this time of no effect, so that they conveyed him, without any disturbance being made, in his own coach; to the sea side, where he was forced into an open boat, without one of his domesticks being suffered to attend him, although that was earnestly requested as a favour. He was conveyed first to *Ostend*, and then to *Bruges*, both which places were then in the power of *Spain*, which had been at war with *England* for more than two years. See *Bibl. Topog. Brit. No. 45*.

(s) He was son of *Sir Christopher Clapham*, of *Clapham* in *Yorkshire*, and died in 1677, having had issue by *Elizabeth* his wife, above-mentioned, an only posthumous son *Christopher*.

(t) The family of *Crispe* lie interred in the chancel of this church, belonging to the estate of *Quekes*; their tombs and memorials may be seen in the description of the church below.

(u) See more of *the Wiats*, under *Boxley*, vol. ii. of this history, p. 126.

(v) She was the daughter of *Mead*, of *London*, and after *Mr. Buller's* death, married *Francis Wyat*, esq; eldest son of *Edwin*, above-mentioned, who, in her right, resided at *Quekes* till her death, which happened there in 1760, having had issue by neither of her husbands. See *Boxley*, vol. ii, ibid.

(w) The reversion of *Quekes* being purchased by *Sir Robert Furnese*, *Lady Rockingham* supposed the entire right of it belonged to her, and as such, it was comprised in both her marriage settlements; but on her title being after-

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it to *Henry Fox, Lord Holland* (x), who conveyed it to his second son, *the Honourable Charles-James Fox*, and he passed away his interest in it to *John Powel, esq;* who dying without issue, his sister, then the wife of *William Roberts, esq;* became his heir and entitled to this estate; and their son *Arthur*, who has taken the name of *Powell*, is now become the owner of it.

At this house K. William used to reside till the winds favoured his embarking for *Holland*. A room said to be the bedchamber of the royal guest is still shewn. His guards encamped on an adjoining inclosure.

It has been a large commodious structure, built partly of timber and partly of brick, much of which has been within these few years pulled down, and the rest modernized and converted into a farm house. It is pleasantly situated among a toll of trees, which defend it from the winds.

There was formerly a vineyard in the gardens, which are walled round (y).

THE MANOR OF WESTGATE, *alias* GARLING,

lies at the eastern part of this parish, extending likewise into the parish of *St. John*. It had antiently owners of its own name, for it appears by the book of knight's fees in the Exchequer and other records, that *Robert de Westgate* held it in the reigns of K. Henry III. and Edward I, of *the Abbat of St. Augustine* in escuage, and by service, as the tenth part of a knight's fee. He left at his death his son *Robert*, under age, who afterwards was in the custody of *sir Henry de Sandwich*, and he held it accordingly as such in the latter of those reigns. It went into the family of *Leyborne* very soon after this, for *William de*

wards looked into, when she wanted to sell it, it was found that only a third part belonged to her, *Sir Edward Dering*, and *Lord Bolingbroke* being entitled to the other two-thirds of it, as coheirs of *Sir Robert*, in gavelkind, and as such they received their proportions of the purchase money.

(x) He was descended from *William Fox, of Farley* in the co. of *Wills, esq;* whose youngest son *Sir Stephen* had two sons who survived him. *Stephen*, who was father of *the present Lord Ilchester*, and *Henry* above-mentioned, created *Baron Holland, of Farley*, by patent, dated April 16, 1763. He married in 1744. *Georgina-Carolina*, eldest daughter of *Charles, Duke of Richmond*, (created on May 6, 1762, *Baroness Holland, of Holland*, in the co. of *Lincoln*, who died in 1774,) by whom he left 3 sons, *Stephen*, who succeeded him in title, and left issue *the present Lord Holland—Charles-James*, born in 1749, the late possessor of this estate, and *Henry-Edward*, a general in the army. The arms of *Fox* are—*Ermine, on a chevron azure, 3 fox's heads erased; or, on a canton of the 2d, a fleur-de-lis of the last*.

(y) This antient seat, like most others of the same rank, has been for some years going fast to ruin, the weather penetrated into most of the apartments, which had been the

Leyborne died seized of it in the 3d year of K. Edward II, leaving *Juliana* his grand-daughter his heir, (daughter of his son *Thomas*, who died in his life time,) who being heir both to her father and grandfather, became entitled to large possessions in this and several other counties, for the greatness of which she was usually styled *the Infanta of Kent*, who having issue by neither of her husbands, (for she had three,) whom she survived, this manor escheated to the crown for want of heirs (z); for it appears by the inquisition taken after her death, in the 43d year of K. Edward III, that there was then no one who could make claim to her estates, either by direct or even collateral alliance (a). After which this manor continued in the crown, till K. Richard II, in his 11th year, gave it to *the priory of Canons alias Chiltern Langley*, in the co. of *Hertford* (b), where it continued till the dissolution of that house in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, when it was, with all its possessions, surrendered into the King's hands, and was confirmed to him and his heirs, by the general words of the act, passed the next year for that purpose.

K. Henry VIII, becoming thus possessed of it, granted this manor, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, among several other premises, for divers good causes and considerations, to *Richard, Suffragan Bishop of Dover*, to hold to him and assigns, during his life, without any account or rent whatsoever; provided, if he should be promoted to one or more ecclesiastical benefices, or other dignity or annuity, of the yearly value of 100l. that then this grant should be void (c). This certainly happened before the 36th year of that reign, for the King on May 26, that year, granted this manor to *sir Tho. Moyle, knt.* to hold in capite by knight's service (d); he alienated it in the first year of K. Edw. VI.

principal ones; the roof and windows were greatly demolished, and no part of it inhabited, or indeed capable of being so, except a small part at the end occupied by the farmer; a grand suit of apartments at the north-west corner was demolished in 1781, and much of the remaining parts of it were taken down by piece-meal at different times, for the sale of the materials; in which ruined state this seat remained till the year 1789, when *Mr. Powell* took down great part of it, and rebuilt the rest as it remains at present. A south view of this seat, as in 1780, is given in *Bibl. Topog. Brit. No. 45*.

(z) See *Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 13, 14*.

(a) See *Leyborne, vol. ii. of this hist. p. 206 et seq.*

(b) *Tan. Mon. p. 226*. See a further account of this priory, vol. ii. of this history, p. 67 (g).

(c) *Inrolm. Aug. off.* His name was *Thornden, alias Stede*. On the foundation of *the Dean and Chapter of Cant.* anno 33 Hen. VIII, he was made one of the new prebendaries of it, and soon after rector of *Adisham*, in this county, which probably vacated this grant.

(d) *Rot. E. Ch. ejus an. pt. 27*.

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to Roger and Valentine Byer, alias Bers(e), to the use of the former, who died seised of it in the 4th and 5th year of Philip and Mary, and was succeeded in it by John Byer, his son and heir (f), and he conveyed it, anno 3 Elizabeth, to Thomas Adam, who levied a fine of it in Easter Term, in the 17th year of that reign, and then alienated it to Thomas Dane, of Herne, whose daughter and heir Thomasine marrying Robert Denne, of Denne-hill, esq; intitled him to the possession of this manor. His eldest son Thomas Denne, esq; who was Recorder of Canterbury, died in 1656, and was succeeded in it by his eldest son Thomas, of Grays Inn, esq; who dying without issue, devised it by will to his brother John, of the Inner Temple, esq; who dying likewise without issue, gave it by will to his four maiden sisters; the eldest of whom, Thomasine, on the share of the inheritance left them by their brother, became entitled to it, and afterwards marrying sir Nicholas Crispe, of Quekes, knt. he became in her right possessed of it, and died in 1657, leaving an only daughter Anne, who carried it in marriage in 1673 to sir Richard Powle, of the co. of Berks, K. B. whose son John Powle, of Lincoln's Inn, esq; dying in 1740 without issue, this manor, among other estates, by the entail of it, reverted to the right heirs of his mother Anne Crispe, in the person of Thomas Crispe, of West-Ham in Essex, esq; (g) (descended from Thomas Crispe, of Goudburst, the next brother of Henry, the father of sir Nicholas Crispe, knt. above-mentioned; whose sole daughter and heir Anne married sir Richard Powle, K. B. the father of John, who died without issue in 1740, as above-mentioned.) He left an only surviving daughter and heir Susan, who married, in 1757, the late George Elliot, of Upton in the co. of Essex, esq; who possessed it in her right, and in 1764 alienated it to Mr. John Wotton, of this island, as he did again to Mr. James Taddy, of St. John's in this island, gent. whose surviving sons and devisees,

(e) Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 3. (f) Ibid. ejus. an.

(g) Henry Crispe, of Chart Magna, and afterwards of Quekes, left issue 3 sons, the eldest of whom was Sir Nicholas Crispe, knt. who died in 1657, leaving issue Anne, his sole daughter and heir, married to Sir Richard Powle, K. B. as above-mentioned; the second son was Thomas, of Goudburst, who left issue by Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Roberts, of Glassenbury, knt. 3 sons viz. Thomas, of Quekes, who left four daughters his coheirs; Henry, mentioned below; and Richard, who died without issue. Which Henry, last mentioned, was of Monkton, gent. and died in 1678, leaving by his wife Barbara, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Henry, of whom below; Thomas, who died without issue, and four daughters, viz. Mary, married to George Friend, of Birchington; Frances to Isaac, Anne to Halfside, and Elizabeth to Thomas Prentice; which Henry the eldest son, was rector of Catton, in the county of Ebor, and married Anne, daughter of Francis Percy, by whom he had Henry, of the custom-house, who married Mary, widow of Lewin Cholmley,

James and Edward Taddy, are now entitled to the fee of it.

In the year 1402, one Hammund died here, who wrote himself de Westgate, and by his will appears to have been a person of some considerable note and substance; probably he was tenant to the Abbat and Convent of Canons, alias Chiltern Langley, for this estate, and resided here.

BROOKSEND,

antiently spelt *Brookesende*, is a manor situated about a mile south-west from the church of Birchington; it was part of the antient possessions of the priory of Christ Church in Canterbury; and in the 10th year of K. Edward II, the Prior obtained a grant of free warren for his demesne lands in this manor among others(b); after this it continued with the priory till the final suppression of it in the 31st year of K. Henry VIII, when this manor, among the other possessions of it, came into the King's hands, where it did not continue long, for he settled it, among other premises, in his 33d year, on his new-erected Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, part of whose inheritance it still continues.

There is not any Court held for this manor.

The manerial rights the Dean and Chapter reserve in their own hands; but the scite and demesne lands are demised on a beneficial lease(i), the present lessee being Mr. John Friend, jun. who is the present occupier of it.

THE MANOR OF BROADGATE,

otherwise called *Brockmans*, lies within the bounds of this parish, and extends likewise into Monkton; it was part of the possessions of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and on his attainder in the 8th year of K. Edward IV, came to the crown, whence it was granted to John Brockman, of Wilbam in the co. of Essex, esq; (k), to hold

of Swanscombe, esq; Anne Crispe, who died unmarried; Thomas Crispe, of the custom-house likewise, and of West-Ham, in Essex, who was the possessor of this estate, who married Susan, daughter of Samuel Barwick, esq. by whom he had Susan, married to George Elliot, of Upton, esq; and Anne, who died unmarried. (b) Tan. Mon. p. 201.

(i) The reserved rent for the scite and buildings of this manor, with the demesne lands, consisting of about 400 acres of land in Birchington and Monkton, is 22l. 13s. 4d. In the 33d year of King Henry VIII, Thomas Manwaring was lessee of these premises; from which name the interest of the lease, about 1633, passed to Hammond, and continued so till about 1733, when Mrs. Margaret Hammond was lessee; she married Howell Price, and they were lessees in 1737; but in 1762, the lease was vested in John Jones, esq; who died seised of it about the year 1781, soon after which, the lease was sold in chancery in 1784, to Mr. John Friend, the present lessee of it.

(k) See vol. iii. of this hist. p. 394.

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by the same tenure and services as it was held in the 1st year of his reign, and he died possessed of it in the 16th year of K. Henry VII, anno 1500, viz. of a messuage, pigeon-house, and 450 acres of land in *Birchington* and *Monkton*, held of the King by fealty only, in lieu of all services, as was found by the inquisition then taken (l).

The hospital of the *Maison Dieu* in *Dover*, was formerly possessed of lands in this parish (m), as was that of *Eastbridge* in *Canterbury* (n).

In the *Heraldic* visitation of this county, anno 1619, are the pedigrees of *John Tenete*, of this parish, son of *Richard*, of *Sandwich*, by *Anne*, daughter of *Vincent Colebrand*; by her he had issue *John*, above-mentioned, who married *Grace*, daughter of *Thomas King*, of *Bucklebury*, in the co. of *Bucks*, who left an only daughter *Phæbe*, born 1615; and a daughter *Mary*, married first to *James Tilden*, of *Sarre*; and 2dly, to *Thomas Fetherstone*, of *Canterbury*; and of *Richard Hart*, of this parish, who by *Jane*, daughter of *Colman*, had two sons, *Richard* and *Jeremy*, which latter died without issue; *Richard*, the eldest son, married *Jane*, daughter of *Robert Leigh*, of *Beckenbam, esq*; by whom he had *Valentine*, *Anne*, *Rose*, and *Frances*. He bore for his arms—Or, on a fess sable, 3 falcons volant of the first.

THE PRESENT STATE OF BIRCHINGTON.

THIS PARISH joins the sea shore northward, along the whole of which it is bounded by high cliffs of chalk, through which there are several apertures made for the conveniency of a passage on to the sea-shore. The parish is, in general, high land, and very pleasantly situated; in the middle of it stands the church and village adjoining, tolerably well sheltered with elm trees. This village, in a pleasing situation, on a gentle eminence, commands many delightful prospects over sea and land; particularly a fine view up the delightful vale to *Canterbury*, the principal tower of which cathedral forms a conspicuous object, though at the distance of 12 miles; beyond which, in clear weather, are plainly seen the large hills and lofty woods in *Chilbam* and *Godmersham parks*, more than 6 miles further southward.

(l) Battely's Somn. pt. 2, p. 170.

(m) Pat. 1 Rich. III, p. 3, m. Tan. Mon. p. 221.

(n) *John Crispe*, son and heir of *Henry Crispe*, was found, by inquisition, to die seised, *inter alia*, of 90 acres of land in *Birchington* and *Monkton*, late *John Brockman's*, held of the king in capite, by socage and fealty only. Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(o) Jeake's Charters, p. 125. Leland, in his Itin. vol. vii, p. 137, says, "Reculver is now scarce half a mile from the shore, but it is to be supposed, that y^e tymes paste the se cam hard to *Gorcende* a 2 mile from North-

About three-quarters of a mile north-west of the church, and near as much from the sea shore, is *Gore-end*, antiently a place of note, being particularly mentioned in the great charter of the Cinque Ports, as one of the members of the town and port of *Dover* (o); here it is said the church stood antiently, and that it was lost by the falling of the cliff on which it stood, and that the present one was built in its stead; near this is a farm, called *Upper Gore-end* (p). About a mile southward, lie *Great* and *Little Brooksend*; and at a like distance eastward, *Great* and *Little Quekes*. At the north-east extremity of the parish is *Westgate*, where there is a small hamlet of houses; from which place *Domneva's* deer is said to have begun its course across this island, running for some space eastward, till it turned southward towards the boundary of it, at *Sberiff's Hope* in *Minster*.

This parish is somewhat more than two miles and an half each way; about the village and *Quekes*, it is pleasantly sheltered with trees; the lands in it are fertile, and like the other parts adjoining to it, are arable and mostly uninclosed, lying high, with hill and dale intermixed. The high road from *Sarre* to *Margate* runs along the southern side of the parish. There is a bay of the sea adjoining to the shore of this parish, called *Hemmings bay*; probably so called from *Hemming*, the Danish chieftain, who landed with his companion *Anlef* and their forces in this island, in the year 1009. By the return made to the Council's letter by *Archbishop Parker's* order in 1563, there were then computed to be in this parish 40 households; and by the return of the survey made by order of the same Queen, in her 8th year, of the several maritime places in this county, it appears that there were then here, houses inhabited 42; that there was a landing place, but in had neither ship nor boat.

A whale was cast ashore within the bounds of this parish in the year 1762 (q).

CHARITIES.

Ten acres and one half of land, were given for the repairs of the church here, or perhaps purchased with the several legacies left to the church fabric, of which one acre is let by the church-

"mouth, and at *Gore ende* is a litle straire caullid Broode
"Staires to go downe the Clive: and about this shore is
"good taking of *Mullettes*. The great *Ragufeis* ly for
"defence at *Gore ende* and thens againe is another *Sinus*
"on to the *Forelande*."

(p) This farm was given by the owner of it, *Henry Robinson, gent.* by his will in 1642, for the maintenance of 2 fellows and 2 scholars in *St. John's College*, in *Cambridge*; as has been already related above.

(q) See below, under *Margate* and *St. Peter's*.

BIRCHINGTON.

THANET.

CINQUE PORTS LIBERTY.

wardens to a poor man employed by them, to keep the boys orderly at church; the residue is let out, and the rents applied to the use of the church.

Anna-Gertruy Crispe, fourth daughter and coheir of *Thomas Crispe*, of *Quekes*, *esq*; by her last will (*r*), dated Feb. 13, 1707, devised to the overseers of the poor of *Birchington* and *vill of Achole*, and their successors for ever, 47 acres of land in *Birchington* and *Monkton*, then in lease at 18l. *per annum*, in trust, to pay to the clerk of the parish yearly 20s. to keep clean the isle and monuments belonging to *Quex*; to three widows of *Birchington* 3l. to two widows of *Acole* 2l. for wearing apparel to appear at church; to keep at school with dame or master, 12 boys and girls, and to give to each, at leaving the school, a bible; the overseers to take yearly ten shillings; to dispose of the remaining money for binding a school-boy apprentice; that the overseers fix up a yearly account of receipts and payments, and pais the same before a Justice of the Peace (*s*).

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

BIRCHINGTON is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry

(*r*) See the inscription on her monument below.

(*s*) See a copy of this part of the will in Lewis's *Thanet*, col. No. xiv.

(*t*) On the bells are these inscriptions, all which are in capitals, except the 4th, which is in old *English* letters: 1st, Sam. Knight me fecit 1728. 2d, William Masters, S. K. me fecit 1728. 3d, William Jebb, C. W. S. K. me fecit 1728. 4th, Joseph Hatch made me 1663. 5th, Samuel Knight made me 1730.

(*u*) Among other memorials in this church, in the big chancel, is a stone with a brass plate, having on it, the effigies of a priest in his habit, and an inscription for *Master John Heynes*, cl. late vicar of *Monkton*, obiit Oct. 9, 1523. In the vestry, on a brass plate, an inscription for *Mistress Margaret Crispe*, late wife of *Master John Crispe*, the younger daughter and heir of *George Rotherham*, *esq*; obiit 1508. In the *Quekes*, formerly called *St. Mary's chancel*, a brass plate, the figure torn off, with an inscription for *John Crispe*, *esq*; and *Agnes*, his wife; he died 15—, she died 1533. Below are the figures of 8 sons and 7 daughters, all kneeling; a brass plate and effigies for *John Felde*, obiit 1404. A brass plate, and effigies for *Margaret Cryppys*, late wife of *John Cryppys the younger*; she died 1533. Another like stone, the brass remaining, for *Richard Quex*, obiit 1459; another like, for *John Quex*, obiit 1449; another like, for *Alys*, late wife of *John Crispe the younger*, obiit 1518. A mural monument against the south wall, for *Mary Crispe*, eldest daughter of *Sir Anthony Colepeper*, of *Bedgbury*, descended of the honorable family of the *Lords Dacre*; she married *Henry Crispe*, of *Queke*, *esq*; and had two surviving sons, *Nicholas* and *Henry*, and one daughter *Anne*, obiit 1618, *æt.* 34. On this monument are her and her husband's effigies kneeling, under two semicircular arches; behind him 4 sons, two with sculls in their hands, denoting their being dead; behind her, one daughter with a scull in her hand. A fine monument of sculpture on the north wall, on which are the following 6 busts, and inscriptions under

of *Westbere*. The church, which is exempted from the *Archdeacon*, and dedicated to *All Saints*, is a handsome building, situated on a rising ground; it consists of a nave and two isles, reaching but half the length of it, and what is remarkable, they are all spanned by a single roof; beyond these are three chancels. That on the north side of it belongs to the antient seat of *Quekes* in this parish, and is repaired by the owners of it; in it are many fine antient monuments and memorials of the families of *Quekes* and *Crispe*, &c. The south chancel is made into a handsome vestry, and just by stands the steeple, which is a tower, on which is placed a spire covered with shingles, of great use to ships at sea as a land-mark. There are five bells in it (*t*). In the windows of the church are some few remains of painted glass, but just sufficient to shew that the whole was so formerly. Before the reformation, there were here beside the high altar, altars and images with lights before them, for the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, *St. Nicholas*, the *Holy Trinity*, *St. Anne*, and *St. Margaret*; to each of which legacies of a few pence and sometimes shillings, were almost constantly devised by the parishioners; as appears by their wills, remaining in the Prerog. office, *Canterbury* (*u*).

them. In the centre of the lower part, the bust of *John Crispe*, *esq*; and under, an inscription for *Sir Henry Crispe*, of *Queakx*, *knt.* and for *John Crispe* his son and heir, and for *Sir Henry Crispe*, of *Queakx*, *knt.* the only son of *John Crispe*, aforesaid. *Sir Henry*, the grandfather, married first, one of the daughters of *Thomas Scott*, of *Scottshall*, *esq*; and by her had issue only one son, married to the sole daughter of the *Lord Cheyney*, and died without issue; his 2d wife was *Anne*, daughter of *John Haslehurst*, *esq*; by whom he had four sons and two daughters, and died 1575. Under the bust of a lady on his right hand, *John Crispe*, *esq*; son of *Sir Henry Crispe*, *knt.* 1st married *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas Herlackenden*, obiit without issue, 1576. Under the bust of a lady on his left, *John Crispe*, *esq*; married 2dly, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Roper*, *esq*; of *Eitbam*, by whom he had one son; she died 1626. In the centre of the upper part is the bust of *Sir Henry Crispe*, and a copy of verses composed to his memory, by *Henry Crispe*, *esq*; anno 1651. Under the bust of his 1st lady, on his right hand, *Sir Hen. Crispe*, married 1st *Mary*, daughter of *Sir Edward Monings*, of *Waldersbare*, by whom he had no issue; she died 1606. Under the bust of his 2d lady, on his left hand, *Sir Henry Crispe*, of *Queakx*, *knt.* married *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas Newinson*, of *Eastry*, *esq*; for his 2d wife; she died without issue, 1629. The arms of *Crispe*, with the several impalements of their wives, are over or under these busts. A mural monument on the same wall, with a fine bust, for *Anna-Gertruy Crispe*, fourth daughter and coheir of *Thomas Crispe*, of *Quex*, *esq*; obiit 1708; on which is an account of her charitable donation to this parish, which has been mentioned above. A flat tomb for *Anne*, wife of *Roger Smith*, *gent.* 3d daughter of *Sir Anthony Colepeper*, of *Bedgbury*, *knt.* obiit 1636. A flat stone for *Sir Nicholas Crispe*, of *Quax*, *knt.* obiit 1657; another for *Thomasine*, daughter of *Thomas Denne*, of *Dennehill*, *esq*; and wife of *Sir Nicholas Crispe*, obiit 1679. A flat stone for *Christopher Clapham*, *esq*; son of *Sir Christo-*

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In the church-yard, on the *north* side, there stood formerly a small house, called *the Wax-house*, where they used to fabricate the lights for the church processions, &c. In the time of the sequestration of this vicarage, about the year 1642, or rather the resignation of it by *Dr. Casaubon*, on the ordinance against pluralities, this church was left by the Vicar, to any one who would officiate in it, and this house was fitted up at the parishioners charge, or perhaps at the expence of the family of *Crispe*, who were desirous of a conformist's officiating here, for the minister to live in. Accordingly *Mr. Edmund Fellows*, A. M. of *Sandwich*, officiated here as minister from 1657 till after 1660; but in a late Vicar's time, this house was, by his order, pulled down, and the materials carried away.

This church was one of the *chapels* belonging to the vicarage of *Monkton*, and is now the only one of them in being. As this church was a *chapelry* of the parish church of *Monkton*, and

phor Clapham, of *Clapham* in *Yorkshire*; he married *Elizabeth*, 3d daughter and coheir of *Thomas Crispe*, of *Quex*, *esq*; by whom he had *Christopher*, his only son, *posthume born*, *obit* 1677. One for *Henry Crispe*, of *Queakes*, *esq*; who married *Mary*, daughter of *Sir Anthony Calpeper*, of *Bedbury*, *obit* 1618; his 2d wife was *Frances*, widow of *John Hooper*, *esq*; and daughter of *Sir Thomas Roberts*, of *Glassenbury*, *obit* 1646; he died in 1663. One for *Thomas Crispe*, late of *Quex*, *esq*; who left four daughters and coheirs, *Maria-Adriana*, married to *Richard Breton*, of *Elmes*, in *Hougham*, *esq*; *Frantofr* alias *Frances*, married to *Edwin Wiat*, of *Maidstone*, *esq*; *Elizabeth* to *Christopher Clapham*, of *Wakefield*, in *Yorkshire*; and *Anna-Gertruy*, then unmarried; he died in 1680. A very handsome mural monument, with 3 tablets on the middle one; arms—*In a lozenge, Powel* impaling *Crispe*, and inscription for *Dame Anne Powel*, only daughter and heir of *Sir Nicholas Crispe*, of *Quex*, *knt.* and relict of *Sir Richard Powel*, *K. B.* *obit* 1707, leaving issue only one son *John Powel*, of *Lincoln's Inn*, *esq*; who died unmarried 1740, and lies here interred. By her death, all his mother's estates in *Kent* pursuant to her deeds of settlement, descended to *Henry* and *Thomas Crispe*, of *the custom-house*, *London*, *esqrs.* the only surviving branch in the male line of this antient name and family, by whom this monument was erected. On the right hand tablet, arms—*Crispe*, impaling *Denne*; and inscription for *Thomasine*, daughter of *Thomas Denne*, of *Dennehill*, *esq*; and widow of *Sir Nicholas Crispe*, of *Quex*, *obit* 1679. On the left hand tablet, an inscription for *Sir Nicholas Crispe*, of *Quex*, *knt.* *obit* 1657, son of *Henry Crispe*, of *Quex*, *esq*; who died 1663; and for *Henry Crispe*, *esq*; formerly of *Dover*, cousin-german to the above *Sir Nicholas Crispe*, *obit* 1678; he was receiver of the subsidy outwards in *London*, anno 1650, and afterwards comptroller of the customs of *Dover*. On the middle pedestal, under the middle tablet, the above named *Henry Crispe*, *esq*; who was register of certificates, and examiner of debentures, in the custom-house, *London*. He married *Mary*, relict of *Lewin Cholmley*, *esq*; and died without issue, 1743, *et.* 60, and here buried; arms—*Crispe*, impaling *sable*, 3 *swords fessways* *argent*, *hilted and pomelled or.* On the right pedestal an inscription for *Thomas Crispe*, *esq*; *obit* 1757, *et.* 62. Arms—*Crispe*, impaling *argent*, 3 *bear's heads erased* *sable*, *muzzled* *gules.* On the left pedestal, an in-

the chapel was erected for the ease of the inhabitants, they were antiently obliged to contribute towards the repairs of the mother church; but this usage, as well as that of the other chapels in this island (except *St. Nicholas*, which still continues to pay a certain sum towards the repairs of its mother church of *Reculver*;) has been for a long time discontinued.

By the endowment of the vicarage of *Monkton* in 1367, it was decreed, that the Vicar of *Monkton* for the time being, should find one chaplain in this *chapel* of *Birchington*, dependant on that church, daily to celebrate, as far as he conveniently could, which chaplain should officiate in this chapel duly in divine services; for which the Vicar allowed him a stipend of 6l. *per ann.* In the valuation of the vicarage of *Monkton*, in the King's books, the Vicar of it is charged for a priest at the chapels of *Birchington* and *Wode*, 11l. 13s. 4d. (v)

In 1640 here were 240 communicants.

scription for *the Rev. Henry Crispe*, son of the above *Henry Crispe*, of *Dover*, rector of *Catton*, near *York*, *obit* 1737, leaving male issue only *Henry* and *Thomas Crispe*, *esqrs.*—Arms—*Crispe*, &c. A memorial for *Anne*, widow of *Sir Richard Powel*, *obit* 1707. Arms—*In a lozenge azure*, a *fess ermine*, between 3 *lions rampant or*; an escutcheon of pretence for *Crispe*. One for *Thomas*, 2d brother to *Henry Crispe*, *esq*; of *Quex*, *obit* 1663, *et.* 79. One for *William Buller*, *esq*; of *Quex*, *obit* 1708, *et.* 34; he married *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of *Richard Mead*, *esq*; of *London*, by whom he had no issue. Arms—*Sable*, on a *cross argent*, 4 *eagles displayed of the field*, a *crescent* for difference; impaling *sable*, a *chevron* between 3 *pelicans or.* *John Blochenden*, of *Birchington*, *gent.* appears, by his will, an. 1580, to lie buried in the nether end and *north* side of the chancel, where *Sir Hen. Crispe* was buried. There are engravings of three of the monuments of *the Crispe's* in *Lewis's Hist.* of *Thanet*. On an antient tomb in this chancel, lie the effigies of a man and woman; on the sides and end of it are the arms of *Crispe* singly, and those of *Scott*, *three catharine wheels* in a *bordure engrailed*, and *Crispe*, impaling *the same* several times. In the middle isle: a memorial for *Capt. George Friend*, of this parish, who married *Mary*, daughter of *Mr. Henry Crispe*, of *Quex*, by whom he had issue 2 sons and 3 daughters, *viz.* *George*, *Henry*, *Frances*, *Anne*, and *Lavinia*, *obit* 1721, *et.* 55; she died 1699, *et.* 37; another for *Sarah*, wife of *George Friend*, of this parish; left issue 3 sons and 2 daughters, *viz.* *John*, *George*, and *Henry*, *Elizabeth*, and *Anne*, *obit* 1741, *et.* 49; also the said *George Friend*, who died 1761, *et.* 72. A memorial shewing, that in a vault underneath, lie several of *the Neames*, of *Gore-end*, and *Mockett*, of *Dandelion*. A memorial for *Mr. George Friend*, of this parish, and *Margery* his wife; he died 1703, *et.* 71; she died 1704, *et.* 82. One for *Samuel Brooke*, *esq*; *obit* 1774. Several memorials for *the Kerbys*, of *Southend*; and *Brooksend*, *Austens*, and of *Gore*. A memorial for *Mr. Thomas Underdown*, late of *Fordwich*, and *thrice mayor* of that corporation, and *Anne* his wife, by whom he had issue 1 son and 4 daughters; he died 1709, *et.* 66; she died 1690, *et.* 49. A stone, on which is a brass, with a priest in his habit, the inscription gone, but in small circular brasses at each corner are his initials, *I. F.* conjoined in the manner of a cypher.

(v) Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 53.

The

BIRCHINGTON.

T H A N E T.

CINQUE PORTS LIBERTY.

The Vicar of *Monkton* now finds a *curate* to officiate in this church, being collated by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the patron, to the vicarage of *Monkton*, with the chapels of *Birchington* and *Wode* appendant to it; but the appropriate parsonage of this parish, including that of *Wood* adjoining, as an appendage to that of *Monkton*, which was part of the possessions of the priory of *Christ Church*, was yet a distinct parsonage from it, and as such was granted, after the dissolution (w), by K. Henry VIII, in his 33d year, by his dotation charter, to his new-erected Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, in whom the inheritance of it is at this time vested (x).

The parish-clerk here had formerly some peculiar privileges, as appears by the antient book of the clerks for collecting his dues (y), different from those enjoyed by other parish-clerks in this island; besides certain sums of money, amounting to 5s. 6d. and a groat a year for every cottage; and he had paid him in kind by the farmers, 12 cops and 12 sheaves of wheat, and 12 cops and 2 sheaves of barley; but in the year 1638, an assessment was made by the parishioners of this parish, and of the parish and ville of *Wood*, wherein they rated their lands at 12d. the score acres, and the cottages at 4d. each, for the clerk's wages.

WOOD, alias WOODCHURCH.

SOUTH-eastward from, and adjoining to *Birchington*, lies the ville or parish of *Wood*, otherwise *Woodchurch*, corruptly called by the

(w) King Henry VIII, in his 32d year, demised to *Thomas Broke, esq*; all those two chapels, called *Birchington* and *Woodchurch*, in the parish of *Monkton*, in *Thanet*, with all buildings, edifices, tythes, oblations, profits, and commodities whatsoever to the said chapels belonging; which said chapels lately belonged to the Priory of *Christ Church*, lately dissolved, and were reserved in the hands or occupation of the said Prior and Convent, ad usum hospitii, to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 42l. 7s. 11d.—Augment. office, inrolm.

(x) The parsonage of *Birchington*, including that of *Wood*, alias *Woodchurch*, adjoining, is let on a beneficial lease for 21 years, by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. In 1778, the rack rent of it was 200l. per annum; but it was valued by the Dean and Chapter, on a survey, at 600l. per annum, and they then demanded 750l. for the renewal of 7 years to the lease, there being 2000 acres of tytheable land within the tythery of it. The family of *Hugeffen*, of *Proveder*, were lessees of it for more than a century before, when the *Everings*, of *Dover*, held it in lease. From the coheirs of the late *William Western Hugeffen, esq*; their interest in this lease was sold, in 1791, to *Mr. George Busbell*, of *Minster*, the present lessee. On the abolition of Deans and Chapters, this parsonage was surveyed after the death of K. Charles I, in 1649, by order of the powers then in being, for the sale of it; when it was returned, that it consisted of a great barn, commonly called the parsonage-barn, and a stable, with one close of arable land, lying near the barn, containing 4 acres, and a great fold-yard to fodder

people *Willow-wood*, for *Villa Wood*, taking its name from its being antiently almost all a wood.

It is, as *Birchington*, a limb of the town and port of *Dover*, and under the government of the same deputy, and assessed, with *Birchington*, to the land-tax, though antiently it was taxed by itself. This town of *Wood*, in Q. Elizabeth's reign, paid more to the tenth and fifteenth, than was paid at that time by the town of *Monkton*; and yet in the return made by Archbishop Parker, in pursuance of a letter from the Privy Council, it is said there were no households in this parish; the meaning of which probably was, that this parish, being chiefly woodland, there were no farm-houses in it, but only cottages.

The high road from *Sarre* to *Margate* separates *Wood* from *Birchington*; about a quarter of a mile or a little more from which, southward, are the ruins of *Wood*, or *Woodchurch chapel*; near it there is but one house, the rest of the houses being near a mile from it, at a ville, antiently called the *Millburgh*, and now *Acholt*, which is about the same distance from *Birchington* (z); for this reason it is likely this chapel was so far suffered to go to decay, as at length to fall down; however this may be, it has been long since demolished, only part of the walls being left (a); and its yard, containing about half an acre, surrounded by the original walls of it, converted to a lay fee. The inhabitants of this parish are assessed towards the repair of the church or chapel of *Birchington*, though it still maintains its own poor (b).

cattle before it; all containing by estimation 5 acres; and were worth by the year, the sum of 80s. together with the tythes of corn, and other advantages to this parsonage belonging, within the parishes of *Birchington* and *Woodchurch*; all which were estimated, coibs annis, at 350l.

Memorandum. The Dean and Chapter, by indenture, 1638, demised to *William Hugeffen, gent.* all that their chapels of *Birchington* and *Woodchurch*, with their appurtenances, (excepting timber trees, and the advowsons of the vicarages of *Birchington* and *Woodchurch*) for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 42l. 7s. 11d. and likewise of 10 quarters of wheat and 10 quarters of barley, but were worth over and above the said reserved rent, the sum of 281l. 2s. 1d. The lessee was bound to repair the premises, and the said two chapels, and to pay all taxes whatsoever. Parl. Surveys, Augment. office.

(y) This is printed in Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, col. No. xv, xvi.

(z) There is a fair held at *Acholt*, on May 30th, yearly, for pedlary and toys.

(a) The church must have been of a considerable size, as the foundation measures from east to west 84 feet, and from north to south 56; there is a mount of 8 or 10 feet high in the middle of the area of the church, which evidently appears to be the ruins of the tower. There is a farm house adjoining the inclosure, which is about a quarter of a mile from the great road leading from *Canterbury* to *Margate*.

(b) See Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, p. 74.

The

ST. JOHN'S, MARGATE.

THANET.

CINQUE PORTS LIBERTY.

The chapel of *Wood* was dedicated to *St. Nicholas*; it was exempt from the jurisdiction of the *Archdeacon*, and was standing and used as a place of worship in the year 1563. The Vicar of *Monkton*, to which church this was a dependent chapel, was bound by the endowment of his vicarage, to find a *chaplain*, to celebrate in this chapel on *Sundays*, and every *Wednesday* and *Friday*, and to officiate in it duly, in divine services, as is more particularly described in it (c); for which duty he paid him 3l. 14s. 4d. yearly.

The parsonage of this parish is united with that of *Birchington*, an account of which has already been given above, and is demised with it, on a *beneficial lease*; the present lessee being *Mr. George Busbell*, of *Minster* (d).

ST. JOHN BAPTIST, alias MARGATE.

THE next adjoining parish north-eastward from *Woodchurch*, is that of *St. John*, alias *Margate*; which latter, though only a *borough* within it, has so greatly increased in buildings of late years, and become so noted from the resort of company to it yearly, that it has almost obliterated its antient parochial name of *St. John's*, that of *Margate* being the only one now known to most people.

This parish is within the liberty and jurisdiction of the *Cinque Ports*, and is an antient member of the town and port of *Dover*, and though united to it ever since *K. Edward I.*'s reign, yet so late as in that of *K. Henry VI.* it became a dispute, whether this parish was not in the county at large; to take away therefore all doubt of it, that King, by his letters patent, united it to *Dover*, to which place it is subject in all matters of civil jurisdiction. The Mayor of *Dover* appoints one of the inhabitants to be his deputy here; but though he bears the name of the

(c) See *Monkton*, above.

(d) *K. Henry VIII.*, in his 32d year demised to *Thomas Broke, Esq.*; the two chapels of *Birchington* and *Woodchurch*, in the parish of *Monkton*, with their commodities and appurtenances, lately belonging to the priory of *Christ Church*, then lately dissolved, and which were reserved in the hands or occupation of the *Prior and Convent*, ad usum hospitii, to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 42l. 7s. 11d. Aug. Office Inrol.

(e) He had antiently an assessment allowed him every year, to bear the charge he was at, in the execution of his office, out of which he paid several sums, by reason of the dependency of this parish on the town and port of *Dover*.

In this parish, and the other two parishes of *St. Peter* and *Birchington*, there were two companies of foot soldiers raised, which used to be mustered by the deputy constable of *Dover*, which was a considerable expence to the inhabitants, the Governor and his attendants being all treated by them and their charges borne, which was done out of this deputy's rate or assessment. Out of the same rate there were

Mayor's deputy, he has no power to administer an oath, or to act as the Mayor himself might do, if he was present. This officer is chosen either every year, or once in two or three years, at the pleasure of the Mayor of *Dover*, and appoints a sub-deputy (e).

The manor of *Minster* claims over the greatest part of this parish; the lands holding by certain rents of assize, called *Corn-gavill* and *Penny-gavill*. The lands were antiently distinguished by a large *lynch*, balk, or *greensward*, part of which is still remaining, though not so broad as it was formerly, and the other part has undergone the fate of other lynes hereabouts, being so entirely plowed up, that there are no remains of it left (f).

Subordinate to this manor, are the following places of note, situated mostly in the southern, or inland part of this parish, excepting that of *Dandelion*, which is in the north-west extremity of it. The first of these to be described is

SALMESTONE,

or *Salmanston grange* or *parsonage*, usually called *Salmstone*, being a manor, situated about three quarters of a mile southward from the church. It was part of the antient possessions of the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine* near *Canterbury*, to the sacristie of which monastery it was appropriated. *K. Henry III.*, in his 9th year, anno 1224, granted to the *Abbat and Convent* the privilege of holding a fair within this manor (g). In the 21st year of *K. Edw. I.*, the King brought his claim against the *Abbat* for this manor, by writs of *quo warranto* and *de rectorio*, which was tried before *J. de Berewick* and his sociates, *Justices Itinerant* at *Canterbury* that year; but the King relinquished his claim, and afterwards confirmed it to the *Abbat and Convent*, and their successors (h). In the 7th year of *K. Edward II.*, anno 1313, in the Iter of *H. de Stanton* and his sociates, *Justices Itinerant*, the *Abbat* was summoned by quo

built in 1624, two watch-houses and a watch-bell, hung on the cage, and another watch-house built in the fort; out of this rate likewise were provided two brass guns for the fort, with appurtenances and ammunition for them; and a barrel with pitch to set upon the beacon; out of it were defrayed the charges of filling up the sea-gates made in the cliff, to prevent rogues from coming up into the country that way from the sea, to steal and plunder, especially in time of war; thus *Fayernesse Gate* was dammed up in 1618; but such an assessment has been discontinued for more than 90 years past. *Lewis's Hist. Thanet*, p. 131.

(f) Notwithstanding which, the number of acres is still preserved in the books of the Collectors of these rents of assize, according to which it is still gathered, though much of the land is gone over the cliff into the sea.

In the reign of *K. James I.*, the rent of assize in this parish, called *Corn-gavill*, amounted to the yearly sum of 20l. 11s. 5½d. and that of *Penny-gavill* to 25l. 14s. 1½d.

(g) *Clauf. 9 Henry III.*, m. 10.

(h) *Dec. Scrip. Thorn.* col. 1962.

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warranto, to shew why he claimed fundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others; and *the Abbat* pleaded the grants and confirmations of them, by divers of the King's predecessors, and that they had been allowed in the last *Iter* of *J. de Berewick and his sociates*, *Justices Itinerant* in this county; and he *pleaded*, that K. Edward II, by his charter in his 6th year, had fully confirmed all of them to *the Abbat and Convent* and their successors (*i*). After which, the rolls of the last *Iter* of *J. de Berewick* being inspected, it was found that all the liberties which *the Abbat* then claimed by allowance of the said *Iter* were allowed in it; upon which every part of the same was allowed by the said *H. de Stanton and his sociates*, as above-mentioned (*k*). After which, K. Edward III, by his charter of *inspeximus*, in his 36th year, confirmed to *this abbey*, all the manors and possessions given to it by former Kings; and by another charter, the several grants of liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors, among which were those above-mentioned; and K. Henry VI. afterwards confirmed the same (*l*).

In the year 1318, anno 12 Edward II, *the Abbat of St. Augustine* and his servants, giving much offence to the tenants of the manor of *Minster*, for taking some distresses on them, and other matters relating to the court of it; the tenants assembled together, and assaulting the court-lodges, or mansions of that manor and of *Salmanstone*, set fire to the gates of them; during which the monks and their servants here kept themselves confined within the walls for 15 days; so that the people without, not being able to encompass their design of firing the house, destroyed *the Abbat's* husbandry utensils in the

(i) Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 3.

(k) Dec. Script. col. 2034.

(l) Dec. Script. col. 2124, 2132. See more relating to all these charters and confirmations of liberties, vol. iii. of this history, p. 613 (*w*). *Carta de malefactoribus, infra manerium de Salmanstone*. Pat. 11 Edw. II, p. ii, m. 31.

(m) Dec. Script. col. 2034. See *Minster*, above, p. 318.

(n) Stev. Mon. vol. i, p. 333. (o) Ibid. p. 332.

(p) Lewis's Hist. Thanet, p. 154.

(pp) In the 23d year of K. Henry VIII, *the Abbat and Convent* demised to *Simon Webbe, gent.* and *William Webbe* his son, all that their rectory or grange of *Salmeiston*, with all its lands, tenements, tythes, oblations, obventions, and other profits and appurtenances belonging to it, to hold for 20 years; which lease the said *Simon Webbe* and *Wm Webbe* rendered null and void; upon which *the Abbat and Convent*, in the 34th year of that reign, demised to *Edw. Thwayts* the above premises, to hold for thirteen years, at the yearly rent of 1d. for the first year, and for the other twelve years 8ol. per annum rent, with a covenant that he should at *Salmeiston*, in the first week of *Lent*, distribute to 24 poor persons of the island, and dwelling in the undermentioned parishes, viz. in the parish of *Mynster* 6, in the parish of *St. John's* 6, in the parish of *St. Laurence* 6, in the parish of *St. Peter* 6, to each of them 9 loaves and 18

fields, and all the trees in this manor, so effectually, that none have grown here ever since; but a method was found afterwards to punish these rioters, or at least the principal of them, who were fined in a large sum, and imprisoned at *Canterbury* till it was paid (*m*). At the beginning of K. Richard II.'s reign, *Thomas Ickbam*, *Sacrist* of the abbey of *St. Augustine*, among many other improvements made on the monastery, and other estates belonging to it, built a new hall at this manor, with chambers, at the cost of 100 marks (*n*); at which time this *Grange*, with *Reyde*, *Blackmanbury*, and *Wyngate*, all belonging to the *Sacrist* of this monastery, was valued, among the temporalities of it, at 34l. os. 9d. (*o*) According to the measurement made about the same time, of the lands of *Salmanstone*, they amounted to 89 acres and one rood of arable land; and there belonged to it likewise, the tythes, great and small, of the parochial chapel of *St. John Baptist*, the small tythes of the parochial chapel of *St. Laurence*, and of the parish of *Minster*, exclusive of those given to the Vicar; and a portion of great tythes in every one of the three parishes; from the possession of which tythes, this estate was usually called *the rectory*, or *grange of Salmanstone*. So long as *the Abbat and Convent* continued in possession of this estate, they kept it in their own hands, collected the tythes and plowed the lands with the assistance of lay-brethren; the mansion-house served them for retirement and the use of the grange. The chapel and infirmary here are still entire, excepting that the windows are demolished (*p*).

On the final dissolution of the abbey of *St. Augustine*, in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, this manor came to the crown (*pp*), where the pos-

herrings; and should distribute yearly on *Midlent* Sunday to the said poor persons, or as many of the like in the aforesaid parishes, to the number aforesaid, the like charity; and to 12 poor persons, three of each of the aforesaid parishes, to each of them two yards of blanket; and on *Monday* and on *Tuesday* in every week from the feast of the *Invention of the Holy Cross*, to the feast of the *Nativity of St. John Baptist* inclusive, during the said term, should deliver to each poor person coming to *Salmeiston*, one dish full of peas dressed; and should pay yearly to the Vicar of *St. John's* for the time being, 2 bushels of corn, and the same to the vicars of *St. Laurence*, and of *St. Peter*; and to the vicar of the church of *Minster*, for the time being, and his successors, 10 shillings sterling yearly, and also 12 shillings yearly to the convent of the monastery, to be divided among them at the feast of *All Saints*, and should find sufficient man's meat and horse meat, for the monks and servants and horses at *Salmeiston*, yearly on the feast of *St. Mildred*, the day after, and the feast of *St. Bartholomew*, and should yearly pay to the 4th prior of the monastery 30 shillings, which 30 shillings they should allow to the said *Edward Thwayts* yearly in his account; and he should yearly find and provide, and send to the monastery on the vigil of *St. Mildred*, and *St. Bartholomew the Apostle*, 2 horses handsomely caparioned, for the use of the 4th prior of the monastery; and *the Abbat*

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session of it staid till the second year of Q. Elizabeth (q), when it was granted for a term of years, to *Edward Thwayts*, then lessee of it; and next year the Queen having taken into her hands certain manors, lands, &c. parcel of *the see of Canterbury*, by letters patent, that year granted to *Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury*, and his successors, several rectories, parsonages, and other premises, in lieu of them, among which was the rectory of *Salmestone*, late parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of *St. Augustine*, valued at the annual sum of 38l. 10s. 0½d. with the reprise out of it, of 8l. yearly, to the Vicar of *St. John in Thanet*; and of 4l. yearly to the Vicar of *Waltbam*; since which this manor and grange has continued part of the possessions of *the see of Canterbury*, his Grace the Archbishop being the present owner of it.

The lessee is still bound by his lease to pay out of it all the above charities, the same as were paid by the lessee of it before the dissolution of the monastery (r).

It has been for many years past demised by the Archbishop, on a lease for three lives, at the above yearly rent. The interest of this lease was vested in *Thomas Diggs, esq*; in 1643. In 1656 it was vested in *the Lady Mary*, widow of *sir Warham St. Leger*, who had it in exchange from *sir Thomas Colepeper*, of *Hollingborne, knt*. *Sir Robert Furnese* some length of time afterwards purchased it, from whom it descended, in like manner as

and Convent covenanted and agreed to repair the premises, &c. In witness whereof, &c. Which indenture and lease the said *Edw. Thwayts* gave up in the 34th year of that reign, and the king that year granted the premises, with all their rights, privileges, and emoluments as aforesaid, for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 80l. 12s. 0d. and the king covenanted to save the said *Edward Thwayts* harmless from all other rents, issues, and outgoing, issuing out of the premises; and the said *Edward Thwayts* covenanted to preserve all the reeds within the bounds of the manor and premises, for the repair of the buildings on it, which he should place and be allowed in his yearly account; and that he would yearly pay to the vicar of the churches of *St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, in Thanet*, for the time being, 2 bushels of corn, and to the vicar of *Minster*, 10s. as he by his former indenture was bound to pay; and likewise to pay, or cause to be paid, all the charities and alms covenanted in his former indenture to be paid. Inrol. Aug. office.

(q) Anno 1558, being the last year of Phillip and Mary, the Queen granted to *the Archbishop of Canterbury*, the right of patronage of several rectories and vicarages, among which was that of *Salmeston cum Deane*. See *Wilkins's Councils*, vol. iv, p. 177.

(r) *The dish of peas*, covenanted to be given to every poor man coming to *Salmestone*, is almost grown obsolete, which it is said, is owing to the lessee's taking advantage of the word *dish* in the lease, which being an uncertain measure, is given to the poor people in so small a pittance, that it is not worth their while to go for them. *Lewis's Hist. of Thanet*, p. 154.

the rest of his estates, to *the present Right Hon. the Earl of Guildford*, who has at this time the interest of this lease (s).

DANDELION

is an estate situated in the north-west extremity of this parish, about half a mile from the sea-shore. This was in antient times the seat of a family of this name, and who spelt their name at first, both *Daundeleon* and *Daundelyonn*, as appears by divers antient deeds, some of which are without date, some as high as K. Edward I.'s reign. *Wm Daundelynn*, or *Daundelyon*, possessed it in the second year of K. Richard II, as appears by the registers of *St. Augustine's Monastery* (t); his successor was *John Dandelyon*, who resided here in the next reign of K. Henry IV, whose successor of the same name, died seized of this seat in 1445, anno 24 Henry VI, and was buried in the north chancel of this church. He left an only daughter and heir, who marrying with *Pettit*, entitled him to the possession of this seat (u). His descendant *John Pettit*, (son of *Valentine*,) was an alderman of *London*, whose son *Valentine* resided here (v), and in his descendants it continued down to *Captain Henry Pettit* (w), who died here in 1661, and was buried with his ancestors in this church, leaving surviving issue by his two wives five sons, *Thomas, John, and Valentine*, by his first wife *Anne*,

(s) There is a small south-west view of *Salmeston*, in the 45th number of the *Biblioth. Topog. Brit.* plate xii, p. 171.

(t) Carta 26—*Willus Daundelynn, distr. suit ad r. Wills Crowe de Plo transf. A. R. K. Rici 2di.*

(u) Philipott, p. 306.

(v) He married *Joane*, daughter of *Beverley*, of *Fordwich*, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, married to *Chapman* and *Davy*. *Edward*, the eldest son, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Alexander Northwood*, by whom he had *Elias*, a merchant in foreign parts, who died without issue. *Henry*, the second son, was of *Dandelion, gent.* and died in 1599, and by *Dennis*, daughter of *Thatcher*, had a son *Valentine*, and a daughter *Anne*, married to *Edward Northwood*; which *Valentine* was of *Dandelion, gent.* and was twice married; by his 2d wife *Martha Hennaker*, of *St. Nicholas*, he had no issue; but by his first, *Mary*, wife of *Thomas Clyve, gent.* he had issue 5 sons and 2 daughters; of whom *Elizabeth* married *William Parker*. Of the sons, *Henry* was his heir, and of *Dandelion*, as above-mentioned; *Valentine* married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Clement Masse*, of *London*, by whom he had 2 sons, *Clement* and *Valentine*, both of *London*; and a daughter *Elizabeth*. *Cleve Pettit* was the 3d son, *Elias* was the 4th, and *Paul* the 5th, of *Canterbury*, who married *Anne Merriweather*, by whom he had *Valentine, Anne, and Paul*. They bore for their arms—*Argent, on a chevron gules, 3 bezants between 3 lion's heads erased sable, crowned or*; quartered with those of *Daundelyon, viz. Sable, on a fess indented argent, voided, 3 lions rampant argent*. There is a pedigree of this family of *Pettit*, in the heraldic visitation of the co. of *Kent*, anno 1619.

(w) Philipott *ibid.*

daughter

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daughter of *Thomas Finch*, of *Coptree*, *esq*; and *Richard* and *Henry*, by his second wife *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Richard Best*, of *St. Laurence, Canterbury*, *gent.* who became heirs *in gavelkind* to this estate, which afterwards, in consequence from such division of it, became vested in several different proprietors, whose respective heirs afterwards joined in the sale of it to *Henry Fox*, *Lord Holland*, who conveyed it to his second son, the *Hon. Charles-James Fox*, and he passed away his interest in it to *John Powell*, *esq*; who dying without issue, his sister, then the wife of *Wm Roberts*, *esq*; became his heir, and entitled to this estate; and their son *Arthur*, who has since taken the name of *Powell*, is now become the possessor of it.

This ancient seat has for some length of time been made use of as a place of public resort, with a bowling-green and other accommodations for the purpose. It seems as if it had been antiently walled round very strongly, according to the manner of that age, for a defence against bows and arrows; part of this wall is still standing, with the gate-house, built with bricks and flints in rows, with loop-holes and battlements at top. Over the main gate are the arms of *Daundelyon* as above-mentioned; on the right side of this gate is a smaller one for common use, at the right corner of which is a blank escutcheon, and at the left corner a *demi lion rampant*, with a label out of his mouth, on which is written, *DAUNDELYONN*.

Under the right side of it, as you go out of the gate, was found in the year 1703, a room large enough to hold eight or ten men, in which were many pieces of lacrymatory urns, of earth and glass; under the other side of it is a well prison. In the window of the dining room in the mansion-house, are the arms of *Daundelyonn*, quartered with those of *Pettit* (x).

HENGRAVE, alias DENECOURT.

The manor of *Dene*, with the estate called *Hengrave*, is situated about a mile south-eastward from *Dandelion*. The manor of *Dene* was in the beginning of *K. Henry III.*'s reign in the possession of the family of *Sandwich*, to one of whom, *fir Henry de Sandwich, knt. Robert, Abbat of St. Augustine*, granted a licence to build an oratory at this manor, being within the bounds of the *Abbat and Convent's* capital manor of *Minster*, in which the *Abbats* exercised an ecclesiastical as well as civil jurisdiction, in which he might cause

(x) There is a view of this gateway in *Lewis's History of the Isle of Thanet*, p. 149, and another smaller one in *Bibl. Topog. Brit. No. 45, plate xii, p. 171*.

(y) The ruins of this little chapel are still to be seen, in a little valley, called *Chapel Bottom*, in an open field, by the great road leading from *Margate* to *Minster*, without any house or building near it. The south-west wall is quite

divine service to be celebrated by his own chaplain, in the presence of himself, his heirs, and successors (y). He was succeeded in this manor by *fir Simon de Sandwich, knt.* who, as it appears, held it of *fir Stephen Heringod, knt.* for in the 42d year of that reign, this *fir Stephen* released and quit-claimed to the church of *St. Augustine, Canterbury*, all the homage which *fir Simon* and his heirs owed to him, on account of this manor, and which he held of him as one knight's fee (z). After the death of *fir Simon de Sandwich*, his heirs passed away the possession of the manor of *Dene*, with a tenement just by it, called *Austone*, and their appurtenances, to *Roger de Leyborne*; whose son *Wm de Leyborne* died seized of it in the third year of *K. Edward II*, leaving *Juliana* his grand-daughter his heir, (the daughter of his son *Thomas*, who died in his life-time,) who being heir both to her father and grandfather, became entitled to large possessions in this, and several other counties; from the greatness of which, she was usually styled the *Infanta of Kent*; she was thrice married, the last of her husbands being *Wm de Clinton*, afterwards created *Earl of Huntingdon*; and he, in her right, was seized of this manor in the 20th year of *K. Edward III*, to the aid of which year he paid for it, as one knight's fee, which *fir Ralph de Sandwich* before held at *Dene*, of the *Abbat of St. Augustine*. He died possessed of it in the 28th year of that reign, upon which *Juliana* his widow, *Countess of Huntingdon*, who had issue by neither of her husbands, became again seized of it in her own right, and in the 36th year of that reign made a donation of this her manor of *Dene*, with a tenement called *Austone*, and all their rights, members and appurtenances, to *Thomas, then Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine, Canterbury*; on the condition, nevertheless, that the monks and their successors, after her decease, should out of the issues and profits of it for ever, celebrate yearly on *St. Anne's day*, one solemn mass in the quire, as on a double feast, and distribute on the same day to 100 poor persons, 200 pence, that is, to every one of them two-pence; and to their convent one sufficient pittance; that on the day of her anniversary they should every year celebrate the obsequies of the dead with a solemn mass in the quire, and other things thereto appertaining, as on a double festival; and on the same day should distribute to 200 poor people, 200 pence, and a pittance, viz. to the *Abbat of the Monastery* for the time being 20s. to the *Prior* of

down. It was built of flints, rough cast-over. On the north side are the remains of two rooms, which, as they have no communication with the chapel, might probably be the apartments of the officiating priest. The chapel part measures about 40 feet by 30; a north-west view of the whole, is given *Biblioth. Topog. Brit. No. 45, plate xii, p. 171*.

(z) *Reg. Mon. Sci Aug. cart. 15*.

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it 5s. and to every monk 2s. 6d. and that *the Abbat and Convent* and their successors should find a fit secular chaplain, to celebrate for ever at the altar of *St. Anne*, in the same monastery, one mass every day for the then King of *England*, and for the souls of his progenitors, and of her ancestors; and for the souls of *Laurence de Hastings*, and *John* his son, and the souls of their predecessors; and for the souls of all the faithful deceased; and further, that all the monks who were to celebrate at this altar, should have as above especially in remembrance the aforefaid souls. In default of the performance of all which, it should be lawful for her heirs to enter into the same, and to retain the rents and profits thereof, till such time as *the Abbat and Convent* should make full satisfaction for all such defaults (a). This gift was confirmed by the King that same year to *the Abbat and Convent*, by whom this manor was afterwards appropriated to the sacristie of it; and it was not taxed to the tenth with the rest of their estate in this island, because it was taxed to the tenth paid by the parish in which the manor lay.

At this time *the Abbat and Convent* were possessed of an estate at this place, called *Hengrave*, consisting by measure of 203 acres and three roods (b), and it seems was then accounted a manor, as appears by the composition entered into in the year 1441, between *the Abbat and Convent* and the tenants of their manor of *Hengrave*; in which it was agreed that they should pay to *the Abbat and Convent* for every *Swoyling*, 15 quarters and 5 bushels of barley, and 15 quarters and 5 bushels of oats (c). In which situation the manor of *Dene* with *Hengrave* continued, till the dissolution of the monastery in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign (d), when it came into the hands of the crown, where the fee of it continued till the reign of K. James I, who soon after his accession to the throne granted it to *William Salter*, who conveyed it to *Manasser Norwood*, of *Dane Court* and *Norwood* in this island (e), and he died in 1636; from whom it passed to his grandchild *Alexander Norwood*, who mortgaged it, with part of the demesnes of it, to

(a) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 2138. Lewis's Thanet, col. p. 68, No. xxxiv.

(b) Dec. Script. col. 2202.

(c) Somner's Gavelkind, p. 16.

(d) *John*, the Abbat and Convent of *St. Augustine*, anno 23 Hen. VIII, demised to *Simon Webbe*, gent. and *William Webbe*, his son, inter alia, their manor of *Deane*, with its appurtenances, and the land called *Hengrove*, with all their rights and appurtenances, to hold for 20 years; which lease, they the said *Simon* and *William*, surrendered up, and the *Abbat and Convent* granted and demised the above premises to *Edward Thwayts*, to hold for 13 years, which lease, the said *Edward Thwayts*, in the 34th year of King Henry VIII, surrendered up, and the king granted to him a new lease of these premises, for 21 years; after which, King

several persons, (for several parts of them had been before sold and parcelled out to different purchasers (f). But this manor of *Dene*, with *Hengrove*, afterwards, though after several intermediate owners, became the property of *sir Henry Hawley*, of *Leyborne*, bart. in this county, who still continues the owner of it.

NASH - COURT

is an estate lying about a mile and an half southward from the church, which seems antiently to have been part of the possessions of *the priory of Christ Church* in *Canterbury*, if we give credit to a date cut on a stone in the wall of the mansion-house of it, which is 1108; and as a corroboration of it, in the window of the hall is painted the mitre and pastoral staff, used by *the Priors of Christ Church*, with the arms of that monastery pendant by a string on each side, and the initial letters G. P. which I suppose to mean *Gillingham Prior*, who died in 1376. In another part of the same window is painted W, a bird, and underneath *Chuchele*: by which probably is intended *Wm Chychele*, who was *Archdeacon of Canterbury* in 1420. By all which it should seem that this estate once belonged to that priory (b); if so, it was held of *the Prior and Convent*, by the family of *Garwinton*, of *Bekeborne*, for they were then in the possession of it; one of whom, *William Garwinton*, dying without issue, *Joane*, his kinswoman, married to *Richard Haut*, was, anno 11 Henry IV, found to be his next heir, and entitled to his interest in this estate; and their son *Richard Haut*, leaving an only daughter and heir *Margery*, she carried it in marriage to *Wm Isaac*, of *Patrickborne*, esq; in memory of which alliance, the windows of this mansion in the great hall were some years since, in several panes of glass, adorned with the arms of *Haut* and *Isaac*, and near them the arms of *Wm Warbum*, *Archbishop of Canterbury*, impaled with those of his fee. The *Isaacs* seem to have continued to hold this estate at the time of the dissolution of *the priory* in K. Henry VIII.'s reign (i); after which the fee of it appears to

Edward VI, in his 6th year, demised to *Sir John Gate*, knight, vice chamberlain of his household, inter alia, this manor of *Deane*, late in the tenure of *Edward Thwayts*, esq; with its rights and appurtenances, to hold for 35 years. Aug. off. inrol. See further for the rents of this monastery below, under *Salmestone*.

(e) See Philipott, p. 586.

(f) Lewis's Thanet, p. 153. See more of the *Norwood*: below, under *Dane Court*, in *St. Peter's*.

(b) Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, p. 150.

(i) *John Isaak*, at his death, anno 18 Henry VII, was found by inquisition to hold 144 acres of land in the parish of *St. John*, in *Thanet*, of *the Abbat of St. Augustine*, by knights service and the yearly rent of 26s. and that *James Isaak* was his son and heir. Rot. Esch. ejus an.

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have been vested in the name of *Lincolne(k)*; from one of whom it passed in Q. Elizabeth's reign, to *Wm Norwood*, who on his death in 1605, left 9 sons, who became his heirs in gavelkind, and shared this estate in equal parts. They joined in the sale of the whole of it to *Paul Cleybrooke, esq;* who resided here, and died possessed of it in 1622 (l), whose second son *William* succeeded to it, and was of *Nash Court, esq;* and at his death in 1638 devised it, after his widow *Sarah's* death (m), to his kinsman *Alexander Norwood*, of *St. Stephen's* near *Canterbury (n)*, who leaving only two daughters his coheirs, they joined in the conveyance of it to *David Turner, yeoman, lessee of Salmestone Grange*, and he settled it on his second son *David*, on his marriage with *Catherine*, eldest daughter of *Stephen Nethersole*, of *Wimlingwould*, who died in 1710, leaving one son *Nethersole Turner*, who proved insane; after which it became vested in his next heirs of the name of *Turner*, in the persons of the *Rev. David Turner*, of *Fordwich*, and Rector of *Elmstone*, and of *Mr. David Turner*, of *Margate, gent.* the former of whom left two sisters his coheirs, to whom he devised his moiety of this estate, viz. *Sarah Smith, widow*, and *Mary Turner*, and the survivor of them for their lives; *Mrs. Smith*, as survivor, is now in possession of this moiety, on whose decease the fee of this estate will pass by the will of *Mr. Turner* above-mentioned, to her son *James Smith*, and *Ambrose Collard, jun.* heir of her late daughter *Sarah*, wife of *Ambrose Collard, sen.*

The latter *Mr. David Turner*, of *Margate*, devised his moiety by will to his only daughter and heir *Anne*, late the wife of *James Brown*, afterwards remarried to *Mr. Jacob Sawkins, gent.* who is now in her right intitled to it.

The house was long made use of as a farmhouse. It is a large building, after the fashion of former times, with a spacious hall and butteries over against the entrance into it,

In the windows of this mansion was painted this shield of arms of four coats, viz. 1st, *Sable, a chevron between 3 mullets pierced argent, a crescent*

(k) They bore for their arms—*Argent, on a cross azure, 5 mullets of the first.*

(l) He was descended from *Giles Cleybrooke*, of *Fulsham*, who by the daughter of *Norton*, had *Stephen*, who married *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas Wolfe*, by whom he had 3 sons; *William*, of whom hereafter; *Thomas*, and *William*, father of *Thomas Cleybrooke*, of *Swalcliffe*, cl. who married *Margaret*, daughter of *John Sackett*, widow, of *Sandwell*, by whom he had two daughters *Etheldreda* and *Margaret*.

William, the eldest son, was of *Murston*, and by *Anne*, daughter of *Paul Johnson*, had two sons; *Stephen*, who died without issue, and *Paul*, who purchased and resided at *Nash-Court*, who married *Mary*, daughter of *Richard Knatchbull*, of *Mersham, esq;* by whom he had *Paul*, born in 1589. *William*, who was of *Nash-Court*, as above-mentioned, and married *Sara*, daughter of *Manasses Norwood*, and two daughters; *Mary*, married to *Allen Epps*, of *Absford, gent.*

on the chevron for difference; 2d, *Argent, 2 lions passant gules*; 3d, *Azure, a saltier engrailed argent*; 4th, *Or, a fess between 3 escallops gules*; another, *Azure, 3 lions rampant, 2 and 1 or*; another, *Azure, a fess between 3 esquires helmets or*, impaling, *Or, a saltier engrailed between 4 martlets sable*; and another, *Or, a cross gules*, impaling, *Sable, a bend and canton or*.

But within these few years past it has been converted into a storehouse, granary, &c. for the adjoining farm-house.

THE PRESENT STATE OF ST. JOHN'S.

This parish, which is about three miles and a half across each way, has much the same appearance, as those parishes in this island heretofore described, consisting of open uninclosed corn lands, with frequent hill and dale, the soil mostly chalk. It is accounted an exceeding healthy situation, and the inhabitants long lived. In the year 1563, as appears by *Archbp. Parker's* return to the order of the Privy Council, here were 107 households; but so far had they increased between that time, to when *Mr. Lewis* wrote his *History of Thanet* in 1736, that there were then computed to be in this parish, (including *Margate*,) about 600 families, which would make the number of inhabitants about 2400 in the whole. They are now increased to upwards of 700 families.

The village or town, now called *Margate*, situated in the borough of that name, a further account of which will be given below, lies on the sea shore, on the north side of it, extending southwards, on the ascent of a hill, on the knoll of which stands the church. Besides the town of *Margate*, there are several other small villes, or clusters of houses in this parish. *Westbrooke*, otherwise called the *Brooks*, lies about a quarter of a mile westward from *Margate (o)*. *Garling*, which is a pretty large ville, consists of about 20 or 30 houses, about mid-way between *Margate* and

and *Anne*, married to *Richard Northwood*. They bore for their arms—*Argent, a cross formee gules*. Pedigree of *Cleybrooke*, *Heraldic visitation co. of Kent*, 1619.

(m) She afterwards remarried *Mr. George Somner*, slain at *Wye Bridge*, in 1648, and lastly, to *Mr. James Newman*.

(n) This account is taken in great part from *Lewis's* Hist. of *Thanet*, p. 150, and from *Philipott*, p. 386; their accounts are greatly different, and it is hardly possible to reconcile them.

(o) *John Crispe*, of this parish, mariner, by his will, proved in 1609, willed to be buried in the church-yard of this parish; *Lucrese* his wife. He gives to *Roger* his son, his house and lands at *Margate*; to *John* his son, his house and lands at *Westbrooke*; *Mary, Anne*, and *Charlotte*, his daughters; *Roger Morris*, his father-in-law. Will, in Prerog. off. Cant.

Birchington.

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Birchington (p). *Mutterer* has about three cottages a little nearer to *Birchington*. *Southward* from *Garling* is *Twenties* and *Lyden*, and then *Vincent's* (q); all at present are only single farm-houses, yet almost within memory, at the latter, there was another dwelling-house; and by the great number of disused wells found hereabout, it should seem that there were antiently many more houses at this place, which seems to account for the situation of *the oratory* or *chapel*, called *Dene chapel*, built by *fir Henry de Sandwich* about the year 1230, to which resorted not only the Lord of that manor and his family, but the inhabitants of *Twenties*, *Vincent's*, and *Fleet* likewise (r), in the middle, or at least at a convenient distance from which, this *little oratory* was placed. *Fleet* above-mentioned, is a place at the *southern* extremity of this parish, at a small distance from *Vincent's*, extending partly into the parishes of *St. Laurence* and *Minster*. It was antiently a place of some account, having been the inheritance of a family, written in antient records *de Fleeta*, who were resident here about the reign of K. John, or of Henry III; at present there is only a small farm-house, one tenement, and the ruins of another (s).

About half a mile *southward* from the church is *Draper's Hospital*, and the same distance further a good house called *Updowne*, belonging to *Mr. Farrer* (t); about half a mile from which is *Nash Court*, and about as much further *Little Nash*. In the *eastern* part of the parish are the *two hamlets* of *East North Down*, and *West North Down*, (the latter about two miles *eastward* from the church, the former about one only,) and lastly *Lucas Dane*, almost adjoining to *Margate*, in the same valley.

The *northern* and *eastern* sides of this parish are bounded by the sea-shore, along the whole of which there is a continued range of high chalk cliffs, excepting in the opening between that space, where the harbour and pier of *Margate*, with the town, stands, and a small place to the *westward* of it.

(p) In this *hamlet* is a farm called *Garling's Farm*, consisting of a messuage, and 120 acres of arable and pasture land, which belongs to *the Hospitals of Bridewell*, and *Bechlem*, in London.

(q) Now the property of *Mr. Ambrose Collar*, of *Minster*.

(r) *Henry, Lord Holland*, purchased *Fleet*, which has since passed in like manner as *Kingsgate*, and his other estates in this island, and is now owned by *Arthur Roberts Powell, esq;*

(s) *Lewis's Hist. of Thanet*, p. 55. *Philipott*, p. 387, who says, they sealed with these arms—*Cbequy, on a canton a lion rampant*, as appeared by antient ordinaries and alphabets of arms. In King James I.'s time, one of this family ended in a daughter and coheir, married to *Philipott*, who became entitled to this estate, and possessed it in 1656. It now belongs to *Arthur Roberts Powell, esq;*

(t) *Peter Tomlin, gent.* appears by his will, proved in

THE BOROUGH AND TOWN OF MARGATE

is situated on the northern bounds of this parish, adjoining to the sea. This *borough* was antiently bounded on the land side by a very large *lynch* or bank, a considerable part of which has been so long since plowed up, that no one knows the bounds of it on that side.

It seems to have had the name of *Margate*, or more properly *Meregate*, from there being here an opening or gate, through which there was an outlet into the sea.

On that side of the town next the sea, is a pier of timber, built east and west, in the form of a half circle, to defend the bay from the main sea, and make a small harbour for ships of no great burthen, such as the corn and other hoys, and the fishing craft. By the present appearance of the chalky rocks, which were the foundations of the old cliffs, on each side of this pier at low-water, it seems as if antiently nature itself had formed a creek or barbour here, the mouth of which was just broad enough to let small vessels go in and out of it; but since the inning of the levels on the south side of this island, the sea having borne harder on the east and north parts of it, the land on each side of this creek has been, in process of time, washed quite away by the sea, and the inhabitants were obliged to build this pier to prevent the town's being overflowed by the ocean, and to defend that part of it which lies next the water by piles of timber and jetties. This pier was at first but small, and went but a little way from the land, but the cliffs still continuing to be washed away, the sea by that means lay more heavily on the back of it than usual, and rendered it necessary to enlarge it by degrees, to what it is at present. At what time this pier was first built is unknown, that it was so long before the reign of K. Henry VIII, is certain from *Leland's* account of it, (who lived in that reign), for he says, *Itin. vol. vii.* p. 137, "*Margate lyith* in *St. John's* paroch

1706, to have been possessed of this estate, and resided at it. He devised it to his grandson *Peter*, son of *Roger Omer*, by his daughter *Anne*. After the *Omers*, it came into the name of *Twyman*, from which it was conveyed about 30 years ago by the *Rev. Wheeler Twyman*, and *Mr. John Twyman*, his brother, to *Mr. Farrer*, proctor of *Dorset's Commons*, who devised it at his death to his son *Josias Fuller Farrer, esq;* who sold it to his uncle *William Fuller, esq;* a proctor of the commons likewise, who dying in 1790, gave it to his wife *Mary*, since deceased, for her life, and afterwards back to his nephew, of whom he purchased it for his life, with remainder to his grand-nephew, *Josias Fuller Farrer, jun.* in fee; so that *Josias Fuller Farrer, esq;* the father, is become the present possessor of it. It was lately inhabited by *Mr. Basil Browne, gent.*

" yn

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“ yn *Tbanet* a v myles upward fro *Reculver*, and
 “ there is a village and a peere for shyppes but
 “ now fore decayed;” which shews it to have
 been built many years before; and it seems to intimate, either that there were then no dues paid for the maintenance and preservation of it, or that the trade to it was so small, that those dues were not sufficient to keep it in repair. However this be, it is very certain that this pier was not then near so large as it is now, and that the lands in this island were not in such a state of cultivation as they have been of late years, and consequently the *droits* paid for corn shipped, by which it now chiefly subsists, were not near so much as they are now. In Q. Elizabeth's reign, it is certain this pier was maintained by certain rates, paid by corn and other merchandize shipped and landed in it, which rates were confirmed by the several *Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports*, who have from time to time renewed and altered the decrees, made for the ordering of this little harbour, under the management of *two pier-wardens* and *two deputies*, who were to collect the *droits* or dues to it, and inspect and provide for the necessary support and repairs of it (u). But it appears, notwithstanding this care for the preservation of the pier, that through neglect of the persons employed, it by degrees fell still further to decay, infomuch, that in the year 1662, complaint was made to *James, Duke of York*, then *Lord Warden* and *Admiral of the Cinque Ports*, that this pier and harbour was much ru-

(u) The oldest of these decrees is dated Sept. 1615, and confirmed by *Edward, Lord Zouch, Lord Warden, Chancellor and Admiral of the Cinque Ports*. In these decrees or orders, it is said, that they have been usually confirmed by the *Lord Wardens* for the time being, and time out of mind used by the inhabitants of *Margate* and *St. John's*, in the island of *Tbanet*. In 1629, some new additions were made to these orders, &c. by *Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk, Constable and Warden*. They were again ratified and confirmed in 1694, by *Henry, Viscount Sidney, Constable and Admiral of the Cinque Ports*. By virtue of these orders, &c. two persons resident in *Margate* and *St. John's*, were every year chosen on *May Day*, to take care of this pier, by the name of *Pier Wardens*; and two others called *Deputy Pier-Wardens*. It is the office of these wardens and their deputies, to collect the *droits*, as they are called, or the monies due to the pier; of which they are to give an account to the parishioners, and their successors in this office, within 20 days after the choice of new *Pier-Wardens*. It is likewise the office of the *Pier-Wardens* to inspect and provide for the repairs of the pier; but they cannot make any new works above the value of 5l. without the consent of the inhabitants.

(v) The title of the Act is, *to enable the Pier-Wardens of the town of Margate, more effectually to recover the antient and accustomed droits for the support and maintenance of the said pier*. The preamble to the act recites, that the antient town of *Margate* had, time out of mind, had a pier and harbour very commodious, and of great benefit and advantage to the trade and navigation of this kingdom, in the preservation of ships and mariners in storms and strefs of weather, and from enemies in times of wars; and also very conve-

inated and decayed, and that the monies formerly collected and received for the repairs of it, had not been duly improved for that purpose, and that for a long time past there had not been any due account given, or elections made of successive *pier-wardens* yearly, as by antient customs and orders of former *Lord Wardens* ought to be. This state of the pier and a supposition, which was generally believed, that the *pier-wardens* had no power to compel the payment of the *droits*, or *barbour-dues*, went forward from time to time, and seemed to threaten the entire ruin of it; which induced the *pier-wardens* and inhabitants at last, in the 11th year of K. George I, to petition Parliament for an act to enable them more effectually to recover the antient and accustomed *droits*, for the support and maintenance of the pier; which act passed accordingly that year (v). Under this act the pier was maintained till the year 1787, when an application to Parliament being intended for the improvement of the town of *Margate*, the rebuilding and improvement of the pier was applied for at the same time, and an Act of Parliament passed that year, anno 27 Geo. III, for that purpose, as well as for ascertaining, establishing and recovering, certain duties, in lieu of the antient and accustomed *droits*, for the support and maintenance of this pier. Since this the old wooden pier has begun to be new cased on both sides with stone, and the whole is now nearly finished. When this is compleated it will certainly add to the increase of the trade of

nient for the exporting and importing many sorts of commodities. That the safety of the town of *Margate*, and of all the neighbouring country depending upon the preservation of this pier and harbour; there had been towards the maintenance and preservation of it, time immemorial, paid to the *Pier-Wardens*, or their deputies for the time being, certain *droits*, commonly called *poundage*, or *lastage*; and other rates or duties, which had been confirmed by the orders and decrees of the *Lords Wardens of the Cinque Ports*; without the due payment of which, this pier or harbour must inevitably fall to decay, to the utter ruin of the inhabitants of this town, and of all the neighbouring country, and to the great prejudice of the trade and navigation of the kingdom. Lastly, that it was necessary to make more effectual provision, as well for the recovery of the said *droits*, rates, and duties aforesaid, and for the enforcing of due payment of them, as for the better securing the said pier and harbour: It was therefore enacted, that the antient *droits* should be continued and paid, and that to this end the *Pier-Wardens* should chuse collectors, who should be allowed for their pains in the collecting of them, not exceeding one shilling and sixpence in the pound, and should give security for the same, and that their accounts should be yearly audited by the *Pier-Wardens*, with divers other regulations, powers, and penalties, for the better carrying forward of the same. Lastly, that all sums of money collected should be paid to the *Pier-Wardens*, to be laid out in repairing and improving the pier and harbour, and not applied to any other use; and that the *Pier-Wardens* should have power to prevent all annoyances in the harbour.

nearly

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this place, and the general benefit of the inhabitants of *Margate*, and country contiguous to it (*w*).

The rates, according to which the droits for the maintenance of this pier are at present settled, as well by the late act, as by the Commissioners impowered so to do, are by much too long to be inserted here (*x*).

Most of the shipping trade, which was once pretty large, before the harbour was so much washed away by the sea, and the ships began to be built too large to lay up here, has been long since removed to *London*, where the few masters who continue to live here, lay up, victual, and refit their vessels; however, there are still some ships of burthen, which resort hither for the importation of coals from *Newcastle* and *Sunderland*; and of deals, timber, &c. from *Memel* and *Riga*; besides this, the exportation of corn and other product of the farms in this island is very considerable from this harbour, as is the quantity of goods of every sort from *London*, brought in daily by the hoys for the supply of the shops and other inhabitants of this place and neighbourhood; to which may be added the several passage-boats, or yachts, as they are now called, which are neatly fitted up with cabins and other accommodations, and sail every day to and from *London*, constantly freighted with passengers, baggage and other lading belonging to them; and the number of persons, which the inhabitants boast are carried to and from this place in the vessels yearly, is almost beyond a moderate credibility (*y*).

As the passage from *England* to *Holland* is reckoned the shortest from this place, many great personages have embarked here from time to time for the Continent. In particular, in K. James I.'s reign, the *Electress Palatine*, the King's son-in-law, with the *Electress Elizabeth* his wife, embarked from this place for *Holland*. In later times K. William III. often came hither in his way to and from *Holland*; K. George I. twice landed here; and K. George II. and Q. *Caroline* his consort, with the young Princesses, came

(*w*) There is a view of the old pier of *Margate*, as in 1736, in Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, plate xvi, p. 123.

(*x*) These rates are printed at large, in *Hall's New Margate Guide*.

(*y*) *Viz.* 18,000, on an average.

(*z*) An objection has been made to the sea-bathing here, that the fresh waters of the rivers *Thames* and *Medway*, mixing with those of the sea here, lessen the saltness of the latter; but this can have but little force, when it is considered, that the mouths of those rivers are at the distance of near 30 miles, and are both salt for nearly that distance from their mouths; and besides, the waters of those rivers do not run on the ebb-tide half way down to *Margate road*; before the tide at flood turns them back again. Another advantage peculiar to *Margate* is, its being a weather shore,

first on shore and staid all night at this place; and that successful and victorious General *John, the great Duke of Marlborough*, chose this place for his embarking, and landing again to and from the several campaigns he made abroad.

THE TOWN of *Margate* was till of late years a poor inconsiderable fishing town, built for the most part in the valley adjoining to the harbour, the houses of which were in general mean and low; one dirty narrow lane, called *King-street*, having been the principal street of it. It does not seem ever to have been in any great repute for its fishery or trade; and this appears more fully from the return made on a survey, by order of Q. Elizabeth, in her 8th year, of the several maritime places in this county, in which it was returned, that there were in *Margate*, houses inhabited 108; persons lacking proper habitations 8; boats and other vessels 15, viz. eight of one tun, one of 2, one of 5, four of 18, one of 16; persons belonging to these boats, occupied in the carrying of grain and fishing, 60.

There was a market kept here as long ago as 1631, of which a return to *Dover* was made every month; but this seems not to have continued long, nor does it appear by what authority it was kept at all.

From this state of insignificance *Margate* rose unexpectedly, and that no long time since, to wealth and consequence, owing principally to the universal recommendation of sea-air and bathing; and the rage of the *Londoners* at the same time of spending their summer months at those watering places situated on the sea coast; and when it came to be known that the shore here was so well adapted to bathing, being an entire level and covered with the finest sand, which extends for several miles on each side the harbour, and the easy distance from the metropolis, with the conveniency of so frequent a passage by water, it gave *Margate* a preference before all others, to which the beauty and healthiness of it, and of the adjoining country, contributed still more (*z*).

This induced numbers of genteel people,

during the greatest part of the summer; or in other words, the southerly winds, which generally prevail in that season, blow off from the land; by which means the sea is rendered perfectly smooth, and the water clear to a considerable depth; whereas most of the places on the sea-coast in the *English* channel, from the *North Foreland* to the *Land's End*, are on a lee-shore during the whole of that time, and are incommoded very much by those winds; for those grateful gales, which produce fine warm weather, and render the *Margate* shore smooth and pleasant, never fail on occasion at the same time a continual swell and surf of the sea on the south coast of *England*; which not only makes the water there foul and thick, but annoys, spatters, and frightens the bathers exceedingly.

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among which were many of the nobility and persons of fashion, to resort to *Margate*, as well for bathing, as for pleasure; but the houses were far from being sufficient to receive this increase of inhabitants, nor were there proper places of accommodation for them; this brought hither numbers of adventurers in building; a new town was built to the southward of the old one, on the side of the hill nearer the church, and the old town too was greatly improved and increased; a large square was erected in the former, called *Cecil-square*, on one side of which is a large assembly-room, with a public hotel adjoining (a). In the contiguous field there was afterwards built another square, called *Hawley-square*, and an entire range of genteel houses from one end of it to the other, most of which command a fine and extensive prospect over the sea. Near the harbour there are several commodious bathing-rooms, out of which the bathers are driven in the machines, any depth along the sands into the sea, under the conduct of the guides; at the back of the machine is a door, through which the bathers descend a few steps into the water, and an umbrella of canvas dropping over, conceals them from the public view. Upwards of 30 of these machines are frequently employed until the time of high-water; their structure is at once simple and convenient, and the pleasure and advantage of bathing may be enjoyed in so private a manner, as to be consistent with the strictest delicacy. *Benjamin Beale*, a Quaker and inhabitant of this place, in the earliest time of its improvement, was the inventor of them; but, like other ingenious persons, his invention proved his own ruin, though numbers have since acquired an affluent support from the use of them.

Besides the benefit of sea-bathing at this place, there are, if warm bathing is thought necessary, close to the harbour, two salt-water baths, on a very good construction, which may be filled in a few minutes, and the water brought to any desire of heat with the greatest facility.

On the 21st of June 1792, the first stone of a general Sea-bathing Infirmary, situated in *West*

(a) The assembly room, which is supposed to be nearly as large as most in the kingdom, is finished with much taste and elegance. It is 87 feet long and 43 broad, of a proportionable height and richly ornamented; adjoining to it, are apartments for tea and cards; under which, on the ground floor, is a billiard and coffee room, which join the hotel, and a large piazza extends the whole length of the building. The number of subscribers names to these rooms in the season, amounts generally, as it is said, to more than a thousand.

(b) There was a good engraving of the inside of the library, from a drawing of *Miss Keate's*, by *Mr. Malton*, of *Conduit-street, London*.

(c) The grant was made to *Francis Cobb* and *John*

Sea-bath Bay, and for which a very large subscription had been raised, was laid by *John Copeley Letson*, of *London*, M. D. assisted by the Committees both of *London* and *Margate*, with much parade and ceremony.

Near the squares above-mentioned is a theatre, established by Act of Parliament in 1786, at the expence of upwards of 4000*l.* and a public library with contiguous rooms, built in an elegant and magnificent style (b).

Margate at first, from this great increase of inhabitants, was but ill supplied with provisions from the neighbouring country, which had not sufficient for the purpose, and even what they did supply was but very precarious; to obviate this, a grant of a public market was obtained in 1777, to be held weekly on a *Wednesday* and *Saturday* (c); so that now this place is exceedingly well supplied with butcher's meat, poultry, fish, and all sorts of vegetables; and to add still further improvements to this town, an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1787, for the paving, lighting, and otherwise improving it, which has been since carried into execution; thirty-four respectable parishioners being appointed to superintend this very useful and necessary business (d). And now the inhabitants of *Margate* thought their town of sufficient consequence, to throw off the yoke of dependency on the town and port of *Dover*, and to exempt themselves from the jurisdiction of it; for which purpose they petitioned the crown for a charter of incorporation, which was strongly opposed by the town and port of *Dover*; and on a hearing of the merits of the petition, on April 26, 1785, before the King's Attorney-General, though he agreed that this town stood in need of a more regular police, yet he disapproved of the matter in question, and observed to them, if they persisted in their present mode, they had still the power of applying to Parliament, and recommended to their attention certain propositions previous to such application, to be taken into their consideration, and after their return and consulting their friends, they would at their own time, acquaint him with their determination; but this so far discouraged

Baker, gent. wardens of the pier, and their successors; to be holden in the town of *Margate*, for buying and selling corn, grain, flour, flesh, fish, poultry, butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and other provisions.

(d) The application to Parliament was, as well for rebuilding the pier of *Margate*, and for supporting and maintaining it, as for widening, paving, repairing, cleaning, lighting and watching the streets, lanes, highways, and public passages in the town of *Margate* and parish of *St. John the Baptist*, in the *Isle of Thanet*; and for settling the rates of porters, chairmen, carters, and carmen, within the said town; and for preventing encroachments, nuisances and annoyances therein; for which purposes the act passed accordingly that year.

them

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them from the further prosecution of a charter, that all further intentions of it from that time fell to the ground.

The *parish church* too, from this great increase of inhabitants, especially during the summer months, was found insufficient, though a large building, to contain hardly more than one-half of them; the inconvenience of which induced the inhabitants, with the approbation of *his Grace the Archbishop* and *the Vicar* of this parish, in 1790, to petition Parliament for leave to build a *chapel of ease* within this borough, and *an Act* accordingly passed for that purpose that year.

In *Love-lane*, adjoining to the market, *the Baptists* have a *meeting-house*, to which there belongs in summer a numerous congregation; and in the middle of the *north* side of *Hawley-square* is a *chapel*, for the followers of the late *Mr. Wesley*.

A little above the old town *northward*, adjoining to the sea, is a small piece of ground, called *the Fort*, being formerly put to that use, and maintained at the parish charge; there was a large deep ditch on the land side of it next the town; at its entrance towards the *east* was a strong gate, which was kept locked to preserve the ordnance, arms, and ammunition; for here were two brass cannon, bought and repaired by the parish; here was likewise a watch-house; a gunner was appointed by Government, with a salary of 20*l.* *per ann.* and a flag hoisted upon occasion; and there were sent hither from the Tower, 10 or 12 pieces of ordnance, with carriages. This was not only a great safeguard to the town, but a means of preserving merchant ships going round *the North Foreland* and *the Downs*, from the enemy's privateers, which often lurk hereabouts, and being hidden behind the land, surprise ships sailing that way. But this appointment of a gunner has been for some time discontinued; the gate at the entrance of the port has been taken away, and the ditch has been converted into a small square of houses.

(e) Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, p. 134 *et seq.*

(f) The fish generally caught here are skait, wraiths, small cod, haddock, turbot, whittings, soles, and other flat fish; mackerel and herrings in their seasons; lobsters, pungers, oysters, and other shell-fish; and likewise eels, of which, as old fishermen have asserted, such plenty has been caught here formerly, that they used to be measured by the bushel, but for these many years past they have been very scarce; the reason of this, perhaps, may be the great use that has been made for some years of the sea-wool hereabouts, not only in taking up such of it as is cast up by the sea to mix with the dung or lay on the land, but stripping the rocks of it, to burn and make kelp, of which notice has been already taken above, (a) by which the shelter and food of these fish and others of the like nature, which lie near the shore, were taken away; of which there was a complaint made to *the Lord Warden* so long ago as

(a) See p. 292.

Several pieces of ordnance are however still remaining, but they are in a state of no use.

On the opposite hill *north-eastward* of the new town, is built *another hamlet* of houses, called usually *Hooper's Hill*, on which there is a curious *horizontal windmill*, erected by *Captain Hooper*, for the purpose of grinding corn, upon a very large scale, and of such excellent mechanism as to render it worthy the inspection of the curious.

There was a branch of trade, that of *malting*; which was formerly so large, that there were about 40 malting houses in this parish; but this trade is now almost wholly gone to decay here, as it has been for several years throughout all the neighbouring country.

The *hanging and drying of herrings* has formerly been of great use to the poor of this town, a great many of whom were employed in the season, to wash, salt, spit, and hang them. But this trade would have been much more beneficial to the place, had these herrings been caught by the inhabitants, for then there would have been more employment for the poor, many of whom had little to do, but in spinning and twisting of twine to make nets with, and the knitting of nets, &c. But this fishery here has long since gone so much to decay, that those who depended on it were forced to sell their large boats, or let them run out; after which, those in which they fished were so small, that they dared not go out far to sea in them, nor venture out of the pier in a fresh gale of wind (e); of late years the affluence of the strangers resorting hither has diffused a general state of depravity and idleness throughout the poorer inhabitants of this place; and the fishermen who go out are but very few, who catch their fish merely to supply the luxury of the wealthy, to whom they sell their fish, with much sauciness, at a most extravagant rate (f).

Here is an *establishment of the customs*, under a surveyor, searcher, and other inferior officers.

the 35th of Elizabeth: That by the burning and taking up the sea-weed, the inhabitants of this island were annoyed in their health, and greatly hindered in their fishing; in consequence of which, a warrant was granted to *the deputies of the mayors of Dover and Sandwich*, to forbid and restrain the taking up and burning the sea-wool within *the Isle of Thanet*, by any one whatsoever; but this warrant seems not to have been regarded, perhaps from an insufficiency of the power of *the Lord Warden* to pursue the execution of it; and the same custom of taking it away at the free will of those who have a right so to do, has continued (and indeed there can be no reason why it should not) to the present time. The first *Lord Conyngham*, as lord of *Minster manor*, brought an action against the inhabitants of the part of the island within that manor, for taking away this sea-wool from the shore without his licence; which claim was tried at the county assizes, but *his lordship* failed in the establishment of it.

Among

Among the other improvements at this place, the schools ought not to be forgotten; there are two for young ladies, and two for young gentlemen, besides a private seminary, lately established by a clergyman; and a charity school has been not long ago instituted, for the education of 40 boys and an equal number of girls, supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, and much assisted by the liberal donations of the nobility and gentry, who resort hither in the summer.

Two fairs are kept here, one on June 14th, and the other on August 24th, yearly.

From the exposed situation of Margate to the north and east, it has frequently suffered by tempests and storms, setting in to the land from those quarters (g), particularly in the years 1755, 1763, and 1767, when great damage was done to the ships within the pier, and to the houses near the harbour, which from the force of the sea and its impetuosity were almost demolished.

In the summer of the year 1788, a female beaked whale came on shore at Margate; it was 27 feet in length, and in girth 17 feet. Mr. Hunter, surgeon, of this place, in dissecting the head of this fish, discovered four teeth just penetrating the gums in the lower jaw, which led him to conjecture that it had scarcely attained half its growth, and that its common length might be, when full grown, at least 60 feet.

ANTIQUITIES.

Between the hamlet of Garling and the sea, there were found in the year 1724, in digging a sea-gate, or way through the cliff into the sea, to fetch up sea-ooze, or woofe, for the manure of the land, 27 several instruments, lying all together, about two feet under ground; which makes it rather strange, that they were not before that time discovered by the plough. They were of mixed brass, or what is usually called pot or bell-metal, of several sizes and somewhat different shapes,

(g) The town and harbour of Margate are situated so directly open to the northern ocean, that a vessel taking her departure from thence and steering her course north half east, would hit no land till she came on the coast of Greenland, in the lat. of 75° north, after having run 1380 miles.

(b) Viz. in Spain, France, and at *Herculaneum*, in Italy.

(i) *Antiq. Explique*, tom. iii, p. 339. *Count Caylas*, in his antiquities, observes, that these instruments with and without rings are common in France, and are called *Gallia Hatchets*; he is for referring them to domestic use, as chisels with handles fitted into them perpendicularly; but observes, that whether employed for domestic use or military purposes, they cannot be of much service for want of strength. *Ibid.* p. 318, 321, 333. *Montfaucon* likewise observes, that the metal of which these instruments are made, seems not hard enough for such work; though the ancients used some kind of temper by which they made

but both sides alike; the largest of them seven inches 1-quarter long, and 2 inches 3-quarters broad at the bottom; the lesser ones, were five inches in length, and two inches and one-half in breadth at the bottom; two of them had rings on one side about the middle, which was the thickest or deepest part. These instruments are usually called *celts*, and have been found in great numbers in various parts of this island, as well as on the Continent (b), and our learned antiquaries have differed much in opinion to what uses they were designed, though they seem to agree that they are either Roman or British; most probably the former. The learned *Montfaucon* has described that among them with a ring, among the Roman tools of building, and is of opinion that it was a chisel, with which they used to cut or hew stones (i). *Mr. Hearne*, after several arguments to prove that they were not military weapons, agrees in the same opinion (k), as does *Dr. Borlase*, which is in some measure corroborated by there having been one found in *Herculaneum* (l); and the latter thinks they were offensive weapons originally, indeed of British invention and fabric, but afterwards improved and used by the provincial Romans, as well as Britons (m). *Mr. Thoresby* supposes them to have been the heads of spears of the civilized Britons (n), and *Mr. Whitaker* that they were the heads of light battle-axes (o); and *Mr. Gordon*, in his *Itinerar: Septentrional*, p. 117, seems to have fancied them a kind of Roman *securis* or axe.

Again it has been conjectured with some probability, by a learned and ingenious gentleman, that these instruments were chisels of the Roman soldiers, with which they used to sharpen the stakes, called *sudes* and *valli*, which were a part of their travelling baggage, *sarcina*, since they used them in their daily encampments (p); and that as every soldier must have had one or more of them, this might be the reason why so many of them are found, at various periods, in different places (q).

Lastly, *Dr. Stukeley* ever druidical, undertakes

brass as hard as iron; but, says *Mr. Lewis* in his *History of Thanet*, it was but viewing these tools, if such they were, found here, with some attention, to be satisfied that the metal of which they were made, though somewhat harder than common brass, was not so hard as iron, nor yet hard enough to hew any stone that was not soft and easy to be cut.

(k) Appendix to vol. i. of *Leland's Itin.*

(l) *Count de Caylas Recueil d'antiquites*, vol. ii, p. 318.

(m) *Antiquities of Cornwall*.

(n) Letter to *Mr. Hearne* in the appendix to the 1st vol. of *Leland's Itin.*

(o) *Hist. of Manchester*, p. 14.

(p) See *Vegetrii de re militari*, lib. i. c. 24, lib. iii, c. 8.

(q) *Lewis's Hist. of Thanet*, p. 137.

takes

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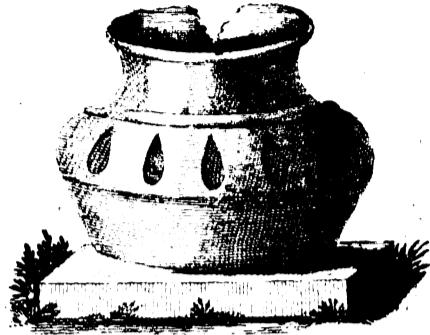
as usual, to shew that these brass cast instruments, called *Celts*, were *British*, and belonging to the *Druids*; that they were fixed occasionally on the end of their staves to cut off the boughs of oak and mistletoe; but that when not made use of for these purposes, they put them into their pouches, or hung them to their girdles by a little ring or loop.

See *Mr. Lort's observations on Celts*, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. v, p. 106, where there are four plates of different kinds of *Celts*, found in various places, and one of these found here in *Lewis's History of Thanet*, p. 137.

At the beginning of the year 1791, as some labourers were digging to lay the foundation of three new houses behind the charity-school in *Margate*, about two feet below the surface they found the remains of several bodies, which were interred in graves hewn out of the solid chalk, and lay in the direction of *north* and *south*. None of the graves were more than six feet long. In one of the graves was found a coin, having on one side a head crowned, and on the reverse the figure of a man in a running attitude, having a lance in his right hand, the inscription not legible; but was found to be a coin of *Probus*. At the same time there were found a sword and a scabbard, both much decayed. The bones were found very entire, but on being exposed to the air soon crumbled into dust; and another coin was picked up at the same time in excellent preservation, a coin of *Maximianus*, having his head, and round it IMP. MAXIMIANUS, S. P. F. AVG. On the reverse, the figure of *Jupiter* standing, having in his right hand the thunder-bolt, and in his left a spear, JOVI CONSERVAT AVG. and underneath, XXI r. a compliment to the 21st legion; and not long afterwards there was found a coin, in good preservation, of *Helena*, the first wife of *Constantius*; on one side her head, with this inscription, FL. HELENA AUGUSTA, and on the other side, REIPUBLICÆ SECURITAS, found a female figure.

In May 1792, as some workmen were sinking a cellar; in one of the graves adjoining to the above they found a small *Roman* urn, the figure of which is here inserted, it was filled with ashes, but no bones or other remains were discovered beside it.

(r) As it was then usual in populous towns, to celebrate the anniversaries of their churches dedication with an accustomed fair, so even in the most private parishes were these yearly solemnities observed with feasting, and a great concourse of people; some poor remains of which are still continued in many of the parishes in this island under the name of fairs, which *sr Henry Spelman* supposes was first occasioned by the resorting of people to such a particular place for solemnizing some festival, and especially the feast of the church's dedication, or the *wake*; and that there-



CHARITIES.

Ethelred Barrowe, by her will proved in 1513, ordered her executor *Wm Curlyng* to maintain a yearly give-all, while the world endured, viz. every year a quarter of malt and six bushels of wheat and victual according thereto; to maintain this, a purchase was made of 15 acres and an half, and half a yard of land, with all appurtenances, lying at a place called *Northdown* in this parish; which is invested in trustees, and called by the name of *St. James's land*. This is one instance of the donations made to churches, for the more solemn celebration of the *wake* or *feast* of the church's dedication, or at least of some chancel in it; thus in this parish there used to be kept what the inhabitants called a fair, on *St. John Baptist's day*, the saint to which the church was dedicated (r); but I suppose there being no such fair on *St. James's day*, to whom the north chancel of this church is dedicated, or no provision made for the celebration of it, the testator, *Ethelred Barrowe*, ordered her executor to provide for an annual feast for ever on that day, which is still observed at a place in this parish, called *Northdowne*, and by the country people called *Northdowne fair*; only instead of a give-all, or a common feast for all goers and comers, the corn and meat are by the *seoffees* distributed to poor house-keepers. She likewise ordered by her will, that what money was left of hers, after her legacies paid, should be bestowed on repairing the chancel of *St. James* in the church of *St. John* (s).

Thomas Toddy, by his will proved in 1566, gave 30l. to purchase so much land as could be

fore the word *fair* is derived from the *Latin* word *serie*, or *bolyday*. Thus in the next parish of *St. Peter* are still kept two fairs, one on *St. Peter's Day*, the saint to which the church is dedicated; the other on *Lady Day*, to whom the north chancel is dedicated by the name of our *Lady of Pity*.

(s) All these wills relating to this and the following charities, or extracts of them so far as relates to the charitable devises, are printed in *Lewis's Hist. of Thanet*, col. No. xxxvii et seq.

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bought for that money, which land was to be let out for rent to the most value; and the same rent yearly, for evermore, to be distributed, dealt, and given unto the most poor and needy of this parish. Accordingly with this money were purchased 13 acres of land, lying at a place in this parish called *Crowe-hill*, which is invested in trustees.

John Allen, of *Drapers* in this parish, by his will proved in 1594, gave for ever, to be distributed to the poorest people of this parish, on *Sbrove Tuesday*, 200 of *Winchester* billets, and 2 bushels of wheat, to be baked into bread at the place aforesaid.

——— *Johnson* gave out of his farm at *Garlinge*, in this parish, (since given to *Botblem* hospital in *London*;) the sum of 6s. 8d. to be paid yearly to the churchwardens of this parish; of which 6s. to be distributed by them in time of *Lent*, to the poorest of the parish, and 8d. to be divided betwixt themselves.

Henry Sandford, by his will proved in 1626, gave to the poor people of this parish every *Sunday* or *Sabbath* day throughout the year, sixpenny worth of good bread, to be distributed by the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers, where most need should be.

Francis Buller, esq; of *Kingston upon Thames* in the co. of *Surry*, gave to this parish several tenements and half an acre of land, lying at *Church-hill*, the rents of which to be laid out by the seoffees, in binding poor boys apprentices to some sea-faring employment.

Michael Yoakley, born in this parish, by his will proved in 1707, endowed an hospital, or alms-house, the building of which was erected in the year 1709, at a place called *Drapers*, about three-quarters of a mile from *Margate*, whence it is called *Draper's Hospital*; consisting of ten dwellings, one of which is appropriated for an overseer, and the others for such poor men and women as are natives or inhabitants of the four parishes of *St. John*, *St. Peter*, *Birchington*, and *Achal*; who were to have warm gowns or coats of shepherd's gray for outward garments, firing, and a weekly allowance at the discretion of the trustees; which injunction is altered by the trustees, and each have now only an allowance of coals, a yearly stipend, and each a slip of ground for a garden. This institution being in-

(t) In the middle of the building is a meeting-house for the people called *Quakers*, of which persuasion the paupers were to be, though that is not now particularly required, so that they otherwise answer the donor's description.

(u) Over the middle doors in each front is placed a square white marble, wherein, according to the directions of the founder, is cut the following inscription, to which he refers in his will, as containing the conditions and qualifications of the poor persons to be admitted into this alms-house.

tended for the relief of indigence, not for the encouragement of idleness, the founder has in his will specified the qualifications of such as should be admitted (t); *industrious, and of a meek, humble and quiet spirit* (u). The stipend given by the founder being found not so fully adequate to his charitable intentions as formerly; owing to the increase in the price of provisions at this place, *George Keate*, esq; whose benevolence is too well known to stand in need of any encomium here, who usually visits this place every summer, has for several years promoted a subscription among the company, by which a considerable addition had been made to the comforts and conveniency of these poor people.

At a place called *Frog-hill*, are two small cottages belonging to the parish, built on the waste of the manor of *Dene*, which was purchased of *Alexander Norwood*, esq; Lord of it in the year 1641, by *Christopher Frenchbourn*, who growing necessitous, in 1662, for a yearly pension paid to himself and his wife during their lives sold this land, containing four perches and an half, to the churchwardens, &c. of this parish.

The donation of 9 loaves and 18 herrings to 6 poor persons yearly, on *Midlent Sunday*; and of two yards of blanket to three poor persons, all of this parish, yearly, from *Salmanstone Grange*, has been already fully mentioned above, and is still continued.

DONATIONS TO THE CHURCH.

Mrs. Sarah Petit, relict of *Capt. John Petit*, of *Dandelion*, in 1720, gave 146l. towards the providing some additional ornaments for this parish church, which she laid out in the following manner. viz.

Two silver flaggons for the Communion double gilt, 41l. 8s. 10d. Double gilding the other plate, 6l. 1s. A crimson velvet cloth for the Communion, trimmed with gold orras 26l. 0s. 3d. Wainscot rails round the table 16l. Cushions, or squabs to kneel on, 5l. 8s. A Portugal mat to cover the floor, 19s. Laying the floor and other charges, 11l. A branch for the middle isle 38l. 17s. And by her last will in 1729, she gave 71l. for the ceiling of the north and south isles, and so much of the three chancels as were not ceiled at that time.

In much weakness, the God of Might did bless,
With increase of store,
Not to maintain pride nor idleness,
But to relieve the poor,
Such industrious poor as truly fear the Lord.

Of { Meek
Humble and
Quiet spirit. } according to his word.

M. Y.

GLORY TO GOD ALONE.

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THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THE PARISH of *St. John* is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Westbere* (v). The church, which is dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, stands about half a mile from the lower part of *Margate south-*

(v) In 1301 the *Abbat of St. Augustine* took upon him to ordain several new deanries, one of which was that of *Minster*, in which this church was included; but this causing much altercation with the *Archbishop*, they were not long after dissolved. Dec. Script. col. 1976. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 454.

(w) The north chancel is dedicated to *St. James*. The whole building of the church is low and of a considerable length, and seems to have been raised at several times. The roofs of the north and south isles and chancels are covered with lead; on that side which is outermost on the north side of the high or middle chancel, is a square building of hewn stone with battlements, and a flat roof covered with lead, and the windows guarded with a double set of iron bars. This most probably was intended and used formerly for the church treasury, or safe repository of the plate and valuable relics belonging to it. At the beginning of the last century, being then of no kind of use, it was employed as a store-house for gunpowder, shot, &c. for the use of the fort, and was repaired by the deputies; but in 1701 it was fitted up and has since been made use of as a vestry. The tower was somewhat too small for the former ring of bells which were in it, consisting of 6 very tuneable ones; they were by much the largest of any hereabouts, the other parishes having before lessened theirs by casting their old bells anew. Of these 6 bells, the 3d, 4th, and 5th were much the oldest; the treble and 2d having probably been new cast. On the treble was this inscription: *Thomas Hench made me*. On the 2d, T. N. R. P. 1615. *Jacob bath made me*. On the 3d, *Virginis egragie vocor campana Marie*. On the 4th, *Miss de Celis babes nomen Gabrielis*. On the tenor, *Daundelion, I. O. S. Trinitate sacra fit bec Campana beats*. The two last of these were at the west end of the middle isle. Just by the tower is a part taken off from the isle, even with the belfry, in which they cast the lead used about the church; even with this is a partition, which divides the west end of the south isle from the body of the church, which is made use of for a school-house. At the west end of the middle isle is the font of stone, it is octagonal, and on the several sides are cut the arms of England alone, and England quartered with France on 4 of the sides opposite to one another, and a rose on each of the other 4 sides; by which it is probable this font was erected in Q. Elizabeth's reign. Just by the font is a tombstone, without any inscription, having a cross on it, and the Greek X. (for $\chi\rho\iota\varsigma$) intermixed, which signifies its being for one of the priestly order, perhaps this might be the monument of *St. Imarus*, who was a monk of *Reculver*, and is said by *Leland*, col. vol. iv, p. 7, to have been buried in this church. Among other memorials in this church are the following: In the middle chancel, a stone with a brass on it, effigies and an inscription for *Thomas Smyth*, once vicar of this church, obiit Oct. 3, 1433. On a brass plate, the effigies of a priest in his habit, and an inscription for *Thomas Cardiffe*, vicar of this church for 55 years, obiit January 16, 1515. (See a print of this brass in *Lewis's Hist. of Thanet*, p. 123.) A memorial on brass for *Nicholas Chewney*, S. T. D. 20 years pastor of this church, obiit 1685, et. 75. A memorial for *Frances* his wife, obiit 1709, et. 79, and *Jane* their daughter, obiit 1678. On a brass plate, arms—Er-

ward, on the knoll of the hill; it is a large building of flints, covered with rough-cast; the quoins, windows and door cases of ashlar stone. It consists of three isles and three chancels, having a low square tower, with a small pointed turret on it at the west end of the north isle, in which is a clock and six bells (w).

mine, a cross engrailed, an inscription for *William Norwood*, obiit 1605, et. 70, placed by his son *Alexander Norwood*. Another like for *Alexander Norwood*, obiit 1557, and his son *Alexander*, obiit 1583, and *Joane* his wife, obiit 1605. Another like in the middle chancel, covered now by the matting and seats, for *Thomas Cleve*, gent. obiit 1604. A stone with a memorial for *John Coppin*, esq; son of *William Coppin*, buried 1607, and being commander of the king's ship *Mary*, was by the Dutch shot through the leg on Sept. 28, in 1652; and being commander of the king's ship *St. George*, in 2 several actions received several wounds from the Dutch in the years 1655 and 1666, one of which in the latter, proved mortal, and he died 2 days afterwards, et. 59 years and 13 days. Arms—Party per pale, 3 bears heads coupé. Just before the vestry door is the figure in brass of one of the vicars in his sacerdotal habit, which is now covered by the step before the rail of the communion table. In the south chancel, a plain mural monument for *Henry Crisp*, 2d son of *John Crisp*, of *Cleave*, the eldest son of *John Crisp*, of *Queaks*, esq; and elder brother of *Sir Henry Crisp*, kt. This Henry married 1st, *Amye*, daughter of *Alvreda Randolpb*, esq; who died without issue; and 2dly, *Mary*, daughter of *Thomas Colepaper*, of *Aylesford*, esq; by whom he had 3 sons, *Richard*, *Henry*, and *Thomas*, and *Anne*, *Martha*, and *Mary*, daughters, obiit 1588, et. 47. Arms at the top—Or, on a chevron sable, 5 horse shoes or, quartering *Denne*, argent, 2 leopards heads or, on 2 flusques sable. On a shield below in a lozenge, sable, on a bend engrailed gules, a crescent argent; for difference. On a mural monument are the effigies, kneeling, of *Paul Cleybrooke*, of *Nash Court* in this parish, esq; and *Mary* his wife, daughter of *Richard Knatchbull*, of *Mersham*, esq; and an inscription to their memories. He died 1622; she died 1624, W. C. their son, erected this monument. Arms—Argent, a cross pattee gules, impaling azure 3 crosses fitchie, between 2 cotizes or. In the south chancel is a stone, on which have been the figure of a man, and inscription in brass long since obliterated; but above are remaining the arms of *Cleybrooke*, with the crest, a swan's head between 2 wings. On the north side of the chancel hangs *Paul Cleybrooke's helmet*, with the crest, &c. On an altar tomb underneath, a memorial for *William Cleybrooke*, of *Nash Court*, esq; obiit 1638, and for *Sarah*, 2d daughter of *Manasseh Norwood*, of *Dane Court*, gent. and wife of *William Cleybrooke*, of *Nash Court*, esq; obiit 1662, et. 62. An inscription and effigies on a brass plate for *Nicholas Canteys*, obiit 1431. A memorial for *George Somner*, gent. of *Canterbury*, who being commander of a detachment of horse was slain in the conflict at *Wye*, obiit May 30, 1648, et. 51. Arms—Ermine, 2 chevrons voided, impaling ermine, a cross; underneath are 2 lines cut out with a chisel, by order, as it is said, of the rulers then in power. In the north chancel, an inscription on a brass plate, and the effigies in armour of *John Daundelion*, gent. obiit 1445, the arms torn off. Another for *Peter Stone*, obiit 1442, and for *John Sefowille*, and *Sawen* his wife; he died 1475. A memorial for *Henry Pettit*, gent. late of this parish, obiit 1599. A mural monument for *Dionis Pettit*, late widow of *Henry Pettit*, gent. of this parish; she died in 1607. On a brass plate under the pews of the north isle, an inscription for *Rachel*, wife of *John Blousfield*, and daughter

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CINQUE PORTS LIBERTY

This church was one of the three chapels belonging to the church of *Minster* in this island,

daughter of *Thomas Craner, gent.* by whom she had one son *George*, who died in 1600. Another brass plate for *Joane*, wife of *William Parker*, son and heir of *Francis Parker*, of this parish, obit 1613, and left issue 4 sons, *Francis, Gregory, William, and Stephen*. A mural monument for *Valentine Petit*, of this parish, *gent.* and *Mary* his wife, daughter of *Thomas Clyve*, sometime of the same; he died in 1626, she in 1609. A mural monument at the east end for *Henry Pettit*, of *Dentdelyon, gent.* he had issue *Elizabeth, Richard, and Henry*; by *Elizabeth* his 2d wife, daughter of *Richard Best*, of *St. Laurence, Canterbury, gent.* obit 1661, *et.* 33, and also for *Anne*, daughter of *Thomas Finch*, of *Coptree, esq;* wife of *Henry Petit*, of *Dentdelyon, gent.* by whom he had issue *Anne, Henry, Valentine, Henry, Thomas, John, and Valentine*; she died in 1656, *et.* 31. Arms on the left side of the monument, 1st and 4th, *Petit, viz. Argent, on a chevron gules, between 3 griffins heads erased sable, crowned, or, 3 bezants*; 2d and 3d, *Dandelyon, viz. Sable, 3 lions rampant between 2 bars dancette, argent*. In the middle, a shield of 8 coats, 1st, *Petit*; 2d, *Dandelyon*; 3d, *Finch*; 4th, *Cleve*; 5th, *Azure, a chief or*; 6th, *Petit*; 7th, *Cleve*; 8th, *Finch*. On the right side in a lozenge, 1st and 4th, *Finch*, 2d and 3d, *Cleve*. A mural monument at the east end for *Capt. John Pettit*, of the ancient family of *Dentdelyon*, in this parish, obit 1700; *Sarah* his wife, daughter of *Major Somner*, who died at *Wye*, fighting for his king and country, erected this monument. In the middle isle on brass plates, inscriptions for *Richard Notfield*, obit 1416. For *John Parker*, obit 1441, and *Joane* his wife. An inscription for *Roger Morris*, one of the principal attendants on the royal navy, obit 1615. At the west end, an inscription on a brass plate for *Luke Sprakyn, gent.* and *Mary* his wife, he died in 1591. A memorial for *Elizabeth* wife of *Thomas Thwayts*, obit 1582, and for *Esther Barrow*, obit 1513. In this church are likewise the following monuments and grave-stones. A handsome mural monument for *William Payne, esq;* of this parish, descended from the *Paynes*, of *Spottenden*; he died 1717, *et.* 55, erected by his sister *Anne* in 1729. Arms, 6 coats, 1st, *Per saltier argent and sable, a lion rampant, counterchanged*; 2d, *Argent, a cross patee gules*; 3d, *Argent, on a bend sable, 3 fishes hauriant of the field*; 4th, *Azure, a fess wavy between 3 goats heads erased or*; 5th, *Azure, a chevron between 3 gerse or*; 6th, *as the 1st*. Underneath is a memorial for him and for *Ann Dowdeswell* his sister, who died in 1763, *et.* 100. Arms—*Payne, Cleybrooke, and Dowdeswell*. A memorial for *Michael Bowell*, of *Snow-hill, London*, obit 1771, *et.* 47. A neat mural monument for *Robert Brooke*, merchant, and *Sarah* his wife, daughter of *Gilbert Knowler*, of *Hearn, esq;* he died 1767, *et.* 83; she died 1731, *et.* 35, erected by their daughter *Anne Brooke*. Arms—*Gules, on a chevron argent a lion rampant sable*. Within the altar rails, a memorial shewing that in the vault underneath are deposited the remains of *Anne Brooke*, daughter of *Robert Brooke*, merchant, and *Sarah* his wife, above-mentioned; she died 1787, *et.* 83. Arms as above, in a lozenge. A memorial for *Susannah*, wife of *John Jacob*, A. M. vicar of this parish; she died 1755, *et.* 55, and also for the said *Rev. John Jacob*, obit Dec. 21, 1763, *et.* 68. A memorial for *Thomas Grant, gent.* obit 1714, and *Sybil* his wife, obit 1720, *et.* 77, and *William*, father of the above, who died 1658, *et.* 56. Arms—*Two swords in fess, between 3 crowns*. A memorial for *Anne*, wife of *Dudley Diggs*, obit 1720, *et.* 63. A memorial shewing that in a vault lies *Daniel Marfb*, at-

and very probably was first begun to be built as early as the year 1050, and was made *paro-*

torney-at-law, obit 1775, *et.* 59. A memorial for *Elizabeth*, wife of *Dr. John Forbes*, M. D. obit 1779, *et.* 40, and for the said *Dr. John Forbes*, obit 1780, *et.* 60. A memorial for *William Fox Parry, esq;* son of *William Parry, esq;* vice admiral of the red, obit 1776, *et.* 30. The stone placed here by *William Locker, esq;* captain of the royal navy, who married his sister. A memorial shewing that under the right hand pews lies *Dame Elizabeth Rich*, relict of the late *Sir Robert Rich, bart.* obit 1780, wife of *James Walker*, M. C. of this place, who erected it to her memory, *et.* 48. A memorial for *John Leapidge, esq;* of *East Ham*, in co. *Essex*, obit 1789, *et.* 77. Arms—*Argent, on a chevron sable, 3 cinquefoils of the 1st, between 3 holly leaves proper, impaling azure, a chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lis or*. A memorial for *George Meard, esq;* obit 1761. What is remarkable is, that though this white marble grave-stone is but 4 feet by 2, there is room by his will, vested in the 3 *per cent.* to keep it in repair. A memorial for the *Hon. Gertrude Agar*, obit 1780, *et.* 51 years. A memorial for *Captain David Turner*, of *Nash Court*, obit 1710, *et.* 38. A memorial for *David Turner*, obit 1718, and also the *Rev. David Turner*, A. M. rector of *Elmsted*, obit Sept. 24, 1765, *et.* 62. A memorial for *James Brown, esq;* of this parish, he married the daughter of *Capt. David Turner*, obit 1776, *et.* 30. Arms—*A griffin passant*; an escutcheon of pretence a chevron between 3 *sur de molins*, in chief a lion passant. A memorial for *James Newman, esq;* obit 1720. A memorial for *Captain David Turner*, of *Nash Court*, obit 1719, *et.* 38. A memorial for *Edward Diggs*, obit 1726, *et.* 53, and *Susanna* his wife, obit 1689, *et.* 44. A memorial for *Dudley Diggs, gent.* obit 1716, *et.* 82, and *Mary* his wife obit 1689, *et.* 44. For *John Glover, gent.* who died at *London* in 1685, *et.* 56; *Susanna* his wife, obit 1713, *et.* 75. A memorial for *Captain Thomas Wilkins*, obit 1757, *et.* 73. One for *Humphry Pudner, gent.* obit 1671, *et.* 65, and *Mary* his wife, obit 1691, *et.* 81; and *Sarah* their daughter, wife of *Capt. Michael Wilkins*, obit 1716, *et.* 68. Memorials for several of the *Turners*; and for *Peter Tomlin*, obit 1700, *et.* 78, and *Rennet* his wife, 1707, *et.* 80; Arms—*On a fess, 3 right hands couped at the wrist between 3 battle axes, impaling 3 battle axes*.

In the church-yard, among many other tombs and memorials, is a plain brick tomb for *Tho. Stevens, esq;* obit 1790, *et.* 24; he was the only son of *Philip Stephens, esq;* Secretary of the Admiralty, who was killed in a duel near this place, by one *Anderson, an attorney*, of *London*, at the second discharge of the pistols. On a handsome monument encompassed with iron rails, inscriptions for *Elizabeth*, wife of *John Tomlin*, daughter of *Rich. Lester*, and *Ruth* his wife obit 1711, *et.* 38; also for *Rich. Lester*, obit 1712, *et.* 76; also for *John Tomlin*, obit 1716, *et.* 58, also for *Ruth Lester*, obit 1717, *et.* 74 years. At the west end for *Rob. Brooke, esq;* obit 1767, *et.* 82; for *Anne*, his third wife, obit 1784, *et.* 76. On the south side the above, for *Ruth Tomlyn*, who was married to *Robert Brooke*, son of *John and Mary Brooke*, in 1712, by whom she had five children, of whom survived, *John, Elizabeth, and Ruth*; the latter died in childbed in 1722, *et.* 29. *Sarah*, third daughter of *Gilbert Knowler*, of *Hearn, gent.* and second wife of *Robert Brooke, esq;* by whom he had six children, of which four are living, *viz. Anne, Sarah, Robert, and Mary*; she died in childbed in 1731, *et.* 35, and lies in this vault. On the north side here, for the above *John Tomlin*, son of *John and Anne*; he died 1741, *et.* 25. *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Robert and Ruth Brooke*, died

died

ST. JOHN'S, MARGATE.

THANET.

CINQUE PORTS LIBERTY.

cbial sometime after the year 1200, when the church of *Minster*, with its appendages, was appropriated, in the year 1128, to the monastery of *St. Augustine* near *Canterbury*, and was at the same time assigned, with the chapels of *St. John*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Laurence*, with all rents, tythes, and other things belonging to them, to the sacrifice of that monastery; and it was further granted, that the *Abbat* and *Convent* should present to the *Archbp.* in the above-mentioned chapels, fit perpetual chaplains to the altars of them, to the amount of the value of 10 marks; besides which, they were to retain the manses and glebes belonging to them; but that the Vicar of the mother church of *Minster* should take and receive, in right of his vicarage, the tenths of small tythes, viz. of lambs and pigs, and the obventions arising from marriages and churchings forbidden at these chapels, the inhabitants of which, preceded by their priests, were accustomed to go, with much ceremony, in procession to *Minster*, in token of their subjection to their parochial mother church (y).

In 1375, *Simon Sudbury*, *Archbishop of Canterbury*, granted a commission to *Thomas Baketon*, canon of the church of *Lincoln*, and *Wm Byde*, canon of the church of *Sarum*, in a cause of augmentation of this vicarage (x). After this, the appropriation of the church of *Minster*, with its appendant chapels, and the advowsons of the vicarages of them, continued with the *Abbat* and *Convent* till the dissolution of the monastery in the 30th year of *K. Henry VIII*, when they

died 1731, *et. 15*; *John*, son of the same, died at *Coimbra* in *Portugal*, in 1732, *et. 18*, and was buried here in 1733; also *Mary*, daughter of the same *Robert* and *Sarah* his 2d wife, obiit 1732, *et. 18* months; and at the east end, in memory of *Sarah* and *Mary*, daughters of *Robert* and *Sarah Brooke*; and also of seven children, sons and daughters of *Robert* and *Ann Brooke*, who died in their infancy. On a large tomb, arms—*Loxengy*, on a chief a lion passant guardant; and memorial for *Mrs. Elizabeth Baker*, obiit 1765, *et. 69*; and for *Mr. Beaton Cowell*, obiit 1760, *et. 42*; and for *Elizabeth*, wife of *Stephen Baker, jun.* obiit 1761, *et. 35*; on a tomb fenced in with iron rails, arms—*Parted per pale and fess, in the 1st quarter a lion rampant*. A memorial for *Edward Bing*, citizen and apothecary of *London*, obiit 1765, *et. 31*; and his sister *Ann*, obiit 1766, *et. 23*, both natives of this island; *Mr. Edward Bing*, father of the above, obiit 1785, *et. 73*. On the south side of it, memorials for *Anne*, wife of *Benj. Solly*, of *Garlinge*, obiit 1787, *et. 49*; also the said *Benjamin Solly*, obiit 1783, *et. 49*, leaving issue *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*. Another tomb and memorial for *Alexander Alexander*, L.L.D. (master of the Academy at *Hampsted*, and a person of considerable literary abilities,) obiit 1788, *et. 43*. Another such tomb and memorial for *Wm Troward, esq.* late surgeon of the dock-yard at *Deptford*, obiit 1783, *et. 68*; and for *Richard Troward* his brother, obiit 1787, *et. 65*. An elegant tomb, surrounded with an iron balustrade, and memorial, for *Stephen Sackett*, obiit 1786, *et. 86*; and also for *Elizabeth Cobb*, wife of *Francis Cobb, jun.* obiit 1787, *et. 20*; and for *Elizabeth*, wife of *Mr. Francis Cobb, sen.* obiit 1790, *et. 66*.

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were surrendered, together with the rest of the possessions of the monastery, into the King's hands.

After the dissolution of the monastery, and the change brought by the Reformation, this parochial chapel of *St. John Baptist* became entirely separated from the mother church of *Minster*, the Vicar of this parish having no further subjection to it in any shape whatever; but by this same change he was likewise deprived of several of those emoluments he had before enjoyed in right of his vicarage; for all the great and small tythes of this parish were, as has been mentioned above, appropriated to *Salmestone Grange*, in this parish, formerly belonging to the *Abbat* and *Convent* of *St. Augustine*; so that the endowment of this vicarage, at that time, consisted of a payment of two bushels of wheat, to be paid yearly at *Midsummer*, and a pension of 8l. to be yearly paid out of the above grange; besides which, he had a vicarage-house, with a dove-house and garden, containing an acre and three roods; and eight parcels of glebe, containing together 14 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches.

The advowson of this vicarage, as well as the great and small tythes of this parish, as part of *Salmestone Grange*, being thus vested in the Crown, application was made to *K. Edward VI.* for some augmentation to it, which seems to have been granted, though the King died before his intentions towards the doing of it were completed; however, this was very soon afterwards done by his successor *Q. Mary*, who by her let-

A memorial for *Mrs. Jane Wallis*, obiit 1745, daughter of *Dudley Diggs, gent.* and *Anne* his wife, and wife of *Henry Wallis, surgeon*, who died 1734. A memorial on the south side of the church, for *Edward Diggs, mariner*, obiit 1791, *et. 63*. On a tomb-stone, at the north side of the church, are several memorials for the *Gurneys*, of *Shottenden*; arms—*Paly of 6, parted per fess counterchanged, impaling a saltier engrailed*. On a plain grave-stone, a memorial for *John Perronet*, of *Shoreham, in Kent*, obiit 1767, *et. 34*; and one for *James Coleman*, obiit 1775, *et. 36*; and for *Thomas Coleman*, minister of the gospel, obiit 1792, *et. 58*. Before the reformation, besides the high altar at the east end of the middle chancel, there were altars in this church dedicated to *St. George*, *St. John* and *St. Anne*, and very probably others for other particular saints; on or over them, in niches, stood the images of the several saints, before which were burned wax tapers; to the maintenance of which, people used to contribute when alive and leave legacies at their deaths. Adjoining to the church-yard on the south side stood antiently two houses, called the *wax-buses*, in which were made the *wax lights* used in the church at processions, &c. These were burned down in 1641; since which a lease of the ground has been demised by the churchwardens to build upon, at the rent of twelve-pence.

(y) Decem. Script. Thorn, col. 1960, 2002. See a full account of the presentation to these chapels and the rights and dues of them, under *Minster*, above, p. 329, *et seq.*

(x) Regist. Sudbury, Lambeth Libr. fol. 9 a.

ters

ST. JOHN'S, MARGATE.

THANET.

CINQUE PORTS LIBERTY.

ters patent, dated November 6, in her first year, granted to *Tho. Hewett, Cl. Vicar* of this parish, in augmentation of the maintenance of him and his successors, all and all manner of tythes of lambs, wool, pigs, geese, flax, wax and honey, and other small tythes whatsoever, yearly, and from time to time arising, growing, and being in and throughout the whole borough of Margate within this parish; and also all oblations arising on the four principal days and feasts yearly within this parish; and also all tythes, personal and paschal, from all the parishioners within it, in each year, and yearly increasing and arising, to have, hold, take and enjoy, all and singular the aforesaid tythes and oblations, and all the aforesaid premises to him and his successors for ever; to hold of her and her heirs in pure and perpetual alms, in lieu of all services and demands whatsoever, without any account, or any other matter whatsoever from thenceforward to her, her heirs, or successors, in any manner to be rendered, paid, or given (a). This vicarage is valued in the King's books at 8l. (b) In 1588 here were communicants 500, and it was valued at 50l. In 1640 here were the like number of communicants, and it was valued at 85l.

In 1709, on the enquiry made into the clear yearly value of all rectories, vicarages, &c. under 30l. per annum, this vicarage was returned to be of the clear yearly value of 49l. 12s. 6d. (c) It is now a discharged living, of the same clear yearly value as above-mentioned (d). The advowson of this vicarage coming into the hands of the Crown on the dissolution of the Abbey of St. Augustine, continued there till K. Edward VI, in his first year, granted the advowson of the vicarage of Minster, with the three chapels appendant to it, one of which was this church of St. John Baptist, among other premises, to the Archbishop of Canterbury; since which this advowson has conti-

(a) See this instrument printed in Lewis's History of Thanet, col. No. xxxv.

(b) Viz. Endow in terr. gleb per ann. 14s. 10d. In decim. personal. oblat. et al profic. 7l. 5s. 2d. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 54.

(c) Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, p. 145.

(d) Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 54. The yearly payments out of this vicarage in 1736, were, Tenths 16s. Procurations to the Archbishop when he visits, 2s. 6d. Quit-rents to the manor of Minster for 12 acres of Penny-gavil land, 3s.

(e) Lewis's Hist. of Thanet.

(f) He lies buried in the middle chancel of this church, where his inscription on brass still remains.

(g) He likewise lies buried in the same chancel, where his figure and inscription on brass still remain.

(h) There was one of this name who probably was this vicar, incumbent of the chantry of *Reculver*, who at the time of the dissolution had a pension of 6l. which he enjoyed in 1553. See Willis's Hist. of Mitred Abbeys, vol. ii, p. 104. On the death or deprivation of *Hewett*, it seems this

nued a part of the possessions of that see, his Grace the Archbishop being the present patron of it.

In 1640 the vicarage house was enlarged by the addition of two new rooms; and in 1709 two other rooms were added to it for its strength and commodiousness. In 1657, the site of the vicarage was inclosed with a chalk wall, which was built by the kind benefactions of the parishioners. In the parlour window was painted the arms of *Manwood*, impaling *Coppinger*.

Margery, relict of *John Ivory*, of this parish, by will proved 1485, gave three roods of land at *Fynchton* in this parish, to the Vicar of it, for masses, &c.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

VICARS.

- (e) *John*, styled Beneficiary here, in 1414.
 (f) *Tho. Smyth*, obiit Oct. 3, 1433.
 (g) *Tho. Cardiff*, 1460, obiit Jan. 16, 1515.
 (h) *Tho. Hewett*, in 1553.
 (i) *John Wood*, in 1564.
Wm Lesley, Cl. adm. 1567.
 (k) *Rob. Jenkinson*, Cl. adm. April 13, 1577, obiit May 1601.
 (l) *Philip Harrison*, A. M. admitted June 10, 1601, obiit August 1607.
 (m) *Humpb. Wheatley*, A. M. adm. 1607, obiit Oct. 1631.
 (n) *Peter Criche*, A. M. adm. Nov. 3, 1631, obiit 1635.
 (o) *John Banks*, A. M. adm. Mar. 7, 1635, relig. 1647.
 (p) *John Laury*, adm. 1647, obiit 1655.

vicarage was sometime vacant, and was served by *Gervas Lynche*, A. M. who was curate here in 1561. In Archbishop Parker's acts of visitation, he is said to be *Presbyter, non conjugatus, doctus, residens et hospitalis, non predicans nisi in propria Curat. et unum habens Beneficium*.

(i) Parish Regist.

(k) He was buried in this church on May 13, that year.

(l) He was buried here on Aug. 14, that year.

(m) He was buried in this church on Oct. 26, that year.

(n) He is said to have been drowned, with his parish-clerk, as they were both going to London from hence in a hoy.

(o) He resigned this vicarage on being collated to the rectory of *Icychurch*, in *Romney Marsh*.

(p) From this time to the king's restoration, there seems to have been no settled minister here; in the churchwardens accounts, mention is made of one *Mr. Ayerff* preaching here seven lord's days, and *Mr. Wilkinson* two, &c. During which times one *Mr. Powles* seems to have been vicar, for whom the parishioners paid the tenths to the state out

ST. PETER'S.

T H A N E T.

CINQUE PORTS LIBERTY.

The Crown,
sede vac.

(q) *Thomas Stevens*, S. T. B.
adm. Sept. 18, 1660, *obt.*
Dec. 1662.

The Archbishop.

John Overyng, adm. Sept. 4,
1662, *obit* 1665.

(r) *Nich. Cbeuuey*, S. T. P.
admitted April 24, 1665,
obit 1685.

(s) *Gilbert Innys*, A. M. ad-
mitted Dec. 9, 1685, re-
signed 1692.

(t) *Geo. Stevens*, A. M. ad-
mitted Sept. 3, 1692, re-
signed 1697.

(u) *John Johnson*, A. M.
1697, refig. 1703.

(v) *John Warren*, A. M.
1703, refig. 1705.

(w) *John Lewis*, A. M. 1705,
obit Jan 16, 1747.

Jacob Omer, Feb. 1747, *obit*
1749.

(x) *John Jacob*, A. M. 1755,
obit Dec. 21, 1763.

Wm Harrison, A. B. June 16,
1764. Present Curate.

ST. PETER'S

LIES the next parish south-eastward from *St. John's*, being so called from the dedication of the church of it to *St. Peter*. This parish is within the liberty and jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, and is an antient member of the town and port of *Dover*, and though united to it ever since *K. Edward I.*'s reign, yet so late as in that of *K. Henry VI.*, it became a dispute, whether this parish was not in the county at large; to take away therefore all doubt of it, that King, by his letters patent, united it to *Dover*, to which

out of the church fefs. In the year 1657, *Mr. Edward Riggs* is said to have come hither from *Deal*, for whose encouragement a collection was made that year for building the chalk wall round the vicarage green. In the parish register of that year he is called vicar, and in the churchwardens accounts of the disbursements of the year 1658, is an entry of a payment for making a gate in *Mr. Riggs's* wall.

(q) He had been vicar of the neighbouring church of *St. Peter*, and was buried in this church on Jan. 2, 1661.

(r) He had been vicar of *St. Nicholas at Wade*, from whence he was ejected or forced to remove some time after 1654. He was a learned man, and wrote several books. He lies buried in this church.

(s) He was vicar of *Chifflet*, and was encouraged to take this vicarage by the principal inhabitants of this parish, who obliged themselves to pay him yearly an augmentation of 40l. In 1692 he resigned this vicarage for the curacy of *Maidstone*.

(t) His successor has given him this character in the parish register. *Optimus et doctissimus Scotus*. In 1697 he resigned this vicarage for that of *Sbrivingham*, in co. *Bucks*.

place, in like manner as *St. John's* above-mentioned, it is subject in all matters of civil jurisdiction. The Mayor of *Dover* here too appoints one of the inhabitants to be his deputy, who is chosen either yearly, or once in two or three years, at the Mayor's pleasure; and to the charges of the Sessions formerly held at *Margate*, this parish and *Birchington* used to contribute their proportion.

The manor of *Minster* claims paramount over the greatest part of this parish; the landholders holding of it, by a certain rent called *Penny-gavel*, which amounts to the yearly sum of 25l. 3s. 0½d. (y) Subordinate to this manor is that of

DANE COURT,

situated in a valley, at a small distance westward from the church of *St. Peter*. It was once accounted a manor, and was a gentleman's seat in very early times, giving both seat and surname to a family of this name, who bore for their court armour—Gules, four fleurs de lis or. But the custom of gavelkind having divided this estate between two branches, one of them leaving an only daughter and heir *Margaret*, married to *John Exeter* about the end of *K. Henry IV.*'s reign (z), she in her own right, being then a widow, held this manor at her death, in the 4th year of *K. Henry VI.*'s reign, as appears by the *Escheat* rolls of that year; after which the fee of it became vested in *Nicholas Underdowne*, who died possessed of it in 1484, anno 2 *Richard II.*, as appears by his will proved that year, leaving by *Dionise* his wife, two sons, *Nicholas* and *Richard*; to the former of whom he devised this manor, which at length one of his descendants in *K. Henry VIII.*'s reign, passed away by sale to *Richard Norwood*, who afterwards resided here (a), as did his descendants down to *Richard*

After his resignation, this vicarage was for some years held by sequestration and served by curates.

(u) Afterwards vicar of *Apledore* and of *Cranbrooke*. See *Cranbrooke*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 55. His life is in *Biog. Brit.* vol. vii, p. 3.

(v) He was likewise rector of *Trottesclive*, in the diocese of *Rocheſter*, and was afterwards a prebendary of *Exeter*.

(w) He was likewise vicar of *Minſter* and rector of *Acriſe*, and maſter of *Eastbridge Hoſpital, Caſterbury*. He was author of *the Hiſtory of the Iſland of Thanet*, and of ſeveral other books. See his life in *Biog. Brit.* vol. v, p. 2927.

(x) And vicar of *Tilmanſtone*. He lies buried in this church; he died æt. 68.

(y) See an account of this rent, under *Minſter*, above, p. 318 (z).

(z) Philipott, p. 387.

(a) He left a ſon *Alexander Norwood*, of *Dane Court*, who died in 1557, as did his ſon *Alexander Norwood* in 1587, leaving by his wife *Joane*, daughter of *Kempe* and widow of *Roger Howlet*, 3 ſons; *Jeſeph*, who married *Margaret*,

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THANET.

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Norwood, of *Dane Court*, gent. who possessed it about the beginning of K. Charles II.'s reign, and he devised it to his second son *Paul Norwood*, who about the year 1666 alienated it to *Richard Smith*; but he dying unmarried, it came by descent to his nephew *Robert* (only son of his only brother *Robert*) *Smith*, who passed it away by sale in 1686, to *John Baker*; and he afterwards alienated it to *Robert Hammond*, who sold it to his brother *Thomas Hammond*, of *Deal*, brewer (b), and he left several sons, the survivors of whom seem afterwards to have become his heirs in gavelkind (c), and they joined in the conveyance of it to *Peter Bridger*, who left two daughters his coheirs, upon a partition of whole inheritance, this estate of *Dane Court* was allotted to *Sarah* the eldest daughter, to be holden in severalty in lieu of her undivided moiety of her father's whole estate, and she marrying *Gabriel Neve*, attorney-at-law, he enjoyed it in her right, and afterwards sold it to *Mr. Richard Sacket*, of *East Northdowne*, who by his will devised it to his grand-daughter *Sarah*, the wife of *Robert Tomlin*, who is the present possessor of it.

CALEYS GRANGE,

commonly called *Callis Court*, is an estate in this

garet, daughter of *Naylor*, of *Renville*; *Manasses*, to whom he devised *Dane Court*, and *Alexander*; which *Manasses Norwood*, of *Dane Court*, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Richard Badcock*, of *Robbester*, and dying in 1636, *æt.* 70. was buried in this church; by her he had a son *Richard*, of *Dane Court*, and 3 daughters; *Mary*, married to *Stanley*, *Sarah* married to *William Cleybrooke*, and *Susan*; which *Richard Norwood* married *Anne*, daughter of *Paul Brooke*, of *Nash Court*, by whom he had two sons, *Alexander* and *Paul*; to the latter of whom his father devised *Dane Court*, and a daughter *Mary*. They bore for their arms—*Ermine, a cross engrailed gules; in the 1st quarter, a wolf's head erased gules*. There is a pedigree of them in the heraldic visitation of co. Kent, anno 1619.

(b) Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, p. 171.

(c) *Thomas Hammond* died in 1688, and by his will proved in 1683, devised to *Richard* his son, (by *Abigail* his wife) his manor or capital messuage called *Dane Court*, in *St. Peter's*, in *Thanet*, with all its appurtenances, to hold to him and his heirs for ever; and if he died before the age of 21, or without lawful issue, then to *Robert* his son and his heirs for ever; *Peter*, *George*, *John* and *William*, his other sons, or his two daughters, *Abigail* and *Mary*.

(d) Dec. Script. col. 2203.

(dd) At the time of the dissolution of the monastery, *Thomas Hungerford*, of *Sandwich*, was lessee of this estate, at the yearly rent of 25l. 16s. 8d. by a demise from the Abbat and Convent for the term of 20 years, dated an. 29 Hen. VIII.

(e) On the abolition of *Deans and Chapters*, in the reign of King Charles I, this estate was surveyed in 1649, by order of the powers then in being, in order for the sale of it, when it was returned: That the estate called *Callis Grange*, alias *Callis Court*, together with two-thirds of all the tythes of corn arising and growing within the parish of *St. Peter*, and all profits and commodities to this parsonage belonging, was by estimation worth coibs annis 203l. 6s. 8d.

Memorandum. That *Sir Isaac Sidley*, knt. and bart. and

parish, which was part of the antient possessions of the Abbat and Convent of *St. Augustine* near *Canterbury*, and was by them appropriated to the use of their sacristy. This estate, which consisted of 59 acres and one rood of land, and two-thirds of the great tythes of this parish (d), continued in the possession of the monastery of *St. Augustine* till the final dissolution of it, which happened in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the King's hands (dd), where it did not remain long, for the King in his 33d year settled this estate by his dotation charter, among other premises, on his new-founded *Dean and Chapter of Christ Church* in *Canterbury*, where the inheritance of it remains at this time (e). On the *Dean and Chapter's* becoming possessed of this estate, they demised it on a beneficial lease for three lives, which demise they afterwards changed into a term for 21 years. The *Mayor and Commonalty of the City of Canterbury* are the present lessees of this estate, in trust, for certain charitable uses bequeathed by *Mrs. Eliz. Lovejoy*, the former lessee of it (f).

PRESENT STATE OF ST. PETER'S.

The parish of *St. Peter* is as pleasant and healthy a situation as any in this island, the

Sir John Sidley his son, by indenture dated the 29th Nov. anno 22 James I, 1624, from the then late *Dean and Chapter*, held all these premises with their appurtenances for 3 lives, paying yearly 25l. 16s. 8d. at the rent reserved of 200l. per annum. The lessees were bound to keep the premises in repair and the chancel of *St. Peter's* church, towards which the lessor was to allow sufficient great timber out of *Thornden wood*. The premises were then come to the lessees in trust of *Edward Abye*, of the *Middle Temple*, esq; and *Lea* his wife.

(f) *Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy*, widow of the *Rev. George Lovejoy*, master of the *King's School*, in *Canterbury*, by her will proved in 1694, gave the term of years, of which she was possessed by lease from the *Dean & Chapter of Canterbury* of certain tythes at *Callis Grange*, in *St. Peter's* parish, to the *Mayor and Commonalty of the City of Canterbury*, in trust, after several special restrictions therein mentioned, to repair the chancel of the church of *St. Peter*, and her husband's and her monument in it; to pay the clerk 20s. yearly; to pay the vicar of this parish 40l. per annum, clear of all deductions; to pay a schoolmaster 20l. clear yearly sum, to teach 20 poor children of this parish to read, write, and cast accounts; and if such be wanting, the number to be made up from the parish of *St. John*; to pay certain yearly sums to the several hospitals of *Jesus*, *Kingsbridge*, *Cogax*, *Harbledowne*, and *Manwood*, in and near *Canterbury*. The overplus of the clear remaining profits to be disposed of by them in pious and charitable uses, as is therein mentioned, according as they in their discretion should think fit. Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, col. p. 97, No. xlvi. In the year 1777, the rack rent of this estate was 450l. per annum. In 1790 it was advertised by the *Mayor and Commonalty* to be let for 14 years, and was so to *John Kirby*, for 630l. per annum. This estate consists of a glebe of 39 acres and 2 roods of land, and the tythes of 1670 acres of land in this parish. The arms of *Lovejoy* were—*Azure, 3 bars dancette or*.

with

ST. PETER'S.

THANE T.

CINQUE PORTS LIBERTY.

lands open and uninclosed, the soil a dry chalk, with frequent hill and dale interspersed throughout it. At *Sowell Hill*, in the northern part of the parish, the land is reckoned to be *the highest* in the island. *The village* stands on a pleasing eminence, surrounded with trees, which is rather uncommon in these parts, having the church on the north-west side of it; at a little distance southward from which, is a *small neat chapel*, built by the sect of *Methodists*. Several genteel families reside in this village, situated about the middle of the parish; which is about two miles and a half across each way, and is bounded by the high chalk cliffs on the sea-shore towards the north and east. It seems formerly to have been more populous than it is at present, for there were in the year 1563, as appeared by *Archbishop Parker's* return to the orders of *the Privy Council*, 186 households within this parish. Besides the village above-mentioned, there are several other *small hamlets and houses* interspersed throughout it, viz. towards the south, *Upton*, *Brompston (g)*, *Dumpton (gg)*, and *Norwood*. On the north-west side of the parish is *Sacket's-bill*, so called from its being the estate of an antient yeomanry family of this name, several of whom lie buried in this church; one of whom, *John Sackett*, as appears by his will, resided here and died possessed of his estate in this parish in 1444; on it there has been lately built a handsome house, by *Mr. King*, for his summer residence. In the northern part of the parish is *the hamlet of Reading-street*, southward of which is a small *Forshall*, and then *Sowell-street*. In the eastern part of the parish, close to the cliffs, is *Hackendon Downe*, or *Banks*, where several antiquities have been dug up, as will be further mentioned below; and *the hamlet of Stone*, formerly the residence of *the Pawlyns*, and then of *the Huggets*, where a few years ago *sir Charles Raymond, bart.* built a small pleasant seat for his summer residence, which was not long afterwards sold to the late *sir Harry Harper, bart.* and since to *Wm Breton, esq;* who is the present owner of it. Not far from hence there formerly stood a *beacon*, which used to be fired to alarm the country in case of an invasion; a few years since some remains of the timber of it was dug up on the top of *the Beacon-bill*, about 55 rods nearer to *Stone* than the present *light-house*.

About a mile and an half north-eastward from the church, at the extremity of the chalk cliff, is a point of land called the *North Foreland*, (supposed by most to be the *Cantium* of *Ptolemy*;) so called to distinguish it from *the other Foreland*, betwixt *Deal* and *Dover*, usually called the *South Foreland*; it is a *promontory*, or *cape of land*, that

reaches further into the sea, and is somewhat higher than most of the land herabouts. On the top of it was formerly a house, built of timber, lath, and plaister work, with a large glass lanthorn on the top of it, in which a light was kept to direct ships in the night in their course, that they might keep clear of *the Goodwin Sands*, which lie off this point, and on which ships are apt to strike before they are aware, on account of their endeavouring to keep clear of this land, which extends so far into the sea. This house being by some accident burnt down in 1683, there was for some time a sort of beacon made use of, on which a light was hoisted; but about the latter end of the last century there was built here a strong house of flint, an *oblong*, on the top of which was an iron grate, quite open to the air, in which was made a blazing fire of coals. But about the year 1732, the top of this light-house was covered with a sort of lanthorn, with large sash lights, and the fire was kept burning by the help of bellows, which the light-men kept blowing all night. This invention was to save coals, but the sailors complained of it, as being very much to the prejudice of the navigation, many vessels being lost on *the Goodwin Sands* for want of seeing it, and was so little seen at sea, that as some of the sailors asserted, they had in hazy weather seen the *Foreland* before they saw the light; whereas, before the lanthorn was placed here, when the fire was kept in the open air, as the wind kept the coals constantly a-light, the blaze of it was seen in the air far above the light-house; complaint being made of this, *the Governors of Greenwich Hospital* ordered *sir John Thomson* to view it, who ordered the lanthorn to be taken away, and the light-house to be made nearly the same as it was before, the light to continue burning all night and till day-light; since which, a few years ago, it was again repaired, and two stories of brick were raised on the former building. The height of it at present, including the small room in which the lights are kept, is somewhat more than 100 feet; this room, which may be perhaps best described as a dome raised on a *decagon*, is about ten feet in diameter, and twelve feet high; it is coated with copper, as is the gallery round it, to prevent fires. From the gallery there is a very extensive view, of which a conception may be formed from these lights being visible in clear weather at *the Nore*, which is ten leagues distant; in each of the sides of the *decagon*, towards the sea, is a *patent lamp*, kept burning all night, with a reflector and magnifier, the latter being very large. The whole building is white-washed, except the light rooms on the top; and

(g) *Brompston* is now the joint property of *Henry Jeffard, esq;* and *Mr. John Grey*.

(gg) *Dumpton*, great part of which extends into *St. Laurence*, belongs to *the earl of Hardwick*.

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all the rooms in it are used by the man and his family, who take care of it (b). To the repair and maintenance of this light-house, every ship belonging to Great Britain, which sails by this Foreland, is obliged to pay two-pence for each ton; and every foreigner 4d. It is under the direction of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

Here were two fairs formerly kept every year, one on June 29, being St. Peter's Day; and the other on March 25, being Lady Day; but they have for several years past been changed to the 10th of July, and the 5th of April.

BESIDES the hamlets above-mentioned, there are two larger villes in this parish, viz. King's-gate and Broadstairs or Bradstow; the former of which,

KING'S - GATE,

is situated in a little valley, close to the northern shore of the sea, leading to which there is a breach in the cliff made for the conveniency of the fishery in K. Charles II.'s reign, and formerly called by the inhabitants Bartholomew's-gate, from a tradition that it was finished upon the festival of that saint. It is now denominated King's gate, which name, the inhabitants say, was given it on account of that King's landing here with the Duke of York, on June 13, 1683, in his way by water from London to Dover; on which change of name, the following Latin distich was made on the occasion, by the proprietor of the land (i):

Olim Porta fui Patroni Bartholomæi,

Nunc, Regis Jussu Regia Porta vocor.

Hic exsederunt Car. II. R.

Et Ja. dux Ebor. 30 Junii 1683.

Antiently the land here reached much farther into the sea than it does at present, a great deal

(b) A print of this light-house, as in 1736, is inserted in Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, p. 166; and as it is at present in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1793, p. 1167. In the 3d year of Q. Anne, a licence and authority was granted to Robert Osbolaston, of holding, erecting, changing and renewing the light houses and lights upon the North and South Forelands, for 17 years, at the rent of 20l. Orig. anno 3 Anne, rot. 29.

(i) Viz. Mr. Toddy, of Joffe, near this place.

(k) An account of the decorations within side of this house, and of the several antique marble columns, statues, busts, vases, &c. is given, and were first printed about the year 1777, in a pocket volume called the Kentish Traveller's Companion.

(l) The most considerable of these buildings are the Bead House, having the appearance of a Roman chapel, with gothic windows and a cross at the summit, now used as an inn and house of entertainment. The Temple of Neptune, Arx Ruochim, a small castle on King Hen. VIII.'s plan of Deal, Sandown, &c. castles. Harley Tower, built in compliment to Thomas Harley, esq; Lord Mayor in 1768. Whitfield Tower, in compliment to Robert Whitfield, esq; formerly owner of this estate. The Convent, representing an antient

of it having been lost in the memory of man, and the sea still continues to encroach on it. This pleasant little ville formerly consisted mostly of fishermen's houses, who got their living here by that craft, going off to ships in diltreís, or carrying them fresh provisions, beer, &c. when they passed this way in their return from a voyage, which they called by the name of foying; but it has been long since deserted of these people. It continued a place of but poor account, till the late Henry, Lord Holland was induced, from the precarious state of his health, to try the air of this place, for which purpose he built a delightful seat here, under the direction and model made by sir Tho. Wynne, bart. (since created Lord Newborough,) to represent Tully's Formian villa, on the coast of Baia. On the front of the house, towards the sea, is a noble portico of the Doric order; the wings are faced with squared flints of curious workmanship. The back-front consists of several buildings, exactly answering to each other, upon the opposite sides of the garden, the whole being connected with much desirable convenience. In the house were a great number of antique marble columns, statues, busts, and vases, purchased in Italy at a very considerable expence, all which have been lately removed. In the garden, at the upper end of the long walk, is a beautiful column of black Kilkenny marble, erected to the memory of the late Countess of Hillsborough, and called Countess's Pillar, with an inscription to the amiability of that excellent lady, who died in 1767, at Naples. The house itself has a pleasing singularity in it (k); but the objects round it create a disgust in the childish taste displayed in a number of fantastic Gothic ruins, built thick together over the adjoining grounds (l). Lord

monastery, containing the remains of a chapel and 5 cells, which afford a comfortable asylum for 5 poor families; there is a cloyster before it, and at the east end is a grand gate way and porter's lodge, containing some good apartments. Nearer the sea cliff is a singular building of the rude gothic kind, erected on the larger of the two tumuli, called Hackendon Banks, which are conjectured to particularize the spot where in a sharp contest between the Danes and Saxons, many on both sides were slain, and were buried here, of which a more ample account will be given below, in p. 364. Countess's Fort, quite in ruins, designed for an ice-house, but never finished; and lastly, the castle, by far the largest of all the outworks, made on the plan of those erected by King Edward I. It was intended originally for stables, coach houses, &c. and served for that purpose till very lately, when the north-west side was converted into a dwelling for the proprietor of it. Most of these are hastening fast to ruin, to which the materials with which they are built, being mostly chalk cut into squares, with some few flints, greatly contribute; and the small garden behind the house, in which the beautiful column above-mentioned is erected, is wholly overspread with filth and rubbish.

Holland

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Holland purchased this estate of *Robert Whitfield, esq;* and at his death in 1774, it passed by his will to his second son, *the Hon. Charles-James Fox (m)*, and he conveyed his interest in it to *John Powell, esq;* who dying without issue, his sister, then the wife of *Wm Roberts, esq;* became his heir and entitled to this estate, and their son *Arthur*, who has since taken the name of *Powell*, is the present possessor of it.

About two miles from *King's-gate southward*, adjoining to the sea, lies *the ville of*

BROADSTAIRS,

usually called by the inhabitants *Bradstow*, and so named from the *Saxon* words *Bradsteow*, i. e. *a broad place*. This ville is of late become so considerable as to form a small town; many new buildings have been erected within these few years here, for the residence and other accommodations of families in the summer season, who wish to have the benefit of sea-bathing, and yet be retired from the inconveniency arising from so public a place as *Margate*. At the upper end of the village, next *St. Peter's*, is a *small meeting-house*, belonging to *the General Baptists*. In the way leading to the *pier*, are the ruins of a *stone-arch*, or *portal*, walled on each side with flints, to which were formerly fixed strong gates and a portcullis, to prevent any incursions being made here by privateers, &c. to plunder the inhabitants. These gates were long since either taken away, or worn out by great length of time, and the stone work is fast running to decay, there being no care taken to repair it (n). At a small distance above the gate, there was antiently a *chapel*, dedicated, as tradition goes, to *the Virgin Mary*, under the appellation of *Our Lady of Pity*, though more usually *Our Lady of Bradstow*; in this chapel was her *image*, which was held in such veneration, that the ships, as they sailed by this place, used to lower their topsails to salute it. At a small distance *north-eastward*, is *the little pier of Broadstairs*, when, or by whom first made, is not known. It is built of timber, to make a *barbour* here, to lay up the fishing boats, which go from hence to the *north-sea*, and other small craft.

For the support and maintenance of this pier, the inhabitants of this parish had decrees authorized by the *Lord Wardens* of the *Cinque Ports*, by which they were empowered to choose every year *two officers*, called by the name of *pier-wardens*, to look after the repairs of the pier, and collect *the droits* and duties payable to it; the last of these decrees was confirmed and allowed in 1616, by *the Lord Zouch, Lord Warden, &c.*

(m) See *Quekes* in *Birchington*, above, p. 332.

in the title of which it is said, that the rates here mentioned have been time out of mind.

It appears by an indenture, dated in 1564 and 1586, that this *pier* and the way leading to it, was the fee estate of the family of *Culmer*, of this place; and that leave and privilege of using the said way was granted and confirmed by *Mycbell Webb* and *Margaret* his wife, late wife of *Alexander Culmer* and *George Culmer*, one of the sons of the said *Alexander*, to the inhabitants and parishioners, as well fishermen as others; on condition of their rendering and paying to the said *George Culmer*, his heirs or assigns for ever, half a man's share of every boat appertaining to the said parish, of all such profits, &c. which should happen to them by wrecks of the sea, or by any other casualty, or means whatsoever, by them, or any of them, saved, gained, or taken up there, or near adjoining. And also in consideration of 10l. paid to *George Culmer*, they had granted and confirmed to them all that *the pier of Bradstow*, with all the right, &c. of the said *George Culmer*, to hold for ever for the good of the whole commonwealth with them, on their paying to the wardens of the pier for the maintenance of it, such dues as have been accustomed; only that *George Culmer* and his heirs, living in his house at *Bradstow*, shall pay only one half-penny for every load, being 10 seams, of lime that he should load; that the inhabitants should have room on *Geo. Culmer's* land to frame timber, &c. for the repair of the pier. That a rule of Government be kept up for ever on the feast of *Christmas*, and *St. John Evangelist* in the afternoon, in the parish church of *St. Peter*, and there be chosen *two wardens*, one at least to be a fisherman, who should gather up the duties for the maintenance of the pier, and if any damage should happen, to repair it on notice given, within two years at farthest, on pain of voiding the agreement; and lastly, that the great gates entering in at the same pier, made and there placed by the said *George Culmer*, should not be spoiled or hurt by the fishermen.

It appears by the return made to the order of the *Privy Council*, for an enquiry into the state of the several *maritime* places in this county, anno 1565, being the 8th year of *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, that there were then at *Broadstayer*, under the government of *the Mayor and Jurats of Dover*, houses inhabited 98; boats and other vessels 8, three of two tons, two of eight tons, one of 10 tons, and two of 12 tons; and persons appertaining to these boats, only occupied in the trade of fishing, 40.

There are at this time about 90 families now resident in *the ville of Broadstairs*, who are chiefly

(n) A print of this gate is in *Lewis's Hist. of the Isle of Thanet*, p. 164.

employed

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employed in the *Iceland cod fishery*, and who make a considerable trade from the oil drawn from the livers of the fish, which are brought home hither in casks for that purpose; their residence here is on account of this harbour, which has been, besides the common rendezvous of boats and vessels employed in the mackerel and herring fisheries, and it affords shelter to smaller ships in gales of wind, when in distress on the *Goodwin Sands*, or otherwise, when they cannot receive it from any other harbour on the coast; but about 30 years ago, the harbour having been greatly decayed by length of time and frequent storms, became so much damaged, in particular by one in 1763, and then again by that tremendous one which happened in January 1767, that it was almost entirely demolished and rendered useless, insomuch that the rates, together with the usual contributions of the inhabitants for the repair of it, were far from being sufficient for that purpose; the charge of rebuilding it, according to a moderate estimation, on a survey then taken for this purpose, amounted to upwards of 2000l. This obliged the inhabitants, though some years afterwards, to solicit the contribution of the public towards the rebuilding of the pier, and at length in the 32d year of the present reign, an *Act of Parliament* has been obtained for the rebuilding of it, under the management of certain Commissioners, with proper powers for the improvement and better maintenance of it, and removing and preventing obstructions and annoyances therein.

Near this place, on the 9th of July, 1574, a monstrous fish shot himself on shore on a little sand, now called *Fishness*, where, for want of water it died the next day; before which his roaring was heard above a mile; his length, says *Kilburne*, was 22 yards; the nether jaw opening 12 feet; one of his eyes was more than a cart and six horses could draw; a man stood upright in the place from whence his eye was taken; the thickness from his back to the top of his belly (which lay upwards) was 14 feet; his tail of the same breadth; the distance between his eyes was twelve feet; three men stood upright in his mouth; some of his ribs were 14 feet long; his tongue was 15 feet long; his liver was two cart loads, and a man might creep into his nostrils (p). There were four whales, or monstrous large fish, towed ashore by the fishermen on this island a few years ago, one of which had been found floating on the sea dead, and was brought to *Broadstairs*, and measured about 60 feet long, and 38 feet round the middle; its forked tail was 15 feet wide, its lower jaw 9

(p) *Kilburne*, p. 215. A bone of this fish is still preserved at *Little Nash*, in *St. John's* parish, but it is greatly impaired in size from being exposed so long to the air.

feet long; it had two rows of teeth, 22 in each row, about two inches long; the upper jaw had no teeth, only holes for the lower ones to shut in. It had only one nostril. It had two gills, and the lower jaw shut in about three feet from the end of the nose. It is said this fish sold at *Deal* for 22 guineas.

ANTIQUITIES.

Many brass coins of the *Roman* emperors have been found near *Broadstairs*, on a fall of the adjoining cliff, after much rain and frost at different times; but they have been so much worn and defaced, as not to be distinguished what they were.

Near the cliffs, about midway between the light-house and *Kinggate*, are two large barrows, or banks of earth, called by the country people *Hackendon*, or *Hackingdown Banks* (p), already noticed above. The tradition is, that these banks are the graves of those *English* and *Danes*, which were killed in a fight here; and that as one bank is greater than the other, the former is the place where the *Danes* were buried, who are said to have been defeated. It is not improbable that this battle referred to in history, was that fought A. D. 853, when the *Danes* having invaded this island with a considerable force, were attacked by *Earl Alcher* with the *Kentish* men, and *Earl Huda* with those of *Surry*, and an obstinate battle was fought, in which the *English* at first got some advantage, yet were at last defeated; great numbers were killed, among which were the two *English* Generals; and the battle being fought so near the sea, a great many on both sides were pushed into it and drowned (q).

One of these barrows was opened on May 23, 1743, in the presence of many hundred people; a little below the surface of the ground several graves were discovered, cut out of the solid chalk and covered with flat stones; they were not more than three feet long, in an oblong oval form, and the bodies seem to have been thrust into them almost double; a deep trench was dug in the middle, and the bodies laid on each side of it; two of the skulls were covered with wood-coals and ashes. The skeletons seem to have been of men, women, and children, and by the smallness of the latter, these were conjectured to have been unborn.

Three urns made of very coarse black earth, not half burnt, one of them holding near half a bushel, were found with them, which crumbled into dust on being exposed to the air. The bones were rather of a large size, and for the most part perfectly found. In June 1765, the

(p) In *ostro Francorum lingua Hacken est Securis, an Ax, Hatchet.*

(q) See vol. i. of this list. p. xxxviii.

smaller

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smaller barrow was opened by order of Lord Holland, who had purchased the land of Mr. Read; the appearances were similar to the former, but no urns were found.

In memory of this battle, Lord Holland erected a fantastic house, or monument, with an inscription, on the larger of the two banks.

CHARITIES.

Richard Culmer, by his will proved in 1444, gave to the poor people of this parish six acres of land, lying at Brodasteyr Lynch, in two pieces; the rent of which to be distributed for ever yearly, among poor people most needy in the parish, on Good Friday, for the health of his soul and his friends. This land is now rented at 4l. 2s. 6d. per annum.

The following are the gifts of charitable persons unknown:

One piece of land, called the Parish Chalk Land, containing two acres, let at 10s. 8d. per annum.

One acre of land, called the Wine Acre, let for 5s. 4d. per annum.

Half an acre, lying at Bradstow, let for 5s. per annum.

Elizabeth Lovejoy, relict of Geo. Lovejoy, Cl. and head master of the King's school at Canterbury, by her last will, dated 1694, gave 20l. to a school-master to teach 20 poor children of this parish; and if there were not so many here fit to be taught, their number to be made up and supplied out of the neighbouring parish of St. John (r).

Hannab Taddy, by her last will, dated 1726, gave to the poor widows of this parish for ever, the yearly interest of 120l. to be laid out in the purchase of lands; and 3l. in money, to be distributed to the poor at the time of her death (s).

There is paid to the use of the church, in money 2d. out of land lying at Swillingdown-bill (t).

(r) See above, p. 360 (f). The will is printed in Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, col. p. 93, No. xlvii.

(s) See an extract from the will, *ibid.* p. 97, No. xlviii.

(t) Robert Lashby, clerk, vicar of this parish, by his will, proved 1493, ordered that his *seoffees* should enfeoffe the wardens of the church of it, or such other persons as the parishioners of the same should choose, of and in one tenement, with its appurtenances in this parish, at Chirchbill, which he lately purchased of John Sackett, to hold to them and their heirs and assigns for ever, for the maintaining and upholding of this church.

(u) The high or middle chancel was beautified about the year 1730, at the expence of Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, lessee of Callis Grange, in this parish; who, out of the profits of that estate, ordered this chancel as well as hers and her husband's monuments in it, to be repaired as often as should be needful; and the sum of 20s. to be paid yearly to the clerk, on the day of the anniversary of her death, viz. March 29, as an encouragement for him to take due care of the monuments.

The donation of nine loaves and 18 herrings yearly, on Midlent Sunday, to six poor persons, and of 2 yards of blanket yearly, to three poor persons of this parish, from Salmanstone Grange in the parish of St. John, has been already fully taken notice of under that parish, p. 342 (pp).

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THE PARISH of St. Peter is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Canterbury and deanry of Westbere. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, stands on a rising ground. It is a small structure which has something pleasing in the appearance of it. It is built, as the rest of the churches are hereabouts, of flints, covered with rough-cast, and the quoins, windows and doors cased with asblar stone, only the porch has more workmanship used about it; above are stone battlements; the roof is covered with lead, and the portal or door-way has a mitred arch of wrought stone. It consists of a nave with a small isle on each side of it, a large middle chancel, and a smaller one on the north side of it, part of which is now made into a vestry. The middle chancel, which is beautiful, is ceiled in compartments, the framing of which is enriched with carved work, as is the cornice round it. The church is elegantly pewed with wainscot, and has a very handsome desk and pulpit. In the middle isle are two handsome brass chandeliers, which were purchased by subscription; and there is a neat gallery at the west end, well contrived for the convenience of the inhabitants, and the whole is kept in excellent order, and more than usual neatness. At the west end of the middle isle, under the gallery, is a handsome font, of white marble, the gift of John Dekewer, esq; as appears by the inscription, erected in 1746; below the inscription are the arms of Dekewer (u). At the west end of

At the west end of the south isle is a room taken off for the school house. In this church were antiently, besides the high altar in the middle chancel, 3 other altars dedicated to St. James the Apostle, St. Mary of Pity, and St. Margaret. Before these altars, on which were the images of these saints, were wax-lights constantly burning, for the maintenance of which there were several fraternities and legacies left. The font stands at the west end of the middle isle. It is a large leaden basin, placed on a pedestal of brick, plaistered over, which is so ingeniously done, as to look like hewn stone. Several antient monuments and inscriptions are in the body and chancels of this church, the principal ones of which are in the middle or high chancel: viz. a monument against the east wall for James Sipton, vicar of this church, obiit 1665, et. 63. On a white marble table against the south wall, for George Lovejoy, first school-master at Islington for 11 years, then of the king's school at Canterbury, for 19 years, obiit 1685, put up by Elizabeth his wife. He lies buried within the altar-rails. Arms—Azure, 3 bars dancette or, impaling chequy,

ST. PETER'S.

THANET.

CINQUE FORTS LIBERTY.

the north isle stands the tower, which is a sea-mark (v). There were antiently five bells in

azure and or, on a fess 3 leopards faces of the 2d. On a white marble against the north wall is an account of the charities given by Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, as follows: Elizabeth, the widow of the Rev. George Lovejoy, cl. by her last will and testament, gave to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of Canterbury, her lease of Callis Grange in this parish, upon trust, to pay yearly the sums following, viz. To the vicar of this parish, 40l. To a school-master to teach 20 poor children gratis in the parish, 20l. To Jesus Hospital, Canterbury, 5l. To St John's Hospital, in Canterbury, 10l. To Kingsbridge Hospital, in Canterbury, 5l. To Cogan's Hospital, in Canterbury, 4l. To St. Steven's Hospital, near Canterbury, 5l. To Harbledown Hospital, near Canterbury, 5l per annum. She also gave by her will to the school and hospital at Iffington, 200l. and to the school at Witcomb, in Buckinghamshire, 100l.

She wainscotted and adorned this chancel, and gave plate for the communion table in her life time, and two silver flagons for the same by her will on the 29th of March, A. D. 1694, and in the 63d year of her age. She died of an apoplexy before she sealed or finished her will, so that it took no effect as to her real estate, but after many suits and controversies was judged good as to her personal estate; and 20s. she left yearly to be paid to this parish clerk to keep both monuments clean. Leonard Diggs, of Chilham Castle, esq; one of her executors, proved her will, and according to it caused her grave-stone to be laid, and this monument to be erected to her memory. On a small flat stone is a memorial for Mr. Leonard Rowntree, minister, obiit 1624. In the north chancel, on an altar tomb, an inscription for Manasses Norwoode, of Dane Court, and Norwoode, esq; obiit 1636, et. 70. Arms—Ermine, a cross engrailed, impaling 6 coats, viz. Paley of 6 wavy. 2d, Two pales surmounted by 3 eagles on a bend. 3d, A fess ermine, between 6 annulets. 4th, A lion rampant, over all, a saltier engrailed. 5th, Kemp. 6th, A chevron between 3 buckles. In the middle isle, a brass plate for Richard Culmer, carpenter, and Margaret his wife. He died 1485. Another for Nicholas Elstone, and Alice his wife. He died in 1403. At the west end of the south isle is a memorial for Agnes, wife of Edward Tilman, obiit 1692, et. 93. In the north isle an altar tomb for Michael Webb, obiit 1587. A brass plate for Philip Smith, obiit 1451. Another for John Sacket, of this parish, obiit 1623, et. 59. On a plain stone, a memorial for Alexander, son of Alexander Norwoode, of Dane Court, esq; obiit On a black marble for Cornelius Willes, A. M. 19 years vicar of this parish and prebendary of Wells, obiit February 23, 1776, et. 52, and of three of his children, who died infants. Crest, on a wreath, A vulture. On a like stone for the Rev. John Deane, A. M. 41 years vicar of this parish, obiit March 11, 1757, et. 70. A memorial for Daniel Pamflet, gent. and Mary his wife; she died 1698, et. 52. He died 1719, et. 75. An antient tomb for Mrs. Elizabeth Omer, obiit 1709, et. 30. A handsome mural monument and inscription for the Rev. Roger Huggett, M. A. late vicar of the king's free chapel of St. George in Windsor, and rector of Hartley Waspall, in co. of Southampton, eldest son of Roger Huggett, of Stone, in this parish, who was sole heir of the Pawlyns, an antient and respectable family of that place. He died at Hartley, on July 27, 1769; where he was also buried. This monument was erected by John, his only surviving brother, and for Mary Huggett, wife of the said John Huggett, obiit 1780, et. 43; and also for the said John Huggett, who was bred to the sea service, and died in 1783, et. 63. Arms—Gules, a chevron between 3 flags

it, which some years ago were cast into six, the great bell being made into two (w). This

heads or, impaling parted per pale, sable and gules, a griffin passant, countercharged. A handsome tomb for Mr. Henry Huggett, gent. sole heir of the Pawlyns, of Stone; he died leaving 5 sons, in 1751, et. 70. Sarah his wife died in 1737, et. 53. Arms—Huggett, impaling Omer. On a tablet on the side of the above tomb, an inscription, shewing that in a vault underneath this tomb, lies Mrs. Mary Broke, of Stone, obiit 1719, et. 65; erected by her nephew and executor Robert Huggett. On the opposite side, a tablet for Robert Huggett, of Stone, son of the above-mentioned Robert and Sarah Huggett, obiit 1763, et. 53. A handsome mural monument and inscription, shewing that in a vault underneath, lies Mary, wife of John Dekewer, esq; of Hackney, in co. Middlesex, who died without surviving issue, one son and one daughter lying interred with her, obiit 1748, et. 53. In the same vault lies the above-mentioned John Dekewer, esq; an especial benefactor to this parish, obiit 1762, et. 76. Arms—Vert, on a cross or, 5 fleurs-de-lis sable, between 2 caltrops and 2 lions rampant, impaling argent parted per fess, 3 escallops, 2 and 1, in chief, gules, in base 3 piles wavy sable. A handsome tomb for John Dekewer, jun. son of the above John and Mary, obiit 1740, et. 33. Arms, of Dekewer as above. In the same vault are others of this family. A beautiful mural monument of white marble, on which is the figure of a child sitting, weeping and leaning on an urn, erected to the memory of John-Alexander Dekewer, son of John Dekewer, of Hackney, esq; and Elizabeth his wife, obiit 1778, et. 10 years. Arms as before. A mural monument for the Rev. Mr. Thomas Reynolds, obiit 1754, and Susanna his wife, obiit 1783, et. 46, the daughter of Thomas and Susanna Gray, of this parish. A memorial for Faith Noble, wife of Captain Robert Noble, of this parish, obiit 1764, et. 64. Also the above-mentioned Robert Noble, commander of one of the mast ships of the navy, obiit 1771, et. 83. Arms—On a fess, between 2 lions passant, 3 fusils. Besides these there are memorials for Gray, Read, Witherden, White, Simons, Cooke, Culmer, Wild, Jeken, Tilman, and Kerby. On a large black marble in the middle of the chancel, a memorial for Grace, wife of James White, gent. of Chelham, daughter of Gratian Lynch, gent. of Grove in Staple, obiit 1740, et. 70; also Grace her daughter and wife of Thomas Hawkins, obiit 1746, et. 52. Arms—White. A brass plate in the north isle, for John Sacket, of this parish, obiit 1623, et. 59. At the west end of the north isle is a large white stone, much obliterated, for Michael Pawlen, obiit 1662, et. 37; Anne his wife, died et. 76, and Anne their daughter, 1629, et. 13. In the church-yard are many handsome tombs and grave-stones, of persons of different trades and occupations, residents of this parish.

(v) In the tower is a great crack on the east and west sides of it, from the top almost to the bottom, where it opened near an inch, and more than two at the top, so that the tower by it inclines to the northward; and it is wonderful, that when it was so rent it did not fall; the fissure is filled up with stone and mortar. As tradition reports, it was occasioned by the earthquake in Q. Elizabeth's reign, in the 22d year of which, Mr. Camden tells us, there was a great one felt in this county.

(w) On the bells are these inscriptions: 1st, Thomas Swain made me in 1777. 2d, Robert Catlin fecit 1747-3d, Robert Catlin fecit 1746. 4th, Elijah Mockett and John Staner, churchwardens, 1777. Thomas Swain fecit. 5th, Robert Catlin cast us all, 1746. 6th, The Rev. Mr. John Deane, vicar; Thomas Crump, Robert Huggett, churchwardens. R. C. fecit 1746.

church

ST. PETER'S.

THANE T.

CINQUE PORTS LIBERTY.

church was one of *the three chapels* belonging to the church of *Minster*, in this island, and very probably was made *parochial* sometime after the year 1200, when the church of *Minster*, with its appendages, was *appropriated*, in the year 1128, to *the monastery of St. Augustine* near *Canterbury*; it was at the same time assigned, with the above-mentioned chapels, with all rents, tythes, and other things belonging to that church and those chapels, to *the sacristy* of the monastery; and it was further granted, that *the Abbat and Convent* should present to *the Archbishop* in the above-mentioned chapels, *fit perpetual chaplains* to the altarages of them; but that the Vicar of the mother church of *Minster* should take and receive in right of his vicarage, *the tenths* of the small tythes, *viz.* of lambs and pigs, and the obventions arising from marriages and churchings, which were forbidden at these chapels, and were solemnized, &c. at the mother church only.

As to the *chaplains* of these *chapels*, though they were to receive no more than 10 *marcs* of these altarages, yet they were not excluded the enjoyment of the manses and glebes given to these chapels when they were first consecrated, which made some addition to their income, and enabled them to keep a deacon to assist them on the great and principal festivals. The inhabitants of these three chapelries, preceded by their priests, were accustomed to go in *procession* to *Minster*, in token of their subjection to their *parochial* or *mother church* (x).

After this *the appropriation* of the church of *Minster*, with its appendant chapels, and *the advowsons* of the vicarages of them, continued with *the Abbat and Convent* till the *dissolution* of the monastery in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, when they were *surrendered*, together with the rest of the possessions of the monastery, into the King's hands.

After the *dissolution* of the monastery and the change in the service of the churches wrought by *the Reformation*, this *parochial chapel* of *St. Peter* became entirely *separated* from the mother church of *Minster*, the Vicar of this parish having no further subjection to it in any shape whatever;

(x) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1960, 2002. See a more ample account of the presentation to these chapels, and the rights and dues of them under *Minster*, above, p. 328, et seq. In 1301 *the Abbat of St. Augustine* ordained several new deanries, one of which he named *the Deanry of Minster*, in which this church of *St. Peter* was included; but this raising great contests between *the Abbat* and *the Archbishop*, and the Pope deciding in favor of the latter, *these new deanries* were entirely *dissolved*. Dec. Script. col. 1976. See vol. ii. of this history, p. 454.

(y) He is besides duly to officiate here, and be ready to administer the holy communion, on the first lord's day in every month, endeavouring effectually to press and exhort

but by the same change he was likewise deprived of several of those emoluments he had before enjoyed in right of his vicarage, and all the *great tythes* of this parish, being *appropriated* to *Callis* and *Salmanstone Granges*, formerly belonging to *the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, as has been already taken notice of above; the *endowment of this vicarage* consisted only of the small tythes of this parish, the payment of two bushels of corn yearly at *Midsummer*, from *Salmanstone Grange*, and a pension of 10l. to be paid yearly out of *Callis Grange*; besides which he had a vicarage house, orchard, garden, and two parcels of land.

The *small tythes* of this parish being chiefly arable land, with the other emoluments of the vicarage, by reason of the great increase of every necessary article of life, falling far short of a reasonable maintenance, *Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy*, in the year 1694, further *augmented* it with the sum of 40l. *per annum*, to be paid half yearly out of *Callis Grange* above-mentioned; in consideration of which *augmentation*, the Vicar is obliged, without accepting any dispensation, to be *constantly resident* on this vicarage, with sundry other injunctions mentioned in her will (y).

This vicarage is *valued* in the King's books at 9l. and the yearly tenths at 18s. (z)

In 1588 here were 146 communicants. In 1640 here were 300 communicants, and it was *valued* at 70l. but it appears by the return made in 1709, to the enquiry into *the clear value* of church livings, that this vicarage was worth only 30l. *clear* yearly income, before *Mrs. Lovejoy's* addition of 40l. *per annum*.

The advowson of this vicarage coming into the hands of the crown, on *the dissolution of the Abbey of St. Augustine*, continued there till K. Edward VI, in his first year, granted *the advowson of the vicarage of Minster*, with *the three chapels* appendant to it, one of which was this church of *St. Peter*, among other premises, to *the Archbishop of Canterbury*; since which this advowson has continued parcel of the possessions of that *see*, his Grace *the Archbishop* being *the present patron* of it.

In 1630 the churchwardens and assistants re-

his parishioners to a due preparation, reverend, and constant frequenting and receiving the same; and also duly and publickly to examine such children as are taught in the school, and such others as are willing to come, in the church catechism; and lastly for ever, yearly on the anniversary of the day of *Mrs. Lovejoy's* interment, or the first Sunday after, to inform his auditors of the contents of her will, and recommend the duties of charity to the rich, and of gratitude, honesty, and contentedness to the poor.

(z) *Viz.* Endow in decem predial et personal, oblat et al profic per annum 9l. prox et Synod, 21. 4d. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 53.

ported,

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ported, that here were belonging to the vicarage a mansion, with a well house, one orchard, one garden, and one acre of land thereto adjoining, and one parcel of land, called *the Vicar's Acre*, lying within the lands of *Capt. Norwood*, who paid to the Vicar, in consideration of it, five shillings a year; but no care being taken to preserve the bounds of this acre, the place where it lay was forgot, and the rent paid for it disputed, and at length quite discontinued (a).

CHURCH OF ST. PETER.

PATRONS,
by whom presented.

VICARS.

	<i>Henry Ase</i> , in 1444.
	(b) <i>Robert Lafyngbye</i> , obiit 1493.
	(c) <i>John Lawson</i> , in 1559.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Wm Christmas</i> , in 1569.
	(d) <i>Leonard Rowntree</i> , Cl. March 1578, obiit 1624.
	<i>John Cbenell</i> , A. M. adm. April 2, 1625, resigned 1633.
<i>The Crown, hac vice.</i>	(e) <i>John Bludworth</i> , A. M. presented July 8, 1633, refig. 1634.
	(f) <i>Tbo. Stevens</i> , Cl. S. T. B. adm. Dec. 11, 1634. 2d induction May 2, 1641.
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	(g) <i>James Shipton</i> , A. M. Oct. 1, 1662, obiit 1665.
	<i>Luke Proflor</i> , A. M. adm. March 19, 1665.
	(h) <i>Nicholas White</i> , A. M. adm. April 16, 1666, obt. 1715.
	(i) <i>John Deane</i> , A. M. Aug. 15, 1715, obiit 1757.
<i>The Crown, hac vice.</i>	(k) <i>Cornelius Willes</i> , A. M. March 28, 1757, obiit Feb. 23, 1776.

(a) See a copy of this return in Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, col. p. . . . No. xxxv.

(b) He lies buried in the choir of this church. Will, in Prerog. off. Cant.

(c) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(d) He lies buried in the middle chancel of this church.

(e) Rym Fœd. vol. xix, p. 539.

(f) For his 2d induction he took out the seals. He continued here till some time after 1653, when he was deprived, as is reported, for incontinency, and the cure was served by one *William Wingfield*, till the restoration.

(g) He was buried under the altar in this church.

(h) He was collated by *Archbishop Sheldon*, who obliged him to take out a licence to preach, in which is the following clause: *Teq; insuper nihilominus monemus per presentes, ut sacras literas pure et sincere tractes easq; cum prudenti simplicitate populo diligenter expones et ne in sermonibus tuis contentiones vel suscites vel spargas neve alterationem sive innovationem quascunq; in doctrina vel ceremoniis preter eam quam*

The Archbishop. John Piggott, A. B. April 10, 1776. Present Vicar.

ST. LAURENCE.

THE parish of *St. Laurence* lies the next southward from that of *St. Peter* last described, taking its name from the saint to which the church is dedicated. *The ville of Ramsgate*, within this parish, is within the liberty of the *Cinque Ports*; but the rest of the parish is within the hundred of *Ringslow* and jurisdiction of the *Justices of the county*.

The manor of *Minster* claims paramount over that part of this parish which lies within the county at large (l); subordinate to which are the following places within the bounds of it.

THE MANOR OF MANSTON,

which is situated at the western extremity of this parish, was the seat and inheritance for many generations of a family of the same name. *Richard de Manston*, as appears by the rolls in the Pipe-office, was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assise*, an office of no small trust and importance, in the reign of K. John. *Sir William* and *sir Roger Manston* his brother, lie buried in the *Grey Friars* in *Canterbury* (m). The effigies of *Roger Manston*, habited in his surcoat of arms — *Gules, a fess ermine between 3 mullets argent*, and his spurs on, kneeling on a cushion, his hands joined and uplifted, his hair cut short, and having a beard, was formerly with the effigies of several other distinguished personages, in one of the windows of *Ashford* church in this county (n). *Wm Manston* was sheriff of this county in the 14th year of K. Henry VI, and kept his shrievalty at this seat. He married *Julian Hils* (o), by whom he had *Nicholas Manston, esq;* who died in 1444, anno 23 of that reign, leaving by *Eleanor* his wife, daughter of *Edmund Haut*, one daughter *Joane*, who became his sole heir, and

regia majestas auctoritate publica hactenus fecit, suadeas. Quod etiam te futurum propria manus tue, subscriptione testatus es.

(i) He rebuilt this vicarage, which was old and much gone to ruin.

(k) He was that year made a prebendary of Wells.

(l) In the 7th year of King Edward I, *Hugo de Souden* claimed the possession and the usual liberties of a manor in this parish; but the *Abbat of St. Augustine*, lord of the paramount manor of *Minster*, claimed the same right and privileges of a manor here, and it was adjudged for the *Abbat*, as appears by the *Iter of J. de Reygate*, and his *Societes, Justices Itin.* in that year.

(m) See *Weever*, p. 238, and *Battely's Somner*, p. 57.

(n) See vol. iii. of this history, p. 263 (o). The arms of *Manston*, as above, are on the roof of the cloysters of *Canterbury Cathedral*, carved on the stone-work of it.

(o) They both lie buried in this church.

entitled

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entitled her husband *Thomas St. Nicholas, esq;* of *Thorne*, in the adjoining parish of *Minster*, to the possession of this estate (*p*); their son *Thomas St. Nicholas* left a son *Roger St. Nicholas*, of *Thorne*, above-mentioned, who died in 1474, and was buried in the chancel of *Thorne* at *Minster*. His son *Roger St. Nicholas* left an only daughter and heir *Elizabeth (pp)*, who entitled her husband *John Dynley*, of *Charlton* in the co. of *Worcester*, *esq;* to the possession of it; by her he had two sons, *Henry* and *Edward*, the eldest of whom succeeded to this manor, which he afterwards alienated about the middle of *Q. Elizabeth's* reign (*q*), together with *Powcies* and *Thorne* in *Minster*, to *John Roper*, of *Linsted, esq;* afterwards knighted and created *Baron of Teynbam*, anno 14 James I, (*r*) and in his descendants this estate continued down to *Henry, Lord Teynbam*, who about the year 1705, by bargain and sale, inrolled in chancery, conveyed it by the description of the messuage or tenement, called *Manson Court*, and the scite of the manor of *Manson*, with its appurtenances, containing 152 acres in this parish and *Minster (s)*, to *sir Henry Furnese*, of *Waldershare, bart.* who died possessed of it in 1712; after which it came in like manner as *Powcies* in *Minster*, above-described (*t*), to his grand-daughter *Anne*, wife of *John, Viscount St. John*, whose grandson, the present *Right Hon. George, Viscount Bolingbroke*, (his father having succeeded to that title), alienated it in 1790 to *Mr. Gibbon Rammel*, of *Nash Court*, and *Messrs. Smith and Wotton*, who are the present owners of it.

The mansion has been for a long time converted into a *farm-house*. The remains of the chapel of it are very considerable, and being overrun with ivy, make a very picturesque appearance, particularly on the north side.

(*p*) They both lie buried, as does *Thomas* their son, in this church. *Joane Manson*, of *Herne*, by will proved 1487, desired to be buried in that church; her son *John Manson*, buried in the chapel of *St. Pancrase*, in the cemetery of *St. Augustine's*, without the walls of *Canterbury*. He wills a certain sum for the finding of a chaplain in the church of *St. Laurence*, of *Thanet*, for her said late husband's soul, &c. *Anthony* and *Henry Lowryck* her brothers. Will, Prerog. off. Cant.

(*pp*) See more of this family, under *Asb*, vol. iii. of this history, p. 682.

(*q*) There was a writ of partition prayed for anno 23 Elizabeth, by *Henry Dinley*, alias *Dingley*, and *Henry Dingley*, alias *Dinsly*, of divers messuages and 560 acres of land in *St. Laurence, Minster, Monkton*, and *St. Nicholas at Wode*, two parts of which were allotted to the 1st *Henry*, and one-third to the last *Henry*; the particulars of which may be seen in *Coke's Ent.* p. 413.

(*r*) See *Philipot*, p. 387, 388.

(*s*) It appears by the schedule on the partition of this estate to have contained 237 acres, let at 95l. per annum, quitrent to *Minster* manor 2l. 19s.

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5 B

OSSUNDEN GRANGE,

as it is vulgarly called, the proper name of which is *Ozengell*, lies about a mile south-eastward from *Manson Court*, midway between that manor and the church of *St. Laurence*. This grange, or parsonage, consisting of the tythes of corn and grain of about one moiety of this parish, was part of the antient possessions of the Abbat and Convent of *St. Augustine, Canterbury*, and was early appropriated to the sacristy of that convent, with which it continued till the final dissolution of it in the 30th year of *K. Henry VIII*, when this estate, among the rest of the possessions of the monastery, came into the King's hands; where it did not stay long, for the King in his 33d year settled it by his dotation charter on his new-founded *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, part of whose inheritance it continues at this time (*u*).

The *Dean and Chapter* demise this estate on a beneficial lease, for a term of years, the present lessee being *Charles Dering*, of *Barham, esq;*

NEWLAND GRANGE,

usually called *Newlands*, and so named to distinguish it from *Aldlond*, or *Oldland Grange*, in the adjoining parish of *Minster*, is situated about a mile northward from *St. Laurence* church. It was part of the antient possessions likewise of the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, near *Canterbury*, and was very early appropriated to the sacristy of that Abbey. This grange, or parsonage, consisted of the tythes of corn and grain of the other moiety of this parish; and of 126 acres of land, according to the antient measurement of it (*v*), at the dissolution of the abbey in the 30th year of *K. Henry VIII's* reign (*w*), when it came into the King's hands, where it remained till *K.*

(*t*) See *Powcies*, in *Minster*, p. 323, for a more full account of the descent of this manor.

(*u*) On the abolition of *Deans and Chapters* in the reign of *K. Charles I*, this parsonage was surveyed soon after the king's death in 1650, by order of the powers then in being, for the sale of it; when it was returned, that *Ozingell Grange*, with the tythes of hay and corn to the said parsonage or rectory appertaining, was worth, coibs annis, 171l. 6s. 8d.

MEMORANDUM. *Sir Henry Palmer, knt. sir John Fotherby, knt.* and *Robert Moyle, esq;* by indenture 1630, granted by the late *Dean and Chapter*, held these premises with their appurtenances, during the natural lives of *sir John Fotherby*, *Dame Mabella Finch*, wife of *sir John Finch*, and *Charles Fotherby, esq;* son of *sir John Fotherby* aforesaid, paying yearly 21l. 6s. 8d. but that the said premises were worth upon improvement, over and above the said rent, 160l. per annum. The said rent was thus apportioned; to the Grange, 11. 16s. 8d. The tythes 20l. Total 211. 16s. 8d. *Parl. Surveys*, Augtn. office.

(*v*) *Dec. Script.* col. 2202.

(*w*) *King Henry VIII*, in his 32d year, by indenture demised, inter alia, to *Thomas Spilman*, of *Canterbury, gent.*

all

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Edward VI, by indenture, June 12, in his first year granted it, among other premises, in exchange, to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury (x), since which it has remained parcel of the possessions of that see, his Grace the Archbishop being at this time entitled to it (y).

It is demised by the Archbp. on a beneficial lease, the present lessee being the widow of Mr. Gilbert Bedford, who is the occupier of it.

THE MANORS OF UPPER AND NETHER COURT,

were so called from their respective situations in regard to each other; the name of the former is now almost forgotten, and there is only a faint tradition of the site of it.

The manor of Upper Court was in early times the estate of a family, which took its name from their residence in this parish, whence it was called the manor of St. Laurence, alias Upper Court; and one of them, Robert de St. Laurence, held this manor in the reign of K. Edward I, as one knight's fee, of the Abbat of St. Augustine, as of his manor of Minster; from this family, it not long afterwards passed into that of Criol, and on the aid paid in the 20th year of K. Edward III, for John de Criol, knt. was charged for it as one knight's fee, which Ralph de St. Laurence before held in manner as above-mentioned; in which name it afterwards continued down to sir John Criol, who held it in the beginning of K. Henry VI.'s reign. His son sir Thomas Keriel, (for so he spelt his name,) was Knight of the Garter, a man of great note in the history of that time, for his valiant behaviour in the French wars, who was at length slain in the second battle of St. Albans, in the 38th year of K. Henry VI, asserting the cause of the House of York (z); about which time, but probably before his death, this manor was alienated to John White, merchant, of Canterbury, afterwards knighted, who held it at his decease in the 9th year of K. Edward IV, as did his descendant Robert White in the 12th year of K. Henry VIII, holding this manor, together with ten acres of land in the adjoining manor of Minster, of the Abbat of St. Augustine, by knight's service (a). From one of his descendants this manor passed by sale to Roger Bere, or Byer as the name was sometimes spelt, who died seised of it in the 4th and 5th of Philip

all those 31 quarters and a half of corn, and 63 quarters of barley, which the farmer of the rectory or grange of Newland, late belonging to St. Augustine's Monastery, was bound to pay the king as a parcel of his rent for the same, to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 21l. Inrolm. of leases, Augtn. office.

(x) Deeds of Purchase and Exchange, Box Kent, F. 33, Augtn. office.

(y) Robert Spracklyn, esq; was lessee of this estate under the Archbishop in 1643, at the yearly rent of 21l. 10s.

and Mary (b), and was succeeded in it by his son John Byer, who in the very beginning of the next reign of Q. Elizabeth, alienated it to Tho. Johnson, and he died seised of it in the 8th year of her reign, in which year Paul Johnson his son had livery of it (c). He left two sons, John and Timothy, which latter was of Fordwich (d); John Johnson the eldest son, succeeded him in this manor, and resided at Nether Court in this parish, in whose descendants it continued till it was at length, about Q. Anne's reign, sold to Edw. Brooke, of Nether Court, gent. long before which the mansion of this manor had been demolished, though part of the ruins of the chapel belonging to it were then remaining (e); but he being possessed of Nether Court adjoining, where he resided, and the mansion of Upper Court being demolished, the site of it became forgotten, and the lands of the two manors so blended together, as to be with difficulty distinguished; since which they have continued in the same unity of possession, as may be further seen below in the description of Nether Court, being now, both of them, the property of Thomas and John Garrett.

THE MANOR OF NETHER COURT

is situated about a quarter of a mile southward from the village of St. Laurence; it was anciently part of the possessions of the family of Sandwich, in which it continued in K. Edw. III.'s reign; in the 20th year of which, at the making of the Black Prince a knight, Master Nicholas de Sandwich paid aid for it as one fee, which sir Nich. de Sandwich, knt. before held in the parish of St. Laurence, of the Abbat of St. Augustine, Canterbury. After this family was become extinct here, this manor came into the possession of that of Gosball, or Goshale, of Gosball in Ash parish, with whom it remained till about K. Henry IV.'s reign, when it was carried in marriage, by a female heir, to one of the family of St. Nicholas, one of whose descendants, Roger St. Nicholas, who died in 1484, leaving a sole daughter and heir Elizabeth, she entitled her husband John Dynley, of Charlton in the co. of Worcester, to the possession of it (f), whose eldest son Henry afterwards alienated it to Maycott, from whom it was not long afterwards sold to Lucas, and he in the very beginning of Q. Elizabeth's reign,

(z) See more of him above, under Sarre, p. 306. The arms of this family were formerly in one of the windows of this church.

(a) Rot. Esch. ejus an. (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid.

(d) See vol. iii. of this history, p. 603.

(e) They were pulled down about 60 years ago, and the materials carried away for the building of a barn wall just by. Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, p. 186 et seq.

(f) Philipot, p. 388. See vol. iii. of this history, p. 682.

passed

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passed it away, with *Upper Court* above-mentioned, to *Tho. Johnson*, who died seised of them both in the 8th year of that reign, as appears by the *Escheat* rolls of it (g), in whose descendants, residents at this manor, both of them continued down till they were, about *Q. Anne's* reign, sold to *Edward Brooke, gent.* who rebuilt the mansion of *Nether Court* (b); after which this manor became divided into *moieties*, one of which became vested in *Mr. Mark-Sellers Garrett*, and the other in the name of *Moses*, whose two children *John* and *Mary Moses*, the latter of whom married *Thomas Abbot, of Ramsgate, esq;* of the heirs of *Moses*, this moiety was purchased by *Mr. Mark-Sellers Garret* above-mentioned, who thus became entitled to the entire fee of these manors, and died possessed of it in 1779; since which it is now become vested in his two sons and devisees, *Tho.* and *John Garrett, gentlemen.*

A *Court Baron* is held for this manor.

CLYVESEND,

or *Cliffsend*, is a manor which takes its name from its situation, at the end of the chalk cliff which comes from *Ramsgate*, lying at the south-west bounds of this parish, and extending partly into that of *Minster*. This manor was antiently part of the possessions of the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, and was, with their other estates in this neighbourhood, in their own occupation; one of the monks of their convent residing here constantly for the management of it. In the 12th year of *K. Edward II.'s* reign, anno 1318, one of them, *Henry de Newenton*, residing here, was, on a quarrel taking place between the *Abbat and his tenants* of his manor of *Minster*, besieged by them in this manor-house, and then imprisoned for six days, and afterwards sold, says

(g) There is a pedigree of this family in the heraldic visitation of the co. Kent, anno 1619, beginning with *John Johnson*, of the island of *Thanet*, who by *Sibill Crouch* left *Paul Johnson*, of *Fordwich*, who married *Mary*, daughter of *Peter Heyman, of Sellinge, esq;* by whom he had 8 sons and 4 daughters. Of the sons, *John* was of *Nether Court*; *Timothy* the 2d, was of *Fordwich*, where mention is made of him; *Henry* the 3d son, married *Mary*, daughter of *John Honeywood, of Elmsted*; and *Silas Johnson*, the 7th son, married *Sarah Aussen*, and was buried in *St. Mary Bredin*, in *Canterbury*, in 1633. *John Johnson*, the eldest son, of *Nether Court*, married 1st, *Mary*, daughter of *Stephen Ellis, of Kennington, esq;* and 2dly, *Jane*, daughter of *Mr. Henry Crispe, of Quekes, knt.* He left issue 2 sons, *John* and *Paul*, and one daughter. *John Johnson*, the eldest son, was of *Nether Court*, and married *Judith*, eldest daughter of *Adam Spracklyn, of Ellington, esq;* by whom he had 3 sons, of whom *John* the eldest was born in 1599, and 5 daughters. They bore for their arms—Quarterly, per fess indented sable and or; in the 1st quarter, a pelican vulnerating itself or.

(b) *Lewis's Hist. of Thanet*, p. 187.

(i) *Dec. Script. col. 2034.* See *Pat. 11 Ed. II. p. 2, de Manso Abbatis apud Clivusend.* *Tan. Mon. p. 205.*

Thorne, to one *Walter Capell*, for 4s. (i) In this state this manor continued till the dissolution of the monastery in the 30th year of *K. Henry VIII*, when it came into the King's hands.

It is now the property of the *Right Honourable Earl Cowper*.

Cliffs-end is a small hamlet, in which there is another considerable farm-house, which belongs to the *Governors of Bethlehem Hospital* in *London*, and several cottages.

PRESENT STATE OF ST. LAURENCE.

The village of *St. Laurence*, having the church on an hill on the west side of it, is neat and small, being pleasantly situated in the south-east part of this parish, and commands one of the most extensive prospects in this island, as well towards the sea as the neighbouring parts of the county. This parish is about three miles from east to west, and two miles from north to south. The lands in it are more enclosed than the more northern parishes above-described. It is very populous, and has in it several small hamlets, or knots of houses, besides those particularly mentioned above; among which, in the western part of it, are *Manston Green*, and *Sprating Street* (k); on the northern, *Hains* (l), and *Lymington*; on the eastern, *Halliscandane*, and *Herson*; and towards the south, *Great and Little Cliffsend*, *Cbilson* (m), *Courtstairs*; and adjoining to the sea, *Pegwell*, which is a small manor, usually styled *Pegwell alias Courtstairs*, and is an appendage to that of *Sheriffs Court* in *Minster* parish, as has been taken notice of above, in the description of that estate (mm).

Adjoining is *Courtstairs, alias Pegwell Bay*, where the inhabitants catch shrimps, lobsters, soles, mullets, &c. and a delicious flat-fish, called a *prill*, much sought after. From this bay to

(k) Here is a farm, which once belonged to *Hills*, and then to *Fineux*, whence it passed in *Q. Elizabeth's* reign to *Mr. Roger Manwood, chief baron of the Exchequer*, at which time it consisted of 120 acres of land, rented at 20l. per annum. *Lewis's Hist. of Thanet*, p. 177. It now belongs to *Messrs. John and Thomas Weston*.

(l) *Sir Edward Master, of Canterbury, knt.* by his will proved 1690, gave to *Mary*, daughter of his son *Edward Master*, and her heirs, his messuage or tenement, with its appurtenances, and 172 acres of land in this parish, *St. John Baptist*, and *St. Peter's* in *Thanet*, at or near a place called *Hayne*. Will, Prerog. off. Cant. *Abraham Terry, of Faversham*, by will proved 1729, gave to his son *Abraham*, his messuage, land and appurtenances, at and near a certain place called *Hayne*, in *St. Laurence*. Will, Prerog. off. Cant.

(m) Now the estate of *Messrs. Cooper and Curling*.

(mm) At a small distance from the church to the eastward, are the remains of a small chapel, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, now converted into a cottage. There was a chantry founded in it, for the support of which several lands hereabouts were given, which at the suppression of these chapels in *K. Edward VI.'s* reign, came into the hands of the crown, and became a lay fee.

a place

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a place called *Cliffs-end*, instead of chalk, the ground next the sea is a sort of blueish earth, somewhat like *Fuller's Earth*; it is about 16 feet above the sand, and in it are seen *strata's* of culver and other fish shells, lying in a confused manner, one on the top of the other. This earth has been carried away frequently by people, as *Fullers Earth*, in great quantities, to dispose of as such; but on a trial it was found very deficient, and not partaking of any quality belonging to it.

By the return made by *Archbishop Parker*, in 1563, to *the Privy Council*, it appears that there were then here 98 households; but this place, owing to the prosperity of *Ramsgate*, has greatly increased for many years past, insomuch that in 1773, here were in this parish, including *Ramsgate*, which contains more than *two-thirds* of the houses and inhabitants of the whole parish, 699 houses, and 2726 inhabitants; and in 1792, there were found 825 houses and 3601 inhabitants; which is a *great increase* for so short a space as 9 years (n).

A fair is held here yearly, on August 10, for toys, pedlary, &c.

In this parish lived *one Joy*, who in K. William's reign had such a reputation for very extraordinary strength of body, that he was called *the English Sampson*, and *the strong man of Kent*, and was taken notice of by the King, Royal Family, and the Nobility, before whom he performed his feats. In 1699 his picture was engraved, and round it several representations of his performances, as pulling against an extraordinary strong horse, breaking a rope, which would bear 35 hundred weight, and lifting a weight of 2240lb. He was drowned in 1734.

In the month of March, 1764, between *Ramsgate* and *Pegwell* in this parish, a part of the cliff, 70 feet high, on the surface of which was a corn field, gave way for about 20 yards in length and five yards in breadth, and fell into the sea. On the eastern part of this parish, in a valley adjoining to the sea is

THE VILLE AND TOWN OF RAMSGATE,

so called from the way here which leads to the sea, through the chalk cliff; the inhabitants, like those of other places, are fond of having it famous for its antiquity, and have fancied the name of it to have been derived from *Romans gate*, that is, from its being used as a port, or

(n) From a survey communicated to *Mr. Boys*, by the late and justly so filed *worthy*, vicar of this parish. See *Mr. Boys's Collections for Sandwich*, p. 832.

(o) In the great and antient charter of the cinque ports, *Ramsgate*, *Stonar*, and *Sarre*, in the *isle of Thanet*, are said to be members of the *Town and Port of Sandwich*; but in the

landing place, by *the Romans*; but besides, that its name was never so written in antient writings, it may well be doubted, whether during the time of *the Romans* frequenting this island, there was here any way or gate at all to the sea; and it seems plain, that it was dug first through the cliff, as the rest of the sea-gates were in this little island, for the conveniency of the fishery, no *Roman* coins, &c. have been known ever to have been found here, as they have at *Bradstow*, where *the Romans*, if they had any at all, might have a station in this island.

The ville of Ramsgate, though in the parish of *St. Laurence*, yet maintains its own poor separately, notwithstanding which, it is assessed to the church in common with the rest of it; but the inhabitants have claimed the privilege of choosing one churchwarden from among themselves, and raising only a proportion of the church fees. It is within the liberty of the *Cinque Ports*, being an antient member of the town and port of *Sandwich*, and within the jurisdiction of the *Justices of the same*; but in K. Henry VI.'s time, there being some dispute concerning it (o), that King, to take away all controversy relating to it, united it by his letters patent to that town and port, within whose jurisdiction it still continues.

The Mayor of Sandwich appoints a deputy, or constable here; and the inhabitants are allotted by the commissioners of that corporation, what proportion they shall pay towards the land-tax, raised by that port. This ville, pleasantly situated in a vale of no larger extent than itself, was antiently a small poor fishing town, consisting of a few houses, and they poorly and meanly built, some of which are still remaining. Since the year 1688, through the successful trade which the inhabitants were concerned in to *Russia* and the *East* country, it began to be very much improved; the old houses were many of them raised and made more commodious dwellings, and abundance of new ones built, after the modern taste, still nearer to our own time. And since sea-bathing has been thought indispensably necessary, both to kill time and preserve health, *Ramsgate* has been much resorted to during the summer season. It was originally built in the form of a cross; but some few years since, a new handsome street and other buildings have been added to it, and it has now many elegant and commodious houses in it, numbers of which are converted into lodgings, besides which here is an assembly room, several good inns, and

old *Latin customal*, cited by *Lambard*, *Ramsgate* and *Stonar* are omitted, and only *Sarre* mentioned as belonging to *Sandwich*, though not of the soil but for the goods; but *Ramsgate* is expressly mentioned in the charters of King James and King Charles II. See *Jenke's charters*, p. 126. *Lewis's Hist. of Thanet*, p. 175.

other

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other pleasureable accommodations for the use of the company, who resort hither. Warm salt-water baths have, on a very good construction, lately been completed; and a very neat chapel of ease has been erected in the centre of the new street, in consequence of an act passed in 1785; which chapel was consecrated by *Archbp. Moore*, on Friday July 8, 1791; at a small distance from it below, the *Presbyterians* have a good meeting-house; and at the lower part of the town the *Anabaptists* have also a meeting-house. By the authority of Parliament likewise, this town has been well paved, lighted, watched, and otherwise improved, and a market established, which is well supplied with meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables. And in 1786, an Act passed for establishing a Court of Requests in *Ramsgate*, and other parishes therein mentioned, for the recovery of small debts.

The poor state of this place in the reign of *Q. Eliz.* may be seen from the return made in the year 1565, being the 8th of that reign, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, of all the maritime places in this county; which was, that it was under the government of the town and port of *Sandwich*, and had in it houses inhabited 25, boats and other vessels 14; three of 3 tons, three of 5, two of 8, one of 10, three of 12, two of 16; men appertaining to these boats for carrying of grain and fishing, 70; but how great must the increase of inhabitants and wealth of late years in this town appear, when even 20 years ago, (and great additions and improvements have been made to it since,) the return was, of the houses in this town inhabited 443, empty 44, inhabitants 1810 (p).

The bounds of the liberty of the *Cinque Ports* at this ville in 1560, as entered in the records of *Sandwich*, were as follows:

The sea lyeth on the east side of our liberties,

(p) In 1747, the money raised for relief of the poor was 224l. 18s. 2½d. In 1787, 608l. 2s. 0d. *Boys's Col.* p. 832.

(q) *Boys's Collections*, p. 832.

(r) *Philipot*, p. 387. There is a pedigree of this family in the heraldic visitation of the co. *Kent*, anno 1619, which begins with *Nicholas Spracklyn*, of *St. Laurence*, who married *Isabel*, daughter of *Robert Oxenden*, by whom he had 4 sons and 1 daughter; of whom *Robert* the eldest, was of *Ramsgate*, gent. and died in 1590, leaving issue 4 sons and 5 daughters; of whom *Adam* the eldest, was of *Ramsgate*, kn. and died in 1610, æt. 58, having married *Katharine*, daughter of *John Esday*, of *Hytbe*, by whom he had 7 sons and 10 daughters; of whom *Robert* the eldest, was of *St. Laurence*, and *Adam* the 2d son, was of *Fordwich*, gent. which *Robert*, of *St. Laurence*, esq; died in 1646, æt. 69, having married *Margaret*, daughter of *Robert Moyle*, of *Buckwell*, esq; by whom he had 7 children; of whom *Adam* the eldest, married in 1631; *Catharine*, daughter of *Sir Robert Lewknor*, of *Acrise*, kn. He resided at *Ellington*, but afterwards came to an unfortunate end; for having wasted his estate by his riotous living and frequent quarrels and disorderly behaviour, he became subject to

and on the south side from the sea towards the west, a way called *Thomas Tarye's way*, leading by a close called *Nynne Close*, and so leadeth by a close called *Beysannts*, and so down through *Ellington*, and so the way leadeth towards the south part of *Ramsgate mill*, and so down to a way that leadeth between *Herstone* and *Ramsgate*, and so on that way up the end of *Jellyngham-bill*, and so on almost to the sea cliff, a way of six feet broad (q).

Within the bounds of this ville and jurisdiction of the *Cinque Ports*, lies

ELLINGTON,

about half a mile westward of the town of *Ramsgate*, and almost at the eastern extremity of the village of *St. Laurence*. It was formerly a gentleman's seat, being for many generations the residence of a family of the same name, several of whom lie buried in *St. Laurence* church; but the inscriptions on their tomb-stones, and on their plates of brass in it, have been long since obliterated and torn away. About the latter end of the reign of *K. Edward IV*, this family was succeeded by that of *Thatcher*, a family of great antiquity in this island, as well as other parts of *Kent*; and after they were extinct here, this seat passed in the beginning of *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, into the name of *Spracklyn*, several of whom lie buried in the chancel of *St. Laurence* church, where their inscriptions on their monuments and gravestones yet remain (r). In which family it continued down to *Adam Spracklyn*, esq; who resided here (rr); but came to an ignominious death in 1653, as is further noticed below; after his death, his interest in this estate became vested in his son *Mr. Spracklyn*, of *Peter-House College, Cambridge*; but the possession of it, by the incumbrances to which it was made subject by

outrageous fits of passion and ragings, in one of which, having conceived a very great prejudice against his wife, he murdered her on the 11th of December, 1652; for which fact being apprehended, and *Ellington* being within the ville of *Ramsgate*, and consequently within the liberty of the *Cinque Ports*, and jurisdiction of the *Town and Port of Sandwich*, he was carried there and tried at the sessions of that town on April 22, following, when being found guilty and hung on the 27th of that month, his body was carried to *St. Laurence* church, and there buried near his wife. See a full account of the murder in *Lewis's Hist. of Thanet*, p. 183. He seems to have left issue several children, one of whom was *Mr. Spracklyn*, of *Peter-House*, in *Cambridge*, who afterwards was possessed of his father's interest in this estate. They bore for their arms—*Sable, a saltier ermine between 4 leopards faces*. See *Lewis's Thanet*, p. 186.

(rr) See *Wood's Ath.* vol. ii, f. 123. *Robert Spracklyn*, father of *Adam* above-mentioned, on the marriage of his 2d son *Robert* in 1644, with *Rebecca*, eldest daughter of *Richard Laminge*, esq; settled on him 40l. per annum out of his messuage or capital mansion, and 110 acres of land in this parish, as appears by *St. Augustine's Court Rolls*.

his

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his father in his life-time, seems to have come to *Mr. Troward*, in whose descendants it continued down to *Mr. Wm Troward*, (son of *Edward*,) of *Manston Green* in this parish, who died possessed of it in April 1767, intestate and without issue, upon which it came to his two nieces and heirs at law, *Susan*, wife of *Robert Buck*, of *London*, mercer; and *Mary*, the wife of *Robert-Gunsley Ayerst*, of *Canterbury*, Cl. (the two daughters of *Sarah* his sister, who married *Alban Spencer*, gent.)

Mrs. Buck's moiety of this estate was settled on her husband *in fee*, who surviving her, devised it to sundry of his relations of his own name in *Yorkshire*, *in tail*, and they are now in the possession of it.

Mrs. Ayerst's moiety was afterwards alienated to *John Garrett*, the tenant of this estate, who by his will devised it to his nephew *Mr. John Garrett*, who now possesses and resides at *Ellington*.

OCCURRENCES.

On the 29th of May, 1726, being *Whitsunday*, a very great storm of thunder and lightning began here about twelve o'clock at night, and about two there was a crack louder than ordinary, being so near that the noise of the thunder was heard as soon as the lightning was seen; the lightning or fiery exhalation which came out of the cloud, fell into the chimney of a dwelling house at the east end of it, which it threw down, together with the gable head, making its way in the following manner: in the garret it divided itself into three streams, as it were; one went down to the bottom of the house, rending up the boards of the floors to make its way; a second passed right forth into the other dwelling adjoining, where it was extinguished in the cellar; and the third ran in an oblique line down the stairs into a closet or scullery in the kitchen; the whole leaving behind it a strong smell of sulphur. In the chimney was a swallow's nest with young ones, which were all struck dead; and in a closet in the fore chamber were fifteen pewter plates, which were so far melted as to be useless; a copper saucepan had a hole made in the bottom of it; and some earthen ware was all broken; but though in the several lodging rooms of the house, which were very small, there were men, women, and children in bed, by Providence, they all escaped unhurt (s).

(s) See Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, p. 176, where is a plan of the house and the several directions of the lightning in it.

(t) It was the opinion of a very able seaman and elder brother of the *Trinity House*, *Captain Conway*, that if an harbour was made here only for the reception of ships of 200 tons and under, it would prevent nine-tenths of the damage in the *Downs*; as he supposed all such wait-

Another such storm of lighting broke into a house at *Church-bill* in this parish, in 1730, and did a great deal of damage.

RAMSGATE PIER.

THE PIER OF RAMSGATE lies at the eastern part of the town; it was at first made of timber, to make a *barbour* for the shipping and defend the town against the ocean. It is not known when it was first made, but it must have been before K. Henry VIII.'s time; for *Leland*, in his *Itinerary*, vol. vii, p. 137, says, "Ramsgate a iiij myles upward in Thanet, wher as is a Smaul Peere for shyppeis."

Before the present modern pier was built, this *barbour* was scarce capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons burthen at any state of the tide; but the foreign trade of the place having increased in the late wars, the inhabitants were desirous to have as much of their shipping as they could laid up at home, and fitted out here to promote the further trade and benefit of it; accordingly about the very beginning of K. Geo. I.'s reign, this pier was considerably enlarged, and the *barbour* thereby rendered more commodious (t). For the maintenance of this pier, orders and decrees have from time to time been made by the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports, by which the inhabitants were empowered to chuse pier-wardens, to look after the repairs of it, and to collect such *droits*, or *rates*, as by these decrees and ancient immemorial custom were payable for shipping and goods brought into it; one of these orders is dated in Q. Elizabeth's reign, *Henry Brooke*, Lord Cobham, being then Lord Warden; and the last of them in 1616, *Edward*, Lord Zouch, being then in that office; but the title of them shews, that the rates then confirmed had been from time out of mind (u).

The several schemes and attempts to have a new *barbour* made from *Sandwich* into the *Downs*, for the preserving of ships in distress, speedily fitting them for sea, and preserving the lives of numbers of the King's subjects, has been already fully mentioned above, in the account of *Sandwich*; the last of which was in 1738, when on an address from the House of Commons, the King ordered a survey and estimate on this business to be forthwith made; but the great expence of it, at a time when the nation laboured

ing for a wind to proceed westward, would take shelter in it.

(u) By a paper among the writings of this pier, it appears that in 1575 the payment of these rates were disputed by some contentious persons; but on the Pier Wardens applying to *Henry Howard*, Earl of Northampton, at that time Lord Warden, they obtained his injunction for the payment. Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, p. 175 et seq.

under

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under the heavy burthen of a war with both *France* and *Spain*, occasioned it to be then laid aside. This in 1744 brought forth a petition from divers merchants and commanders of ships, and others, to the House of Commons, in opposition to the plan then in agitation for making a commodious harbour from *Sandwich* into *the Downs*, for the reception and security of large merchant ships and men of war; setting forth, that a more convenient harbour might be made at or near *Ramsgate*, capable of containing a greater number of merchantmen, and ships of war of 60 or 70 guns, on account of the advantageous situation of the place and setting of the tides, where no back-water would be wanted, and there would be besides a saving to the public of several hundred thousand pounds.

But nothing appears to have been further done towards it, and the whole affair seems to have lain dormant, till the public was roused by a violent storm, which happened on Dec. 16, 1748, during which, a great number of vessels being driven from their anchors in *the Downs*, and being forced upon the south coast of *the Isle of Thanet*, several found safety in the little harbour of *Ramsgate*.

This seems at once to have opened the eyes of the public, and caused them to be turned upon *Ramsgate*, as a proper place for the reception of ships in distress from bad weather in *the Downs*. In consequence of which, another petition was presented in 1749, to the House by the merchants of *London*, owners and masters of ships, in favour likewise of the harbour here; and a counter-petition from the Mayor, Jurats, &c. of *Sandwich*, setting forth the great injury it would be, not only to the haven of *Sandwich*, but to the adjoining country, the marshes of which would by that means be drowned; upon which, after a thorough examination of the whole, the House resolved, that the merchants of *London* had fully proved the allegations of their petition, and a bill was ordered in, for enlarging and maintaining this harbour of *Ramsgate* (v), which bill received the Royal assent in the course of that session (w); since which, some small intervals excepted, this pier has been carried on and new built, on a most magnificent construction, of stone, at the expence of several hundred thousand pounds; and notwithstanding the great care and attention which has been paid to the completing of it, by the trustees, who have from time to time taken the advice and opinion of the most skilful seamen, pilots and engineers, to render this harbour as useful and adequate to

the purpose it was at first intended for, yet much dispute has arisen, and the public clamour has been great of the inutility of it, and its being a work carried on solely for the purpose of self-interested views, and Parliament has been applied to, to interfere in the management of it, though in vain.

However, this clamour seems of late to have in some measure subsided, and the apparent use and benefit of it seems to be at this time in general acknowledged. The pier has been built of *Portland* and *Purbeck* stone, and extends near 800 feet before it forms an angle, and is 26 feet broad at the top, including the parapet; its depth increases gradually from eighteen to 36 feet; the south front is a polygon, its angles 5 on a side, each 150 feet, with octagons of 60 feet at the ends, and the entrance 200 feet. But after this noble piece of masonry had been erected at so considerable an expence, the harbour, which contains 46 acres in its area, as the work of the piers advanced, the space inclosed and the waters rendered more quiet, and in that respect more fit for the purposes of an harbour, became filled with silt, or mud, having no rivulet or back water to clear it out again. This increased so much, that had not some effectual remedy been found, the harbour would have in a few years been entirely filled up and become a dry land, instead of a receptacle for shipping. The remedy proposed by *Mr. Smeaton*, the engineer, appointed to it by the trustees, was an artificial backwater by the means of sluices. This was effected in 1779, by forming a basin at the upper end of the harbour, by means of a cross wall, in which were six sluices, the operations of which were amazingly powerful, and they entirely cleared away the fullage from it down to the chalk, besides carrying out of the harbour's mouth great quantities of sand. From which time *Ramsgate* harbour began to put off its forelorn appearance of a repository of mud, which it had made for 15 years before, and to give the public the greatest probability of its future utility, and its answering every purpose that it was at first designed for. A storehouse has been erected contiguous to the basin for the reception of goods, that should be obliged occasionally to be put on shore, while the vessels were repairing; and a dock for occasionally repairing such vessels.

After the basin and cross-wall had been erected, it was found that this harbour became subjected to such a degree of agitation and inquietude, from the waters tumbling in in hard

(v) And likewise for preserving that of *Sandwich*, and for granting for this purpose the sum of 200l. yearly, out of the profits and dues of *Ramsgate* harbour, towards amending and preserving that of *Sandwich*; which payment was

a compromise to quiet the opposition made to this act by the Mayor and Corporation of *Sandwich*.

(w) The duties payable to this harbour, are from all vessels passing through *the Downs*.

gales

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gales of wind, as to render it more eligible to vessels of burthen to submit to the risque of riding it out in *the Downs*, than come into this harbour in such an unquiet state.

This inconvenience too has been at length happily remedied, by an advanced pier of stone, which has been carried out from the *east* pier head to the length of near 400 feet; which at the same time has rendered the approach into the harbour more safe and easy than it was before; insomuch that now all the difficulties seem to be removed that have occurred in the progress and execution of this long desired establishment; and the general opinion now appears to be, that this harbour, though an artificial one, is yet not improperly chosen.

The number of ships and vessels which have taken shelter in *Ramsgate* harbour in stormy weather, have been,

In 1780 - 29	1785 - 213	1789 - 320
1781 - 56	1786 - 238	1790 - 387
1782 - 140	1787 - 247	
1783 - 149	1788 - 172	

and in the year 1791, in the month of January, there were 130 fail of ships and vessels at one time in this harbour, driven in by stress of weather, among which were four *West Indiamen*, richly laden, from 350 to 500 tons; and if we suppose that the whole, or the greatest part of these ships would have been riding in *the Downs* during the stormy weather, there can be no loss to judge what difficulties and dangers those must have experienced, who did ride it actually out there. Within these last 17 months upwards of 600 fail of ships and vessels have taken shelter

(*) This is the evidence produced by *Mr. Smeaton*, in his printed *Historical Report of Ramsgate Harbour*, (from which great part of the above account is taken) to shew the saving of such a number of ships and vessels, of property to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds, and a great number of valuable lives, which otherwise would have been driven on the flats and rocks, and in all probability lost.

Mr. Smeaton has given in his report, *a plan of Ramsgate Harbour, and of the Downs*, to shew the facility of ships making this harbour in a storm.

(y) When this Bill was brought forward in the House of Commons, it was asserted, that there were then vested in *the trustees* for the use of this harbour 40,000*l.* in the 3 per cents—10,000*l.* in the 4 per cents, besides a floating balance of 30,000*l.* in hand; the sum required to perfect the proposed works was 119,000*l.*—and that in addition to the above, *the trustees*, &c. would have a surplus income, were even two-thirds of the duties reduced, of 1,510*l.* yearly, besides annuities on lives of 1,100*l.* per annum more, which would soon fall in.

The duties payable to the maintenance of this harbour are lowered from 6*d.* per ton, on ships between 20 and 300 tons, to one-third; from 2*d.* per ton on larger ships to 1*d.* (ships to pay whether passing on the *west* or *east* side of the *Goodwin Sands*, which was not so before); duty on every chaldron of coals and every ton of stones from 3*d.* to 1½*d.*

in this harbour, of which above 300, (and the vessels in *the Downs*, have scarcely ever exceeded that number,) were bound to and from *the port of London* (*).

The acts which have passed for the making and preservation of this harbour, under which *the trustees* have acted, are the 22*d.* of K. George II, the 5*th.* of George III, for enlarging the powers of the former, and the 33*d.* of Geo. III; which last repeals the two former acts, and besides enlarging and regulating the powers given in them, was passed principally for the reduction of *one half of the duties* then paid towards the support and carrying forward the works of it (y).

C H A R I T I E S.

Wm Walker, by his will in 1618, gave 40*s.* to be paid yearly out of certain tenements and lands, to be distributed to 20 poor people of this parish and the town of *Ramsgate*, and to be equally divided between them yearly for ever, on *Candlemas day*; which premises are now vested in *Jacob Sawkins* and *James Smith*.

Alexander Long, by will in 1700, gave the annual sum of ten shillings, to be paid out of an estate at *Ramsgate*, to be distributed in three-penny loaves of baker's bread to 40 poor people of *Ramsgate*, on *Easter Eve*, yearly for ever; which estate is vested in *Mr. John Buckett*.

Captain Robert Parker, by his will in 1705, gave 7*l.* a year, to be paid out of an estate at *Dumpton* in this parish, to be distributed yearly, 20*s.* thereof for a sermon on every *Good Friday*, and the remaining 6*l.* to be laid out yearly in

The sums received and paid on account of *Ramsgate Harbour*, are as follows:

Sums raised to Midsummer 1791		
by the rates and duties . . .	389,594	12 2
Ditto by annuities granted under the 1st and 2d acts . . .	87,521	5 4
Dividends of the trust monies in the funds	14,300	0 0
Other small sums	687	18 8½
	£. 492,103	16 2½

Sums expended to Midsum. 1791.		
In the works at the harbour . . .	231,283	13 7½
In discharge of annuities, salaries and contingent expences . . .	156,578	8 0
In poundage to collectors . . .	25,216	4 3½
Purchased in the funds 40,000 <i>l.</i> which cost	37,379	10 0
Bad debts	420	17 3½
	£. 450,878	13 2½

Balance partly deposited in the Bank of England, and part remaining in other hands . . . 41,225 3 0

In this act the power of *the justices of Sandwich*, for the maintenance and preservation of that haven are enlarged, as may be more particularly seen above in the account of it three-

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three-penny loaves of baker's bread, for the use of the poor of this parish and of the town of *Ramsgate*, equally to be divided between them, at his tomb in the *south* chancel of the parish church; half thereof on every *Good Friday*, and the other half equally on every *Whit Sunday* and *Christmas Day*; and when no sermon should be preached on *Good Friday*, the money given for that, to be distributed as the bread; which estate is vested in the heirs of *Mr. John Fagg*.

Thomas Evers, by his will in 1716, gave the sum of fifty shillings, to be paid yearly for ever, out of his estate at *Dumpton*, to be laid out on three-penny loaves, to be distributed yearly to the poor of *Ramsgate* and *St. Laurence*, on *Ascension Day*; but if a sermon be preached on that day, 10s. to be deducted for the preacher; which estate is now vested in *Mr. Thomas Ashenden*.

Martin Long, by will in 1749, gave 60s. out of an estate at *Pyfing* in this parish, 20s. of which to be paid yearly to the poor of *St. Laurence*, on *Lady Day*, and 40s. yearly to the poor of *Ramsgate*, on the same day; which estate is vested in *the Rev. Wm Abbot*.

Ann Roberts, by will in 1753, gave the sum of 3l. 3s. 4d. *bank stock*, the yearly produce of which is 1l. 17s. 2d. for the clothing of the poor; *two thirds* of the annual produce to poor antient widows at the town of *Ramsgate*, and *the other third* to poor antient widows of this parish; which money is vested in the name of *Martba Hawkesley*.

Elizabeth Turner, by will in 1770, gave 800l.

(z) The church itself is a handsome building, of field stones, rough-casted over, as the rest of the churches in this island are, and seems to have been built at several times; of the two side chancels the *north* one is said to have been built by *the Mansons*, of *Manslon Court*, in this parish, many of whom lie buried in it, though most of their monumental inscriptions are perished through length of time. *Waver* has however preserved two of them, being those of *Roger Manson*, and *Julian* his wife, and of *Thomas St. Nicholas*, who married *Joane Manson*, and had by her *Thomas*, entombed here likewise. There was likewise here a brass plate, having the effigies of a man and these arms-quarterly, 1st and 4th, *A fess ermine, between 3 mullets.* 2d and 3d, *on a cross engrailed a cinquefoil*, and underneath an inscription for *Nicholas Manson, esq; obiit 1444.* A brass plate, now torn off, for . . . *Sayen Nicholas, esq; and Jobane* his wife; she died 1499; and just by, on a flat stone a brass with the effigies of a woman and these arms-*Ermine, a chief quarterly*; the inscription gone. A monument fixed against the *north* wall, for *Frances*, wife of *Thomas Coppin*, of *Westminster*, and daughter of *Robert Brooke*, of *Nadon*, in co. *Suffolk, esq;* who died during her stay here at *Manslon*, in 1677, *æt. 54.* Arms-*Parted per pale, azure and gules, 3 boars heads couped or, a chief of the last.* On a stone near this monument and adjoining to that of *Nicholas Sprackling*, are four shields of arms, 1st, *A cross engrailed, a rose in the centre*; 2d, *A cross engrailed*; 3d, *A fess between 3 mullets*, impaling the 1st coat; 4th, *As the 3d, quartering the first.* Part of this chancel is now made into a very handsome vestry. In the *high chancel* are several memorials for the family of *Sprakeling*. One for *Robert*

4 per cent. bank annuities, the annual produce of which is 21l. to be distributed to ten widows of captains and mates of ships belonging to *Ramsgate*, two guineas to each, yearly on *Christmas Day*; which money is vested in the name of *Mr. John Quince*.

John Simpson, in 1773, gave 100l. in money, the annual produce of which is 5l. vested in the trustees of *Ramsgate harbour*, the same to be distributed yearly on December 23, to the poor of the ville of *Ramsgate*.

The donation of 9 loaves and 18 herrings yearly on *Midlent Sunday*, to six poor persons of this parish; and of two yards of blanket yearly to three poor persons likewise of this parish, from *Salmanstone Grange* in the parish of *St. John*, has been already fully taken notice of, under that parish above, p. 342 (pp).

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THE PARISH of *St. Laurence* is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Westbere*. The church, which is dedicated to *St. Laurence*, consists of *three isles* and *three chancels*, having a tower steeple in the middle of it, standing on four pillars, the capitals of which display the rude conceits of the artist. This tower, on the outside, is encircled with a string of very plain *octagonal* small pillars and semicircular arches, in the true *Saxon* taste (z). There are five bells in it (a).

Besides the high altar in this church, there

Sprakeling, esq; eldest son of *sir Adam Sprakeling, knt.* who left 2 sons, *Adam* and *Robert*, and 3 daughters; *obiit 1646, æt. 69.* For *Margaret*, daughter of *Robert Moyle, esq;* and wife of *Robert Sprakeling, esq;* by whom she had 7 children, of whom survived 2 sons and 3 daughters as before mentioned, *obiit 1623, æt. 49.* For *Margaret Sprakeling*, one of the daughters of *sir Adam Sprakeling, knt.* deceased, *obiit 1620.* A brass plate and inscription for *Adam Sprakeling, gent.* 2d son of *sir Adam Sprakeling, knt.* deceased, *obiit 1615*, leaving 2 sons, *Robert* and *Henry*, and 2 daughters, *Katharine* and *Rebecca*. Another brass plate and inscription for *sir Adam Sprakeling, knt.* son of *Robert Sprakeling, gent.* who left issue 7 sons, *Robert, Adam, John, Henry, Henry, Charles* and *Thomas*, and 10 daughters there named, *obiit 1610, æt. 58.* On a flat stone a memorial for *Dame Katherine Sprakeling*, daughter of *John Esday*, of *Hith, gent.* wife and widow of *sir Adam Sprakeling, knt.* by whom she had 7 sons and 10 daughters, *obiit 1627, æt. 67.* Between the *north* and *middle isles* is a plain monument fixed to a pillar for *Robert Sprakeling*, eldest son of *Nicholas Sprakeling, gent.* which *Nicholas Sprakeling* had 4 sons, *Robert, John, Leonard* and *Luke*, and a daughter *Alse*; *Robert Sprakeling* had 4 sons, *Nicholas, Adam, Luke* and *John*, which *Adam* made this monument; he had 5 daughters, and died 1590. Below is the figure of a man lying, scratched in the marble, with a pen in his hand, writing, *Garde promesse fidelement.* Arms-*Sable, a saltier between 4 leopards faces or, impaling or, a chevron gules between 3 bulls passant sable.* In this church is an antient grave-stone of *one Umsfry*, but the arms are gone as well as the inscription, if it ever had any. Formerly the bell ropes used to hang

were formerly others dedicated to *St. James, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, and the Holy Trinity*; be-

hang down between the chancel and nave of the church, but a bell-loft is now made which is ceiled underneath. In the body of the church there have been built several galleries, (which make a most unsightly appearance,) to make as much room as possible for the numerous inhabitants of this parish, who had increased to four times the number that they were 60 or 70 years ago; but the inhabitants of *Ramsgate* are now accommodated with a chapel of ease, lately built in that ville, as has been already noticed. Besides the above there are the following, of a more modern date. In the south chancel a mural monument for *Sarah*, wife of *Mr. Adam Spencer*, obiit 1745, *et. 57*, who with her 3 children were deposited in a vault near it; she had 9 children, of whom 4 only survived; also for the aforesaid *Mr. Adam Spencer*, merchant, obiit 1757, *et. 68*. Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Argent*; 2d and 3d, *Gules, a fret or, over all, on a bend sable, 3 escallops of the 1st*, impaling *barry of 6, azure and gules, a chief ermine*. A mural monument for *Margaret*, wife of *Martin Read*, and daughter of *John* and *Mary Curling*, of *Cbilton*, obiit 1753, and 2 of their children who died infants; also for the above *Captain Martin Read*, obiit 1792, *et. 83*. Arms—*Gules, a saltier or, between 4 leopards faces proper*. A mural monument for *Capt. Martin Long*, obiit 1751, *et. 65*, erected by his sister *Elizabeth*, who left 10s. *per annum* to keep it clean. *Mrs. Elizabeth Long*, sister of *Capt. Martin Long*, obiit 1753, *et. 58*. *Mrs. Catherine Abbott*, widow of *Mr. William Abbott*, and sister of *Capt. Martin Long*, obiit 1779, *et. 87*. Arms—*Sable, a lion rampant argent*.

In the south isle, a mural monument for *Mary*, the wife of *John Gibson*, of *Ramsgate*, and daughter of *George Curling*, of *West Hatch*, in *Essex, esq*; obiit 1785, *et. 26*. Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Gules, a bend argent between 3 holly leaves proper*; 2d and 3d, *Azure, 3 curlews argent, two and one*. A white tablet for *Martha*, widow of *Darell Sberte, jun.* of *Wadburst*, in the county of *Suffex, esq*; and daughter of *for Robert Kemp, bart.* late of *Appeston*, in co. *Suffolk*, obiit 1789, *et. 77*. A white tablet at the west end for *Dorothy*, wife of *Mr. William Abbott*, obiit 1728, *et. 42*, and 2 of their daughters both named *Dorothy*, and their son *Adam*, obiit 1735, *et. 22*; also the above-mentioned *Mr. William Abbott*, obiit 1755, *et. 70*. A black tablet for *Dame Anna Holmans*, obiit 1741, *et. 40*, daughter of *Thomas Fisher, gent.* also for *Ann Holmans*, obiit 1768, *et. 64*, daughter of *Thomas Garrett*, lord of this manor, both wives of *Nicholas Holmans*; also the aforesaid *Nicholas Holmans*, obiit 1775, *et. 77*. A mural monument for *Mary*, wife of *Mr. John Coxen*, obiit 1737, *et. 58*; and one son *Thomas*; also the said *Mr. John Coxen*, obiit 1764, *et. 82*. A black tablet for *Capt. Stephen Hooper*, of *Ramsgate*, who was lost on a voyage from *Jamaica*, *et. 41* years, in 1767; also for *Anne* his wife, obiit 1786, *et. 57*. A black marble tomb for *Capt. Thomas Redwood*, obiit 1754, *et. 84*; also *Thomasine* his wife, obiit 1755, *et. 84*. Arms—*Three fleurs-de-lis on a chevron between 3 keys*. In the great chancel, a memorial for *Mrs. Ann Bookey*, relict of *Capt. Wm Bookey*, of the *East India Company's* service, obiit 1770, *et. 50*. In the vestry a black tablet for the *Rev. Robert Tyler*, A. M. 26 years vicar of this parish, obiit June 10, 1766, *et. 65*; also *Mrs. Mary Tyler*, his widow, obiit 1779, *et. 85*. In the north isle, a mural monument for *Mrs. Dorothy*, relict of *Mr. Thomas Tomson*, obiit 1768, *et. 66*; she left one surviving son *Richard*. A white tablet to the memory of several of the *Tomsons*. A mural monument for the *Tickners*. A memorial for *Peter Johnson*, A. M.

which there were kept wax-lights, the expence of which was maintained by voluntary

son of *Henry Johnson, gent.* and *Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford*, vicar of this church, obiit April 18, 1704, *et. 75*. Arms—*Parted per fess dancette, a vulture*. A mural monument of black marble for *Capt. John Richardson*, obiit 1776, *et. 72*; also *Mrs. Mary Sbaston*, widow, his sister, obiit 1775, *et. 79*; also *Mary Cock*, his niece, obiit 1737, *et. 57*. A mural pyramidal monument for *Mr. Wm Regerston*, of *London*, obiit 1782, *et. 60*. Arms—*Parted per pale or and argent, a lion rampant sable, impaling, argent, a talbot bound sable; on a chief 3 crosses fitch or*. On a plain stone, *Capt. John Pettit*, died; the rest is covered by the pews; arms—*On a chevron gules, 3 bezants, between 3 griffins heads sable, crowned or*. A tablet in the south cross for *Anna-Eliza*, eldest daughter of the *Rev. William-Worcester Wilson*, D. D. obiit 1792, *et. 36*. A memorial for the *Rev. Peter James*, M. A. late of *Greenwich*, and Rector of *Ighbam*, obiit 1791, *et. 53*. A memorial for *Captain Edward Williamson*, obiit 1792, *et. 51*. A memorial for *Joseph-Royal Loring*, Lieut. of the Royal Navy, obiit 1792, *et. 41*, second son of *Capt. Joshua*, and *Mary Loring*, of *Roxburgh*, in *N. England*. The following are plain slabs, mostly at the east end of the church; for *Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly*, daughter of *Dr. Kelly*, of *Winchester*, and sister of *Dr. Kelly, Regius Professor*, of *Oxford*; also *Martha Kelly*, sister to *Elizabeth*, wife of *Lieut. Charles Kelly*, of the Royal Navy, obiit 1788, *et. 68*; arms—*A castle between 2 lions rampant*; for *Matthew Brooke*, A. M. *Fellow of King's College*, and Rector of *Walton* in *Herts*, and Vicar of this parish, obiit 1739, *et. 74*; arms—*On a fess 3 martlets, a bordure engrailed, impaling a chevron between 3 covered cups*. For *Capt. Matt. Brooke*, obiit 1747, *et. 48*; arms—*Brooke*, impaling 3 talbot bounds, 2 and 1; for *John Gillow*, obiit 1682, *et. 31*; for *Mary Gillow*, wife of the above, obiit 1682, *et. 33*; arms as before. For *Tbo. Gillow*, of *Walmer*, obiit 1673, *et. 49*; arms—*Gillow*. For *Matthew Bookey*, son of *M. and A. Bookey*, obiit 1747, *et. 48*. Memorials for several of the *Tomsons, Abbotts, Pamsfleets, Harnets, Law, Joad, Moses, Parkers, Quince, Carraways, Redwood, Evers, Curling, Whites, Napletons, and Hoopers*; for *Geo. Garrett, esq*; obiit 1775, *et. 63*. A mural monument for *Jane*, second wife of *Wm Hooper*, obiit 1782, *et. 54*; also *William* and *Jane*, two of their children, removed from a vault at the other side of the path. A mural monument, with inscription, that in a vault hereto adjoining, lie *John* and *Thomas*, sons of *Tbo.* and *Mary Abbott*, they both died in 1747, infants; also *Capt. Thomas Abbott*, obiit 1750, *et. 60*; also *Elizabeth Curteis*, wife of *Mr. Samuel Curteis*, of *London*, brewer, and daughter of *Captain Thomas* and *Mary Abbott*, obiit 1761, *et. 19*, and their son, an infant. A white monument and inscription, that in the vault lies *Ann*, wife of *Mr. Thomas Abbott*, daughter of *Thomas Halsley, esq*; of *Great Gaadesden* in *Hertfordshire*, obiit 1728, *et. 20*; also *Thomas* and *Mary Halsley*, son and daughter of the said *Thomas* and *Ann Abbott*, who both died infants. Arms—*A chevron between 3 pears, impaling, on a pile, 3 griffins heads erased*.

At the west end of the church-yard, a mural monument for the *Stocks*. Arms—*Parted per chevron, ermine and argent, impaling Ermine, on a chevron 3 pears, on a canton a crescent*. On the south side the church-yard, mural monuments for *Goatley*. Arms—*Ermine, a goat's head erased, impaling, on a chevron 3 mullets, between 2 crescents in chief, and one escallop in base*; one against the south side of the church for the *Austens* and *Coxens*. Arms—*A chevron between 3 lions paws erased*. A monument at the west end of the church-yard for *Brotherly* and *Quince*; an adjoining one for the *Masted*

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gifts and legacies. In the west window of the church were formerly painted these five coats of arms, viz. *Criol*, who owned *Upper Court*, being—Or, 2 chevrons and a canton gules. *Septvans*, azure, 3 wheat-screens or, an annulet for difference. He dwelt in this parish, and lies buried under a monument in *Asb* church. Of *St. Nicholas*, who married *Jane Manstone*—Ermine, a chief quarterly or and gules; in the first quarter an annulet for difference. Of *Chiche*—Azure, 3 lions rampant argent, a bordure of the second; and of *Manston*—Gules, a fess ermine, between 3 mullets (b).

This church was one of the three chapels belonging to the church of *Minster* in this island, and was very probably made parochial sometime after the year 1200, when that church, with its appendages, was appropriated in 1178, to the monastery of *St. Augustine*, near *Canterbury*; it was at the same time assigned with the three chapels, and all rents, tythes and other things belonging to that church and these chapels, to the sacristy of the monastery; and it was further granted, that the Abbat and Convent should present to the Archbishop, in the above-mentioned chapels, fit perpetual chaplains to the altarages of them; but that the Vicar of the mother church should take and receive in right of his vicarage, the tenths of small tythes, viz. of lambs and pigs, and all obventions arising from marriages and churchings which were forbid at the chapels, and were solemnised, &c. at the mother church only (c).

In the year 1275, *Robert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, consecrated the semetry of this church, and granted it the right of sepulture, with the restrictions, that the tenants or occupiers of land, who were parishioners of this chapel, should be buried at their mother church of

and *Holman*; another adjoining for *Libered* and *Joad*. At the west end of the church-yard are two mural monuments, one for *Thomas Garrett*, obiit 1744, et. 78 years; also *Stephen* his son, obiit 1749, et. 48; and *Mary Casby* his daughter, obiit 1751, et. 57; also *Mary*, daughter of the above *Mary Casby*, wife of *George Ranier*, obiit 1751, et. 33; likewise *Thomasine Garrett*, wife of the above *Thomas Garrett*, obiit 1753, et. 78; and *Ann Bax*, daughter of the late *Mary Casby* aforesaid, obiit 1755, et. 31; also *Sarah Brown*, obiit 1763, et. 54; also *Thomasine Smith*, daughter of *Mark Sellar* and *Ann Garrett*, obiit 1773, et. 20. Arms—On a fess, a lion passant. The other monument is for *Mark Sellar Garrett*, obiit 1779, et. 61; also for *John Garrett*, obiit 1779, et. 66. Arms—A lion passant.

These are the principal monuments and grave-stones in this church and the church-yard of it, though there are many others of lesser note.

(a) On the bells are the following inscriptions: 1st, *Thomas Garrett*, *John Tickner*, churchwardens, S. K. 1729. 2d, *Sam. Knight*, fecit, 1724. 3d, *Sam. Knight*, fecit, 1724. *George Norton* and *John Hooper*. 4th, *Mr. Edward Troward*, *Daniel Ranier*, churchwardens, R. P. fecit, 1704. 5th, *Mr. Edward Troward*, *Daniel Ranier*, churchwardens. *Richard Phelps* made these five bells, 1704.

(b) In 1538 *William Saunders*, mariner, died here, and

Minster, as the parishioners of this chapel were before wont to be buried; and that none of them should be buried in the burying-place here, without the express leave and content of the Vicar of *Minster*, notwithstanding they, by their last will and testament chose, or by any other title ordained their burial to be in the burying place of the chapel; but that children and poor people, who were parishioners of it, and not tenants or occupiers of land, might here be buried with this proviso, that all obventions, oblations, or legacies arising, or being on account of such sepulture, or bodies being buried in the yard of this chapel, should fully and wholly be divided between the Vicars of *Minster* and this chapel of *St. Laurence*; that no prejudice be done by this ordinance to the mother church of *Minster*, as to marriages and churchings which should be done for the future at the mother church of *Minster*, as they were wont before this ordinance (d).

These obventions, oblations and legacies, arising from funerals, were to be faithfully laid up and kept by the Vicar of this chapel and his chaplains, till they should be equally divided between him and the Vicar of *Minster*, which was ordered to be done every month, unless they should be required of the Vicar of *Minster*, or his chaplain or proctor to be divided oftner. But a composition, we are told, was made between the patrons and several incumbents, which was confirmed by the Archbishop, which was, that the incumbents of these chapels or dependant churches should pay only the tenth part of all their real profits to the incumbent of the mother church: which composition was, it is said, duly observed about the year 1370 (e).

Although the chaplains of these chapels were

by his will proved that year, left to the high altar of this church for his tythes and oblations there, by him negligently forgotten or withholden, 2s.—to the reparations of the church, 40s.—to the mending of the highway between *Ramsgate* and the parish church, 40s.—to be distributed in this parish church in the day of his forthfare, among priests and clerks 10s.—and to be there distributed among poor people to pray for his soule and all christian souls 10s.—and in the day of his tringital among priests and clerks 10s.—and other 10s. among poor people—and on the day of his anniversary among priests and clerks 10s.—and other 10s. among poor people.

Adam Spracklyn, of the precincts of *Christ Church*, *Canterbury*, gent. by his will proved 1727, devised one little orchard, containing 13 perches and an half, lying at *Southwood*, in *St. Laurence*, to *John Sawkins*, of *Canterbury*, gent. and his heirs, in trust, to permit the sexton of the said parish of *St. Laurence*, and his successors, sextons of the same, to receive the rents and profits of it; upon condition, that he and they should constantly keep up and maintain, in the usual manner, the grave of one *Thomas Trice*, who was buried in the church-yard. Will, Prerog. off. Cant.

(c) See Dec. Script. col. 1690, 2002. See *Minster*, above, p. 329. (d) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1922.

(e) *Warton's Defence of Pluralities*, p. 101, 102, edit. 2d. Perhaps this was rather an agreement made between

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to receive no more than 10 *marcs* of these altar-rages, yet they were not excluded the enjoyment of the manſes and glebes given to theſe chapels when they were firſt conſecrated, which made ſome addition to their income, and enabled them to keep a deacon to aſſiſt them. On the great and principal feſtivals, the inhabitants of *the three chapels*, preceded by their prieſts, were accuſtomed to go in proceſſion to *Minſter*, in token of their ſubjection to their parochial or mother church (f).

After this, *the appropriation* of the church of *Minſter*, with its appendant chapels and the advowſons of the vicarages of them, continued with *the Abbat and Convent* till *the diſſolution* of the monastery in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, when they were *surrendered*, together with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the monastery, into the King's hands.

After *the diſſolution* of the monastery, and the change in the ſervice of churches wrought by the reformation, this parochial chapel of *St. Laurence* became *entirely ſeparated* from the mother church of *Minſter*, the Vicar of this pariſh having no further ſubjection to it in any ſhape whatever; but by the ſame change he was likewiſe deprived of ſeveral of thoſe emoluments he had before enjoyed in the right of his vicarage, and all the tythes of corn and grain within this pariſh being *appropriated* to *the two granges*, or *parſonages* of *Newland* and *Ozingell*, and the ſmall tythes of it to that of *Salmestone*, as has been already mentioned above. The endowment of this vicarage conſiſted only of *the yearly ſtipends* of ſix pounds paid out of *Newland Grange*, and of 10*l.* paid out of *Ozingell Grange*, a vicarage houſe, barn, and two acres of glebe. But this income, by reaſon of the increaſe of every neceſſary article of life, falling far ſhort of a reaſonable maintenance, *Archbiſhop Juxon*, in conformity to the King's letters *mandatory*, in 1660, *augmented* this vicarage with the addition of 40*l.* to be paid yearly out of *Newland Grange* (g).

This vicarage is *valued* in the King's books at 7*l.* and the yearly tenths at 14*s.* (h) In 1588 here were communicants 656, and it was *valued*

the two vicars for a certain ſum of money to be paid by the vicar of this chapel to that of *Minſter*, in lieu of the moiety of the obventions, &c. to be paid to the latter. See Lewis's Hiſt. of Thanet, p. 181.

(f) In 1301, *the Abbat of St. Auguſtine* ordained ſeveral *new deaneries*, one of which, named *the Deanry of Minſter*, in which this church of *St. Laurence* was included; but this raiſing great contentions between *the Abbat* and *the Archbiſhop*, and the Pope deciding in favour of the latter, theſe *new deaneries* were *entirely diſſolved*. Dec. Script. col. Thorn, 1976. See vol. ii. of this hiſt. p. 454.

(g) Lewis's Miſſ. Collections. Kennet's Impr. p. 256.

(h) Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 52. (i) Prynne, p. 906.

(k) He and his ſucceſſor are mentioned in the wills in Prerog. off. Cant.

at only 20*l.* In 1640 here were 650 communicants.

The advowſon of this vicarage coming into the hands of the crown on the diſſolution of *the Abbey of St. Auguſtine*. continued there till K. Edward VI, in the firſt year of his reign, granted the advowſon of the vicarage of *Minſter*, with the *three chapels* appendant to it, one of which was this church of *St. Laurence*, among other premiſes, to *the Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, ſince which *this advowſon* has continued parcel of the poſſeſſions of that ſee, *his Grace the Archbiſhop* being *the preſent patron* of it.

In the year 1700 the vicarage houſe was *new built*, and made a handſome and commodious dwelling, by the then Vicar of this church.

CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE.

PATRONS,
by whom preſented.

VICARS.

	<i>John</i> ———, in 1275.
	(i) <i>Edmund</i> ———, in 1300.
	(k) <i>Nicholas Foks</i> , in 1501.
	<i>Edward Mynge</i> , in 1543.
	(l) <i>Wm Marſh</i> , A. M. 1561.
<i>The Archbiſhop.</i>	<i>John Caldwell</i> , Cl. A. B. Jan. 7, 1567.
<i>The Crown,</i> <i>by laſe.</i>	<i>John Kingſton</i> , Cl. March 6, 1595, reſig. 1606.
<i>The Archbiſhop.</i>	<i>John Cole</i> , Preſb. July 4, 1606, reſig. 1614.
	<i>Thomas Turner</i> , A. M. July 18, 1614, obiit 1629.
	<i>Wm Dunkin</i> , A. M. May 16, 1629.
	(m) <i>Peter Johnſon</i> , A. M. in 1654, ejected Aug. 1662.
	<i>John Young</i> , A. B. Dec. 4, 1663, obiit 1699.
	<i>Matt. Bookey</i> , A. M. March 20, 1700, obiit March 16, 1740.
	(n) <i>Robt. Tyler</i> , A. M. May 31, 1740, obiit June 10, 1766.

(l) In *Archbiſhop Parker's* acts of viſitation at this time, he is ſaid to be a prebiter, married, learned, and reſident, hofpitable, and a licenſed preacher, and having two benefices.

(m) He died in 1704, and was buried in the north chancel of this church. Having taken preſbyterian orders Oct. 26, 1654, he removed from the rectory of *Marſfield*, in diocēſe of *Cbicheſter*, to this vicarage, probably on account of the eſtate of *Nether Court*, which he poſſeſſed in this pariſh; but in 1662 he quitted it on account of his not being epiſcopally ordained, and reſuſing to own the invalidity of his former ordination by taking *epiſcopal orders*.

(n) He was rector of *Tunſhall*, and vicar of *Sittingbourne*, and lies buried in this church.

Richard

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(o) Richard Harvey, A. M. 1766, relig. June 1793.

(p) Ricb. Harvey, jun, A. M. June 17, 1793. Present Vicar.

STONAR.

STONAR is the last parish to be described in this island; it lies adjoining southward to St. Laurence, on a peninsula, surrounded on the west, south and east by the waters of the river Stour; and indeed by the new cut lately made at the northern part of it, is now entirely separated from the island of Thanet, and is become, in some measure, an island of itself. This place was written Eastanore and Eastanores, in ancient records, which name signifies the eastern border, shore, or coast (pp), though some have supposed it to have been so called for distinction sake, from another parish in this county, near Faversham, but westward of it, upon the sea coast, simply called Ore, which formerly belonged likewise to the Abbat of St. Augustine, as this Ore did. In the time of K. Edward I, the tenants, or inhabitants of Stonar, withdrew themselves from the protection of the Abbat of St. Augustine, the Lord of this place, and united themselves to the port of Sandwich; and it is enumerated among the members of that port, in an ordinance of K. Henry III, in the year 1229. This occasioned many legal disputes between the Abbat and the people of Stonar, and between the Abbat and the Corporation of Sandwich, the latter of whom undoubtedly did, till very lately, exercise jurisdiction in Stonar; but since the year 1773, when judgment upon record was entered up in the Court of King's Bench, at Westminster, by the Mayor and Jurats of Sandwich, confessing that Stonar was not within the jurisdiction of Sand-

(o) In 1772 he was collated to the vicarage of Eastry, which he held with this vicarage by dispensation.

(p) Son of the former vicar.

(pp) Thus that double shore, famous the one for Cymene, the other for Cerdice's landing there, is, in our elder historians, Ethelwerd and Florence of Worcester, written Cymenes Oran, and Cerdices Oran. See Somner's Ports, p. 98.

(q) Stonar is mentioned likewise as within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, and a member of the town of Sandwich, and as having been immemorially so time out of mind in the charters of King James and King Charles II. See Jeake's Charters, p. 120, 126; and it is mentioned as a member of Sandwich in all the most ancient records of the Cinque Ports in the Tower and elsewhere, and it was always accounted so till the year 1771, when the mayor acting as coroner within the parish of Stonar, a motion was made against him in the Court of King's Bench, at the instigation of Lord Viscount Dudley, proprietor of the manor of Stonar, and in 1773, at a common assembly held at Sandwich, it was agreed that judgment upon record should be forthwith entered up in the Court of King's Bench, confessing that

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wich, but in the county at large, this place has been totally detached from Sandwich and the Cinque Ports, and is now esteemed to be in the hundred of Ringslow, and within the jurisdiction of the Justices of the County at large (q). The manor of Minster claims paramount over this parish, subordinate to which is

THE MANOR OF STONAR,

which was part of the ancient possessions of the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine near Canterbury, and was given to it by K. Cnute, some little time before he gave Sandwich to the priory of Christ Church; and this grant was afterwards confirmed by K. Wm Rufus, who granted to St. Augustine and Abbat Wido, that they should in future enjoy all their rights and customs at Eastanores (r).

In the year 1090, being the fourth of the above reign, there was a great dispute between the Citizens of London, and the Abbat and his tenants of Stonore, the former claiming the seignory of this place as a sea port, subject to that city; but the King favouring the Abbat, it was adjudged by the Justices, that no one in future should claim any thing here, but that Abbat Wido and his Convent should possess this land and the whole shore to the middle of the water, freely and quietly, without any dispute whatsoever; and that the Abbat should freely possess all rights and customs belonging to this manor (s), and upon this judgment there were duplicate charters of the same King (t); and it was confirmed afterwards by the several charters of K. Henry I, K. Stephen, K. John (u), and K. Henry III; (v) which charter of K. Wm Rufus first above-mentioned, granting that the Abbat should hold firmly and honorably all his rights and customs at Eastanores, as well in the water as the land, was confirmed by K. Edward III, in his 36th year, by his letters of inspeximus.

Stonar was not within the jurisdiction of Sandwich, but in the county at large, and that 100l. be paid for Lord Dudley's costs and expences. Boys's Collections, p. 724.

(r) Annal. Sci Aug. Mss. f. 67. This is certainly the grant of William Rufus and not of the Conqueror, who died at Roan, in Normandy, on the 5th of the ides of Sept. anno 1087. Whereas Abbat Scotland, Wido's predecessor died so late as the 3d of the nones of that month. Wido could not therefore have been then Abbat.

(s) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1793.

(t) The two charters above-mentioned are printed at large in Lewis's Hist. of Thanet, col. No. liii, liv, p. 110.

(u) Rot Cart, anno 5 Johannis, m. 23, pro tota terra de Stanores et toto littore usq; in medietatem aque. These grants were afterwards confirmed to the Abbat and Convent by the Popes Lucius and Eugenius. Regist. Mon. Sci Aug. cart. 9. 11.

(v) Dec. Script. col. 1793. The charters of K. Henry I. and King Stephen are printed in Lewis's Hist. col. No. lv, lvi, p. 111.

In

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In the year 1104, anno 11 Henry I, *the Abbat* obtained the grant of a fair, to be held yearly within his manor of *Stonar*, for five days together, before and after the feast of the translation of *St. Augustine* which was on May 26; and K. John in his 5th year, granted to *the Abbat* and his successors the privilege of a market at *Stanores*, with all customs, forfeitures, and pleas belonging to it (w); and K. Richard I, in his 5th year, likewise confirmed the same (x). About which time and afterwards there subsisted continual quarrels between *the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, and *the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity*, afterwards *Christ Church*, in *Canterbury*, respecting their possessions, maritime customs, and various other rights at *Stonar*, *Sandwich*, and other neighbouring places; to compromise and put an end to which, they entered into a composition in 1242, anno 27 Henry III, by which *the Abbat and Monks* and *the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury*, agreed, *inter alia*, that *the Prior, &c.* should have all their maritime customs in the haven of *Sandwich*, on both sides of the river agreeable to the tenor and operation of their charters, as they used to have; allowing, however, to *the Abbat, &c.* their accustomed rule and usages in *Stanores*, and their lands there; and all their usual maritime customs appendant, granted by charters to their possessions beyond *Hennebrigge*, towards *Clivesende*, *Ramefgate*, *Margate*, *Wesfgate*, and other places in *Thanet*; and *the Prior and Chapter* permitted *the Abbat and Convent*, with their proper domestics, to pass free of expence in the ferry boat over the river; but that this privilege should not extend to their tenants (y).

The Abbat of St. Augustine had a Court here, wherein he claimed a right of judging and punishing in cases of life and death; but the exercise of this jurisdiction was not, it seems, at all pleasing to the men of *Stonar*; they therefore refused to hold their lands and tenements in *Stonar*, of *the barony of the Abbat*, and the better to defend themselves against him, they had united themselves to *the port of Sandwich*; but the King then took *the Abbat's* part and gave the cause for him, from which time they were *Intendentes Abbati*, though it seems very unwillingly; for in the year 1266, the men of *Stonore* and *Sandwich*, through malice to *the Abbat*, burnt two water-mills belonging to *the Abbat*, one at *Stonore* and the other at *Hepesfleete* (z).

A Fleming having been murdered by some of his countrymen upon the sea shore at *Stonar*, above high-water mark, in 1270, *the Abbat's*

bailiff there made pursuit after the murderers, with hue and cry, and finding the brother of the deceased and four of his friends with the body in *the ville of Stonar*, he apprehended them and committed them to prison; three days after there was a Court held there, by *the Abbat's steward*, before whom they were arraigned of the murder, and pleading not guilty, they put themselves for trial upon *the vill of Stonore*; upon which *Simon Wigbert*, the *Mayor of Sandwich*, with many others of that place, came into court and demanded the prisoners for trial at *the Hundred Court of Sandwich*, alledging that *the Abbat* neither had, nor ought to have any such court or privilege of trying offenders, and that whatever he did of that sort must be to the prejudice of *the Prior of Christ Church*, and of the community of *Sandwich*. To whom it was replied, that *the Abbat* could do no injury to *the Prior* in this business, because, before *the Prior* had any right in *Sandwich*, *the Abbat of St. Augustine* had *Stonar*, with all its liberties, by gift and grant of sundry Kings of *England*, and by confirmation of the then King, to hold it as freely as any King had held it heretofore; and it was further set forth, that it had been already settled between the two churches by composition, that the land above high-water mark towards *Stonar* was to belong to *the Abbat*; and *the Community* was told that *the Abbat* did not wish to do any thing contrary to the liberty of *Sandwich*, being himself a *Combaron* of that place, and their Peer; and it was requested of them, not to obstruct or disturb him in the exercise of those privileges which he had been used of right to enjoy in *Stonar*. Upon this the clamour abated, and the men of *Stonar* were charged to make diligent enquiry, and to bring in a true verdict, who acquitted the prisoners; and the steward made proclamation accordingly (a).

In the 8th year of K. Edward I, *the Abbat* made complaint that the *Stonore* men had united themselves to *the port of Sandwich*; and on a dispute concerning the pasturage of certain sheep in the *Abbat's* marsh, had abused his servants, who had attempted to impound them; upon complaint of which, the King directed his writ to *Stephen de Pencestre* and *John de Lovetot*, to enquire into the premises by a jury of knights, &c. to be impannelled by the sheriff; who gave it for *the Abbat*, viz. that *the town of Stonore* was of the foreign, and no member of *the Cinque Ports*, and gildable to the King; they likewise set a fine of 40s. upon the men for their assault and battery; and 40s. more for default of suit and

(w) Rot. Cart. 5 Johannis, N. 219. Regist. Mon. Sci Aug. cart. 196.

(x) See this charter printed in Lewis's Hist. col. N. lvii, p. 112. Regist. Mon. Sci Aug. cart. 210.

(y) Dec. Script. Thora, col. 1888.

(z) Ibid. col. 1915.

(a) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1919.

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service to *the Abbat*; not long after which K. Edward granting a new charter to *Sandwich*, *Stonore* claimed again to be a member of that port, and offered to maintain one of the five vessels allotted to be found by that port at their own proper charges, whenever *Sandwich* should be summoned to man out their ships; but this it seems was not then granted (b).

About this time *the Mayor of Sandwich* and others were attached by *Robert de Stokbo*, sheriff of *Kent*, to answer to a plea of trespass for assaulting the sheriff's bailiff, on an execution of the King's writ within *Stonore*; some pleaded to the jurisdiction and refused to answer, except in the Court of *Skipway*; but all of them failed in their defence and were committed to gaol (c).

In a composition between *Nicholas, Abbat*, and *the Convent of St. Augustine*, and *the men of Stonar and Sandwich*, in the year 1283, under the mediation of *Stephen de Penchebster* and *Roger de Northwood*, it was agreed that *the men of Stonore* should acknowledge to hold all their tenements in *Stonore* of *the Abbat and Convent*, and their successors for ever, paying to them their due services in fealty, rent, relief, suits of court, and other due customs, and that they should be amenable to the *Abbat's Court*; and that *the Abbat and Convent* should exercise all jurisdiction in *Stonore*, the same as was granted by the royal charters.

On the other hand, the tenants of *Stonore* and their heirs, being mariners or merchants, and engaged at sea or elsewhere in traffic, should not be fined for non-attendance at the *Abbat's Court*, whilst so engaged, from the date of the summons till the Court was ended, unless they themselves pleaded, or were impleaded; provided nevertheless, that the rest of the tenants, when duly summoned, should come to the Court at *Menstre* in person, or by *Essoiner* or Attorney of the Court; that the tenants of *Stonore* residing there might feed their own sheep, but not other people's, in *the Abbat's marsh* within *Hennebergh*, paying annually for the herbage, on the eve of *St. John Baptist*, at the rate of a farthing a head; but out of *Hennebergh* they might not claim pasturage. *The Abbat and Convent* and their successors might likewise feed their sheep in the same marsh, and erect mills and other buildings at pleasure; and

if they should think proper to inclose the marsh or any part of it, the tenants then should have no pasturage in such inclosure; but if the wall of such inclosed ground should be thrown down by the sea, the tenants should have pasturage as before. None of the Commonaltie, either of *Stonore* or *Sandwich*, should hereafter enter upon *the Abbat's marsh*, for the purpose of digging there, or of carrying away the soil from thence without his consent; nor should any of them collect and carry away the beach from the sea-walls between *Stonore* and *Chyvesende*; nor take lastage of ships, except in the common stream, between the times of high and low water; nor should any of them thereafter, on any account, presume to obstruct *the Abbat's bailiffs* at *Stonore*, or prevent *the Abbat* from doing justice upon his tenants at *Stonore*, and other offenders, and collecting his customs there; that such distresses as *the Abbat's bailiff* should levy in *Stonore*, and in the marsh within *Hennebergh*, should remain in the marsh and not be driven away; for which concession of *the Abbat*, the other party should pay 100 mares, but by the intercession of *the Bishop of Wells*, he consented to take only 10 casks of wine, of the value of 30 mares (d).

Notwithstanding the various verdicts and judgments from time to time given, that this place was within *the Abbat's barony*, and *the jurisdiction of the county*, yet the men of *Stonar*, as it appears, chose rather to be subject to that of *the Mayor of Sandwich*, (which *Tborne* terms a yoke of slavery) thinking it a much easier one than that which *the Abbats* would have had them wear (e); the usages and several powers claimed by *the Mayor of Sandwich*, are recited at large by the other chronicler (f).

K. Henry VI. confirmed to *the Abbat* the former grant of a market at *Stonar*, by two several charters (g).

The manor of *Stonar*, with its appurtenances, remained part of the possessions of *the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, till the general dissolution of it in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, when it came into the hands of the crown, where it staid till the 4th and 5th year of K. Philip and Q. Mary, when it was granted, together with the appendant advowson of the church, to *Nich. Crispe, esq;* for life, with the reversion to his

(b) Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 300.

(c) Boys's Collections, p. 661.

(d) Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1933. In the year 1369, *Thomas Crabbere*, and others of *Stonore*, were attached to answer to *the Abbat of St. Augustine*, for forcibly taking away from *the Abbat's serjeant* a distress which he had taken in *Stonore* for customs and services due to the *Abbat*. They pleaded to the jurisdiction; but the verdict of the jury was, that *Stonore* was in the county, and they were fined 40 mares for the trespass. Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 2143.

(e) In a Mss. register of this *Abbey*, the tenants of *Ston* or

seem to have been at this time acknowledged by the Convent as *Portsmen*; and it appears to have been a custom for every man in *Stonore* to give the bailiff a *bridle* upon his marriage, or six-pence in lieu of it. In the same book (now in *the Dean and Chapter's library*, at *Canterbury*), *Stonore* is said to consist of 404 acres, and to be part of the manor of *Minstre*.

(f) Dec. Script. col. 2144.

(g) Rot. Cart. ab an. 21, ad an. 24, N. 11, and ab an. 27, usque 39, N. 11.

brother

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brother *John Crispe, in fee (b)*, whose only son *fir Henry Crispe, of Quekes, knt.* dying without issue in 1648, it went by his will to his first-cousin *Henry Crispe, of Quekes, esq; (i)* (son of his uncle *Henry*), who dying possessed of it in 1663, without surviving male issue, this manor came by the entail made of it, to his nephew *Thomas Crispe*, (eldest son of his next brother *Thomas Crispe, of Goudburst*,) afterwards of *Quekes*, where he died in 1680, leaving four daughters his coheirs, the eldest of whom, *Maria-Adriana*, married to *Rich. Breton, of the Elmes in Hougham, esq;* entitled him to her fourth part of this estate; and he afterwards having bought the shares of the other three sisters and coheirs, became possessed of the whole fee of it, which he afterwards alienated to *fir George Rooke, knt. of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, Vice Admiral of England, and Privy Counsellor.* He died seized of this manor in Jan. 1709 (k), leaving by his second wife *Mary Lutterel*, one son, *George Rooke, of St. Laurence, esq;* who inherited this estate and married the Honourable *Frances Ward*, eldest daughter of *Wm Lord Dudley*, who survived him, and by his will became possessed of this manor, which on her death without issue in 1770, she devised it by her will to her nephew, the Hon. *John Ward*, afterwards on the death of his father, *Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward (l)*, and he alienated it in 1787 to *Mr. Charles Foreman, of London (m)*, who dying without issue in 1791, bequeathed it by his last will to his nephew *Mr. John Foreman, in*

(b) This estate, consisting of the marsh called *Stonar-marsh*, alias *Stonmarsh-leys*, with a certain pasture adjoining, called *Le-chapel-leyse*, and other pastures and salt and fresh marsh adjoining, with certain *coney-boroughs* in the same, was demised to *John Johnson, alias Anthony*, by the *Abbat and Convent* for 50 years, anno 29 Henry VIII, at the yearly rent of 23l. and 20s. for 40 couple of coneyes; and it was at the time of the above grant to *Crispe*, demised by the crown to the same *John Johnson, alias Anthony, gent.* for 21 years, by lease dated in 1554, at the yearly rent of 23l. it was valued to the grantee at 621l. the whole sum paid was however 637l. 13s. 4d. at which time the survey of this estate was, that the marsh contained in fresh and salt marsh, over and above 12 acres covered with the salt bache, 390 acres, valued after sundry rates at 32l. 5s. 4d. per ann. viz. 140 acres and an half of fresh marsh at 3s. 4d. per acre; 24 acres of salt marsh at 12d. per acre; 26 acres of salt marsh, overflowed at every spring tide at 12d. per acre, and 140 acres of salt marsh at 8d. per acre; the clear yearly value of the premises 23l. the tenure in chief by knight's service. See Harleian Mss. No. 607, 358, 608, 11.

(i) He was usually called *Bonjour Crispe*. See an account of his being carried away into France and kept prisoner there—under *Quekes*, in *Birchington*, p. 334 (r)

(k) He was son of *fir William Rooke, of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, knt.* descended of the *Rookes*, from *Horton Monks*, in this county, who died in 1691, æt. 70, and was buried in *St. Paul's church, in Canterbury*. He was sheriff of Kent in 1684, and married *Jane*, daughter and coheir of *Thomas Finch, of Coptree, esq;* who died in 1711,

tail general (n), and he is at this time the proprietor of this manor, with the advowson of the church of *Stonar* appendant to it.

To the northward of the scite of the ancient town of *Stonar*, about the place which was anciently called *Hennebrigge*, and is now known by the name of *Littlejoy*, is a large tract of land, which was formerly a warren for rabbits, and granted by that name to the *Abbat of St. Augustine*; but the rabbits have been long since destroyed, on account probably of the damage done by them to the pasture of the adjoining marshes.

ANTIEN T AND PRESENT STATE OF STONAR.

STONAR was in the time of the Saxons of much greater account than it has been at any time since; the increasing prosperity of the opposite port of *Sandwich*, and the change in the river *Wantsume*, with some other casual misfortunes, occasioned the early ruin of it. In the time of the Romans, this place, as well as the rest of the flat country adjoining to *Richberough*, was entirely covered with water and made part of that haven (o).

Most of our antiquaries and historians have, by common consent, joined in placing the *Lapis Tituli* of *Nennius*, so noted for *Vortimer's* intended monument, and for his last encounter with the Saxons, at this place of *Stonar*; but in this they seem to have been led more by the resemblance of the name, that of *Lapis Tituli* in

by whom he had *fir George Rooke, knt.* above-mentioned; *Ursula* married to *fir Thomas Hardres, Mary* and *Jane*, and 2 younger sons, *Captain Thomas Rooke*, who died in 1701, and *Finch Rooke*, who being killed in a duel in 1656, was buried by his brother in *St. Paul's church, Canterbury*. *Sir George Rooke* married 1st *Mary Howe, of Cold Ereswick, in Wiltshire*, who died in 1699; 2dly, *Mary*, daughter of *Francis Lutterel, of co. Somerset*, who died in 1702, and was buried at *Horton*, by whom he had an only son *George* as above-mentioned, of whom she died in child-bed; and 3dly, *Catherine*, daughter of *fir Thomas Knatchbull, bart.* who surviving him died in 1755, having re-married the *Rev. Dr. Henry Moore*, by whom she had a son.

(l) He bore for his arms—*Oblique, or and azure, a bend ermine.*

(m) It was then estimated to be of the annual value of 880l. and was sold for 22,000l. *Lord Dudley* laid out much in building several edifices of brick for the use of the farm-yard of this estate.

(n) With remainder in like manner to his other nephew *Mr. Luke Foreman*, with remainder in fee to the *Rev. Mr. James Carpenter Gape*.

(o) *Camden* and *Dr. Plot* were of opinion, that the *Portus Rutupensis* was rather at *Stonar*, having a high ridge of beach lying before it, which was certainly brought thither by the flowing up of the sea, this being then the sea shore and port where ships lay which came *ad urbem Rutupine*, which lay higher up, as *Teplum* does to *Exeter*, and *Edburgh* does to the *Port of Leith*. *Dr. Plot's Mill. Pag. 225*. *Camden's Brit. p. 244.*

L. L.

STONAR.

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Latin, and *Stonar* in *English*, sounding not much unlike (*p*); but this seeming agreement of the name falls to the ground, when it is considered that it was constantly written *Eastanores*, till long after the *Norman* conquest; and besides, that this place being a low and flat level, but lately covered with water, and still apt to inundations, was surely a very unfit place for erecting an eminent and conspicuous monument, which was intended to be visible to a remote distance; a design which required the advantage of a lofty situation.

Kilburne and *Lewis* tell us, that antiently this town was not within the island of *Tbanet*, but one entirely of itself, being encompassed all round by the sea and the estuary called the *Wantsume*; and that the mouth of the *Richborough Port* was, after the waters of it had contracted themselves into narrower bounds between this place of *Stonar* and *Ebbsfleet*, northward of it, where the *Wantsume* ran into the sea, till by the sands this channel was choaked up (*q*).

From the advantage of its situation, after the waters had deserted *Hepesflete*, now called *Ebbsfleet*, for some time the common landing-place in the island of *Tbanet*, situated northward from *Stonar*, this place succeeded to it, and became a town and port likewise of considerable note. At this port, *St. Augustine* and his followers are said to have landed in the year 597, and to have remained till sent for by *K. Ethelbert*; though by others, and with much more probability, at *Ebbsfleet*, as has been mentioned before. Here *Turkill, the Dane*, is said to have landed in the year 1009, and to have fought the *English*, and afterwards to have burnt the town (*r*), which was, however, not long afterwards rebuilt, and notwithstanding the increasing prosperity of its opposite rival, remained a port sometime after the *Norman* conquest, as appears by *Tborn's*

(*p*) *Nennius*, cap. 45, tells us, there were 3 battles fought by *Vortimer* with the *Saxons*, and cap. 46 he says *Tertium bellum in campo juxta Lapidem Tituli qui est super ripam Gallici maris statutum*; and a little further, *Ante mortem suam ad familiam suam animadvertit ut illius sepulchrum in portu ponerent a quo exirent (hostes) super maris ripam*. In this description *Nennius* by no means places it in *Tbanet*, where and at this place of *Stonar*, had this third battle been fought, the author who mentions those former like encounters in *Tbanet*, would not have gone to a new description of the place in this unwonted new expression without mention made of *Tbanet* at all. See *Somner's Roman Ports*, p. 94. *Battely's Antiq. Rutupinæ*, p. 16. But if, as some authors assert, *Stonar* was separated by the channel of the *Wantsume* from the island of *Tbanet* at that time, this objection will of course fall to the ground.

(*q*) At which time, to inn the lands, says *Lewis*, and the better to secure them from being overflowed by the sea at spring tides, walls were cast up here which are still visible, and are now the road-way from *Cliffend* and *Ebbsfleet* to *Sandwich*; but these walls are no proof of this, but seem

Chronicle, who says, that in the year 1090, the *Londoners* claimed the lordship, or seignory, of *Stonar*, as a sea port subject to that city, against the *Abbat of St. Augustine*, his men and homagers.

In the last year of *K. John*, anno 1216, *Lewis, the Dauphin of France*, landed here, where having refreshed his army he marched to *Sandwich*, where he was joined by the rebellious *Barons* of his party (*s*).

In the reign of *K. Edw. I.*, there was a great inundation of the sea here, to enquire into the cause of which, and to prevent the like in future, there was a solemn inquisition taken at this place, by Commissioners appointed by the King for that purpose. There was a *John de Stonore*, who was appointed in the 14th year of *K. Edw. II.* one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, in the room of *John Bacun*; and another of the same name, who was one of the friars preachers, and an eminent divine in the year above-mentioned had, together with *Robert de Braybrock*, and *Robert de Hattcombe*, brothers likewise of the same order, the King's safe conduct, on their intentions to go and preach the gospel to the *Saracens* (*t*).

K. Edward III., on Oct. 11, in his 33d year, anno 1359, lodged here at *Stonar*, in a house formerly *Robert Goviere's*, and was attended by many of his nobles and great men, then waiting to embark at *Sandwich* for foreign parts; on which day the Chancellor in the King's chamber delivered up the great-seal, and had another delivered to him to use during the King's absence. He staid here till the 28th, when he embarked before sun-rise, and with his nobility and other attendants set sail for *Calais* (*u*). In the 39th year of the same reign, there happened hereabouts another terrible inundation of the sea for the space of above three miles in length, viz. from *Clivefend* to *Stonore*; insomuch that the town of *Stonore*

to have been thrown up not on account of this supposed channel, but to secure the lands northward of them from the spring tides and casual inundations from them. However, to preserve them, it was ordered, so late as anno 1283, in a composition between the *Abbat of St. Augustine* and the *Prior of Christ Church*, that no one of the community of *Stonore* or *Sandwich*, should for the future gather or carry away any stone or sea beach, in the walls between *Stonore* and *Clyvesfende*, nor should take up ballast for their ships, but in the sea in the common floods betwixt the highest and lowest water.

(*r*) The author of the life of *Queen Emma* says, that *Turkill the Dane*, being arrived in the Port of *Sandwich*, drew up his army in order of battle against the *English*, at a place called *Scoraston*; but what else, says *Dr. Battely*, in his *Antiq. Rutupinæ*, p. 17, is *Scoraston*, than by transposition *Eastanore*; and *Eastanore* and *Estanore*, those skilful in the *Saxon* language know to be the same.

(*s*) *Rapin's Hist. of England*, vol. i, p. 278.

(*t*) *Pat. ejus an. ps. 1 ma.*

(*u*) *Rym. Fœd.* vol. vi, p. 141.

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was almost destroyed by it; and it was feared that unless some speedy assistance could be had, all the low lands or marshes in *the hundreds of Ryngeslee, Wyngbam, Preston, and Downbamford*; that is, all the levels from the sea to *Wyngbam, Canterbury, &c.* would be overflowed. Wherefore the King commissioned *sir Ralph Spigurnel*, Constable of *Dover Castle*, and others, to enquire into the true state of this matter, and to endeavour to secure the houses, lands, &c.

But what is said to have been the entire ruin of this town, was the firing of it by *the French*, in the 9th year of K. Richard II, anno 1385, who being invited over by the treachery of *sir Simon de Burley, knt.*, Constable of *Dover Castle* and *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports*, to invade the kingdom, first plundered, and afterwards set this town on fire and burnt it (v). Some of the foundations of these buildings were remaining not many years ago, and the traces of them are still visible among the corn.

After this the town of *Stonar* never recovered its former state, and the waters having forsok this place, it remained no longer a port, but became insignificant and almost desolated, the remaining inhabitants consisting of a few fishermen, and lookers after the cattle and husbandry business of it.

Leland, in his *Itin.* vol. vii, p. 127, gives this account of it in K. Henry VIII.'s time; "*Stonard*," says he, "ys yn Thanet, sumtyme a prety town not far from *Sandwich*. Now appereth alonly the ruine of the chirch. Sum ignorant people cawle yt *Old Sandwiche*."

At present there are three houses in it, only one of which is situated where the town of *Stonar* antiently stood; about twenty rods from which, near the road, on a little rising bank, stood the church, of which there are now no remains left above ground. *Some salt works* have been lately carried on here, of a curious construction (w).

It appears that some part of the land at *Stonar*

(v) Of this attempt it seems *the Abbat of St. Augustin*, had intelligence, and accordingly got his tenants together at *Northbourne*, and marched with them armed to the relief of his other tenants in this island. But coming to *Sandwich*, he was by the *Lord Warden's* order refused a free passage into the island, and so was forced to march round by *Fordwich* and *Sturry* and come into the island at *Sarre*. This taking up a good deal of time, gave opportunity to the enemy to execute their design; but no sooner had they an account of *the Abbat's* coming against them but they retired to their ships and left the rest of the island untouched. Dec. Script. col. 2181.

(w) The sea water is drawn, during the summer months, into broad shallow pans of great extent, where having continued until its watery particles have been exhaled by the sun, it is conveyed into large boilers and chrystalized in the usual manner by evaporation. The salt thus prepared, is found to partake of the qualities of bay-salt, and to answer all its purposes; having this advantage, that being

was formerly bounded and taken into the parish, and assessed to the relief of the poor of *St. Clement's*, in *Sandwich* (x).

This parish is very small, being about two miles from north to south, and about one mile at the broadest from east to west. It is encircled on three sides by the river *Stour*; and on the north by a cut across the land, in length about a quarter of a mile, from one part of the river *Stour* to the opposite one, having proper flood-gates across it, to be worked at certain times only, according to the direction of the Act of Parliament, passed in 1775, for the purpose of draining more effectually those levels adjoining the river *Stour*, usually called *the General Vallies*, and for other purposes (y).

At the south end of this parish was a ferry over the river *Stour*, which belonged to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*; in lieu of which, a bridge was built in 1755, by an Act passed for that purpose; a full account of which has already been given under *Sandwich* above.

The high road from *Sandwich* over this bridge, crosses this parish northward. The appearance of the whole of it is very inhospitable and dreary, the middle of it is covered with sea-beach. It is nearly a flat, without a tree to shelter it, and consists, almost all of it, of a continued level of marshes, much of which is bounded by the ouze of the sea adjoining to it, and consequently it is much subject to intermittant fevers, and is a very unhealthy situation.

There are no parochial charities.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

STONAR is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of *Canterbury* and deanry of *Sandwich* (z). The church has been many years ruined, and at this time no remains of it are left.

It is a rectory, valued in the King's books at 3l. 6s. 8d. and the tenths at 6s. 8d. (a)

perfectly transparent, it excels it in the beauty of its appearance.

(x) See *Boys's Collections*, p. 281.

(y) This bill was opposed strenuously by *the mayor, jurats, and people of Sandwich*, at a very great expence, on a supposition that the new made cut would in process of time be a means of diverting the channel of the river *Stour* entirely from the town of *Sandwich*, and so become the total ruin of it.

(z) In 1301, *Thomas Fyndon*, then *Abbat of St. Augustin*, ordained several new deanries, consisting of the several churches of the patronage of his convent, one of these he named *the Deanry of Minster*, in which this church of *Stonar* was included. But this raising great disputes between *the Convent* and the several *Archbishops*, and the Pope deciding in favour of the latter, these new deanries were entirely dissolved. See vol. ii. of this Hist. p. 454.

(a) Viz. in decim predial. personal. oblat et al profic spiritual per ann. 10l. Prox. 7s. 6d. Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 44.

In

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In 1569, it is entered in *Archbishop Parker's Acts of Visitation*, that there were neither households nor communicants in this parish (b). In 1640 it was valued at 40l. and here were then no communicants.

This rectory has always been *appendant* to the manor of *Stonar*, and as such, is now of the patronage of *Mr. John Foreman*, the present possessor of the manor.

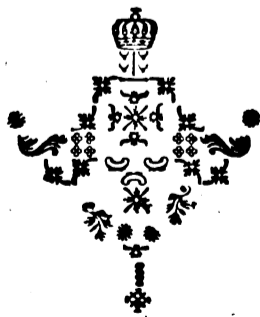
THE CHURCH OF STONAR.

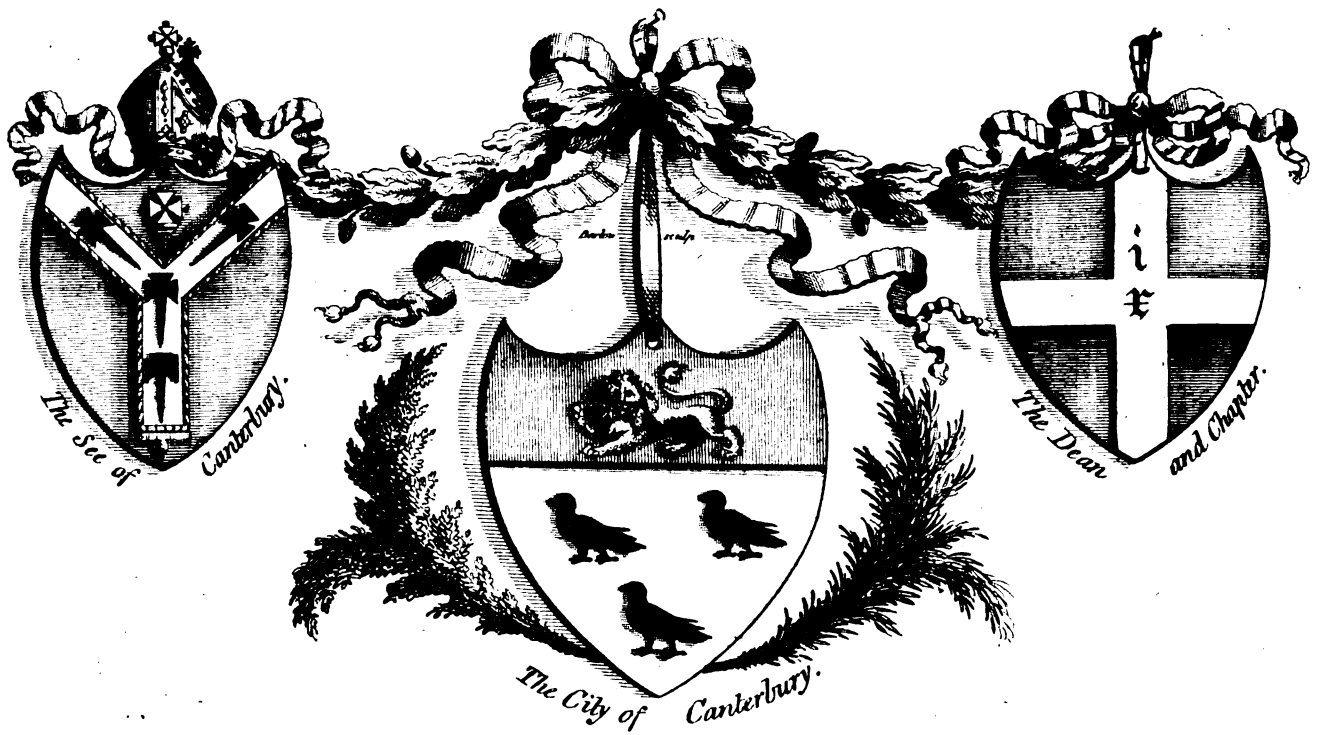
PATRONS, or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
<i>Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine.</i>	(c) <i>Walter</i> , anno 29 Edw. I. <i>Richard Taple</i> , obiit 1486. (cc) <i>Andrew Bensted</i> , 1486. (d) <i>John Allen</i> , December 18, 1528. (e) <i>John Braborne</i> , 1540. <i>John Salisbury</i> , 1550.
<i>John Crispe, esq.</i>	<i>Robert Harte</i> , March, 1569. <i>Rich. Webbe</i> , April 9, 1571.
<i>The Crown, hac vice.</i>	<i>Blaze Winter</i> , August 23, 1581, obiit 1617.
<i>Henry Crispe, esq.</i>	<i>Thomas Turner</i> , A. M. June 10, 1617, obiit 1630. (f) <i>George Stancombe</i> , A. B. Jan. 9, 1630, obiit Aug. 10, 1647. <i>Edward Fellows</i> , A. M. obiit 1663. <i>Blaze White</i> , A. M. August 15, 1663.
<i>The Crown, by lapse.</i>	<i>Tho. Lamprey</i> , A. M. July 6, 1752, obiit Sept. 2, 1760, who was the last that was presented to this rectory.
After the death of <i>Blaze White</i> above-men-	

tioned, there was not any Rector presented to this church in his room; but in 1701, *Owen Evans*, M. A. Rector of *St. Paul's, Canterbury*, and chaplain to *sir George Rooke*, the patron, obtained the *sequestration* of this rectory, and had an allowance made him by the patron of 16l. per annum, as a composition in lieu of all tythes whatsoever, both great and small. This stipend he received till the year 1734, when *Geo. Rooke, esq.*; the then patron and owner of the manor, refused any further payment, and the Rector made no further demand of it, though he lived till the year 1742, after which it continued vacant till the year 1752, when *Mr. Lamprey* obtained the Great Seal to the presentation of this rectory, and soon afterwards made a demand on the proprietor of the lands for the tythes then due, and all arrears of tythes likewise; on the refusal of which, an issue was awarded from the Court of Chancery, which was tried at the *Lent* assizes for this county, in the year 1756, before *Mr. Justice Forster* and a special jury; when a verdict was found for the plaintiff, viz. *Mr. Lamprey*, the Rector; and a right to tythes so far as 16l. a year; which not being deemed a proper verdict, a new trial was obtained, which came on on at the *Lent Assizes* in 1757, before the Lord Chief Justice *Wilkes* and a special jury, when on a full hearing a verdict was given for the defendant, viz. the *Hon. Mrs. Rooke*, then patron and owner of the lands of *Stonar*; at which the Chief Justice expressed much satisfaction, more than the jury thought decent, as coming from a judge who ought to have behaved more impartially on the occasion. Since which there has been no further steps taken to recover the tythes of this rectory by *Mr. Lamprey*, who is still living, nor it is supposed there ever will.

(b) *Lewis's Hist. of Thanet*, p. 201.
(c) *Prynne*, p. 906.
(cc) Register Book of *St. Augustine's Abbey*, in the treasury of *Christ Church, Canterbury*, f. 19, marked Q.
(d) He was *Dublin Elect.* Ibid. Register.

(e) He and his successor are mentioned in the visitation books.
(f) He had afterwards, on the ejection of *Dr. Meric Casaubon*, the sequestration or possession of the vicarage of *Monkton*, and was buried at *Birchington* on Aug. 18, 1647.





T H E
HISTORY of CANTERBURY:

COMPREHENDING

ITS ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE,

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL;

T H E

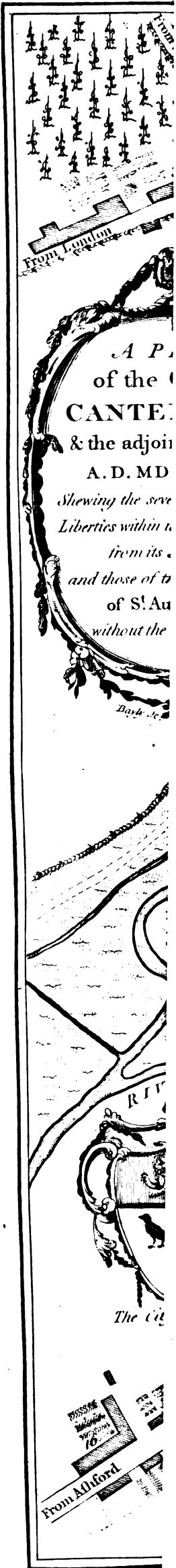
VILLE of CHRIST CHURCH,

AND OTHER

DISTINCT JURISDICTIONS;

With the MANORS and ESTATES belonging to the

ARCHBISHOPRIC.



REFERENCES

TO

THE PLAN OF CANTERBURY.

- P**RECINCT of the Archbishop's Palace, bounded by a strong black line.
- A** The great gate
 - B** The great hall, a garden.
 - C** The porch, now a dwelling-house
 - ¶** Methodist meeting-house.
- Precinct of the cathedral bounded by + + +
- D** Deanry.
- I**
 - II**
 - III**
 - IV**
 - V**
 - VI**
 - VII**
 - VIII**
 - IX**
 - X**
 - XI**
 - XII**
- Prebendal houses, according to the number of their respective stalls.
- E** Bowling-green.
 - F** The cloysters
 - G** Sermon-house.
 - H** Library
 - I** Plumbery, once the grammar-school.
 - K** Cathedral church-yard,
 - L** Cemetery-gate.
 - M** Oaks.
 - N** Green-court.
 - O** Green-court-gate
 - P** Christ-church-gate
 - Q** Strangers' house and hall, now two preachers' houses, and the auditor's, used for the register-office.
 - R** Waterhouse
 - S** Foreigns, or stable-yard

- T** Mint-yard. { a School and Upper-master's house.
b Under-master's house.
 - U** Mint-yard gate. c Old Mint.
 - * Preachers' houses.
 - + Minor-canons' houses.
- Precinct of St. Augustine's monastery, bounded by a strong black line.
- V** Great gate and fore court
 - W** Cemetery-gate.
 - X** St. Pancrase's chapel
 - Y** Ethelbert's tower.
 - Z** Scite of an opposite tower

CITY AND SUBURBS.

- 1 Riding-gate.
- 2 Dungeon-hill.
- 3 Wincheap-gap.
- 4 Castle.
- 5 Postern.
- 6 Breaches in the wall.
- 7 Westgate and bridge.
- 8 Postern.
- 9 Breach where three arches in the wall were demolished in 1769, and new bridge over the Stour.
- 10 North-gate and church.
- 11 North-gate burying ground.
- 12 Postern.
- 13 Burgate.
- 14 St. George's gate.
- 15 Harris's alms-houses.
- 16 City boundary.
- 17 St. Paul's church.
- 18 St. Paul's burying ground.
- 19 St. Martin's church and yard.
- 20 St. Thomas's chapel, scite of.

* 5 F

21 Jesus

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 21 | Jesus (or Boys's) hospital | 48 | St. Mildred's church and yard. |
| 22 | St. John's hospital. | 49 | Maynard's hospital. |
| 23 | St. Radigund's bath. | 50 | Work-house. |
| 24 | St. Dunstan's church and yard. | 51 | New Methodist meeting-house |
| 25 | County gaol. | 52 | Anabaptist meeting-house |
| 26 | St. George's church and yard | 53 | Quakers meeting-house. |
| 27 | White friars-gate | 54 | St. Mary Magdalen's (or Burgate) church. |
| 28 | Shambles. | 55 | St. Mary Bredin's, or Little Lady Dungeon. |
| 29 | Corn-market. | 56 | Dancing-school-yard. |
| 30 | New church of St. Andrew. | 57 | Presbyterian meeting-house. |
| 31 | Assembly-rooms. | 58 | Rodau's town. |
| 32 | St. Mary Bredman's, or Little Lady High-
street church. | 59 | Place of Dungeon, or Dane John manor
house. |
| 33 | The old chequer inn. | 60 | Abbot's mill. |
| 34 | Town-hall. | 61 | Cattle-market. |
| 35 | All Saints church and yard. | 62 | Borough of Staplegate. |
| 36 | East-bridge and hospital. | 63 | Dean's mill. |
| 37 | East or King's bridge and mill. | 64 | Jews' synagogue. |
| 38 | Cogan's hospital. | 65 | Cock mill. |
| 39 | St. Peter's church and yard. | 66 | Doge's chantry. |
| 40 | Canterbury wells. | 67 | Theatre. |
| 41 | Holy Cross (Westgate) church and yard. | 68 | Lady Wotton's green. |
| 42 | St. Alphage church and yard. | 69 | Black friars. |
| 43 | Butter-market. | 70 | Grey friars. |
| 44 | Fish-market. | 71 | Smith's alm-houses. |
| 45 | St. Margaret's church and yard. | 72 | King's Arms printing-office. |
| 46 | Chapel church-yard. | 73 | Bridger's alms-houses. |
| 47 | Worthgate, walled up, and county sessions
house. | 74 | Kent and Canterbury hospital. |
| | | 75 | The public walks in Dungeon field. |



THE
HISTORY
OF THE
CITY and COUNTY
OF
CANTERBURY.

THE CITY of CANTERBURY is situated in the eastern part of the county of Kent, fifty-six miles distant from London, south-eastward, and sixteen miles from Dover and the sea-shore, to which the great high-road from London, leads through it.

Its geographical situation is in latitude 51 degrees, 17 minutes north, longitude 1 degree, 15 minutes east, from Greenwich observatory. It adjoins westward to the hundred of Westgate, northward to the jurisdiction of Fordwich, and towards the south and east, to the hundred of Bridge and Petham.

It was called by the Romans, *Durovernum*, either from the British word *Dour*, which signifies water, or as Camden supposes, from the British *Durwbern*, a rapid river; both words, however, well adapted to the situation of it (a). Bede, and others, call it *Dorovernia*, and *Dorobernia*, which is said to be its old name. The Saxons called Kent, *Cant-guar-land*, that is, the country of the Kentish men; and this city, *Cantwara byrg*, i. e. the Kentish men's city (b), a name agreeing with that of *Caer, Kent*, (the City of Kent,) as Nennius and the Britons called it from the Saxon name. The Latinists afterwards modelled it to *Cantuaria*, and the English to its present name of *Canterbury*, which it has been in general called by, from about the time of the Norman conquest (c).

THE ORIGIN of the City is said by Jeffry of Monmouth, the author of the British History, to be much older, even than Rome itself; for he

writes, that one *Rud-budibras*, or *Lud-budibras*, a King of the Britons, founded this city almost 900 years before our Saviour's Incarnation (d); but as this writer is exploded, and his story deemed fabulous by most of our antiquaries, and especially by Camden, I shall pass on to more probable evidence, that *Canterbury* existed at the time the Roman empire first extended itself into Britain, which appears by their continuing the name by which they found it called by the Britons, the Roman *Durovernum* being, seemingly, no other than the Latin rendering of the British *Durwbern*; that it existed in the time of the Roman empire here, is plain from the mention of it in the *Itinerary of Antoninus*, now more than 1500 years old, corroborated by the present remains of those roads leading from two of their noted havens, *Dover* and *Limne*, to this city; by their workmanship and materials in the churches, walls, and gates of it; and the number of coins, earthen ware, utensils and tessellated pavements, found from time to time within the city and the near neighbourhood of it. What the general state or condition of it was in the times of either the Britons or Romans, is not known; as there is no history or record to shew it; but no doubt it was then of considerable account; for even at the beginning of the Saxon heptarchy, it was esteemed the head or chief city of the kingdom of Kent, and the King's residence (e); thus *Venerable Bede* calls it the chief city of K. *Ethelbert* (f). Another writer styles it the head of the empire (g); and in the close of a charter of Ke-

(a) *Lbuid*, a natural Briton, says, that *Durywbern* in his language was plainly *aqua ex alneto fluens*; but *Falbot* writes that a Welshman rendered *Darvernum* to him *Dour arguern*, quasi *aquæ juxta paludem aut Mariscum*, and thence he deduces it. See *Burton on Antoninus*, p. 185. *Leland*, in his *Itin.* vol. vii, appendix, p. 144, conjectures that the river *Stour* was in the Britons time called *Avona*, and that the Romans called this city corruptly *Duravennum*, for of *Dor* and *Avona*, it should rather be called *Doravona* or *Doravonum*; of which see more below.

(b) *Cantwarenaburge*. Bede, p. 117, edit. Wheeloc. *Richard of Cirencester* calls this city, *Cantiopoli*. See *Madox's Firma Burgi*, p. 2.

(c) *Lambard Per.* p. 313. *Camden*, p. 238. *Battely's Somner*, p. 1.

(d) See *Higden's Polychron.* p. 198, 213.

(e) *Battely's Somner*, p. 1.

(f) *Eccl. Hist.* l. i, c. 25.

(g) *Matth. Westm. ad an.* 596.

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nulph, K. of Mercia, in the year 810, it is dated in the famous city, which of ancient name was called Dorovernia (b). Canterbury continued the royal residence of K. Ethelbert, till about the year 596, when having embraced Christianity by the persuasions of St. Augustine, he gave him his palace here, as a residence for him and his successors, and retired himself to Reculver, where he built another palace for that purpose; but the King continued possessed of the city in demesne, excepting as to that part, and certain privileges, which he had granted to St. Augustine, in which manner the Crown afterwards continued selfed of it; and in K. Edward the Confessor's time, though in divers other parts of it, several privileges had been granted to religious as well as lay persons, yet the royalty and chief seignory of it continued in the crown (i), and did so at the Norman conquest, as appears by the following entry of it in the survey of Domesday, taken in the year 1080, being the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which the state of it, as well in the reign of K. Edward as at that time, is thus accurately described:

In Civitate Cantuarie habuit Rex Edward, 50 & 1 burgens reddentes gablu' & alios 200 & 12. sup' quos habebat saca' & soca' & 3 molend de 40 sol. modo burgens' gablu' reddentes sunt 19. De 32^{obs.} aliis qui fuerant, sunt vastati 11 in fossato Civitatis. & Archieps bt. ex eis 7. & abb S. Augustini alios 14 p exabio Castell. & ad huc sunt 200 & 12 burgs. sup quos bt rex saca' & soca' & 3 molend reddt 100 & 8 sol. & theolonium' redd 68. sol. Ibi 8 acre pti que solebant e'e. legator; regis. mo. reddt de Censu 15 sol. & mille acre silvæ infructuosæ. de qua exeunt 24. solidi? Int totu. T. R. E. valuit 51 lib. & tntd qdo Haimo Vicec. recep & mo' 50 lib. appciat'. Tam' qui ten' bc' reddit 30. lib. arfas & pensatas. & 24. lib ad numeru' Sup b' oma' bt vicecom' 100 & 10 sol.

Duos dom' duor; burgsu' una' foris alia' int' civitate. qda monachus ecclie cantuar abstulit. Hæ erant positæ in calle regis.

Burgses habuer' 45. mansur' ext' civitate' de qbs ipsi habet' gablu' & csuetud, rex aut' hab saca & soca. Ipsi que' burg'ses habebant de rege 33. acs tra in gilda' sua' Has dom & hanc tra' ten' Rannulf de Colubels. Habet etiam qt. 20. acs tra' sup' bæc. quas tenebant burgens' in alodia de rege. Tenet quoq; 5. acs tra' que juste ptinent uni ecclie. De bis omibz revocat isde' Rannulf ad pteñore' epm. Baiocensem.

Radulf de Curbespine bt. 4. mansuras in Civitate quas tenuit queda' ccubina Heraldî, de quibz' est saca & soca regis. sed usq; ne' non habuit.

(b) Somner, p. 1.

(i) See Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 14.

(k) These Burgesses seem to have been such as exercised free trade, according to the liberties and privileges granted

Isde Radulf ten alias 11. masuras de epo baioe in ipsa civitate que fuer Sbern biga & reddt 11. solid & 2 den & 1 obolu.

Per tota civitate cantuarie bt. rex saca & soca, excepta tra ecclie S. Trin & S Augustini, & Ed. devæ reginæ & almod cñd & Esber biga & Siret de Cilleba.

Concordatu est de reñis Callibz que habent p. civitate introitu' & exitu' quicunq; in illis forisfecerit, regi emdabit. Similit' de Callibz' reñis extra civitate' usq; ad una leuga' & 3 partrias & 3 pedes. Si qs ergo infra has publicas vias intus civitate, vel ext' foderit vel palu' fixerit, sequit' illu' pposit regis ubicunq; abierit & emenda' accipiet ad opus regis.

Archieps. calu'niat' forisfactura' in vijs ext civitate' ex utq; parte ubi terra sua e'. Quidam pposit Brumann' noe T. R. E. capit c'suetudines de extraneis mercatorib; in tra S. Trinitatis & S. Augustini, Qui postea T. R. W. ante archiepm Lanfranc & epm. Baiocense' recognovit se injuste accepisse & sacramto facto' juravit qd ipse ecclie suas co'suetudines qetas habuer R. E. tepore. Et exinde utraq; ecclie in sua tra habuer' cosuetud' suas, judicio baronn regis qi placitu' tenuer.

Which is: In the city of Canterbury, K. Edw. has 50 and 1 burgesses (k) yielding rent; and other 200 and 12, on which he had sac and soc; and 3 mills of 40 shillings; now the burgesses yielding rent are 19. Of 32 others, which were, 11 are destroyed in the ditch of the city, and the Archbp. has of them 7, and the Abbat of St. Augustine other 14, by exchange of the castle, and as yet there are 200 and 12 burgesses, on which the King has sac and soc, and 3 mills yielding 100 and 8 shillings, and toll yielding 68 shillings. There are 8 acres of meadow, which used to be of the King's officers, now yielding of rent 15 shillings, and a thousand acres of wood yielding no pannage, from which there is payable 24 shillings. In the whole, in the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 51 pounds, and as much when Hamo the sheriff received it, and now it is valued at 50 pounds, yet he who now has it pays 30 pounds, tried and weighed, and 24 pounds numbered; of all these the sheriff has 100 and 10 shillings.

Two houses of two burgesses, one without, the other within the city, a certain monk of the church of Canterbury took away. These were placed in the King's highway.

The burgesses had 45 mansions without the city, of which they had rent and custom; but the King had sac and soc. Those burgesses also had of the King 33 acres of land in his Guild. These houses and this land Rannulf de Columbels holds. He has also four times 20 acres of land more than these, which the burgesses held in fee simple of the King.

to them by the king, for which they paid him a gablum or yearly rent of tribute money, which in process of time became a fee farm rent, or an annual composition in a stated sum of money.

He

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He holds likewise 5 acres of land, which of right belong to a certain church; of all these the same Rannulf vouches the Bp. of Baieux as his protector.

Radulf de Curbespine has 4 mansions in the city, which a certain Concubine of Herald held, from which there is sac and soc of the King, but to this time he had it not.

The same Radulf, other 11 mansions of the Bp. of Baieux in the city itself, which were Sbern Biga's (l), and yield 11 shillings and 2 pence and 1 halfpenny.

Through the whole city of Canterbury the King has sac and soc, except the land of the church of the Holy Trinity, and of St. Augustine, and of Queen Eddeve, and of Alnod Cilt, and Esher Biga, and Siret de Cilleba.

It is agreed concerning the highways which have entrance and exit through the city, whoever shall commit an offence in them, shall make a fine to the King; in like manner of the highways without the city, as far as one league, and 3 perches, and 3 feet. If any one therefore, within these public ways within the city or without, shall dig or put down a post, the King's Reeve shall follow him wherever he shall go, and receive the fine to the King's use.

The Archbp. claims forfeitures in the ways without the city on both sides, where the land is his; a certain Reeve, named Bruman, in the time of K. Edward, took the customs of the foreign merchants in the land of the Holy Trinity, and of St. Augustine, who afterwards, in the time of K. William, before Archbp. Lanfranc and the Bishop of Baieux, acknowledged that he had received them unjustly, and swore upon his oath, that those churches possessed them quietly in the time of K. Edward, and from that time both churches had those customs by judgment of the King's Barons, who held Pleas.

At this time, it appears by the same book, the Archbp. had possessions in Canterbury, which are thus entered in it, under the general title of his lands.

(l) Biga, that is, the provider of the king's carriages.

(m) When the king was seized of a city or town in demesne, he had a compleat seisin of it, with all its parts and adjuncts. He was lord of the soil, viz. of all the burgage houses, sheds, stalls and buildings erected on it; of the profits, if any, of aldermanries, the herbage and productions of the earth, profits of fairs and markets, pleas and perquisites of courts; in a word, of all issues, profits, and appurtenances of the city or town, which had not been aliened by the king, or his ancestors; for sometimes the crown thought fit to grant some part of it, or some of the profits to private persons, or religious houses, by which means it happened, that the property was divided into parts, and became severed from the *corpus civitatis*. See Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 14.

(n) Before, as well as after this, I find it paying aid as the king's town, viz. anno 14 Henry II. Madox's Exchequer, p. 409 anno 1; Johan. p. 507, in King Edward I.'s reign, p. 509.

(o) That is to say, rendering a yearly rent for ever and the succeeding kings of England and their grantees have been from time to time seized of it in inheritance, in right

In civitate Cantuarie habet Archieps. 12. burgenses, & 32 mansuras, quas tenent clerici de villa in gilda sua, & reddunt 35. sol. & un mold de 5 sol.

Which is: In the city of Canterbury, the Archbishop has 12 burgeses and 32 mansions, which the clerks of the ville hold in their gild, and they pay 35 shillings, and one mill of 5 shillings.

It appears by the above record, that the sheriff of the county was intrusted with, and managed the King's interest here, the same as he did the other manors and demesnes of the King, and accounted yearly for the profits of it (m), as did afterwards the King's praefects and bailiffs, as will be further noticed below; in which state it continued, till K. Henry III, in his 18th year, granted it to the citizens (n), to hold to them and their successors for ever, at the yearly rent of 60l. in fee ferm (o); by which tenure it has continued to be held ever since.

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THIS CITY being thus part of the King's demesnes, was, from the earliest accounts, under the government and direction of an officer appointed by him, styled at different periods the King's Praefect, Provost, and Keeper of the City, and this both before the Norman conquest and some time afterwards, though at that time, as appears by the extract from *Domesday* above, the sheriff of the county had the custody of it; but this seems to have been only temporary; for in after times, the King appointed one or more bailiffs for the custody of it, who not only presided over the civil jurisdiction of it, but in the manner of stewards accounted yearly to the King, for the several profits and issues arising from it (p).

Somner has shewn, that at least from the last year of K. John, two bailiffs were yearly ap-

pointed by the hands of the townsmen for the time being; from the time of such a grant in fee ferm, the crown was esteemed to be seized of it by way of *seignory*, and the tenure of the town itself, as well as the particular burgage tenements in it so put to fee ferm, was that of burgage. See Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 15, 21. Anno 4 Ed. I, it appears by the Pat. Rolls, that the liberties of this city, which had been seized into the king's hands, were restored anno 18 Edward I. The king's officers of the exchequer seized the liberties of this town of Canterbury, for not accounting for their rent at the exchequer; *ibid.* p. 161; and again anno 34 Edward I. See Madox's Excheq. p. 701, 702, 703. In the first year of King Edward I, the citizens of Canterbury were grievously amerced by the Justices Itin. for the escape of felons out of the churches of Canterbury, during the vacancy of the Archbishopric, contrary to former custom. Pat. 1 Ed. I, ps. 2, m. 18. Prynne, p. 125.

(p) Anno 780, in certain charters of *Cbrist Church*, in Canterbury, mention is made of one Aldhunc, the king's Praefect of this city. In 956, in a subscription to a deed, among the witnesses, mention is made of one Hlothewig Portgeresa. In the Danish massacre here under K. Ethelred,

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pointed by the King for the above purpose (q), and continued so to be, till K. Henry III, by his charter in his 18th year, granted the town to the citizens in fee farm as above-mentioned, and *infranchised* them with licence and power yearly to chuse in it *bailiffs* for themselves; and in his 40th year he granted to them another charter of divers liberties and *franchises* (r), all which were allowed in the *Iters* of *J. de Berewyk and his sociates*, Justices Itinerant, in the 21st year of K. Edw. I; and in that of *H. de Stanton and his sociates*, Justices Itinerant likewise at Canterbury, in the 6th year of K. Edward II; all which was proved on a *quo warranto*, in the 19th year of K. Richard II, who confirmed the same by his letters of *Inspeximus* that year, and granted his *exemplification* of them accordingly.

By this *exemplification* it appears, that in the Pleas of the Crown, anno 21 Edward I, before *J. de Berewyk and his sociates*, Justices Itinerant at Canterbury, upon a *quo warranto* issuing, in respect of these liberties, the citizens pleaded, that K. Henry, the King's father, granted and confirmed to them by his charter, that they and their heirs should have and hold of him and his heirs for ever, the said city of Canterbury in *ferma*, for 60 pounds sterling yearly to be paid; and as to the return of writs, assize of bread and ale, pillory, tumbrel, and gallows, they pleaded that the said K. Henry granted to them, that they and their heirs for ever, should have return of the King's writs, touching the city and the liberties of the same, as well within the suburb, as within the city; and as to the liberties of holding Pleas of the Crown, and having market, fair, gallows, and weif, in the city, they pleaded that the said K. Henry granted to them all liberties and free customs, which they had in the time of K. Henry his grandfather before mentioned, in as ample a manner as they had at any time possessed the

anno 1011, *Alfred*, or *Alfred*, styled *Præpositus Regis*, was one of the personages of note then taken prisoner. Afterwards one *Bramannus* is mentioned in *Domesday* as *Præpositus* of the city. In succeeding times, about King Henry I.'s reign, being in the time of *Archbishop Anselm*, one *Calveal* is mentioned as a witness in a deed by the name and title of *Portreva* or *Portrewe*. Battely's Somner, p. 178.

(q) See Battely's Somner, p. 179, where there is a list of the names of several bailiffs, extracted from the charters in the archives of *Christ Church*, to which charters they were witnesses.

(r) Thorn, anno 1227, col. 1881. Both these charters are in the city chest, in the chamber of it. Anno 27 Ed. I, *Adam de Vaux*, and *Thomas de Beaveys*, two citizens of Canterbury, came into the exchequer, and for themselves and the whole community of the city made fine to the king in 100l. to have a confirmation of these charters of liberties granted to them by King Henry III; and they bound themselves *pro se et ceteris civibus* to pay the same. Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 139. Madox's Exchequer, p. 290, 291. Rot. Cart. No. 5, *de confirmatione libertatum*, &c. In the

same; and they further pleaded, that they and the citizens their ancestors had fully used the aforesaid liberties, from the time of the aforesaid K. Henry, the great-grandfather of the then King (Edward;) all which was found by the Jury, and allowed by the Justices in their said *Iter*.

In which *Iter*, on a question arising, whether the boroughs of *St. Martin* and of *Fyspole*, were within the liberties of the city (s), the Jury found, that the borough of *St. Martin* should in future be subject and answerable with the rest of the citizens, in all those matters which belong to the crown; and that the coroner of the city should execute his office of coroner within that borough; and they further found, that all resident and dwelling in that borough, ought to come four times in a year to the hundred of *Burgate*, at the summons of the bailiffs of the city, to present those things which belonged to the *View of Frankpledge*. And in like manner that they ought to come to the *Portmote* of the city, as often as the citizens should cause a *Common Meeting*, to be summoned by the blowing of the horn of the city; and they found that the performing the said suit had been withdrawn for some time to the King's damage; therefore it was adjudged, that the above borough should for the future perform the said suits, and should be distrained to the performance of them, and that the King should recover his arrearages of the same. And as to the tenants of *Fyspole*, that they should perform the suit which they had been accustomed to perform (t).

After this, it appears, that the city continued to be governed by bailiffs with little alteration, though the citizens obtained some further addition to, and allowance of their liberties in the first year of K. Henry IV, in the 2d and 9th years of K. Henry V, and the 3d year of K. Henry VI, (u) in the 26th year of which reign, the King granted to them an ample charter of

city chest is a charter of the same, dated anno 26 Edw. I; and two charters likewise, anno 22 Edw. III, confirming former liberties, with the addition of some new ones; and a grant anno 10 Edw. III, for the mayor to take recognizances of debt.

(s) In the year 1268, being the 42d year of King Hen. III, there had been an agreement made between the citizens and the Abbat of *St. Augustine's*, to put an end to the disputes which had arisen between them concerning the bounds of their respective liberties and franchises in respect to the Borough of *Longport*, which will be mentioned at large below, under the description of that Borough.

(t) See Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 3, No. vi, where these letters of *inspeximus* are recited, extracted from the bundle of records and king's writs in the Tower of London, of the 19th year of King Richard II; and in the city chest is a copy of this *exemplification* under the great seal, and likewise a charter of liberties granted by King Richard II, in his 3d year.

(u) All these charters are in the city chest. That of 9th Henry V, are letters patent of certain liberties to the marshal and steward and clerk of the market.

further

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further liberties and privileges, among which were those of choosing a mayor instead of bailiffs, on Holy Cross Day, yearly, and to be a Corporation, by the name of Mayor and Commonalty; the Mayor to be sworn into his office on the Michaelmas day, to have his serjeants at mace, to have the return of all writs, foreign officers not to intermeddle; the city and court to be governed by the Mayor, who with the Commonalty, should be capable of purchasing lands, and to sue and be sued. The Mayor and his successors to take knowledge of all Pleas, to be Justices of the Peace, after the expiration of their mayoralty. And he granted, that no Justice of Peace of the county should enquire of things done in the city. Mondays and Thursdays to be the Courts days; the power of levying fines before the Mayor, and licence of concord; none of the Commonalty to be compelled to answer without the city; the Mayor, in his absence, might make one of the Aldermen his deputy. The Mayor and Aldermen only, to make and alter rules and constitutions, and to raise taxes on the citizens. The Mayor might punish any of the citizens, who came not to his commandment; to have one coroner; no officer of the county to intermeddle within the city or liberty of it.

And the same King, by another charter in the 31st year of his reign, granted, of his especial Grace, to the Mayor and Commonalty, a full confirmation of all former charters of liberties granted to them, as well as of his own charter last-mentioned with a special clause, that the liberties granted in such charter should not be any ways subject to the Act of Resumption then lately passed (v); and he further by it granted that the citizens should choose a Mayor, who should be a citizen, according to their old custom, or in the same manner as the citizens of London; that the Mayor, with the advice of the Aldermen, should choose yearly a bailiff or sheriff, who should be bound to answer at his Exchequer for the see farm, and other issues, profits and revenues of the city, and should make an attorney; conuzance of pleas to be taken before the Mayor in the Guildhall; all manner of pleas and actions within the precincts of the hamlet of Staplegate in this city, parcel of the ville of Westgate, without the city and within the aforesaid liberty of the Archbishop of Canterbury, always excepted.

And further, that the Mayor, and one learned man, and 4, 3, or 2, of the Aldermen, being called to the Mayor, jointly and severally should be Justices of the Peace, to hold the sessions within the city for the same and the liberties thereof; and therein to enquire of the clipping and forging

of money, and of all statutes, &c. for the peace and good government of all people within the city; and of all felonies, forestallings, regratings, &c. therein to hear and determine of all matters, which Justices of the Peace should hear and determine; provided always, that the Mayor and the said learned man should be of the Quorum; that they should have the keeping of the gaol of Westgate for prisoners, and should be Justices of the gaol delivery; the Mayor and his successors to be Justices for the making of musters, &c. that the said Mayor and Commonalty should have one fair, to be holden on August 4th, and the two days next following, with all liberties and free customs to them belonging, provided it should not be to the nuisance of the fairs nigh to the same, or to the jurisdictions and liberties of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Priory of Christ Church, or the monastery of St. Augustine, by any manner of means.

After which, K. Edward IV, in his first year, confirmed all the above-mentioned charters by *inspeximus*, reciting especially those of K. Henry VI. at full length; and then, HE CONSIDERING that the city of Canterbury being one of the antientest cities of the realm, set in the best place for the prospect of strangers, the Metropolitan See of it, in which church the Blessed Martyr, St. Thomas, and his cousin Edward, late Prince of Wales, lay buried; and the fidelity and laudable service, wisdom, industry, and courage of the Mayor and citizens of Canterbury, to him and his progenitors, Kings of England, especially to himself of late, to their no small charge and jeopardy; therefore for these and many other causes, he granted and confirmed to them all former charters, liberties, and customs, especially those of K. Henry IV. and VI, to hold to them and their successors for ever. Moreover, bearing of the grievous and lamentable complaint of the then Mayor and citizens, that this city and the inhabitants of it were fallen into great poverty, as well by the great and chargeable payment of the see farm from it of 60l. as by their great and chargeable costs and expences in resisting his enemies invading the realm in those parts near it, and other necessary charges happening to the city; and that the fewness of the inhabitants in it were so much impoverished and wasted, that they must leave the city, though God forbid it, clearly depopulated, except they were graciously succoured; which he, of his abundant grace, being willing to do, and to further this city, released and remitted to the Mayor and citizens 16l. 13s. 8d. of the said see farm, yearly for ever; and that they should have allowance yearly at the Exchequer for the remaining 43l. 6s. 8d.

(v) Act anno 28 Henry VI. Rot. No. 5. See Dave-

nant's Treatise of Grants and Resumptions, p. 160:

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to be paid yearly, viz. 30*l.* thereof to the heirs of William, son of John Cundy (*w*), and 20 *marcs* to the 6 brothers and sisters of Herboldown, to them severally granted and confirmed of old time by his progenitors.

And he further granted to them, in help of the said payment of 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* all fines, issues, and amerciements at their sessions, held from time to time, and likewise authority for the Mayor to take fines and the concords thereof. And for the greater tranquillity, profit, and increase of the citizens, he of his better grace, granted and confirmed to the Mayor and citizens, that in future, the city, with the suburbs without Northgate, and the suburbs without Riding gate, Burgate, Newingate, Quiningate, Wergate, and Westgate, of the city; and that parcel, hamlet, or village of Winecheap, with other suburbs; and all the precinct of the city, suburbs, and parcel aforesaid, which were of the liberties, and within the liberty of the city at that time, or of old time had been. The hamlet of Staplegate within the city, parcel of the village of Westgate without the city, then of the fee of the Archbp. and his castle of Canterbury, always excepted, which city and suburbs, except before excepted, were then in the county of Kent, should in future be one whole county by itself corporate, in deed, name, and district, and utterly separated from the said county, and should be named and called the County of the City of Canterbury, for ever (*x*). And he granted that the bailiff of the city should be sheriff of it, and take the oath of sheriff accordingly; that the Mayor should certify such nomination under his seal into Chancery; the sheriff should hold Monthly Courts on a Thursday; that all writs should be directed to him, and he should have the return thereof as such, and should make up his account before the barons of the Exchequer yearly. The coroner should have

(*w*) Several portions of the fee farm of this city had been granted out at times by the crown to different persons.

Among other instances of it, King Edward I. granted 30*l.* per annum to one Cundy, for his good service to the crown, to be paid out of the farms of the city, which grant is in the city chest; and in 1525, John Alcock, mayor of this city, gave by his will 20 *nables* for the buying in of 7*l.* 10*s.* parcel of the city's fee farm, which was yearly paid to the heirs of John Lucas. Battely's Somner, p. 183; and William Rutland, citizen and alderman of Canterbury, by his will, anno 1532, gave towards the purchasing of 7*l.* 10*s.* parcel of the fee farm of this city, which was yearly paid to the heirs of master John Lucas, the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

(*x*) At the time of the survey of Domesday, this place, like Rochester and many other towns, was accounted a hundred of itself, by the name of the Hundred of Canterbury, and it probably continued so till this charter of King Edw. IV. made it a county of itself, exclusive from the jurisdiction of the county of Kent, in which it was before comprehended; but although the hamlet of Staplegate within the city, parcel of the Ville of Westgate, without the city and the castle of Canterbury only were excepted from this new

jurisdiction over the county of the city; none dwelling within the city should be compellable to be a collector or assessor of any tax or subsidy but within the city, and that upon shewing the charter in any Court, they shall allow thereof, &c. And he granted that the Mayor should be escheator, and to take the oath before the Mayor, his predecessor, and two of the Aldermen at the least; and that the Mayor and Commonalty should have in help towards the said payment of 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* all the issues and profits of the above office; and likewise the goods of all felons, fugitives, outlawries, &c. without any count whatsoever, the lands then being in the King's hands, and so coming in future always excepted; and further, that the sheriff dying or removing, the Mayor should make a new choice. To which charter were witnesses, Thomas, Archbp. of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Legate of the Apostolic see, and many others. It is dated on August 2*d.* in the year above-mentioned, and indorsed on the back, by the same King and of the date aforesaid, by authority of Parliament, and for 10*l.* paid in the Hanaper (*y*).

After which, K. Henry VII, in his 13th year, and K. Henry VIII, in his 3*d.* year, confirmed all former charters, liberties and privileges to this city; and the latter King granted to it his letters patent, in his 13th year, usually styled *Novæ Ordinationes*, for the better government of it (*z*); made to the Mayor and citizens, upon their humble petition to the King, on account of the frequent controversies and contentions within the city, among the indwellers of the city upon the election of a Mayor and other officers of it, and many other enormities of long time used within it, by which many inconveniences had arisen and were likely to arise, if good and due remedy was not in time provided and established; and being willing to provide such

county, yet the Archbishop's Palace, the Ville of Christ Church, and other religious foundations claimed likewise an exemption from it; all which are mentioned in the succeeding charters and in the further part of this history.

(*y*) This and the two following charters are likewise in the city chest. In the 6th year of King Henry VII, the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, made claim of cognizance of an indictment for felony committed within their liberties, before the judge of assize and gaol delivery of the king's castle of Canterbury, Thomas Dawers by name; upon which the judge ordered their indictment to be amended, and instead of the felony being averred to have been committed within the liberties of the city, viz. in the parish of Northgate, for it to run thus, and that the felony was made in Westgate-street, in the county of Kent, for that the said felon was there taken *cum manu opere*, and was accordingly so arrested *manu opere*.

(*z*) These letters patent have usually been given to King Henry VII, but the style in the preamble, of defender of the faith, and supreme head of the church of England and Ireland, fixes it to his son and successor King Henry VIII. It is in the city chest.

due

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due remedy for the speedy reformation of these evils, and the better administration of justice within the city, he ordained and established *certain ordinances*, institutions, and rules, to be observed within it in future; and in the first place, *that* instead of a Mayor and six Aldermen, there should be ever after, a Mayor and 12 Aldermen; and that every one of the said 12 Aldermen, and none other, should be eligible to be chosen Mayor; and whereas before there had been used to be 36 persons of the Common Council, he ordained that there should be but 24 of the Common Council in future, being freemen of the city; and for the peaceable and quiet election of Mayor, the Mayor and Aldermen should in future nominate at the usual place, two of the said Aldermen, to be put in election for that office, and that the Common Council and freemen of the city, should choose one of those two Aldermen to be Mayor for the year ensuing; and if any Alderman should die or depart from his office, the vacancy to be filled up by the Mayor and other Aldermen remaining; and in like manner the vacancy of a Common Councilman to be filled up by those of the same body remaining; that all fines, issues, profits, &c. should be received by the chamberlain and applied to the open profit and use of the city; that the Mayor should have yearly out of the chamber of the city, for the sustentation of his office of Mayoralty, 20l. and no more; and that the chamberlain should yearly acquit and discharge the Mayor and Sheriff, and the city itself of the payment of the fee farm, and of all other charges to the city, Mayor or Sheriff for the city, by any manner of means happening; except that the Mayor should bear and support the costs and charges in meat and drink for the common clerk, the serjeants to the maces, and the keepers of the prisons of the city, and for every of them. And he further decreed and ordained, what should be the custom of the Court as to sureties, pledges, &c. and that the election of officers, viz. of chamberlain, common clerk, attorneys, commonly called common pleaders; serjeants at mace, keepers of the gaol, and tollingers, should be made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council; and that they should be sworn and continue in their respective offices, so that without some reasonable cause they should not be put away; and that the chamberlain should yearly make account before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, or such Auditors as should be deputed by them. After which an act passed anno 34 and 35 of the same reign, for a confirmation of all liberties, granted by the King or any of his progenitors to the Mayor and Aldermen of Canterbury, which, nevertheless, the King

might resume upon cause. Q. Elizabeth, in her first year, confirmed all former charters, privileges, and liberties to this city; during whose reign it became so populous and flourishing, that soon after the accession of K. James I, the Mayor and citizens petitioned the King, that on that, as well as on other accounts, he would be pleased to grant them a new charter, with a confirmation and extension of their freedoms and liberties; on which, in his 6th year, he was graciously pleased to grant them a new charter (a), in which he fully confirmed all their former liberties and privileges; and he further made new, erected, and created them into one body corporate and politic, by the name of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of Canterbury, which should remain a free city of itself; and that they should have power to purchase lands and tenements of any sort whatsoever and wheresoever to them and their successors for ever. That all acts and deeds of the city should be done in the name of the Mayor and Commonalty. That they should have a Common Seal, which they might break, change, and new make at their pleasure. That there should be one citizen, nominated Mayor (b), and 12 citizens, Aldermen of the city, one of whom should in due course be chosen chamberlain, who should administer the oath to those admitted to the liberties of the city, as before used; and that there should be 24 citizens named the Common Council of it, out of whom the Sheriff should be chosen, as before accustomed; which Aldermen and Common Councilmen should be aiding and assisting to the Mayor in all matters and business at all times. That the nomination and swearing in of the Mayor should be on the days and times, and at the places before usual, and the nomination, election and swearing in of the Alderman, Chamberlain, Sheriff, Coroner, 24 Common Councilmen, Town Clerk, and all other officers and ministers of the city, should be from time to time made before the Mayor, at the usual times and places; provided, that no alien should bear office in the city, and that the Mayor, when out of office, should be one of the Aldermen in room of him elected to succeed him. And he ordained, that on the vacancy of an Alderman, the Mayor should propose to the Aldermen then present, one of the Common Council to be an Alderman, who should for such election have the majority of voices of such Aldermen; and if he should not have such majority, that then the senior Alderman in precedence then present should propose another such person for their choice, to have such majority; and so on, until some one such should be nominated by such majority, to be Alderman of the city; and that on the vacancy of a Common

(a) This charter was drawn by *sr Henry Hobart*, the Attorney General.

(b) *Thomas Paramere*, then mayor, was continued so by this charter.

Councilman,

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Councilman, the *Sheriff*, the *Recorder* if present, or the *senior Common Councilman* then present, should in turn propose to the rest of the *Common Council* then present, *one other citizen* or *freeman*, to be elected such *Common Councilman* by the majority of voices, in like manner as on the vacancy of an *Alderman* as above-mentioned, and at the usual times and places. And that the *Mayor* and *Aldermen*, of which the *Mayor* should be always one, should make laws, decrees, statutes, &c. for the public good and common profit of the city, and should have power to enforce them by imprisonment, fines, and amerciaments, or by both, on the breakers of them; which fines and amerciaments should belong to the *Mayor* and *Commonalty* and their successors, provided that such laws, &c. were not repugnant to those of the realm. And that the *Mayor*, *Aldermen*, *Sheriff*, *Chamberlain*, &c. of the city, should hold and enjoy respectively, in their several offices, places and wards, view of *frank pledge* and all belonging to it; and all other exemptions and releasements, as they had before used and enjoyed; and that every citizen should have and enjoy his antient privilege and custom, as had been before time lawfully used and accustomed; that the *Mayor* and *Aldermen*, of which the *Mayor* should be one, should have power to elect a *Recorder* (c), who should be sworn in before the *Mayor*, and should hold his office during pleasure; and he further granted, that the *Mayor*, the *Recorder*, and all such *Aldermen* as had served the office of *Mayor*, should be *Justices of the Peace*, and *conservators* and *keepers* of it; and that they, or any four or more of them, whereof the *Mayor* and *Recorder* to be two, should hold the *quarter session*, and make a *general goal delivery*; and that the *Recorder* and *Aldermen* so acting as *Justices*, should take an oath for the due execution of such offices before the *Mayor* for the time being. And whereas by the charter granted by K. Henry VI, in his 26th year, the *Mayor* and *Aldermen* had power to assess and tax the goods, &c. of the inhabitants of this city for the necessities and profits of it, the King confirmed the same power, so that the *Mayor* be always one; and that they might levy the same by distress; and he further granted, that no stranger should keep a shop, or sell any goods whatsoever by retail within the city, unless it be in the times of *fairs* or *markets* holden in it, without the licence of the majority of the *Mayor* and *Aldermen*, of which the *Mayor* to be one, in writing under their seal, under pain of such penalties and forfeitures as they, by the statutes of the realm, might inflict and impose; and that no citizen should be compelled to appear on any juries,

(c) Sir John Boys, *kn.* was made the first *Recorder* in the charter.

before any Court holden without the city, cases of high treason alone excepted; and that the *Mayor* and *Town Clerk* might take *recognizances* for debts, &c. and that the *Mayor* and *Aldermen*, of which the *Mayor* should always be one, might elect a *Town Clerk* (d), who should hold his office during pleasure, and might be removed by them accordingly; and that the *Mayor* and *Commonalty* should have power to purchase lands and tenements, not holden *in chief*, or by *knight's service*, to the clear amount of 40*l.* yearly, beyond reprises, the statute of *Mortmain*, &c. notwithstanding; and that any one might sell the same to them from time to time; and that the *Mayor* should appoint and have within the city a *sword-bearer*, who should be attendant on him, and carry or bear before him, one sword or blade covered, every where within it, and the liberties and precincts of the same. And he granted and confirmed to the *Mayor* and *Commonalty* and their successors, all their lands, tenements, liberties franchises, wastes, void places, waters, ways, commodities, &c. and hereditaments whatsoever, which they had used or enjoyed at any time by inheritance, or by any *letters patent* or *charters* whatsoever, or by any right, title, or custom, use or presumption, although the same or any of them had been forfeited, or left, or had been evilly used, or not used, or discontinued, to hold by the like services and tenures as heretofore; and yielding and paying to him, his heirs and successors, such *fee farms*, *rents*, and *services*, as they had been accustomed and ought to be paid for the same; and he further confirmed to them all liberties, jurisdictions, &c. and that they should hold and enjoy all the same, without molestation, or interruption, within this city, the liberties and precincts of the same.

Provided always, that this his present grant or confirmation should not in any wise extend to the palace of the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*, or to the hamlet of *Staplegate*, or to the site and precinct of the *Cathedral* and *Metropolitan Church* of *Christ* in *Canterbury*, nor to any other place whatsoever, being without the liberties of the city of *Canterbury*, or give place to, or any way be extended to the prejudice or diminution of any right or title of any liberties, franchises, exemptions, or jurisdictions of the *Archbp.* or his successors, or the *Archbishopric*, or of his *Hon. Chancellor* *Edward*, *Lord Wotton*, his *Lieutenant* of the *County* of *Kent*, the city of *Canterbury*, and the county of the same, or of the *Lieutenant* of him, his heirs, and successors, within the county of *Kent*, the city of *Canterbury*, and the county of the same, for the time being, or of the *Dean* and *Chapter* of the *Cathedral* and *Metropolitan Church* of *Christ* in

(d) Robert Railton, then *Town Clerk*, was appointed *Town Clerk* in the charter.

Canterbury,

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Canterbury, or of the late dissolved monastery of St. Augustine, near Canterbury, or of his Cinque Ports, any thing contained in these presents to the contrary notwithstanding.

And he granted, that the Mayor and Commonalty should have these his letters patent, under his great seal of England, in due form, without fine or fee to him in his Hanaper, or otherwise, &c. In witness whereof, he had caused his letters to be made patent; witness himself at Asberidge, the 8th day of Sept. in the year of his reign of England, &c. the 6th, and of Scotland the 42d (e). Signed, Cartwright, and underneath,

Taxat: finis pro Confirmacoe prior: Libtat ad xv lib.

T. ELLESMERE, Canc.

The above charter of K. James I. continued in force for the government of this city till the 36th year of K. Charles II.'s reign, anno 1684, two years before which, that King had issued his proclamation for the resumption into his hands of all corporation charters throughout the kingdom; in consequence of which many were surrendered, and others were taken away, under various pretences. The Mayor and Commonalty of this city refusing to surrender their charter, were served with a *quo warranto*, as appears by an entry in the *Burghmote* book of a meeting held on Dec. 13, 1683, of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, to consult what return they should make to it, which it seems they did not then determine on; but that in another Meeting, held in January 1684, being intimidated, they declared both their inability and unwillingness to contest the *quo warranto* brought against the city. And on the 11th of April following, at another Meeting, the surrender of the franchises and liberties of the city to the King's use, was sealed by an order of *Burghmote* for that purpose; and in the August following the charter of K. James I. was surrendered by the Mayor, *ex officio*, with the consent of the majority of the Court of *Burghmote*; and on Nov. 8th following, being the 36th year of the same reign, anno 1684, the King granted them another charter, in which the chief alterations seem to have been the grant of a fair on March 1, yearly, in the field called *Le Dane John Field*, or in some other con-

venient place within the liberties, for the buying and selling of cattle, with a Court of *Pye Powder* to it; the liberty of chusing a Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, or any other officer dwelling in any privileged place, within or near the liberties or precincts of the city; for the Recorder to chuse a deputy, to remain during his pleasure, and then, what it appears this new charter was chiefly granted for, a proviso, that the King and his successors, at his and their pleasure, might remove the Mayor, Recorder, Sheriff, Town Clerk, and any of the Aldermen, or Common Council from their offices, by any order under the seal of the Privy Council, as often as he or they should think fit; and that then, in convenient time, others should be chosen and appointed in their room, according to the tenor of this charter; in which *Wm Rooke, esq;* was nominated Mayor, and several of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, and other officers belonging to the Corporation, were removed and others nominated in it (ee); they being severally displaced, as having opposed his measures.

This charter was received at Canterbury on Nov. 12th, that year, with much apparent solemnity and demonstration of joy; and being read at the Court Hall, the Mayor and Aldermen named in it were sworn, with the usual ceremonies on such occasions (f). But upon the death of K. Charles II, which happened on Feb. 6th, following, 1685, K. James II, in his 2d year, anno 1687, caused the above charter likewise to be surrendered up to him, and gave the city another new charter; by which the liberties of it, as well as the Corporation, were still further new modelled to his purposes, and such persons only were put into the government of it, as he could best confide in; by it he removed *Henry Lee, esq;* from the office of Mayor, and several of the Aldermen, and appointed *John Kingsford* to be Mayor, who acquitted himself so much to the King's satisfaction, that he was, at his nomination, continued in the office for the next year. But the King finding the danger he was in from such arbitrary proceedings in the month of October following issued a proclamation, by which he restored all those corporations which had had new charters

(e) The expences of obtaining this charter were to the city, 369l. 7s. 8d.

(ee) *Thomas, Earl of Thanet*, was nominated Recorder; *Sir Anthony Aucher, knt. and bart.* *Sir William Honywood, bart.* the aforesaid *William Rooke, Henry Lee, William Kingsley, esqrs.* *John Eliot, M. D. Joseph Roberts, esq;* *Thomas Endfield, gent.* and others therein named, were appointed Aldermen; *Sir Paul Barrett, knt. serjeant-at-law;* *Herbert Randolph, jun. esq;* *Leonard Lovelace, gent.* and others therein mentioned, Common Councilmen; and the above-mentioned *Leonard Lovelace, Town-clerk* and *Coroner*.

(f) In an entry made concerning the bringing down of this charter, it is said that on the day above-mentioned,

the charter was met upon *Boughton Hill*, about five miles from Canterbury, (being brought down by *Col. Rooke*, who succeeded as mayor,) by between 5 and 600 horsemen and 40 coaches of the principal gentry of the country, and the most eminent persons of the corporation, and so conducted to the *Westgate* of the city, where they were received by 6 companies of foot, who made a guard for them to the town-hall; and after the charter had been read, and the mayor and aldermen sworn, the mayor entertained the whole company with a collation in the afternoon; and all manner of demonstrations were shewed of a dutiful and loyal acknowledgment of the king's most gracious favour to the city.

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granted to them, since the year 1679, to their former charters proceeding that time, and to all their liberties, free customs, &c. By virtue of which the charter of K. James I. was restored to this city, and the citizens elected Mr. Henry Gibbs, to the office of Mayor for the remainder of the year; and the Aldermen and Common Councilmen took their places as they stood at the time of the surrender, and according to their former elections, and according to the tenor of that charter, by which this city has continued to be governed to the present time. In Trinity Term, in the 8th year of K. George III, the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of Canterbury made a claim in the Court of Exchequer, of their liberties, immunities, and franchises, granted to them by charter, in the proceedings of which, it is recited as follows:—And Wm de Grey, esq; Attorney General of the said Lord the King, that now is, who for the same lord, the now King, prosecuteth in this behalf, present here in Court, in the same day, in his own proper person and by the barons here, being asked and demanded, whether he would say any thing for the same lord, the now King, in the premises; having seen and inspected the aforesaid claim of the said Mayor and Commonalty, and having also seen and inspected, as well the enrolment of the said charter of the aforesaid late Henry IV, late K. of England, made to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty, concerning the

Inspecimus of the liberties aforesaid and the enrolment of the charters of the aforesaid K. Henry VI, late K. of England, granted to the said Mayor and Commonalty; and also the enrolment of the charter of the aforesaid Edward IV, made to the said Mayor and Commonalty, concerning the donations, grants, liberties, franchises, privileges, immunities, customs, confirmations, and acquittances aforesaid; and also the enrolments of the letters patent of the late K. Henry VII,

1 Henry IV. 26 Henry VI. 31 Henry VI. 1 Edw. IV. 13 Henry VII. 6 Jac. I.

(g) Here is the same mistake of the king, who granted these letters patent, which, as has been mentioned above, from the titles given to him in the preamble to them, of *supream head of the church, and defender of the faith*, must have been those of King Henry VIII, to whom those titles were first appropriated and were first used by him.

(h) Michaelmas Term, anno 12 George, B. R. the king, v. the Mayor, &c. of the city of Canterbury, on a mandamus to restore a recorder, they returned, that he was an officer at pleasure, and that upon due summons to chuse another they did so, and thereby the former was removed; and this was held by the court to be a good return. See Strange's Reports, vol. i, p. 1674.

(i) The sword was obtained by Thomas Paramor, who was mayor that year, not without a great expence to the city. Battely's Somner, p. 18.

King of England (g), whereby he granted to the said Mayor and Commonalty, all issues, fines, amer-ciements, and other profits arising within the said city; and also the enrolment of the charter of K. James I, late K. of England, concerning the authorities and liberties therein contained, and in the Court here to them allowed.

Therefore the same Attorney General doth not deny, but confesseth the claim of the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty, to be in all things true, in manner and form as the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty, in their claim have alledged and claimed. WM DE GREY.

Then follows the recital of the charters and the several forms of recital usual in the Court of Exchequer on such claims; after which it concludes thus:—Therefore the same Attorney General doth not deny, but confesseth the claim of the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty to be in all things true, in manner and form as the same Mayor and Commonalty in their claim aforesaid have alledged and claimed; and the premises having been seen by the barons, and mature deliberation had thereupon among them,—it is considered by the same barons, that all the aforesaid liberties, granted to them by virtue of the aforesaid charters and letters patent, be adjudged and allowed to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty, and their successors, by virtue of the premises.

In conformity to the above-mentioned charter, granted to this city by K. James I, the corporation at present continues to consist of a Mayor, chosen on Sept. 14, and sworn in on the day of St. Michael; a Recorder, 12 Aldermen, and 24 Common Councilmen, including the Sheriff and Town Clerk. The Mayor, Recorder (b), and those who have served the office of Mayor, are Justices of the Peace; a Chamberlain, Coroner, and other inferior officers. It has the privilege of a sword granted at the time of the charter by K. James I, in 1607 (i), and a mace (k). A Court of Burghmote for the business of the city, which is held on every fourth Tuesday (l); and it continues to hold a general Court of quarter sessions, and Court of

(k) It was ordered in parl. as appears by the rolls of 20 Edw. III, that no man within cities or towns or elsewhere, do carry maces of silver, but only the king's serjeants; but that they carry maces of copper only, and of no other metal, except in the city of London, where the serjeants may carry their maces of silver within the liberties of it, before the mayor, in the king's presence. Cotton's Records, p. 46.

(l) By the charter of King Henry III, the city burghmote may be assembled once in 15 days; but the ordinary business of the city not requiring such frequent meetings, this court is hardly ever convened oftener than once in a month. It has been held immemorially on a Tuesday, and is called by summons by the blowing of a horn. This custom of assembling burghmotes by the sound of a horn, is very antient, being mentioned in an exemplification of a record now in the city chamber, dated so far back as the 13th century.

It

BOUNDS OF THE CITY AND LIBERTY.

over and terminer, with power of life and death, pleas of trespass, and other liberties, as mentioned in the charter, in like manner as other cities and counties of the like sort.

The arms of the city are—*Argent, three Cornish choughs proper, 2 and 1; on a chief gules, a lion passant guardant or (m).*

The common seal of the city of Canterbury has on one side the above arms of the city, and on the reverse a castle, with this inscription round it: *Istud est Sigillum Comune Civitatis Cantuarie.*

The seal belonging to the office of mayoralty has a castle garnished with 3 lions passant, with this inscription round it, viz. *Sigillum Majoris Civitatis Cantuarie.*

THE BOUNDS OF THE CITY AND LIBERTY.

THE BOUNDS of the city and county of Canterbury have been at several times perambulated by the chief magistrates and commonalty of it. *Tborn (n)* gives an account of one made in the 46th year of King Edward III, as being made partially and much to the detriment of his monastery and several others. It is as follows:

In the same year (viz. anno 46 Edw. III,) on the Monday next before the feast of St. Augustine, a perambulation was made by *Nicholas de Baa* and *William Cornwaille*, then bailiffs of the city of Canterbury, by *Nicholas ate Crowche*, *John Sebeldwyck*, *Thomas Everard*, *Wm. Brone*, *Henry Lincolle*, *John Thycce*, *Edmond Horne*, and *Richard de Hoo*, citizens and aldermen of the city, and by others, very many of the commonalty of the same, claiming the lands and tenements within their perambulation, as being within the liberties of the said city.

First, they passed along the metes and bounds of the same liberties from the cross of *Shestynge*, as far as the gate of a certain pasture called *Pol-dreslese*, and so they perambulated the whole of

that pasture, to the disherison and usurpation made there upon the rights of the lords and other tenants, who were of the foreign of the country. Item, they passed along the metes and bounds of the same liberties at *Fyspole*, over the lordship of the *Abbat of St. Augustine's*, and there fixed and placed a new wooden cross, as one of the metes and bounds of the same liberties, to the disherison and usurpation there made for a great space over the lordship of the *Abbat and Convent*, and of all the tenants of the whole hundred of *Donbarnford*, in the hands of the *Lord Abbat* in ferme with other hundreds, of the demise and grant of the king, and so there unjustly and without licence they rode over the land of *Thomas de Gardewynton*, called *Lilefdenne*, on the east side of a certain pond called *Fispoles-pond*, passing along there the metes and bounds by the moiety of the pond. Item, in perambulating they passed along their metes and bounds of the same liberties from a certain bound called *Wodestake*, by perambulating unjustly the whole wood of *Gwodrycheswode*, wholly without their liberty. Item, they perambulated and passed along their bounds and usurped upon the lordship there of *Gloucestre*, in the hundred del *Hwytstaple*. They passed along *Well*, about xx acres of the land of the *Hospital of St. Laurence*, near *Canterbury*, and of other tenants of the country there at *Hwytesfeldesbegge*, without the limits and precincts of the same liberties, and there they perambulated unjustly the greatest part of the land in the hundred of *Bregge*, at the nook or corner of *Hwytesfeldesbegge*.

In the reign of King Henry VII, about the year 1497, there was a perambulation taken of the bounds of the liberty of this city, which was recorded as follows,

FIRST, the libertie and franchise of the citie begynnith at the end of the *Bridge of Westgate*, to the breedth or wideness of the *King's Stowere (o)*,

the *Archbishop* pleaded, that it was not his doing; and the tenants pleaded, that the citizens had built on the *Archbishop's* ground according to antient usage, which was out of the city's libertie. The bailiffs pleaded, that the river was part of the *fee ferm* which they held from the king, which entitled them to 150 feet in breadth without the walls for the city ditch. Upon issue joined, the jury found for the king, and of course the *Archbishop* was found guilty of the encroachment. Which trial was before the *Justices Itinrant* in the reign of King Edward I, at *Canterbury*.

The river without *Westgate* has often been farmed out by the city, and particularly to one *Westland*, who paid 6s. 8d. anno 8 Henry VI, for the fishery of it; and in a very old lease is the following clause: *Saving* to the mayor and commonalty the right of coming on the ground and fishing in the *Stour*; and the same clause is now inserted in the lease of part of the city ditch granted to *Mr. Dtan*. And in a suit between the *Prior of Christ Church* and the city, it was pleaded, that the river adjoining to and without *Westgate* was part of the *fee ferm* held from the king.

and

It is a court of record, and is composed of the mayor for the time being, or of his deputy in his absence, the aldermen and common council, a majority of whom, the mayor being considered as one, is necessary to form a court.

(m) It appears that this city formerly regarded *St. Thomas Becket* as its patron and tutelur saint, and therefore borrowed and retains at this day a part of its arms from those borne by him, which were three Cornish choughs proper; and as a farther instance of it, they caused these verses to be cut about the rim of its old common seal:

*Quibus immensus Thomas qui corruiit ensis
Tutor ab offensis urbis fit Cantuarie.*

(n) Col. 2147.

(o) To prove the *Stour* or *King's River* to be included in the city's liberty, there is a record in the council-chamber of a suit commenced by the bailiffs against *Archbishop Peckham* and his tenants, for encroaching on the city's ditch, without *Westgate*, and building on it; by which the current of the water was impeded, the adjacent meadow overflowed, and the walls of the city damaged by it. To which

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and beyond, of old usage, with the ground under the wall, with a parcel of meadowe land between *the Stowere* and the causeweye at *the Posterne*, by an old deke unto the bridge there; and from thence beyond the king's highway, leading to *the Water-lock* unto *Shafford's-mill*; and from thence between the meadow and *Shafford's-mill*, and the meadow of *St. Austen*, next to *the Water-lock* unto the king's *Stowere*; and so right by *the Stowere* unto *Hold-mill*; and by the same *Stowere* unto *Sholdfortbe*; and from *Sholdfortbe* by the *Stowere* unto *Hards-mill* (p), and from *Hards-mill*, by the *Stowere* unto *Cbanfell* or *Chantry*; and by the same *Stowere* leading towards *the Fulling-mill* of *Stourrye*, unto a certain deke leading from the said *Stowere* unto the king's highway which leadeth from *Canterbury* unto *Stourrye*, unto a certeyne willow-tree there being. And whatsoever is on the right hand of the aforefaide marks and boundes by circuitynge is of and within the libertie of the city of *Canterbury*, together with all the *Stowere*, and one meadow pertayning to the citizens of *Canterbury*, on the right hand of the *Stowere*, parcel of the cities fee farms, be within the libertie of the city of *Canterbury*.

And furthermore from the said deke and willow tree by the said highway leading from *Canterbury* to *Stourrye*, unto a certain ayshe standing on the left hand on the said king's highway, upon the bank of a deke called *the Polders* (q), and so right beyond *the Polders* unto a certain well by *Milfield* (r); and from the said well right unto the north end of the wood of *Tborolt-wood* (s), unto *the crosse and gallows* of the libertie of *Fordwich* (t); and from that crosse by the king's highway, leading towards *Stodmarsh*

(p) The family of *Hardres* held the manor of *Broadak* from the reign of King Henry IV, to that of King Henry VIII; which manor includes that part of the river where the mill stood, which was near *Horsethwa bole*.

(q) *The Polders* are proved to be within the city liberty, by a record in the city chamber, anno 1 Henry VI.

(r) The well or spring is still to be seen at the end of the field near the stile, by the foot-path leading from *the Old Park* to *Fordwich*, where a boundary stone is now placed.

(s) *Tborolt wood* is now grubbed up; it lay to the south-west of the wood called *Cbequer's Wood*, and is adjoining to the *Old Park*; all of which is proved to be in the city liberty by a record in the chamber, which mentions a fine of 40s. being levied on one *Thomas Groome*, for stealing deer out of *the Lady Woolton's Park*, and by an old subsidy book, it appears to have been taxed to *Burgate Ward*.

(t) The crosse and gallows stood at the upper end of *Well-lane*, near *the Mote Park Wall*; as appears by the map.

(u) *King's Tree* is still standing within *the park*, about 12 rods from the corner of the wall next to *Trendley Park*.

(v) *Burwarke* is described in the map of *Fordwich*.

(w) *Hawling*, or *Elbery Marsh*, where a stone is now placed.

(x) *Organ-lane* leads from the south end of *Holdridge wood* under the park wall unto *Fishpoole Bottom*.

(y) *Home-pits* and *Gooderish-field* are still known by the same names, and are described in the city map.

unto *King's-tree* (u); and from *King's-tree* unto *Burwarke marke* (v), at *Hawlinge* (w), beyond *the Moate*, and all the lands of *the Moate* unto *Organ-lane* (x), at *Fish-poole*, and whatsoever is on the right hand of the said markes and boundes be of and within the libertie of the city of *Canterbury*.

And the circuite of the said libertie goeth from the said *Organ-lane* by the midds of the pond of *Fish-poole*; and because the walk cannot there be made, but through the water, beyond the midds of the said poole, the said poole is gone about by a way they go to *Pyntkin*; and from *Pyntkin* unto *Glassincroft*; and from thence unto the uttermost part of the field of *Homepits*, and so going about a certaine field called *Goodrish field* (y), and to a certaine marke called *King's Marke*, by *Cbal-dank Elme* (z), unto an elder tree, standing betweene the lands of *John Ijaaks* without the libertie, and *John Diggs* within the libertie, and from thence unto a certaine crosse (a) or mark on *Sbegdank*, near *Gillindank*, or *Ginny-bottom* (b), and then unto *Hengrove* and *Heatben-land*, and from thence unto *the Heythorne* standing in the field behind the manor of *Edmond de Staplegate*, of *Natyndon* (c); and then by the street of *Natyndon* unto *the crosse* and a lane nye *Winsole*, leading towards *Moreton* or *Doddingdale*, unto *the crab-tree* there, circuytinge or going about all the lands of *Moreton*, or *Doddingdale*, and then unto *Hanne-fielde* towards *Heppingtone*, in which field be . . . acres of land appertayning to the manor of *the hospital of St. Jacob*, and . . . acres belonging to the manor of *Dungeon*; and from *Hanne-fielde* by *Stoupington* (d), unto *Holloway-lane* (e), and then by the said lane or *King-streete* unto the gate of

(z) *Cbal-dank* is the dank or bottom on the right hand of the road in *Goodrish* or *Gutteredge Bottom*, and the Elm is in the south-west corner of the field of *John Ijaaks* and *John Diggs*. In the *Chamberlain's* account is this entry, viz. two men were sent to *John Ijaaks*, of *Patricborne*, and *John Diggs*, of *Barbam*, to request them to agree on a spot where a gallows should be placed at or near *Cbal dank Elm*; the reason why such request was made to them was, because it was known that the city boundaries divided their estates.

(a) The city boundaries were formerly marked out by wooden crosses, as they are now by stones, thus marked C^CC and numbered.

(b) *Gillin-dank* is in the same bottom or valley as *Cbal-dank*. In a subsidy roll for *Riding-gate ward*, made in the beginning of King Henry VII's reign, 10 acres of *Gillin-dank* and 64 acres of *Sbegdank* are rated.

(c) *Edmond de Staplegate* served the office of bailiff in 1346, and then resided at *Natyndon*, now called *Nackington*; and by a court roll 17 Henry VIII, it appears that a fine was levied in *the Mayor's Court*, of certain lands in the parishes of *St. George* and *Natyndon infra Libertates Civ.*

(d) The Parchment book of Wills in the city chamber, No. 1, fol. 37, proves *Stuppington*, near *Eldring Bank*, to be within the libertie.

(e) In the *chamberlain's* account, anno 17 Edw. IV, there

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the hospital of St. Jacob, and whatsoever is on the right hand of the aforefaid markes and bounds be of and within the libertie of the citie aforefaid, and so the circuyte of the libertie of the aforefaid city goeth by the king's highway from the hospital aforefaid back to the end of the stone wall of the said hospital (f) towards Tanynton, and from thence back towards Canterbury unto a certaine lane in Wincheape on the west part of the said way of Wincheape; which lane leadeth right over the meadows there, as it is known by the markes and bounds, unto the king's Stowere which cometh from Chartam unto Canterbury; and so by that Stowere unto the island of Brittain; which island pertaineth to the citizens of Canterbury, and a parcel of the king's Stowere; and from Brittain unto the deke of the city without the walls, unto the king's Stowere leading by Westgate-mills unto the bridge where first it began; within which circuyte is contained the libertie of the city of Canterbury, with the parish of Westgate; whatsoever is within the walls, that is to say, of the lands and tenements within and without the walls, nothing else but the king's Stowere with the ground as is aforefaid.

And also, that there were contained within the markes and bounds of the libertie of the city aforefaid, 3784 acres and an half of land, viz.

In the ward of Burgate,	1520 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
In the ward of Northgate	1400
In the ward of Newingate and Ridingate,	412
And in the ward of Worthgate,	452
<hr/>	
Total number of acres	3784 $\frac{1}{2}$

A perambulation of the bounds of the city of Canterbury, made on the 30th of Sept. 1728.

THE LIBERTY of the city of Canterbury beginneth at the end of the bridge of Westgate, for the breadth and wideness of the King's Stoure, and beyond the usage, with the ground under the wall of the said city, with a parcel of meadow between the Stoure and the caufway at the postern, by an old dike unto the bridge there; and from thence beyond the King's highway, unto a water-lock at Shafford's mill, (now Dean's mill,) and to the meadow of St. Austen, next to the water-lock, (Quere, it not being mentioned in the map) and so, right by the Stoure, we went to the first meadow beyond Shalloak and passed along by what is called the back river till we came to the joining of the back river with the Stoure, and from that joining we kept by the Stoure, till we came opposite to Clackett's-lane, (which is the lane just

by Mr. Charles Knowler's half way house to Sturry), which we measured from the joining to this place, and is 82 rods—ordered A MARK there, as being as nigh the place as we could find, where Holle-mill stood; from thence we kept by the Stoure into Shelford land, lying by the Stoure, ordered A MARK there, as being as nigh the place as we could discover where Hardres-mill stood; from thence by the Stoure we went to Chancery-bead, ordered A MARK; from thence we crossed the Stoure to a certain dike near a small ozier-ground, and from the aforefaid dike we kept up the road leading to Sturry, to a certain ash there, standing on the left hand of the king's highway, on a bank called Polder's Bank, and so straight from the ash on Polders we went to a certain well, which is now almost filled up, being near Millfield, which field is the broomfield adjoining to Fordwich, and from that certain well to the upper end of Millfield south, right along the hedge, where there is a mark almost decayed, so ordered A MARK; from thence we went to Thurbolt-down, and leaving a large oak on our left hand, standing on a bank on Thurbolt-down, just by a rivulet, which runs between Thurbolt-down and Thurbolt-wood—(N. B. The wood is down, and only gors grows): we came to a stone just at the entrance of Thurbolt-wood, by this rivulet, standing on the right hand; and from thence we went straight till we came to another stone at the upper end of Thurbolt-wood, adjoining to the road to Stodmarsh; and from thence we went into that road and to what is called the cross and gallows of the liberty of Fordwich, which is at the upper end of a lane leading to Fordwich called Toell-lane; and from thence to a certain stone in the wall in Stodmarsh road, right against Bretbren-clofe, which we measured, between the cross and the stone, 17 rods; and from the stone in the wall to a certain large tree standing within the Mote-wall, called King's Tree, we measured straight from the stone to the tree eleven rods, and from thence through a certain wood called Mote-rough, and from thence to a rivulet at the furthest part of the Mote adjoining to Eldbridge-marsh—ordered A MARK; and from thence straight to a large oak within the wall nigh unto a lane called and from thence straight to Fish-poole, but as it would not permit to walk there, we turned over a gate into a wood adjoining to Fish-poole, and kept to the right hand near unto the Reed Pond, we kept turning on the right till we came into Bekeborne road, which we crossed and went to the field called Homepitts, kept by the hedge

is an entry of a charge of erecting a gallows at Holloway-street, or lane, to hang a murderer on.

(f) In the Burghmote book, page 3 and 4, it is recorded that the mayor rode before the Queen (Elizabeth) bearing

the mace until he came to the end of the stone wall of St. Jacob's Hospital, which being the extent of the city libertie, he then resigned his post to the sheriff of Kent.

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on the left and came to where there had been a marked tree stood; between the Homepit field and Godrick alias Gutteridge field, that tree being grubbed up—ordered a MARK there; we kept up Godrick-field till we came into Bridge road, and so to Milestone-hole, just by the turning up to Milestone farm, where a mark had been, but was gone, so ordered a MARK there; then we crossed Bridge road and kept on an angle to Sbegdowne, where our directions said there was a mark, but we could not find it, so *querer* where to put a mark? from thence we kept on to where there had been an *bawthorne*, as a mark, standing behind the manor of Staplegate, (which Mr. Fox now occupies), and the *bawthorne* being gone, ordered a MARK there; then we came into Nackington road, and passed *for* William Willis's house to a hole called Winsole; and from Winsole we turned on the right hand till we came to a certain field called the Hundred Acres, in which stands a stone near the foot path leading to Heppington; and from that stone we turned on the right hand, which brought us into Hollow-lane to a mark tree, and so down that lane to St. Jacob's Hospital on our left hand and came into Wincheap coming to Canterbury, at a certain house, which we went through (which now one *Jarman* useth), which house is about 3 doors from what is called the Cock and Bull, and came into the meadow joining to the Stoure, called Bingley; then we crossed the Stoure to a certain ozier ground, formerly known by the name of the island of Brittany, and so by that Stoure into the dike of the city, without the walls of the city into the King's Stoure leading by Westgate-mill unto the bridge of Westgate, where we began.

The following is an account of the last survey of the boundaries of the city and liberties of Canterbury, taken in April 1791, with the assistance of the owners and occupiers of the lands and premises, through which they run, or adjoin to—According to the old custom in describing the marks and bounds of this antient city, they begin at Westgate Bridge, and include the whole breadth of the river Stour, along the back of North-lane to the bridge above Dean's-mill; and then crossing the river, take a direction by the rails that part the foot-path from Dean's meadow; the meadow being in, and the foot-path out of the liberty; the said rails being placed there in lieu of a dike that formerly was a boundary, but is now filled up; and crossing the said foot-path about 20 feet from the scite of the old postern, where, until this year, there was a wooden foot bridge, which divided the middle branch of the Stour from a garden belonging to the Mayor and Commonalty, in the occupation of Mr. John Brown, and includes the said garden or island, but leaves out the

middle branch of the river, until it comes to the lowermost point of the said island, it then includes the whole breadth of the main or principal river to Barton-mill; and from thence to Claris's Island, and so on, still including the breadth of the river, for upwards of half a mile below the said island, to the corner called Chantry head, where the river divides itself into two branches; and from the said corner across the meadows by a ditch unto the king's highway leading from Canterbury to Sturry, to a large ash tree, and crossing the road from thence along the hedge by the end of Millfield, to a boundary stone at the lower end of a field called the Lower Ten Acres, of the Old Park lands, belonging to *for* Edward Hales, bart. and now in the occupation of Mr. John Austen; and so by the hedge and ditch to the north end of the rough grounds called Scotland-bills; and from thence up a hollow that divides Scotland-bills from Cbequers-wood, to a stone by the king's highway without the wall of Earl Cowper's Park, called the Mote; and then leading along the highway under the said wall towards Stodmarsh, by the Mote Farm House; and by the end of Well lane, where the cross and gallows of Fordwich formerly stood, to the gate that leadeth into Trenly Park; 17 rods from which gate, within the Mote Park stands King's Tree, an antient boundary; and from the said gate by the corner of the park, right down the hollow of Mead's-ruff, to a mark-stone at the north-east corner of Elberymarsh, by Holdridge Wood; and along by the brook under Holdridge Wood, and enclosing the Mote lands by Organ-lane, unto Fishpole Bottom; and crossing the king's highway that leads from Canterbury to Littlebourn, southward, through the boggy hollow ground, close under the side of Paternoster Wood, crossing the Patribourn road, under the garden of Paternoster-house to Homepit-field, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas W. Collar; and from thence along the eastern extremity of Gutteridge-field unto the mile-stone, a few rods eastward up Dover road, beyond Gutteridge Bottom; and from thence to a stone by an elm tree at the north-east corner of Sbegdowne, and the south-east corner of Dover Close, in the occupation of Mr. Fox, of Nackington; and circuiting through Sbegdowne, enclose the Hengrove and Heatben-land, and so on to an elder tree in the land of the said Mr. Fox; and then to a stone in the garden at the corner of the farm yard of Nackington; and through the said farm yard into the high road leading from Canterbury to Hithe; and then along the said high road to the south-east corner of and including the gardens and pleasure grounds of Richard Milles, esq. of Nackington, and from thence by the end of Murton-lane, across the two fields in a south-west direction to Winsole chalk-pit, about eighty

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eighty rods from *Murton farm house*; and from thence in the same direction to a stone in the hedge adjoining to the foot-path that leads from *Murton* to *Heppington*, near the angle of the hedge in *Hanne field*; and then right across two fields to the stone in *Holloway-lane*, which leadeth from *Stuppington* to *Almes-bole*; and then by the said lane to *the smith's forge* at the corner of *St. Jacob's Hospital*, in *Wincheap*; and along the said wall to *the Turnpike House*; and then back again by *the street of Wincheap* to *Cock and Bull Lane*; and down the said lane and across the meadow at the end thereof to the end of a ditch, unto *the river Stour*; and along the said river, including *the Island of Brittain*, round the point below *Bingley*; and from thence across the field to *the city ditch*, without the city wall; and including the said ditch to *the bridge of Westgate*, from whence *the Perambulation* began.

IT APPEARS that there were formerly many disputes and controversies between *the Mayor and Commonaltie* and *the Prior and Convent of Christ Church*, concerning the limits and boundes of their respective jurisdictions in and about this city, which occasioned a composition to be entered into between them in the 7th year of King Henry VII, which being made into an indenture, was interchangably sealed with their respective seals; by which, to put an end to all such quarrels and to promote future tranquillity and peace, it was agreed, that *the Mayor and Commonaltie*, their heirs and successors should not from thenceforth cause and in no wyse challenge, proclaim or demand any privilege, libertie, franchise, jurisdiction, ministracion of justice or execution thereof within the following limits and boundes.

THAT is to say, from *the church of Northgate* by *the Ambery Wall*, as the wall leadeth unto the corner of the same *Ambery*, nor from the said corner right by a line over the way, unto the wall of *the Palyce of the Archbishop*, nor from *the church of Northgate* aforesaid, as the wall of the said cytie standeth, unto *the church of St. Michael*, nor from the said church unto *the gate called Christ Church Gate*, otherwise called *the Church Gate*, nor from thence as the close of the stone wall leadeth unto the said *Palace of the Archbishop*, except in the tenancies and houses lying from *the gate called St. Michael's Gate*, otherwise called *Burgate*, unto the said gate called *Christ Church Gate*, and from the said gate unto *the Palace of the Archbishop*, of which the doors and windows then were, or thereafter should be, opening unto the street. And it was likewise covenanted and agreed between the said parties, that *the Prior and Convent* and their successors should from thenceforth cease and in no wyse challenge, claim nor demand any privilege, libertie, franchise, jurisdiction, ministracion of justice or execution thereof, in the said

tenancies, nor houses lying from the said gate called *St. Michael's Gate*, otherwise called *Burgate*, unto the said gate called *Christ Church Gate*; nor from thence unto the said *Palace of the Archbishop*, of which the doors and windows then be or thereafter should be opening unto the street, nor in any other places within the limits or boundes of the said cytie, other than be contained within the limits and boundes aforesaid; saving unto *the Prior and Convent* and their successors, all the lands and tenements, possessions, rents, reversions and firmes, with the appurtenances, and their lawful ways thereunto within the limits and boundes of the said cytie, to hold, possess and enjoy the same in like manner as they and their predecessors have had theretofore, or ought to have, in right of their church; saving also to them all such franchises, liberties and privileges, as they had or ought to have within *the manor of Calcott*, and *the burrowe of St. Martin's*, not hurting the mayor and commonaltie of a fine or rent of 12d. by the year of the said burrowe; nor the said *Mayor and Commonaltie*, their heirs nor successors, of any libertie, franchise, or privilege, which they had or ought to have in the same or any parcel thereof whereunto *the Mayor and Commonaltie* might have, and *the Prior and Convent* have no title.

And also it was covenanted and agreed between the said parties, that if it should happen hereafter, that any tenant or fermour of *the Prior and Convent* and their successors within the city, or within the said tenants tenements, or houses, or any of them, should do or suffer any thing whereby by the law he was or should be to lose or forfeit his moveable goods, that notwithstanding it should be lawful to *the Prior and Convent* and their successors to enter into the same tenants tenements and houses, and in every of them, and every parcel, of the same, for all rents and firmes due unto them, to distreine such goods, and them to bear and carry away, retheyne, and keep unto the time that they should be thereof, and every parcel thereof, truly contented and paid; and if any such farmer or tenant of *the Prior and Convent* or their successors had, or thereafter should have any of their goods or chattels by the name of a score, it should be also lawful for them from time to time to take and seize the same goods and score, as their own proper goods, and them to retheyne, and keep to their own use and behoof, without lett, interruption, challenge, or claim of *the Mayor and Commonaltie*, and their heirs or successors. It was also covenanted and agreed between the parties by these indentures, that *the Mayor and Commonaltie*, by the king's licence, should by their deed, sufficient in law, give and grant to *the Prior and Convent*, all the lands and tenements, that they had in right of the city,

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city, lying in length on the *east* side within the wall of the said cytie, from the said church, called *St. Michael's church*, by the said wall toward *Northgate*, containing in length 38 perches, one fote and 3 inches; and on the other side of the *west* part, containing in length 37 perches, and 4 fote 3 inches; and in bredth at *the south* hedde 38 fote 4 inches; and at *the north* hedde 37 fote and 8 inches; and also all the walls and towers of *the Mayor and Commonaltie* from the said *church of Northgate* unto the said *church of St. Michael*, to hold to the *Prior and Convent* and their successors for evermore. And *the Prior and Convent*, for themselves and their successors, *covenanted and granted*, that they from thenceforth should sufficiently make, maintain, and repair the said wall and towers, from the said *church of Northgate* unto the said *church of St. Michael*, for the defence of them and of the said cytie, as oft as need should thereto require; and *the Mayor and Commonaltie*, their heirs and successors, should nothing do nor cause to be done to the hurt, harm, or lett of, or to the same; and of all such reparations *the Mayor and Commonaltie* should from that time be clearly discharged. And it was *covenanted and agreed* between the said parties by these presents, that *the Mayor and Commonaltie*, their heirs and successors, should nothing challenge, or demand of *the Prior and Convent*, nor of their successors, for or toward any making or reparation to be done upon any other walls, gates, or towers in other places of the cytie at any time from thence to come; and it was *also covenanted and agreed* between the parties, that *the Prior and Convent* and their successors should have free libertie to make a *peffern* or gate through the said wall between *the church of Northgate* and *St. Michael*, and a *bridge* over the dyke of the cytie adjoining thereto, and the same *peffern* and bridge peaceably to have, use and enjoy to *the Prior and Convent* and their successors, making, maintaining, and keeping the same *peffern* and *bridge* at their proper costs and charges; and it was *also covenanted and agreed*, that if it happened the *Prior and Convent* and their successors thereafter to build any houses or tenancies, with doors and windows opening into the street between the *Northgate* and the *Ambery Corner*, or upon the said ground which the *Mayor and Commonaltie* should by the King's licence grant unto *the Pryour and Convent*, and thereupon let the same house to farme, to any other person, that then *the Mayor and Commonaltie*, their heirs and successors, should have the like privilege, franchise, libertie, and jurisdiction in the same houses, as they should by this agreement have

(g) See Harleian Mss. No. 1197, 20.

in the said tenements between the said gate called *St. Michael's Gate*, and *the gate* called *Christ Church Gate* aforesaid; *saving to the Prior and Convent* and their successors such right, title, and interest of and in the possession and inheritance, rents, and services which they had, or thereafter should have in the same or any part thereof (g).

To this indenture was annexed a *schedule*, more particularly to explain the clause in it relating to *the Manor of Caldicot*, and *the Borough of St. Martin*; which the reader will find fully noticed below under the description of that manor.

A LIST OF THE CITIZENS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

SOME ACCOUNT has been given already, in the general History of the County of Kent (b), of *the first writs* directed to *Sheriffs* for *the summoning of Knights, Burgeses, &c. to Parliament*. The first of these *writs* that has been found is of the 49th year of King Henry III, and though there were several *Parliaments* in King Edward I.'s time, before the 18th year of his reign, yet there is no testimony left upon record of any *writ* or *summons* to them till that year, in which, as may be seen by the writs directed to the *Sheriff*, two or three Knights were to be chosen for each county, but *no Citizens* or *Burgeses* are mentioned till the 23d year of that reign.

In the time of K. EDWARD I.

<i>Years of the reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
23d. <i>Parliament at Westminster.</i>	Henry Daniel, Reginald Hurell.
26th. <i>At York.</i>	Henry Daniel, Simon Vertiler.
28th. <i>At Westmin.</i>	<i>Nullum responsum Bailivi dederunt.</i>
29th. <i>At Lincoln.</i>	Roger Manniant, Thomas de Maddingley.
33d. <i>At Westmin.</i>	Stephen le Spicer, John Payable.
34th. <i>Council at Westminster.</i>	Adam de Bishopsgate, John Payable.
35th. <i>Parliament at Carlisle.</i>	Stephen Bishop, John Fierne.

In the time of K. EDWARD II.

1st. <i>Parliament at Northampton.</i>	John Payable, Stephen le Spicer.
2d. <i>At Westmin.</i>	Stephen Boteler, John Payable.
4th. <i>At Westmin.</i>	John de Pickering, Edmond le Spicer.
5th. <i>At Westmin.</i>	The same.

(b) Hist. of Kent, vol. i, p. cvii.

6th. *Parliament*

CITIZENS IN PARLIAMENT.

<i>Years of the reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
6th. Parliament at Westminster.	Clement Ampellor, John de Uffington.
6th. At Westmin.	William Botelure, Thomas Penkell.
7th. At Westmin.	Ralph Piffonger, John Maynard.
8th. At Westmin.	Simon Bartlet, Bartholomew Hertford.
12th. At York.	John de Ramsfey, John de Uffington.
12th. At York.	<i>Cedula amissa.</i>
15th. At York.	John de Bishopsgate, Henry Starchy.
16th. At York.	Roger de St. Martin, Richard de Hadley.
19th. At Westmin.	Thomas Chiche, Elias de St. Martin.
20th. At Westmin.	William Gilenyn, Thomas Dureham.

In the time of K. EDWARD III.

1st. At Lincoln.	Stephen de Hoo, Thomas Puilli.
1st. At Westmin.	William Golemyn, Thomas de Aurcham.
1st. At York.	Theobald Godington, Thomas Everard.
2d. At New Sarum.	Lapicius Rogers, Thomas Pokell.
4th. At Winchester.	Richard de Morton, William Christmaffe.
4th. At Westmin.	Edmund de Pouche, Thomas Pankell.
6th. At York.	John Pankell, Richard Spicer.
7th. At York.	Lapicius Rogers, John Harleberg.
8th. At York.	Lapicius Rogers, —————
9th. At York.	John de Morton, William de Waure.
9th. At Westmin.	Thomas Cobeham, William Waure.
10th. Council at Nottingham.	William atte Gayle, William Distinton.
11th. Parliament at Westmin.	Geoffry Barham, William Barham.
11th. At Westmin.	Robert Lappyng, Richard Chellesfeld.
11th. Council at Westminster.	Richard de Chellesfeld, William de Dustynton, John Wilde.
12th. At York.	John de Rumfey, John de Uffington.
12th. At Northampton.	Robert Lappyng, Richard de Morton.
13th. Parliament at Westminster.	Edmund Cokyn, John Ellys.

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<i>Years of the reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
13th. Parliament at Westminster.	Richard Frogenall, Robert Chilton.
14th. At Westmin.	Richard Morton, John de Hoke.
14th. At Westmin.	Simon Bartlet, John Bishopsgate.
15th. At Westmin.	Edmund Cockayne, John Ellis,
17th. At Westmin.	Thomas Chircke, Elias Mercer.
18th. At Westmin.	John de Hoke, Thomas Darent.
20th. At Westmin.	Edmund Cockayne, John Ellis.
21st. At Westmin.	John Ellis, Elias Everard.
22d. At Westmin.	John Ellis, Thomas Everard.
25th. At Westmin.	John Sk——k, William de Maydestan.
25th. At Westmin.	John de Wye, William de Goldsmyth.
26th. At Westmin.	John Monk, William de Maydestan.
27th. Council at Westmin.	Simon atte Bourne, John de Chaning.
29th. Parliament at Westmin.	John Wyn, Roger Digg.
31st. At Westmin.	Thomas Everard, Roger Digg.
34th. At Westmin.	<i>The same.</i>
34th. At Westmin.	John Ellis, Richard de Morton.
36th. At Westmin.	Nicholas Crouch, Thomas Everard.
37th. At Westmin.	Thomas Everard, Stephen Hoo.
38th. At Westmin.	Thomas Everard, William Broome.
39th. At Westmin.	Thomas Seldwich, Thomas Everard.
42d. At Westmin.	Thomas Everard, Richard de Hoo.
43d. At Westmin.	John Dece, William Broune.
45th. Council at Winchester.	Edmund Horne, —————
46th. Parliament at Westminster.	Thomas Perral, William Brown.
47th. At Westmin.	Andrew Oswell, John Tebbe.
50th. At Westmin.	William Welles, John Tebbe.

In the time of K. RICHARD II.

1st. Parliament at Westminster.	William Hardres, John Crekyng.
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2d. Parliament

CITIZENS IN PARLIAMENT.

<i>Years of the reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
2d. Parliament at Gloucester.	John Crekyng, John Puryton.
3d. At Westmin.	John Tebbe, William Hardres.
7th. At New Sarum.	William Hardres, John Swimme.
8th. At Westmin.	William Ellis, Edmund Horne.
9th. At Westmin.	Henry Lincolne, John Crykyng.
10th. At Westmin.	Thomas Holt, John Swimme.
11th. At Westmin.	John Mendham, William Ellis.
12th. At Cambridge.	John Crykyng, John Winrupole.
13th. At Westmin.	Henry Lincolne, Thomas Ikham.
16th. At Westmin.	John Sextayne, Richard Sernaye.
17th. At Westmin.	John Proud, Robert Farthing.
18th. At Westmin.	William Ellis, William Hickham.
20th. At Westmin.	Edmund Horne, John Proud.
21st. At Westmin.	Edmund Horne, Robert Farthing.

In the time of K. HENRY IV.

1st. At Westmin.	John Sheldwich, Thomas Lane.
3d. At Westmin.	John Sheldwich, Thomas Cowper.
5th. At Westmin.	Thomas Chute de Borton, John Sextane.
8th. At Westmin.	Edmund Horne, Richard Walter.
8th. At Gloucester.	John Sextane, Richard Walter.
12th. At Westmin.	William Ikham, William Rose.

In the time of K. HENRY V.

1st. At Westmin.	John Lane, William Emery.
2d. At Westmin.	Thomas Lane, John Sheldwich.
3d. At Westmin.	Henry Lynde, John Sheldwich.
5th. At Westmin.	John Sheldwich, Henry Lynde.
7th. At Gloucester.	Edward Horne, Richard Walter.
8th. At Westmin.	William Bennet, William Ikham.
9th. At Westmin.	Thomas Langedon, Thomas Norman.

In the time of K. HENRY VI.

<i>Years of the reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
1st. Parliament at Westmin.	Robert Bartlet, William Chilton.
2d. At Westmin.	John Dykman, Henry Cottenham.
3d. At Westmin.	John Sheldwich, William Rose.
4th. At Westmin.	John Dunnington, Robert Bartill, <i>esqr.</i>
6th. At Leicester.	John Sheldwich, Henry Lyнды.
8th. At Westmin.	John Fowler, Richard Everton.
9th. At Westmin.	John Sheldwich, Richard Pratt.
11th. At Westmin.	Walter Sergeant, William Stirrop.
11th. At Westmin.	John Sheldwich, John Dunnington.
14th. At Westmin.	Walter Sergeant, William Stirrop.
20th. At Westmin.	John Sheldwich, John Dunnington.
25th. At Cambridge.	William Oseburn, William Sey.
27th. At Westmin.	Thomas Walter, William Bold.
28th. At Westmin.	John Winter, John Mulling.
29th. At Westmin.	William Bennet, John Mulling.
31st. At Reading.	Thomas Walter, William Selowe.
38th. At Westmin.	Roger Ridley, Nicholas Fraunke.

In the time of K. EDWARD IV.

7th. At Westmin.	John Fogg, Roger Brent.
12th. At Westmin.	Roger Brent, John Rotheram.
17th. At Westmin.	Richard Haute, Roger Brent.

All the Writs, Indentures, and Returns from the 17th year of K. Edward IV. to the 1st year of K. Edward VI. are lost, except one imperfect bundle, No. 33 Henry VIII, in which Colchester, Canterbury, and Rochester, are missing, and those of Canterbury are missing afterwards, till the 7th year of K. Edward VI.

In the time of K. EDWARD VI.

7th. At Westmin.	John Twine, William Copyn,
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In the time of Q. MARY.

1st. At Westmin.	The same.
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1st. Par-

CITIZENS IN PARLIAMENT.

Years of the reign, &c. *Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
 1st. Parliament at Oxford. John Twine,
 William Copyn.

In the time of K. PHILIP and Q. MARY.

1st and 2d Parl. at Westmin. Robert Boxtton,
 ————
 2d. and 3d. At Westmin. William Roper, *esq;*
 William Rastal.
 4th and 5th. At Westmin. Henry Cryspe, *knt.*
 William Roper, *esq;*

In the time of Q. ELIZABETH.

1st. At Westmin. William Lovelace, *esq;*
 ————
 5th. At Westmin. William Lovelace, *esq;*
 Robert Alcock, *gent.*
 13th. At Westmin. W. Lovelace, *Sergt. at Law.*
 Robert Alcock, *esq;*
 14th. At Westmin. Anthony Webb, *Mayor,*
 W. Lovelace, *Sergt. at Law.*
 27th. At Westmin. John Rose,
 Simon Browne, *Aldermen.*
 28th. At Westmin. Simon Brome,
 John Rose, *Aldermen.*
 31st. At Westmin. Simon Brome,
 Barth. Brome, *Aldermen.*
 35th. At Westmin. Richard Lee, *esq;*
 Henry Finch, *esq;*
 39th. At Westmin. John Rowe, *esq;*
 Henry Finch, *esq;*
 43d. At Westmin. John Boys, *esq;*
 John Rogers, *gent.*

In the time of K. JAMES I.

15f. At Westmin. John Boys, *knt.*
 Matthew Hadd, *esq;*
 12th. At Westmin. John Finch,
 ————
 18th. At Westmin. John Finch, *esq;* *Recorder,*
 Robert Newington, *esq;*
 21st. At Westmin. Thomas Scot, *esq;*
 Thomas Denn, *esq;*

In the time of K. CHARLES I.

15f. At Westmin. (i) John Fisher, *esq;*
 Thomas Wilsford, *knt.*
 1st. At Westmin. John Finch, *knt.*
 James Palmer, *esq;*

(i) This Parliament was afterwards adjourned to Oxford.

(k) During the usurpation,

Parliaments at 1654. Thomas Scot, *esq.* Frances Butcher.
 Westminster. 1656. Tho. St. Nicholas, Vincent Denn, *esq.*
 1659. T. St. Nicholas, *esq.* Ro. Gibbon, *esq.*

(l) In 1648, a new writ was ordered for Canterbury in the room of *sr Edward Master, knt.* deceased. Journal of the House of Commons, vol. vi.

(m) Whitworth, in his succession of Parliaments, gives different returns, viz. in 1660, *sr Edward Master, Thomas Lovelace.*—1166, *the same.*

Years of the reign, &c. *Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
 3d. Parliament at Westmin. J. Finch, *kt.* *Record. Speaker.*
 Thomas Scott, *esq;*

15th. At Westmin, Edward Master, *esq;*
 John Nutt, *esq;*

16th. At Westmin. (k) Edward Master, *knt.* (l)
 John Nutt, *esq;*

In the time of K. CHARLES II.

12th. At Westmin. Anthony Aucher, *knt.*
 1660. (m) Heneage Finch, *esq;*
 13th. At Westmin. F. Lovelace, *esq;* *Record.* (n)
 1661. Edward Master, *knt.*
 31st. At Westmin. Edward Hales, *esq;*
 1678. William Jacob, *M. D.*
 31st. At Westmin. Thomas Hardres, *knt.*
 1679. Edward Hales, *esq;*
 32d. At Oxford, Lewis Watson, *esq;* (o)
 1681. Vincent Denn, *esq;*

In the time of K. JAMES II.

1st. At Westmin. William Honeywood, *bart.*
 1685. Henry Lee, *esq;*

In the time of K. WILLIAM and Q. MARY.

1st. At Westmin. William Honeywood, *bart.*
 1688. Henry Lee, *esq;*
 2d. At Westmin. The same.
 1690.
 7th. At Westmin. William Honeywood, *bart.*
 1695. (p) George Sayer, *esq;*
 10th. At Westmin. George Sayer, *esq;*
 1698. Henry Lee, *esq;*
 12th. At Westmin. The same.
 1700.
 13th. At Westmin. The same.
 1701.

In the time of Q. ANNE.

1st. At Westmin. Henry Lee, *esq;*
 1702. George Sayer, *esq;*
 4th. At Westmin. Henry Lee, *esq;*
 1705. John Hardres, *esq;* (q)
 7th. At Westmin. Hon. Edward Watson,
 1708. Thomas D'Aeth, *jun. esq;*
 9th. At Westmin. John Hardres, *esq;*
 1710. Henry Lee, *esq;*
 12th. At Westmin. Henry Lee, *esq;* (r)
 1713. John Hardres, *esq;*

(n) A new writ ordered in the room of *Mr. Lovelace,* deceased. Journals, vol. viii.

(o) Whitworth, *sr Thomas Watson.*

(p) Henry Lee, *esq.* presented a petition, but had leave to withdraw it. Journals, vol. xi.

(q) He was a major of the militia, and governor of Sandown Castle.

(r) A new writ in 1711, ordered in the room of *Henry Lee,* made a commissioner of the Victualling Office. Journals, vol. xvii.

CITIZENS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the time of K. GEORGE I.

Years of the reign, &c.	Names of the Citizens in Parliament.
1st. Parliament at Westm. 1714. (s)	Sir Thomas Hales, bart. John Hardres, esq;
7th. At Westmin. 1722.	Sir Thomas Hales, bart. Samuel Milles, esq;

In the time of K. GEORGE II.

1st. At Westmin. 1727.	Sir Thomas Hales, bart. Sir William Hardres, bart.
7th. At Westmin. 1734.	Sir Wm Hardres, bart. (t) Thomas May, esq; (u)
14th. At Westmin. 1741.	Hon. Thomas Watson, (x) Thomas Best, esq;
21st. At Westmin. 1747.	Thomas Best, esq; Mathew Robinson, esq;
28th. At Westmin. 1754.	Sir James Creed, knt. Matthew Robinson, esq;

In the time of K. GEORGE III.

1st. At Westmin. 1761.	Thomas Best, esq; (y) Richard Milles, esq;
7th. At Westmin. 1768.	Richard Milles, esq; William Lynch, esq; (z)
14th. At Westmin. 1774.	Richard Milles, esq; Sir Wm Mayne, bart. (zx)
20th. At Westmin. 1780.	C. Robinson, esq; Recorders Geo. Gipps, esq; Alderm. (a)
24th. At Westmin. 1784.	The same.
30th. At Westmin. 1790.	Sir John Honeywood, bart. George Gipps, esq;
36th. At Westmin. 1796.	The same (aa).

(s) 1715, *fr Francis Head* presented a petition on this election, referred. Journals, vol. xviii.

(t) *Sir Wm Hardres, bart.* was returned, but on petition, *fr Thomas Hales* was declared duly elected, as was *Thomas May*. Journals, vol. xxii. The numbers on the poll were, For *Sir William Hardres* 711 *Samuel Milles* . . . 575
Sir Thomas Hales . . . 701

(u) He afterwards took the name of *Knight*.

(x) On his succeeding to *the Earldom of Rockingham*, on his brother's death in 1745 a *new writ* ordered, and *fr Tho. Hales, bart.* was elected in his room. Journals, vol. xxv.

(y) The numbers on the poll were,
For *Richard Milles, esq;* 806 *Sir James Creed* . . . 691
Thomas Best . . . 788 *Sir William Mayne* 686

(z) Afterwards made K. B. and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Turin*.

(zx) Afterwards *lord Newhaven*.

(a) The numbers on the poll were,
For *George Gipps* . . . 634 *Sir H. Dashwood* . . . 150
Charles Robinson . . . 617 *Michael Lade* . . . 28
Lord Newhaven . . . 560

(aa) The numbers on the poll were,
For *John Baker* - - 777 *George Gipps* - - 739
Samuel E. Sawbridge 754 *Sir John Honeywood* 716

But upon a petition from the electors, against *Baker* and *Sawbridge*, for bribery, a committee of the *House of Commons*, after eight days investigation, declared the election void. In consequence a *new writ* was issued; when on a

The number of *Freemen* is about 1560, viz. resident about 892, non-resident about 662.

THE CASTLE.

THAT there was a *castle* here before the conquest, appears from *the survey of Domesday*, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which it is said, that the King had this castle in an exchange made with *the Archbishop* and *the Abbat of St. Augustine*, who had for it, the latter 14, the former 7 *burgages* (b). Before this, there is no mention made of any castle here, not even by our ancient historians in their relation of the several sieges of this city by *the Danes*, in which, as to every thing else, they are very particular. The most probable opinion therefore is, that the present building was one of those many castles or fortresses built by *William the Conqueror*, for his better subduing and bridling of those parts of the kingdom that he most suspected, to several of which, it has a very similar appearance (c). It had a *bayle* or *yard* adjoining to it, of upwards of four acres, surrounded by a wall and ditch (d). The passage from the city to it was antiently by a *bridge*, and beyond that a *gate*, built at the entrance of the *Castle-yard* (dd), and on the opposite side towards the country was the ancient gate of the city called *Wortb-gate*, the remains of which were nearly entire till a few years since; the appearance of it carrying a greater show of antiquity than the castle itself, in the perfect circular arch of long *British* or *Roman* bricks of great strength and beauty (e); through this gate the passage seems to have led in the time of *the Romans* over *the Stone street* way to the *Portus Le-*

fresh election the numbers at the close of the poll were,
For *John Baker* - - 485 *Sir John Honeywood* 195
Sam. Elias Sawbridge 470 *George Gipps* - - 185
and the two former again returned; but a protest being delivered against their eligibility under the above declaration of the committee, and another petition to the house of commons from the electors, the second committee confirmed the ineligibility of *Baker* and *Sawbridge*, and resolved that *Honeywood* and *Gipps* ought to have been returned—they accordingly took their seats.

(b) See above, p. 390. (c) Battely's *Somner*, p. 18.

(d) Part of these walls were taken down within these few years, to prevent the mischief threatened by their fall; by the account of the workmen employed on this occasion, these outworks were never so well built as the tower itself, and were become rotten and mouldered to rubbish; whereas those of the castle remain firm, and as solid as stone.

(dd) Battely's *Somner*, p. 18. I find this *castle gate* mentioned in the will of *William Bennet*, anno 1464.

(e) This arch had been repaired some years ago, out of veneration to its antiquity, by *Dr. Gray*, an eminent physician of *Canterbury*, at his own expence. It was supposed to be one of the most entire *Roman arches* in the kingdom. The ground had risen to within 8 feet 8 inches of its point. It was made entirely of *British* or *Roman* bricks, set edge-ways, each 15 inches and a half long, and one and an half thick; the diameter was 12 feet 3 inches and a half, and the base within, 12 feet 6 inches.



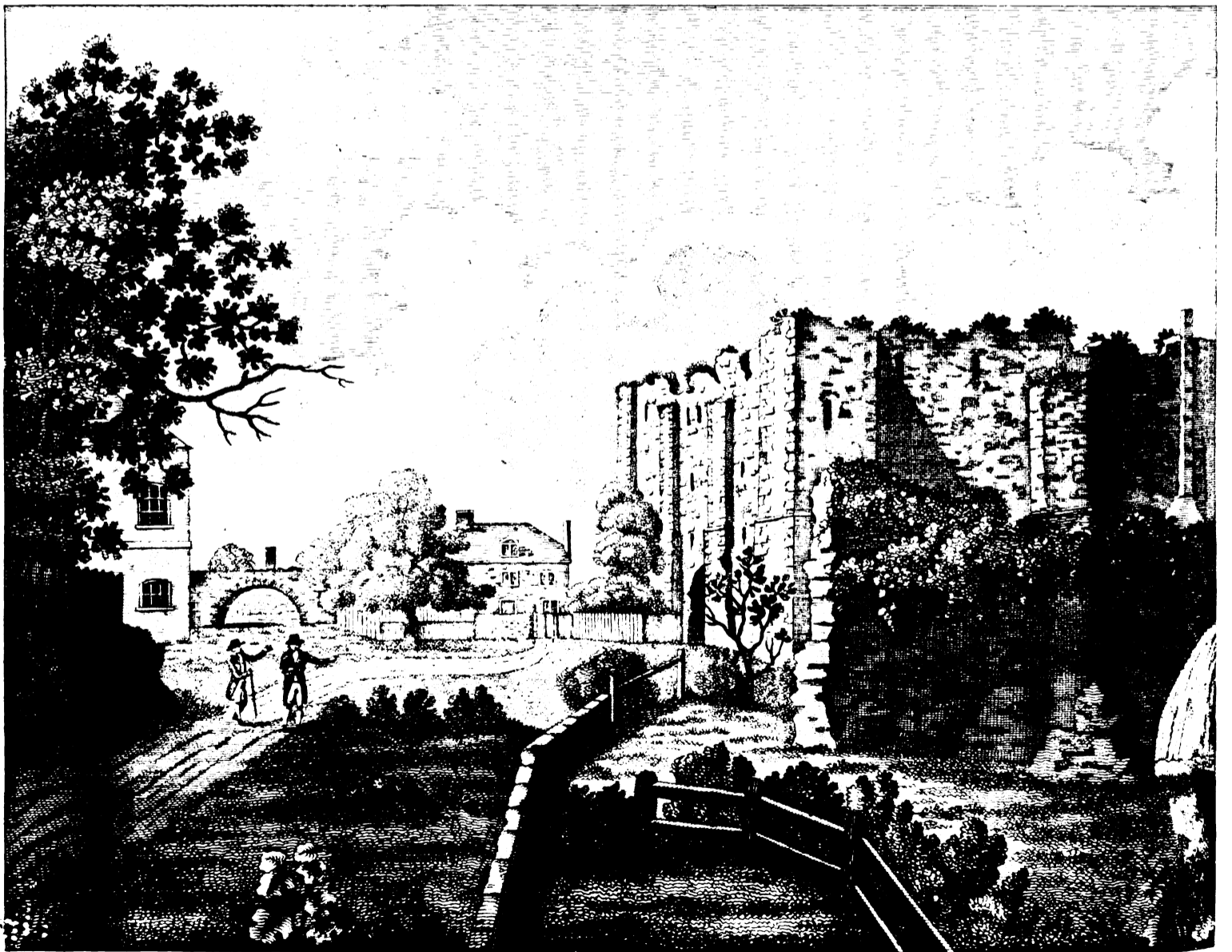
THE DUNGEON HILL at CANTERBURY.



*To James Simmons of Canterbury Esq.,
adjoining ground has been laid out and*



*by whose Liberality the Dungeon and
Improved for the Public Benefit.
This Plate is respectfully inscribed by the Author.*



A View of the Castle & of the ancient Northgate, at Canterbury.

THE CASTLE.

manis, and afterwards as the public passage of the city to *Asford* and elsewhere, until it was divided by another course, and the gate reserved solely for the use of the castle, and as such it continued till the time of K. Edward VI, or, as others say, until *Wyatt's insurrection* in Q. Mary's reign, when it was stopped up, for the better security of the castle from any assaults in those critical and dangerous times.

K. Henry II. seems to have increased the extent of this castle and its fortifications, for he caused certain land of one *Azelisba*, which she held of the *Prior of Canterbury*, to be taken in to fortify the king's castle here; for which certain lands in *Canterbury* were assigned to her in exchange, by *Richard de Luci*, Chief Justice at that time (f). In K. Henry III.'s reign, this castle appears to have continued of some consequence; in the 12th year of which, *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of Kent, had, by charter, the custody of it committed to his charge; and in the same reign, *Lewis*, the French Dauphin, arriving in the *Isle of Thanet*, and afterwards at *Sandwich*, having landed his forces without resistance, came to *Canterbury*, where he received both castle and city under his subjection.

There was as early as K. Edward II.'s time, a common prison or gaol, kept in this castle, which was, according to *Lambarde*, the principal gaol of the county (g). It was removed from hence, probably about the latter end of Q. Elizabeth's reign, before which the assizes for this county were held at this castle, in the years 1565, 1569 and 1577 (h).

From the above time this castle seems to have been neglected, and to have fallen to ruin, and no further use was made of it; the remains of it at present are only the outward quadrangular walls, seemingly of not half their former height, built with rubble stone, and a great many Roman bricks interspersed among them; they are of an extraordinary thickness, with quoins and small circular windows and loop-holes, cased with ashlar stone.

Mr. King, who accurately surveyed this castle, makes the following observation on it: "Whoever", says he, "looks at this antient structure

attentively, will easily perceive, that the present entrances have been forced, and could never have been there originally; and that there was once indeed a grand entrance similar to that at *Rochester*, and that the whole of the fortification was in the same style;" and this he shews by giving the following short and general description of the present state of it.

"This castle," he continues, "is 88 feet in length and 80 feet in breadth, and the two fronts, which are of the greatest extent, have each four buttresses; whereas the others have only three; and the walls are in general about eleven feet thick. But as this tower is so much larger than that at *Rochester*, there are two partition walls instead of one, and in these are, in like manner as at *Rochester*, the remains of arches of communication."

In this castle, as has been mentioned above, is a well just like that castle too, within the substance of the wall, and descending from the very top of the castle; and in the pipe of this well also, as it passes down by the several apartments, are open arches for the convenience of drawing water on every floor. There is also in this castle, as in the other, a gallery in the wall, of which a part is laid open, and visible to the eye; but the staircases are so much ruined, that one cannot ascend here to examine every thing with the same accuracy, as at *Rochester*. Nor can one precisely determine whether there were more than two staircases, though I suspect, from the appearance of the walls, that there were; and that only one went down to the ground floor. In all other respects, the mode of fortification seems to have been precisely the same, for there were only loop-holes and not one window under any of the arches in the walls on the first floor, and only a very few loop-holes on the ground floor. And the state apartments may clearly be seen to have been in the third story, where alone are found large and magnificent windows, as at *Rochester*; and in the upper apartments next the leads are other smaller windows; but there are no windows lower than the grand apartments.

The present entrances on the east side are most evidently modern breaches, made through

(f) Madox's Exchequer, p. 138.

(g) In the 1st year of K. Edward, *William de la More*, master of the *Knights Templars* in England, was imprisoned in the Castle of Canterbury, under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Kent. Rym. Fœd. vol. iii, p. 83.

In the wills in the *Prerog. Office*, there are frequent entries of legacies left to the prisoners of the Castle of Canterbury, and of *Westgate*, from the year 1461 to 1585; soon after which this castle seems to have ceased to be a prison, and about the year 1592, or perhaps a year or two before, the present gaol of *St. Dunstan's* was substituted in its room; on which account that gaol gained the name of the castle; for *Leonard Cotton*, gent. in his will anno 1605, gave a legacy

to the prisoners in *Westgate*, Canterbury, and the prison called the Castle, without *Westgate*; and what confirms this still further is, the will of *Thomas Petit*, of *St. George's*, 1626, who gave 50s. to be distributed towards the payment of the fees of the poor prisoners which are in the common gaol of the castle of Canterbury, situated in the parish of *St. Dunstan's*, without the walls of the city.

In former times the Jews were frequently imprisoned in this castle, and during their confinement in it they employed themselves in cutting on the stones numbers of the verses of the psalms in Hebrew, many of which remained on those of the north east stair-case in *Dr. Plot's* time, anno 1672.

(h) Kilburne, p. 400, 402.

THE CASTLE.

the places, where probably were two arches in the wall, leading to small loop-holes, and indeed the present modern entrances to most of the old castles have manifestly been obtained merely in the same manner.

But on the *north* end there appears, at a considerable height, a large old arch, like a doorway or portal, now bricked up; and this, on examination will be found, to have been most unquestionably *the original grand entrance*; for under it is a very considerable projection of solid stone work, which seems to have been the foundation of some stair case, or strong adjoining building, and there are also on the walls of the castle, marks of the upper part of the stairs descending from this portal; but these must be carefully distinguished from those left by the gabel ends of some houses, that were built against this side of the castle some years ago, and are now pulled down. These marks however of the remains of steps ascending to this portal, are by no means the only indications of its having been the original entrance; for the whole plan and formation of the structure within proves it. At the back of the arch thus bricked up, is a very large arched door-way of stone within the castle, of very curious workmanship; and directly under it is a steep stair case leading to a *dungeon*, the situation of such kind of prisons appearing usually to have been under the entrances to most castles, and it was so at *Dover* particularly, as well as here and at *Rochester*; and both these circumstances are farther proofs that this was *the great portal*. The inhabitants of *Canterbury* indeed have an idea, that this arch was broken through for the use of one of the houses, which, as is mentioned above, was formerly built against this side of the castle; but the largeness of the arch, the regular stone work round it, the symmetry with which it is finished, and the rich stone arched door-way within the castle directly against this arch, shew their mistake in this matter; and that it was, in reality, much more ancient than those houses, may also be concluded from the very circumstance of its being bricked up so carefully; for although it seems highly probable, for many reasons, that it might be so stopped up at the time the houses were built, yet it is in the highest degree improbable, that they should have taken the trouble of doing so, when the houses were pulled down, and when so many other breaches and

cavities in the castle were left open without any such care being taken. He therefore concludes, that here and here only was the original entrance, approached by means of a flight of steps, and a draw bridge, as at *Rochester*; and that the fragment of the foundation of those steps and of the outward entrance, now remaining at the corner, was found too strong to be destroyed, when the adjoining houses were built (i).

The *southern* wall of *the Bayle*, or *Castle-yard*, is the ancient wall of the city, in which at the *south-east* corner of the castle was the ancient *Worthgate*, above-mentioned; the wall and ditch on the *east* side of *the bayle* remained till lately, but in 1792 the most considerable parts of *the boundary wall* of the castle were demolished, and several buildings were erected on the scite, so that a very small portion is now left, and the ditch is mostly filled up, the only part now visible being that, which was likewise the city ditch, between *the new road* and *St. Mildred's church*.

By the late alteration of *the public road* by *Wincheap* to *Ashford*, it is now made to go in a strait line from *Castle-street*, over *the middle* of *the Castle bayle* or *yard*, and so on through the scite of the ancient *Worthgate*, which has been pulled down for the purpose, into *Wincheap*, being probably made in the same tract that the road went in very ancient times before that gate was closed up (k).

Within *the Castle-yard*, on the opposite or *eastern* side of the above road, is *the Sessions-house* for the *eastern* part of the county of *Kent*, built partly on the city wall above-mentioned, in 1730; in which all public business for this part of the county is transacted.

I have met with a few names of *the Governors* or *Keepers* of *this Castle*.

Hubert de Burgh, on June 25, anno 17 John, was made Governor of *Canterbury Castle* (l), and anno 12 Henry III, had a grant of *Dover Castle*, and of these of *Canterbury* and *Rochester*; during his life, with *the fee* of 1000 *marcs per annum*; and the same year was constituted Governor of those castles for the term of his life (m); but in the 16th year of that reign he was, at the instigation of *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, removed from the custody of them, and *Stephen de Segrave* was appointed in his room (n).

Nicholas Moels was made Governor of *Canterbury* and *Rochester Castles* in the 43d year of King Henry III (o).

(i) See Mr. King's Observations on Ancient Castles, in *Archæologia*, vol. iv, p. 392; vol. vi, p. 298.

(k) This *new road* runs close by the *west* end of the *Sessions House*, between it and *the Old Castle*, and thence through *the scite* of the ancient *Worthgate*, across *the castle* or *city ditch*, by *Barnack Cross* into *Wincheap-street*. With the view of accommodating the public with this passage,

the Corporation of Canterbury conveyed their piece of land called *Colton-field*, adjoining the castle, to Mr. *Balderston*, in exchange for his land, which now forms the above road. *The ancient arch of Worthgate* was removed as entire as possible into the garden of a neighbouring citizen.

(l) Dugdale's Bar. vol. i, p. 693. (m) Ibid. p. 695.
(n) Ibid. p. 696. (o) Ibid. p. 619.

ANCIENT AND PRESENT STATE.

Robert Wateran was made Governor of both castles in the 45th year of that reign (p).

William de Eschetesford was Warden of this castle in the beginning of King Edward I.'s reign (q).

Sir William Pecche, of Lullingstone, *knt.* had a grant in the 2d year of King Edward IV. of the custody of this castle; for as the record informs us, the King granted to him then the whole county of Kent, together with the castle of Canterbury, and appointed him Sheriff of Kent; and he granted to him 40 pounds yearly, until he shall have given him so much in special tail to him and his heirs male (r).

The property of the castle, with its yard and appurtenances, seems to have continued in the crown till about the latter end of King James I.'s reign, when the King granted it in fee, to hold of the manor of East Greenwich in common socage, to Mr. Watson, in whose descendants of the same name it continued for more than 100 years, and till at length it was sold by one of them in 1732 to Mr. Fremoult, of Canterbury, whose son the Rev. Samuel Fremoult died possessed of it in 1779, upon which it came by his will to his nephew Mr. Samuel Balderston, of this city, *gent.* who in 1797, conveyed it by sale to Mr. Tho. Cooper, the present possessor of it (s).

The whole of the precinct of the castle is within the jurisdiction of the county of Kent.

THE ANTIEN AND PRESENT STATE OF THE CITY.

THE CITY OF CANTERBURY is situated in a pleasant valley about two miles wide, surrounded by hills of a moderate height, and easy ascent, with several springs of fine water rising from them. Besides which, the river *Stour* runs through it, the streams of which, by often dividing and meeting again, water it still more plentifully, and forming islands of various sizes, in one of which the western part of the city stands, contribute to purify the air, and make the soil fertile. Such a situation could hardly be destitute of inhabitants, nor was any spot more likely to unite numbers together to form a city, than one so well prepared by nature as well for defence as cultivation.

That the present city stands in great measure on the same spot that the antient one did, may be plainly proved by the druid beads and celts,

(p) Dugdale's Bar. vol. i, p. 672.

(q) Regist. Abb. Scæ Radigund, cart. 727.

(r) Pat. ejus an. p. 2.

(s) Mr. Balderston, a few years ago, alienated a considerable part of the precincts of the castle, which included the eastern wall and ditch, to Messrs. Fenner and Flint, of Canterbury.

(t) The curious and numerous collection of Roman coins in the possession of Mr. Fauisset, of Heppington, near this city, was almost all dug up in the close vicinity of it. These

and the many remains of Roman antiquity, as coins and vessels in great plenty, which have been dug up in it (t); by their several buildings still remaining, and by the tessellated pavements, of curious workmanship, which have been at times found at the depth of 8 or 10 feet in the very centre of it, the certain work of that nation. A fine Roman vase, of red earth, of elegant shape and pattern, with the inscription, TARAGET DE TEVE, was found near this city in 1730, and a brass lacrymatory with it, and a gold pendant with a stone and two small pearls, were likewise found near it (u).

Whoever would search for the Roman antiquities of this city, must seek for them, says Mr. Somner, from 6 to 9 feet under ground, where their discoveries will probably abundantly satisfy their labour. Among several other instances of Roman works found under ground within the city, was a strong and well couched arched piece of Roman tile or brick, five or six feet below the floor of a house in Castle-street, which stopped the progress of the workmen in sinking a cellar about the year 1630.

Mr. Somner mentions some pits discovered about the place where the *the market* is now kept, which probably were Roman cisterns. At the beginning of this century, in digging a cellar in St. Alphage parish, the workmen came to an old foundation of Roman bricks, so strongly cemented, that they could not break it without much difficulty. It was indentwise, broad four feet four inches, deep about four feet, and about eight feet under ground. Several of the bricks were taken up whole, 17 inches and an half long, and 11 inches and 3-quarters broad; and a Roman pavement of mosaic work was discovered in digging a cellar in St. Margaret's parish. Several other remains have been found, as far as the depth of nine or 10 feet under ground; but as they cannot be ascertained to be Roman, the further mention of them is deferred till I come to treat of the river *Stour*.

However, I shall add to the above a still later discovery made in 1739, near *Jewry-lane*; where, in digging a cellar, there was found, not more than three or four feet below the level of the street, a fair mosaic pavement of a carpet pattern, the tessellæ of burnt earth, red, yellow, black and white; their shape and sizes different, some near an inch over, others very small, laid on a

were so numerous, that his father, who collected them, sorted out one most capital series of them from the rest; and the remainder, which would have been esteemed an exceeding good collection in the hands of any one besides, and together filled more than a bushel measure, he caused to be melted into a bell, which now hangs on the roof of his son's house above-mentioned.

(u) See Gough's Camden, p. 256.

bed

ANCIENT AND PRESENT STATE.

bed of mortar, of such hardness, and so thick, that with care it might have been preserved entire, but for want of that, it was broken into three or four pieces, some of which were afterwards carried away and joined; what was saved of it was perhaps three feet broad and five long; but party walls prevented the size of the whole from being ascertained.

When this city was first inclosed with a wall, is no where to be found; but the many British bricks still to be seen in different parts of it are no small token of its antiquity. These bricks were in particular to be seen in the wall on the south side near to where *Riding-gate* stood; at the remains of the gate now pulled down called *Wortbygate*, leading from the *Castle-yard* to *Wincheap*; at the place in the city wall, where *Queningate* once stood, at a few yards distance northward of the present postern opposite to *St. Augustine's Abbey*; and on the bank on either side of the river behind *St. Mildred's church*, in the remains of the wall there, where there is a course of these bricks quite through the wall.

That this city was walled in the time of the *English Saxons*, may be proved from several records, among the archives of the cathedral (v); that it was walled before the *Norman conquest*, is evident by the testimony of *Roger Hoveden*, who, in his account of the siege and surprisal of the city anno 1011, by the *Danes*, in the time of king *Ethelred*, mentions many of the *English* having been cast by them headlong from the wall of the city, which being taken, was, with the cathedral, burnt and utterly wasted, in the rage of which, the city wall, as being its best security against a like surprisal, was not at all likely to be spared by that destroying enemy (w). However this might be, it seems afterwards to have been again repaired, and *Archbp. Lanfranc*, in the Conqueror's time, was a great benefactor for that purpose; and *William of Malmesbury*, who wrote in K. Stephen's reign, tells us, that in his time the walls of it were whole and undecayed, inclosing it round about. After which there are several instances of the attention paid towards the support of them, *Q. Alianor*, on her son's, King Richard I.'s absence, when he was taken a prisoner on his return from the *Holy Land*, gave orders in her son's behalf for the

(v) In King *Ethelbert's* charter of the scite of *St. Augustine's Monastery*, anno 605, the ground for that purpose is described to lie under the east wall of the city of *Canterbury*.

(w) See *Battely's Somner*, p. 4.

(x) See *Queen Alianor's* charter, that the assistance of the Monks towards the repair and work of the city's fortification should not be drawn into a precedent, printed in *Somner's Appendix*, No. ii, and the letters of *Hubert de Burgh*, chief justice in the reign of King John, to the same purpose, No. iii.

better strengthening of this city, in regard to the ditches, walls and other fortresses belonging to it (x); and K. Richard II. gave 250 marks for the same purpose; in which reign *Archbishop Sudbury*, after this royal example, at his own expence, rebuilt the western gate of the city, as well as the wall, called the *Long Wall*, between that and *Northgate*, and intended, had he lived, to have done the same by the rest of the wall round the city, much of which was at that time in a tottering and decayed state, insomuch, that *Sir Simon de Burley*, then Constable of *Dover Castle*, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, advised, that the rich jewels of *Christ Church* and of *St. Augustine's*, should be removed for more safety to *Dover Castle* (y).

What cost it had in reparation afterwards bestowed on it, was chiefly raised in K. Henry IV.'s reign, by the general tax of the whole city, as appears by the book of *murage*, in the city chamber. Towards the sustaining of this charge, the citizens having begun to strengthen it with a wall of stone, as well as by a ditch, and as an encouragement for them to proceed, as well then as in future, the king in his 10th year, considering that the city was situated near the sea, and was as a port or entry to all strangers coming into the realm by the same parts, by his *Writ of Privy Seal*, granted to them a licence to purchase lands and tenements, to the value of 20l. within the city, in *mortmain*, to hold to them and their successors, in help towards the building and making the same wall and ditch, for ever; and he also granted to them, that they might arrent and build up all lands and places *voyd* and *waste* within the city, and hold the same to them and their successors in help and relief of the charge, and in maintenance of the premises and other charges to the city happening in the fortifying of it, for ever. The charge of this work may be best judged and estimated by the compass and circuit of the wall, which was measured in the 3d year of the above reign of K. Henry IV. by *Thomas Iekham*, an honorable citizen, and an Alderman of this city (z), and a note taken of it, was registered in the records of the city chamber. The total measure of the wall, as cast up at the end of it, being 569 perches and the 4th part of one (a). But it is *miscast*, for exclusive of the

(y) *Lamb. Per.* p. 316. *Weever*, p. 225. *Battely's Somner*, p. 6. In the city chest there is an order, dated in the 19th year of King Richard II.'s reign, issued from the *Court of Chancery* to the *bailiffs and citizens*, for the speedy repair of the walls of this city.

(z) He was alderman of *Burgate Ward*, and dying in the 3d year of King Henry V, was buried in *Christ Church*. Others of his name and family were benefactors to *St. Peter's church* in this city, where they lie buried.

(a) The measurement, as registered in the records of the chamber, is as follows, *viz.* First from the little gate called

Quynin-

WALLS, &c. OF THE CITY.

gates and the bank of the river, the whole is 572 *perches* and a quarter, to which add the six gates and the bank of the river 10 *perches*, the whole compass of the city is, as Mr. Somner has made the sum total, in his Appendix, as below recited, 582 *perches*, and the fourth-part of one, besides Quyningate, which was a very small one (b). By this record, it may be perceived, that the whole wall between Westgate and Northgate, was not then built as it was afterwards; for on either side the river, the wall, as appears by the record, clearly breaks off, so that there is an interjected distance of 18 *perches* long between the one and the other wall, and indeed it easily appeared to but a slight observation, that so much of the wall as stood, and was made up in that, then, as it seems, unwalled part, namely, between the postern and the waterlock next Northgate, through which, in three arches with a portcullis, the river, till of late, passed from Abbat's Mill, was in the stone work much different from the rest of the wall, and shewed not in any part the least wreck or decay, as the other doth. This, therefore, was an exception to what Archbishop Sudbury is said to have built, and was, no doubt, made afterwards (c).

In the city wall there were built 21 turrets or small watch towers, orderly placed, though now, as well as the wall, all decayed and in ruins (d).

These walls were of chalk, faced and lined with flint, excepting between Westgate and Northgate, where they are faced with squared stone.

Quyningate unto Burgate, xxxviii *perches*, and the gate Burgate contains one *perch*.

Then from the said gate Burgate to Newingate, xxxvii *perches*, and the gate Newingate contains one *perch*.

Then from the said gate Newingate to Ridingate, xlviii *perches*, and the gate Ridingate contains one *perch*.

Then from the said gate Ridingate to Worgate, lxxxiii *perches*, and the gate Worgate contains one *perch*.

Then from the gate Worgate to the water which is behind St. Mildred's, lxi *perches*, and the bank of the river there contains iv *perches*.

Then from the bank of the river to Westgate, cxviii *perches* and an half, and the gate Westgate contains one *perch*.

Then from Westgate to the end of the wall, which is called Long Wall, containing lix *perches* and a quarter of a *perch*.

Then the water which is called the Stour, from that wall to the wall which is called Waterlocke, contains xviii *perches* and an half.

The wall from that place to Northgate contains xl *perches*, and the gate Northgate contains one *perch*.

Then from the gate Northgate to Quyningate contains lix *perches*, which is towards the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury. The total sum is dlxxxii *perches* and a fourth part of a *perch*.

Mr. Somner has added this measurement in his appendix in Latin, No. iv, but has given a different sum total, viz. dlxxxii *perches* and the 4th part of a *perch*; which is the right sum total of it.

(b) Battely's Somner, p. 8.

They were about six feet thick, the parapets and battlements well coped with mason's work, as were the tops and loop-holes of the towers. The walls, except where the river runs at the foot of the wall, are incircled with a ditch, at first 150 feet, though now to all appearance not near so wide, and from the incroachments on it is distinguishable only from Northgate, round the east and south sides of the city, as far as the postern beyond Wincheap Gate; the whole of which is now either built on with tenements, or converted into gardens, under leases from the city, to whom it all belongs (e). The wall on the west part of the city, a little westward of St. Mildred's church-yard, has several large breaches made in it, the work of the Parliamentarians, about the year 1648; in one of which, however, they seem to have been stopped by a course of Roman bricks, quite through the wall, of which notable feat further mention will be made hereafter. This part of the wall being built on low ground, among the meads at but a small distance from the river, has never had any ditch, nor indeed any occasion for one. There were in the above wall, till of late years, six gates, answering to the same number of wards, viz. Burgate, St. George's-gate, Ridingate, Wincheap-gate, built in the room of the ancient Worthgate, Westgate, and Northgate.

BURGATE was formerly called St. Michael's-gate, from a church of that name once near it. This gate was rebuilt of brick, with stone quoins, in 1475; the principal benefactors,

(c) Somner, p. 8. Upon the upper part of the wall, over these arches, was a pathway across the river, being the only dryshod communication between the east and western parts of the city, when the river had overflowed its banks both at Kingsbridge and Westgate. This wall, together with the arches, which were pointed and of rather an uncommon construction, were pulled down in 1769, and the materials made use of towards the widening of the passage over Kingsbridge.

(d) The walls are in general in a ruinous state, excepting that part of them which extends along the precincts of the cathedral, near the postern gate, opposite Lady Wotton's Green, which has been handsomely repaired at the expence of the Dean and Chapter. On the tower near the postern above-mentioned, are three shields of arms carved in stone, viz. those of England, of the City, and of the Priory.

(e) Somner says, that both the city wall and ditch were even in his days much neglected, little more than half the wall being then inditched, the rest being either swerved or filled up, and in many parts builded upon; the wall itself in some places easily scalable, what with piles and stacks of wood in some, and houses and the like in other parts of it. What a shame, he continues, that a little profit should banish all care of this kind, and that the greediness of a small advantage should be a means, as it then was, of betraying the city at once both to danger and deformity; but, he says, he might forbear to censure, for he despaired of its regard in those days. How much more applicable is this remark in these times, in which the private profit of some few is, with too many, more alluring than the common good.

THE SEVERAL GATES.

whose names were on it, being *John Franingam* (f), *John Netbersole* and *Edmund Minot*. It was pulled down a few years ago, to make the passage more commodious; the high road from *Sandwich* to *Deal* leading through it.

ST. GEORGE'S-GATE, formerly called *Newingate*, and before that, *Ose-bill-gate*, from its leading to that place, was built for a more direct passage into the heart of the city from *Dover*,

instead of *Ridingate*, the more straight and ancient way. It was built about the year 1470 (g), and is a very handsome structure, seemingly in imitation of *Westgate*, with two noble towers of squared stones. The large reservoirs which hold the water that supplies the city, being in the upper part of it, has preserved this gate from destruction.



Riding Gate, Canterbury.

RIDINGATE was antiently written *Radingate*, by which lay the portway or military way of the Romans, between *Dover* and *Canterbury*, the street leading along which into the city, being

(f) *John Freyngham, esq;* mayor of this city in 1461, gave by his will, among other benefactions, 20l. to the repairing of *St. Michael's gate*, or paving the *Bull Stake*.

(g) A few years before this, *Roger Ridley*, who was mayor of the city in 1452, gave by his will, now in the Register of the *Archdeacon's* office, among other benefactions,

at this time called *Watling Street*, a name given to one of their four famous ways or streets, which crossed this kingdom. This gate, a very ordinary structure, was pulled down a few years ago,

5 mares towards the new building of *St. George's gate*; and *William Bigg*, who was otherwise a benefactor to this city, and was mayor of it in 1460, gave by his will, remaining in the *Prerog.* office, 10l. towards the making of this gate as the work went on.

THE SEVERAL GATES.

to make the opening more convenient for passengers (*b*). The antient Roman gate here, appears to have had two contiguous circular arches, turned with British or Roman brick of those times, remains of which were lately to be seen, though the ground had been so much raised, that a stone at the top of one of the piers, from which one of those arches sprung, was but breast high from the road, and the arch itself was in part cut away to give the necessary height to the late gate of much more modern construction (*i*).

WINCHEAP-GATE was probably erected for public use, in the stead of the antient *Worthgate*, when it was found inconvenient, that the public road of the city should lead in a strait line so close by *the castle*, through the midst of *the bayle* of it; the antient *Worthgate* being after this, as it should seem, reserved only for the use of *the castle*, and the public road changed and made to take a circular course round the outside of *the castle wall and ditch*, where it continued as such till within these few years, when *Worthgate* was again opened for that purpose, as more commodious; but the ward of the city still bears the name of *Worthgate ward*.

This gate of *Wincheap* was taken down with the others above-mentioned, a few years ago, for public convenience.

NORTHGATE is no more than a wide square space, through which the road leads to *the Isle of Thanet*, under the church of *Northgate*, and named so from its situation in the northern part of the city.

At this gate, *the Mayor and Corporation* used to receive the king, in their formalities, when he passed through, after landing at *Margate*, from the Continent, as was frequently the case; and *the Recorder* making his speech of obedience and duty, *the Mayor* presented him with the keys.

WESTGATE was built by *Archbishop Sudbury*, in K. Richard II.'s reign, in the room of the antient one, which was become ruinous, over which there was built a church. This gate, situated at the west end of the city, through which the high road passes towards *London*, is the largest and best built of any the city has, making a very handsome appearance, standing between two lofty and spacious round towers,

(*b*) In 1790, a very spacious arch was erected and *the terrace walk*, formed on the rampart of the city wall, continued over it, at the sole expence of *Alderman James Simmons*.

(*i*) Within about 40 feet westward from *Riding-gate*, on a square stone in the wall, was the date 1586, and below, the letters I. E. M. for *John Easday, Mayor*, whose public spirit *Mr. Somner* mentions very honorably for this repair of the city wall at his great cost, though a man of but indifferent estate, in hopes of setting a good example; but the stone has been lately stolen away and his example is by no means likely to be followed.

erected in the river, on the western side of it. It is built of squared stone, and is embattled, portcullised, and machecollated, having a bridge of two arches, belonging to *the Archbishop*, over the western branch of the *Stour*, adjoining to it. Over this gate is *the common gaol or prison*, both for malefactors and debtors within the jurisdiction of this city and county of it, and has been so from the time of the building of the present gate. But certainly so from the gift of K. Henry VI; for then, as K. Edward IV, in his charter, recites, he granted to the city by his charter, the keeping of his gaol, at *the Westgate* of his city of *Canterbury*, for prisoners imprisoned within the city and suburbs, for whatever crime or cause they should be taken, to be detained in it by themselves or their officers. See *Battely's Somner*, p. 14. The gates themselves of this, as well as of the other two gates left standing, have been lately taken away by the city, as supposed to be of no further use. The arms of *Archbishop Juxon*, with those of *the See of Canterbury*, were carved on these gates here, as well as on those of *St. George's* and *Burgate*; they having been all new made and set up by that *Archbishop*, at *the Restoration*, in the room of those destroyed and burnt by *the Puritans*, in 1648.

Besides the gates above-mentioned, there was another, though not a principal one, called *Queningate*, which has been stopped up for a great length of time, and was so, as appears by the remains of it, at the time the present city wall was built, probably in *Archbishop Lanfranc's* time, soon after the conquest (*k*). Besides these, there are three posterns in the city wall, one opposite the chief gate of *St. Augustine's monastery*; the other at *St. Mildred's churchyard*; and the third by the river *Stour*, running by *Abbat's Mill*.

THE CITY is divided, for the Civil Government of it, into six Wards, each named from one of the six principal gates above-mentioned. The whole city, as appears by the survey of *Domesday*, as mentioned above, being in the Conqueror's time esteemed but as one hundred, called *the Hundred of Canterbury*. Each of these wards had an Alderman, who presided over it, and kept within his ward, a Court, holden every three

(*k*) This gate stood almost, though not quite, opposite the chief gate of *St. Augustine's monastery*. It was probably so called from *Queen Berta*, wife of K. *Esbelbert*, who might frequently use it to pass on to *St. Pancrase Chapel* to her devotions. There is a part of the north side of the arch built of British narrow bricks, and the stone from which it sprang mixed in, as part of the materials of the city wall, still very plainly visible on the west side of the garden (once the city ditch), in the occupation of *Mr. Macarue*, and a few yards southward of the next tower on the north side of *the Dean and Chapter's* postern.

weeks,

THE WARDS AND ALDERMANRIES.

weeks, called a *Wardmote*. Their office, from their name, was called an *Aldermanry*, which seems was not, as now, elective, but held by persons *in fee*, as an inheritance (*l*), and descended by will as to the next heir at law; some of them continuing in one name and family for several generations; as that of *Burgate*, in the *Chiche's*; of *Northgate*, in the same family, and the *Polres* and *Pollers*; of *Ridingate*, in the *Handloe's*; of *Newingate*, in the *Diggs's*; of *Worthgate*, in the *Cokyn's*, and afterwards in the *Tierne's*; and of *Westgate*, in the *Browne's* (*m*). In the 2d year of K. John, *Baldwin de Werewal* had a charter for this *Aldermanry of Westgate* (*n*), but it appears by the pleas of the crown, before the *Justices Itinerant*, in the 21st year of K. Edward I, anno 1293, in relation to the *sergeantrys* in this city, that *William de Lynstede*, rector of the church of *Stureye*, then held the *Aldermanry of Westgate* of the king *in capite*, by the *sergeantry of one fore sparkawke*, and that it was worth ten *marcs*; and in like manner *John*, son of *John Handlo*, held the *Aldermanry of Redingate* of the king *in capite*, which was worth yearly two shillings, performing nothing further to the king yearly from thence; and in like manner *Edmund de Tyerne* held the *Aldermanry of Worthgate*, worth yearly two shillings, of the king *in capite*, performing nothing further yearly to the king from thence; and in like manner *Thomas Chiche* held the *Aldermanry of Burgate*, which was worth 40 pence yearly; and *Stephen Chiche* held the *Aldermanry of Northgate*, which was worth two shillings yearly; and *John de Holt* held the *Aldermanry of Newingate*, which was worth two shillings yearly, performing nothing further to the king from thence yearly; but by what right each of them held the same, was not known; upon which, on writs of *quo warranto*, the said *Stephen Chiche*, and the others, except master *William de Lynstede*, pleaded, that the aforesaid *Aldermanrys* were belonging and annexed to the *ferme* of the city, *viz.* 60 pounds, which they paid to the king for the city yearly; all which was accordingly found by the jury; and the aforesaid master *William de Lynstede* pleaded, that he held the aforesaid *sergeantry* of one *William de Godstede*, paying to him from thence yearly 100 shillings, which *William*, last mentioned, pleaded, that he held the said *sergeantry of the Commonaltie* of the

city, paying from thence yearly 40 pence to the *ferme* of the city, and this from time which was beyond the memory of man (*o*). All which was allowed by the jury before the said *Justices, J. de Berewyk and his sociates Itinerant*, at *Canterbury* as aforesaid (*p*).

These *Aldermanries* were at first held of the crown *in capite*, and continued so till K. Henry III. granted the city to the citizens, to hold *in fee ferm*, as has been noticed above, to hold *in capite by burgage*; from which time these offices being annexed, and appertaining to the *fee ferm* above-mentioned, became vested in the citizens, of whom they were held in like manner afterwards, and continued so till these offices were in course of time all bought in, or otherwise became the property of the city; from which time they became eligible by the *Mayor and Commonaltie*, with this difference, that in future they were held only by those who were freemen and inhabitants of the *franchise*; whereas before they were held neither by one, nor the other, to the great inconvenience of the city; but this does not appear to have been until about the time of the *new ordination*, made by K. Henry VIII, which appointed two *Aldermen* to every ward, making in number, *twelve*, as they continue at this time.

The six wards above-mentioned, were divided into *twelve parishes*, as they remain at present, in which are the several churches of *All Saints, St. Alpbage, St. Andrew, St. George, St. Mary Bredin, St. Mary Bredman, St. Mary Magdalen Burgate, St. Mary Northgate, St. Mildred, St. Margaret, Holy Cross Westgate*, and *St. Peter*; by which names the *twelve parishes* are called. Besides these there were formerly five other churches, within the walls, *viz.* of *St. Edmund, St. John, St. Mary de Castro, St. Mary Queningate* and *St. Michael Burgate*, all long since demolished, and the profits united to the other churches; and there are now in the suburbs the three parishes and churches of *St. Dunstan, St. Paul, and St. Martin*; the first of which is not within the bounds of the city; all which will be further mentioned below, under the ecclesiastical account of this place.

THAT THERE were cities or towns in *Britain*, *Cæsar* acknowledges in great measure, in his commentaries, by comparing the frequency of their buildings to those of the *Gauls*, who, it is

(*l*) See Madox's *Firma Burgi*, p. 14.

(*m*) Battely's *Somner*, p. 53.

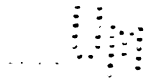
(*n*) Philipott, p. 93.

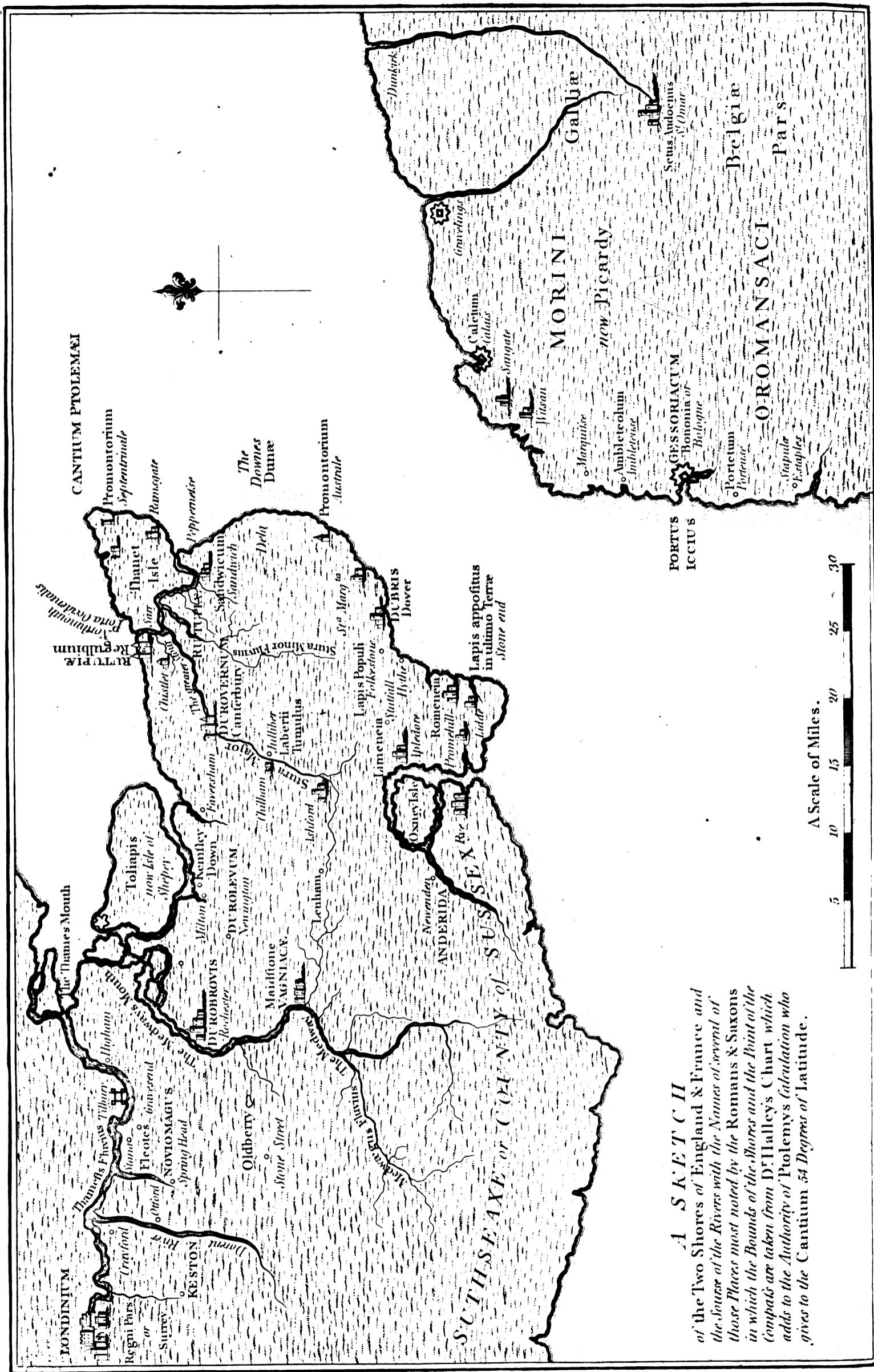
(*o*) This *Aldermanry of Westgate* was the most of consequence of any of them. *Thorn tell: us*, col. 1926, that it was in the beginning of the above reign, by grant from the crown, in the possession of the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, who in the year 1278, being the 6th year of it, gave it to *Nicholas Doge*, to hold of them for ever, paying yearly into their treasury, 10l. sterling, in lieu of all ser-

vices, saving the suit of the *Burghmote of Canterbury*, which for that reason he was bound to hold. After this, in the 10th year of King Richard II, one *Henry Garnate* died seized of it, and devised it to *Sara* his wife; after which it came to the *Brownes*, who were the last that held it before it fell into the possession of the city. See Battely's *Somner*, p. 53. Anno 1 Richard III, an act passed for the city of *Canterbury*, touching the *Aldermanry* lands and *Aldermanry of Westgate*, and other things in the city of *Canterbury*, &c.

(*p*) *Ibid.* appendix, No. vi.

known,





*A SKETCH
of the Two Shores of England & France and
the Course of the Rivers with the Names of several of
those Places most noted by the Romans & Saxons
in which the Bounds of the Shores and the Point of the
Compa's are taken from Dr Halley's Chart which
adds to the Authority of Ptolemy's Calculation who
gives to the Cantium 54 Degrees of Latitude.*

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known, had at that time many towns (q) throughout their country (r); and although they might not be such as our writers feign and describe to have been built with strong walls, towers, and gates, yet they were at least such as they might conveniently dwell together within, defend themselves from the incursions of the enemy, and carry on their traffic with advantage; and such as these *Cæsar* acknowledges to have found here (s).

The first mention we have of this city, by name, is in *Ptolemy's Geography of Britain*, who lived in the reigns of the Roman emperors, *Trajan*, *Hadrian*, and *Antoninus Pius*, and wrote it in the Greek language. He says, in the most eastern part of Britain, are the *Cantri*, and among them these towns, *πολις Λονδίνιον, Δαρούων, Ρουτέπια*, that is, *Londinium, Daruenum, and Rutupia*. The second of which certainly is meant for this city of Canterbury (t). *Antoninus*, in his *Itinerary of Britain*, writes it *Durovernum*, and places it as one of the Roman stations or forts (u), situated on one of their grand military roads, from the furthest part of Britain, thro' London hither (v), and so on north-eastward, ad *Portum Ritupis*, or *Richborough*, xii miles. From this station of *Durovernum* likewise ran two other military roads, the greatest parts of which are still visible; the one eastward from *Ridingate* over *Barbam Downs*, ad *Portum Dubris*, or *Dover*, xvi miles, still called the *Watling Street road*; and the other from *Worthgate*, south-south-eastward, over the road, called *Stone Street way*, ad *Portum Lemanis*, or *Limne*, xvi miles (w). In *Peutinger's Table*, written about the time of *Theodosius the Great*, it is called by the same name, and the mark of a considerable town, as *Canterbury* was in those times, is set to this station; and this is all the geographical notice taken of this city, in the time of the Romans.

It has been the opinion of some, that after the defeat of the Britons, on their encounter with the Romans, the very morning after *Cæsar's* arrival on his second expedition into this country, *Durovernum* or *Canterbury*, was taken (and might

possibly be kept till *Cæsar's* return) by the 7th legion. It might afterwards be converted into a station, as they treated several other towns of the Britons, as *Camulodunum, Verulamium, Isurium*, and others of the capital ones, of the several states (x).

The Saxons accustomed themselves to place their chief residence, or *villa regia*, on the spot where these Roman stations had once been; in consequence of which, this place, as has been already observed, was esteemed by them the head, or chief city of the kingdom of Kent, and the king's residence, *villa regia*; hence it is styled by *Bede*, the chief city of K. *Ethelbert*, and by another writer, the head of the empire; and although that monarch about the year 596, quitted his residence in it in favor to *St. Augustine*, and it remained no longer a royal residence, yet it still retained its consequence of being the chief city of the kingdom of Kent, and became soon afterwards, in preference of all others, the metropolitical city of Britain, to which, and its two superb monasteries, munificently endowed, and held in high reputation for their riches as well as sanctity, it in great measure owed the whole of its future eminence and prosperity. But these circumstances, at the same time, made it the continued object of rapine and plunder, on every foreign invasion and domestic war; besides which, from the more than ordinary quantity of timber in the several buildings, and the closeness with which they were throughout the whole built together, it was continually subject to the calamity of fires.

Being situated at no great distance from the two islands of *Tbanet* and *Sbepey*, the usual places of landing, as well as the usual winter abode of those merciless pirates, the Danes, this city twice felt the misfortune of so near a neighbourhood to them; for in the year 851 they landed with a great army from 350 ships, and wasted it, *Ceolnoth* being then archbishop (y); and again in 1009, in the time of autumn, another army of the Danes, innumerable, came to *Sandwich*, and thence to *Canterbury*, which they had taken imme-

(q) The words *urbs* and *oppidum*, were promiscuously used by *Cæsar*, *Cicero*, *Varro*, and the most approved authors.

(r) *Cæsar de Bello Gallico*, lib. v and vii.

(s) See *Battely's Antiq. Rutup.* p. 77.

(t) This is certainly a convincing proof how much those conjecturers dream, who place the city of *Rutupia* here at *Canterbury*.

(u) *Richard of Cirencester* mentions it as a stipendiary town.

(v) The *Watling street way* is said to have gone from *Dover* by the west of *London* to *St. Albans*, and thence having crossed the *Fosse* in a crooked line through *Shropshire*, by *Wraken Hill* unto *Cardigan*, by the sea side. See *Burton on Anton.* p. 95.

(w) See *Antoninus*, iter ii, iii, and iv.

(x) *Dr. Horsley* is of opinion, that *Cæsar's* first march on his 2d expedition in the very night after his landing, was about 12 miles in quest of the enemy, who retiring to a river, ventured there to engage with the Romans, but were defeated. He thinks it probable, that as this river could by no means be the *Tbames*, for that was too distant and great, and *Cæsar* called it by its name when he spoke of it; he thinks therefore, that the fight must have been on the banks of the river *Stour*, to the north of *Durovernum*, or *Canterbury*, towards *Sturry* and *Fordwich*, where, within a mile of it, strong lines of fortification, thrown up for a considerable length, are still visible. See *Britannia Romana*, p. 14. See more of this in vol. iii. of the *History of Kent*.

(y) *Simon Dunelm*, col. 120.

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diately, had not the citizens, by giving a large sum, in time, obtained their peace, which having done, these plunderers immediately departed and sailed for *the Isle of Wight* (z); but in the year 1011, when these banditti having over-run and wasted all *Kent* again, laid siege to it, and having entirely surrounded it, provisions in it falling short, and great part of the city being burnt, they took it by assault, on the 20th day, when rushing impetuously over every part of it, they set fire to the remainder of the town, and the church and *priory of the Holy Trinity*, having first plundered them of all their valuables, *the abbey of St. Augustine* being alone left standing, and then massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age, religion, or sex; for having decimated them, out of the number of near 8000, there remained alive only four monks, and scarce 800 of the inferior class of people. But *the Archbishop Alphege*, (whom they afterwards murdered at Greenwich), *Godwin, Bishop of Rochester, Leafryne, Abbeys of St. Mildred, and Alward, the king's Bailiff*, consisting of both monks and clergy, men as well as women, they carried away prisoners with them. A horrid spectacle, says the antient historian in his relation of this event, to the beholder; the face of an antient and most beautiful city all brought to ashes; the dead bodies of the citizens, who had been either murdered by the sword, cast into the fire, hung up, or thrown headlong from the walls, strewed thick about the streets and roads, dying both soil and river black with blood; to which might be added, the weeping and howling of the captive women and of children, led away with *the venerable Archbishop* in fetters (a).

But *Lambarde*, who gives a far different account (b), says, that there were left alive here, of the monks four, and of the lay-people 4800; by which it appears, that this city and the adjoining country (the people of which had probably fled hither for succour) was at that time very populous, having to lose on this account 43,200 persons; on which account there were some, who af-

firmed it had then more store of buildings than *London* itself; and indeed it seems that they must have been very rich here, for but two years before they had, by the advice of *Siricius*, then *archbishop*, bought their peace with the *Danes*, at the enormous price of 30,000 pounds in ready money (c). Besides these misfortunes, various have been the times in which this place has suffered by the calamity of fires. The first of which that I find noticed, is by the author of the additions to *the Chronicle of Asserus Menevensis*, who says, that about the year 754 it was much wasted by fire. In the year 776 it is said to have been burned down (d); again in the year 918, *Ælfeda*, the mighty *Lady of Mercia*, besieging and burning the city itself, spoiled, killed and drove out *the Danes*, who then possessed it; in revenge for which they afterwards, about the reign of *K. Ethelred*, anno 1011, besieged and burned the city (e), as has been mentioned above; and yet, notwithstanding these misfortunes, *Stow* says, that at the time of the conquest, it exceeded *London* in its buildings (f).

In the time of *Archbishop Lanfranc*, who came to the see in 1070, the church, then dedicated to *the Holy Trinity*, was consumed by fire, as was almost the whole of the city in *K. Henry II.*'s reign, anno 1161 (g). Not long after which, in the year 1174, a fire broke out in this city, the rapidity of which was increased by an amazing great storm of wind, by which great part of it, with most of the churches was destroyed, and at last the church of *the Holy Trinity* itself was wholly burnt down (h). Again in 1180, another fire happened, by which the city was much damaged (i); and in the year 1247, *St. Mildred's* church, with great part of the city, was again destroyed by fire (k); notwithstanding all which calamities, it still, through favor of the several kings of this realm, particularly in having by *the statute* of the 27th year of *K. Edward III.*, *the staple of wool* appointed at it (l), and by the patronage of the several *archbishops* (m), being in general their most frequented residence; the ad-

(z) Brompton, col. 887.

(a) Henry Hunt. lib. vi; R. Hoveden, p. 431; Matth. Westminster, and Flor. Wigom. See Simon Dunelm, col. 168; Chron. Brompton, 888; Gervas, col. 1649. Chron. Thorn, col. 1781, all whom tell the story of this calamity so much in the same words, that they seem to have copied it from one another. See Osbern's account of it in the life of *Archbishop Odo*, much more copious, inserted below.

(b) Lamb. Per. p. 317.

(c) Gervas, of Canterbury, col. 1290.

(d) Leland's Col. vol. ii, p. 278, ex chron. Mart. Scotti.

(e) Lambarde ibid. (f) Survey, B. iii, p. 215.

(g) Matth. Paris, p. 82.

(h) Hen. Hunt. lib. vi, Chron. John Brompton, col. 1100.

(i) Eleventh Cal. June, Gerv. col. 1457.

(k) Leland's Col. vol. i, p. 266.

(l) The Commons prayed the King that the staple might be appointed at *Worcester, Nottingham, Hull, St. Buttolphs, Stamford, Lynn, Ipswich, and Canterbury*; but the king answered, "At *Canterbury* only one, to be in the honor of *St. Thomas*." Cotton, p. 82.

(m) Camden says, Brit. p. 239, that by the bounty of its prelates, especially *Archbishop Sudbury*, it did not only recruit, but on a sudden grew up to such splendor, as even for the beauty of its private buildings to be equal to any city in *Britain*; but for the magnificence of its churches, and their number to exceed the best of them. In that reign, viz. of *King Richard II.*, the men of this city seem to have become of good ability, for in the 10th year of it, they contributed to the king's necessities 50l. and again in the 21st year of it, *the Bailiffs* and good men of the city, lent the king 100 *marcs*. See Rym. Fœd, vol. vii, p. 544. vol. viii, p. 9.

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vantages arising to it from the number of religious houses in it, especially its cathedral, from the shrine of *St. Thomas Becket* in it, which from its reputation of sanctity, brought hither multitudes of pilgrims and devotees of all ranks, with whom the town was almost daily crowded; the frequent meetings of kings, princes, and noble personages here, as well of our own, as of foreign countries, and from its being the great thoroughfare to the continent, recovered from time to time from its misfortunes, with still further improvements. The beauty of its situation certainly contributed not a little to this. *William of Malmshury*, who wrote in the reign of *K. Stephen*, accordingly describes it as a city, which, though of moderate size, was yet famous for its good situation, the richness of the neighbouring soil, the entireness of the walls inclosing it, although it had so often experienced the mischances of war, its convenience of water and wood, and its abundance of fish, by reason of its nearness to the sea (n).

Besides the magnificent foundations of the *Priory of the Holy Trinity*, or *Christ Church*, and of *St. Augustine*, here were five priories, nine hospitals and other smaller endowments, such as *ebantries*, and the like; all which will be further mentioned in their proper places.

Till *K. Edward IV.*'s reign, this city seems to have remained unpaved; but the bad state it was then in was such, that it was become a nuisance, not only to all those who resorted hither, but to the inhabitants themselves; which obliged the Mayor and Commonalty of it to petition the King, for power to pave the principal streets of it; in consequence of which, an act of parliament passed in the 17th year of that reign (o) to give them a power and authority to do it, at the expence of the inhabitants residing in them (p).

Leland, who wrote in *K. Henry VIII.*'s reign, gives this description of the city, in his *Itinerary*, as it remained in his time.

"The town of *Cantorbyri*," says he, "ys waulled, and hath v gates, thus named, *West-*

(n) *W. Malmsh. Prolog. ad Lib. 1^m. de Gest Pontif. Angliæ.*

(o) See *Cotton's Records*, p. 703. In the chest of the chamber of this city is an exemplification, made anno 18 *Edw. IV.* under the great seal, of this act.

(p) This petition sets forth, that the city was one of the eldest cities of this realm, and was most in sight of all strangers of the parts beyond the sea, resorting into the realm, and departing out of it; and because of the *Glorious Saints*, that there lay shrined, was greatly named throughout *Christiandome*; to which city was also great repair of much of the people of the realme, as well of estates, as other, in way of pilgrimage, to visit those saints; and it was so, that the same city was oftentimes full, fowle, noyous and uneasy to all the inhabitants of it, as to all other persons resorting thereunto, whereof oftentimes was

gate, *Noribgate*, *Burgate*, now cawled *Mibelsgate*, *St. George's Gate*, *Rider's Gate*; the which *John Broker*, mayr of the town, did so diminisch, that now cartes cannot for lownes passe thorough yt. *Wortbegate*, the which leadeth to a streate cawled *Stone Street*, and so to *Billirca*, now *Curtopstreat*. In the towne be xiiii paroches chirches, and the cathedral chyrch of blak monkes. Without the walles be iii paroches chyrches. The monastery of *S. Augustine*, blak monkes: *S. Gregories*, blak chanons: *Monasterium S. Sepulcbri, ubi olim Templarii postea sacræ virgines*. The hospital of *S. John*, of men and women of the foundation of the bishops of *Canterbury*. The hospital of *S. Laurence*, for women alone of the foundation of the Abbates of *S. Augustine*. An hospital within the town on *Kinge's Bridge*, for poore pylgremes and way faring men. *Zenodochium Pauperum sacerdotum, Zenodochiolum; quoq minorum intra muros fundatoribus urbanis. Cænobia fratrum intra urbem videlicet dominicanorum, Augustinensium Franciscanorum* (q).

And a little further,

"*Cantorbiry*,"

"for the most part of the towne stondeth on the farther side of the river *Sture*, the which by a probable conjecture, I suppose, was cawled in the *Britans* tyme, *Avona*. For the *Romayn* cawled *Canterbury*, *Duravernum* corruptely. For of *Dor* and *Avona*, we shuld rather say, *Doravona*, or *Doravonum*. The river yn one place runneth thorough the cite walle, the which is made there with ii or iii arches for the curle of the streame. *Lanfranc* and *Sudbury*, the which was hedded by *Jakke Strawe*, were great repayrers of the cite. *Sudbury* builded the *Westgate*, and made new and repaired to gither fro thens to the north gate, and wolde have done lykewise about al the town, yf he had lyved. The mayr of the town and aldermen, ons a yere cum so-

spoken much disworship in divers places, as well beyond the sea, as on this side the sea, which could not be remedied in any wise; but if the city might be paved, to which the most part of the inhabitants of the city, having burgeses houses, or tenements in it, were willing and agreeable, so that there might be authority had, to compel others of the like sort to do the same. Please it therefore your wisdoms, the premises considered, and that as the Mayor and Commonalty had no lands or tenements, or other yearly revenues in common, of which they might make or sustain any such payment, to pray the king that he, by the advice and assent of the *Lords Spiritual and Temporal* in Parliament assembled, &c. &c. Part of this act is printed from a fragment of it in *Battely's Somner*, appendix, No. xxvi.

(q) *Vol. vii, appendix, p. 135.*

"lemply

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" lemply to his tumber, to
 " pray for his fowle, yn me-
 " mory of his good deade.
 " The most auntyent build-
 " ing of the towne appe-
 " reth yn the castel, and at
 " *Ryder's Gate*, wher ap-
 " pere long *Briton* brikes,
 " with out the town at *St.*
 " *Panrace's* chapel, and at
 " *St. Martine's*, appere also
 " *Briton* brikes. Ther hath bene sum strong for-
 " tres by the castel, wher as now the eminent
 " dungen hill risith.

" The water of *Stur* breketh a lytle above
 " *Cantorbiri*, into ii armes, of the one cummeth
 " be *West Gate*, and the other thorough the cyte,
 " under *S. Thomas* hospitale, and meteth agayne
 " yn the botom; beneth the cyte, a this side
 " *ford*, being half a (r).

Thus far *Leland*—who makes no mention of any appearance of decay or poverty in this city, in his time; and indeed I have been induced to believe from every hiltorian I have met with, that, till *the suppression* of its religious foundations (s), and the removal of *Becket's shrine* from hence, *Canterbury* continued in wealth and prosperity; and I know of but one authority to the contrary, which perhaps might have been exaggerated to forward the purpose of it; this is *the preamble to the act of parliament*, passed in the 6th year of the above reign (t), for the improvement of the river *Stour*, and rendering it navigable up to the city; in which it is recited, that this city was one of the antient cities of the realm, and that through it there had been, and then was great recourse of ambassadors and other strangers from the parts of beyond the sea; where likewise the bodies of the Holy Confessor, and *Bishop St. Austin*, the apostle of *England*, and also many other holy saints had been honourably humate and shrined (u); was then of late in great ruin and decay, and the inhabitants thereof impoverished, and many great mansions in it desolate; which ruin, decay and desolation, could not of like be reformed, or amended, unless the said river should be so rendered navigable as above-mentioned.

(r) Itin. vol. vii, appendix, p. 144.

(s) Lambarde, p. 319, 321.

(t) Stat. 6 Henry VIII, ch. 17. This being a private act, is not printed in the Statute Books. See Battely's Somner, p. 21.

(u) It is remarkable that the mention of *St. Thomas Becket*, the favorite and tutelur saint of this place, is wholly omitted, and *St. Austin* is mentioned in preference to him, contrary to the custom of that time.

(v) Anno 32 and 33 Henry VIII, it was intituled, an act for repairing *Canterbury, Rochester, and divers other towns*. See Lamb. Per. p. 321.

This is the only mention I have ever met with of the desolation and impoverishment of this city, so early in the beginning of King Henry VIII.'s reign; for I have (and I cannot but repeat it) always read, that whilst the beauty of holiness remained here, *Canterbury* continued in the smiles of prosperity, forgetting the casualties it had so often felt, both by the fire and the sword; but that when the storm of reformation burst on its religious houses, and brought on their dissolution, the source of its high estimation and wealth in great measure fell with them, and from great opulence and reputation, multitude of inhabitants and beautiful buildings, this city fell suddenly to extreme poverty, nakedness and decay, insomuch that to re-edify its decayed houses, it required an act of parliament to be passed almost immediately; but this was not till the 33d year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign (v). However, at whatever time this decay happened, the city remained in this forlorn situation for some years, apparently without remedy, till about the end of the reign of K. Edward VI, when, strange as it might be, the persecution of the same tenets, which had been so lately in great measure the cause of its ruin, began to give some hopes of its being raised to prosperity again, though by no means equal to its former state. This was occasioned by the persecution of the Protestants, by *the Duke of Alva*, under *Philip II*, of *Spain*, in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, which began at about this time, and as it was carried forward from time to time in those countries, as well as afterwards in *France*, continued to give new life and vigour to the trade of this kingdom, by the communication of the paper, silk, woollen, and other valuable manufactures, almost peculiar at that time to those countries (w), and till then in vain attempted elsewhere. These manufacturers, usually called *Walloon*s, then at first fled to *England* from the cruelties exercised on them on account of their religion in the *Spanish Netherlands*, and on the accession of Q. Elizabeth to the crown, and the establishment of *the Protestant* religion, came in bodies up to *London*, and being received kindly by the Queen, who granted them her protection, they dispersed and settled in different parts of the kingdom (x). Those who were weavers

(w) *The Spaniards* were the first inventors of knitting silk stockings. In the year 1547, silk knit stockings were first worn in *France*, by King Henry II. Queen Elizabeth was in 1561 presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings by her silk-woman, *Mrs. Montague*, and afterwards she never wore cloth ones again. *William Rider*, an apprentice on *London Bridge*, was the first who knit worsted stockings in *England*, a pair of which he presented to *William, Earl of Pembroke*, in 1564.

(x) See History of Kent, vol. iv, under *Sandwich*.

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in silk and stuffs, made choice of *Canterbury* for their habitation, where they might have the benefit of the river and an easy communication with the metropolis (*y*); for this purpose they had the Queen's letters of licence, in her 3d year, directed to *the Mayor*, for such of them as should be first approved of by *the Archbishop*, to remain here for the purpose of exercising their trades, so that they did not exceed a certain number therein mentioned, and as many servants as were necessary to carry on their business; and this to be without any pay from them, hindrance or molestation whatever. Those who were permitted to settle in *Canterbury*, consisted of only *eighteen housekeepers*, besides children and servants; who, on their arrival, joined in a petition to *the Mayor* and *Aldermen*, for the grant of certain privileges for their convenience and protection (*z*). And the Queen, as a further mark of her favor, in 1568, granted to them *the undercroft of the cathedral church*, as a place of worship for themselves and their successors (*a*). After which the persecution for religion still continuing abroad, the number of these refugees multiplied so exceedingly, that in 1634 the number of communicants in the *Walloon church* was increased to 900; and there was calculated to be of these refugees in the whole kingdom 5213, who were employed in instructing the *English* in weaving silk, cotton and woollen goods; in combing, spinning, and making different kind of yarns, worsted, crewels, &c. &c. At the beginning of K. Charles II.'s reign, anno 1665, there were in *Canterbury* 126

(*y*) The clearness of the air here gives a great advantage over those of *Spital fields*, in respect of such colours as suffer most by the thick air and smoke of *London*.

(*z*) It consisted of only 4 articles; 1st, for the free exercise of their religion, with a church and place of burial; 2^d, that to keep out such as might give public offence; none might be admitted to settle among them without sufficient testimonials of their probity; 3^d, that their schoolmaster might be permitted to instruct their children, and such others as desired to learn the *French* language; 4th, enumerated the different branches of the weaving business, by which, they proposed to maintain themselves.

Their congregation then consisted of a minister, a schoolmaster, a director of the manufacturers, 12 housekeepers and three widows, besides children and servants. See *Battely's Somner*, appendix, No. xxxi. *Gostling's Walk*, p. 216.

(*a*) In following their particular mode of religious worship, being the same as was used by the *Protestants* abroad, they have remained undisturbed, excepting in the attempt made by *Archbishop Laud* for that purpose, as appears by his certificate dated January 2, 1634, on the king's instructions to him on his *metropolitcal visitation*; in which, among other matters, he says, that he conceived, under favor that *the Dutch churches* in *Canterbury* and *Sandwich* were great nurseries of inconformity in these parts, and he desires the king to remember, that he had complained to him and the Lords at the Council Board, and had desired that both the *French*, *Italian*, and *Dutch* con-

gregations, who were born subjects, might not be suffered to live any longer in such a separation as they did, both from church and state; and that he had, according to his judgment for the best, commanded his Vicar General to begin fairly to call them to conform to the *English* church, &c.—To which the king wrote in the margin, that he desired *the Archbishop* to put him in mind of this when he was in council, and he would redress it. After which, *the Archbishop* wrote in his return to the king's instructions for the year 1636, among other matters, that he had received information that *the Walloons* and other strangers in his diocese, especially at *Canterbury*, did come orderly to their parish churches, and there received the sacrament, married, &c. according to his injunctions, with that limitation which the king allowed. See *Rym. Fœd.* vol. xix, p. 588, vol. xx, p. 109.

(*b*) *John Six* was the first master; *John Du Bois* and *James Six*, wardens; *John Bout*, *Gideon Despaigne*, *Float Paton*, *Peter Le Houcq*, *John Leopins*, *James Mannake*, *Paul Des Faruacques*, *Henry Despaigne*, and *Philip Loper*, were the first assistants of this fellowship.

(*c*) Besides these they manufactured watches, cutlery wares, clocks, jacks, locks, surgeon's instruments, hardware, toys, &c.

(*d*) In 1695, there was a grant made to *the French refugees* who resided in *England*, of 15,000*l.* which was continued yearly towards the maintenance of their poor; but in King *George I.*'s reign, this was reduced to 7000*l.* which sum is continued to be paid at this time.

manufactory

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manufactory here has greatly decayed, the most part of it being removed from hence to *Spital-fields*, in *London*, there being now not more than 10 *master weavers*, and about 80 communicants remaining (e); so that there are now only a few looms continued in employment in this city; though there are numbers of the descendants of these first settlers still remaining, most of whose names have been however changed as far as possible to the *English* pronunciation, and they have for a long time past intermixed with and followed the same promiscuous trades and occupations as the other inhabitants of it; the parishes of *St. Alpbage* and *Northgate* being still in a great measure inhabited by them.

These descendants of *the Walloons* maintain their own poor; they still use *the undercroft of the cathedral* for their place of worship. They have a *minister*, who is *episcopally ordained*, but they do not use the liturgy of the church of *England*, having a prescribed form of prayer and administration of the sacraments, the same as is used by *the Calvinists* in *Holland*; and they receive the communion sitting at a long table.

At first they maintained their own ministers, but since the year 1695 they have had an allowance from the crown, which continued so long as the ministers were of the *French refugee* descendants, but now they are supported wholly by the congregation; besides which, they have some estate in land and money, and their people contribute something towards their support (g).

I cannot quit this subject of *the Walloon* and *refugee manufactory* of *Canterbury*, without paying a due tribute in praise of an ingenious and public spirited manufacturer of this place, *Mr. John Callaway*, the present master of the weavers company here. The modern invention of *spinning jennys* and *mules* for weft, and the great improvement of *spinning cotton twist* for warps, by the water machinery of the famous *Mr. Richard Arkwright*, has been the principal means of improving all sorts of cotton goods whatsoever. The beautiful *printed muslins* and *chintz* have

(e) The names of the present officers of the *Weavers Company* are, *John Callaway*, master; *Thomas De Lafaux* and *Samuel Lepine*, wardens; *Peter Delafaux*, *John Halbet*, *James Delafaux*, *Thomas Ridout* and *Peter Gambier*, assistants.

(g) *Abraham Didier*, of *Canterbury*, merchant, by his will in 1688, gave to the *Elders and Deacons of the Walloon congregation*, in *Canterbury*, of which he was a member, one annuity or rent charge of 20s. to be issuing and taken out of a piece of meadow land, containing two or three acres in *Ickham*, purchased of one *Dixon*, widow, and others, and before belonged to one *Swinford*, to hold to them and their successors for ever, to the use of the poor of the said congregation for ever, payable yearly, and to be laid out in fuel or burning wood by his son *Abraham Didier*, his heirs or assigns, about *Christmas Day* yearly, and to be distributed among such deserving poor and needy people of the said congregation as they should think fit, with power of dis-

been brought to such great perfection, as to be worn by women of the first rank in this kingdom; which, together, have been the principal means of reducing the silk manufactory, not only in *Canterbury*, but in *London* and in *Ireland* too, to its present decayed state. During the unhappy *American war*, such was the falling off of the silk trade, that many skilful workmen were reduced to so low a condition, as to apply for relief at the general workhouse. This distress of the silk trade determined *Mr. Callaway* to travel into the west and north of *England*, in search of something new for the employment of these deserving distressed people; and this his ingenuity effected, after a long and expensive journey; for he found the means of mixing *Mr. Richard Arkwright's* level cotton twist to his looms of silk warps, by which contrivance he introduced to the public a new manufacture, which afforded employment, and consequently subsistence, not only to these poor unemployed workmen in *Canterbury*, but in other parts of *England* likewise. This beautiful new article of fabric, was called *Canterbury muslins*, and the manufacture of it spread so rapidly, and the demand for it became so great, that from the time of its invention, which was about the year 1787, it has employed all the weavers in this city, and many hundreds more in *London*, *Manchester* and in *Scotland*, where they still retain their first name of *Canterbury muslins*.

Nor did *Mr. Callaway's* public spirit stop here; for at the expence of upwards of 3000l. he afterwards erected a cotton mill, on the river, at *Sboal-oak*, near this city, which gives employment to 50 women and children, under the care of two foremen. This mill likewise supplies the weavers with the best of cotton twist; but the flourishing hopes of the silk, the cotton and the woollen trade of this city, has felt a severe check, though perhaps not less than the other manufactures throughout this kingdom, by the present unhappy war with *France* (b).

In the year 1789, I saw in *Mr. Callaway's*

treas, &c. on non-payment; and he gave the said meadow to his said son *Abraham* and his heirs, subject to the said annuity. *Peter de la Pierre*, or *Peters*, M. D. of the *Black Friars*, in *Canterbury*, by his will in 1697, gave 20l. to the poor of this congregation.

Mary Lyzy, of *All Saints*, *Canterbury*, widow, by her will in 1725, gave to *Mr. James Six*, the elder, *Mr. Nicholas Pilow*, *Mr. Samuel Six*, *Mr. John Legrand*, *Mr. Stephen* and *Mr. William Six*, and others, the *Elders of the Walloon congregation*, of which she was a member, and to their successors and assigns for ever, for and towards the maintenance of the poor of the said congregation, all those her two messuages or tenements, with the gardens and appurtenances in *St. Alpbage* parish.

(b) At present the number of men, women, and children, employed here in silk, cotton and wool, such as combers, spinners, weavers and windsters, is about a thousand.

THE HOP PLANTATIONS.

silk looms, the richest and most beautiful piece of silk furniture for *the Prince of Wales's* palace of *Carlton House*, that was ever made in this, or any other kingdom.

Happily for *Canterbury*, it has felt but little, if any injury from the frequent decays of its manufactures; it has found another, and that a permanent and much greater resource of wealth, in the cultivation of hops, the plantations of which cover many hundred acres of land contiguous to it (i). In them, the labouring poor, both men and women, find a constant employment throughout the year; as the aged and infirm do in the manufacturing of the bagging, in which the hops are put. The lands are continued in a superior state of cultivation, and their annual value raised higher than those for corn or any other produce; the woods of the neighbouring country for many miles round, here find a sale for their growth of poles, at a very advantageous price, the planters themselves, which are almost every inhabitant of the town and neighbourhood, find resources from the lucrative produce of these grounds; and the return of money from *London*, at the latter end of the year, upon the sale of the hops is so great, that it is felt by all ranks of people, and diffuses a universal plenty and prosperity, not only to the city itself, but to the neighbourhood around it. This traffic of the hop trade is so much the predominant pursuit of every individual, that it is no wonder it should have the general preference here to all others; so that, except the manufacture above mentioned, a small one of *worsted*, and the article of *brawn*, which last is not inconsiderable, there is no other trade but what the inhabitants carry forward, for the supply of the necessaries of life, and the mutual support and accommodation of one another.

THE HEALTHY AIR, and pleasant situation of this city, has been already taken notice of; but the houses in it, from the length of time since they had been rebuilt, were grown antient again, and from want of any improvements being made to them, were become unsightly, and the whole city was perhaps esteemed the most so of any in the kingdom. At length, the necessity of improvement became obvious to every one, and a general emulation for it took place among the citizens, and under the authority of parliament in 1787, the city was *new paved*, and all an-

(i) The plantation of hops in the *eastern division of Kent*, pays in general, a 4th part nearly of the produce of the whole kingdom to *the hop duty*. In the circuit of two miles and an half round *Canterbury*, it is computed there are between two and three thousand acres of hop ground. This plantation is called *the City Grounds*. The hops growing here are of a very fine rich quality, and if well managed are of a good colour; they are highly esteemed by the *London* brewers for their great strength;

noyances were removed. It was lighted with upwards of 240 lamps; a watch was appointed for the safeguard of the inhabitants, and the houses throughout it were altered to a chearful, and more modern appearance; and most of the shops were fitted up in a handsome style, in imitation of those in *London*; and the improvements would have been carried still further, had not the short tenure by which most of the houses in it are held under church leases, (which are in every place the bane of all industry) deterred the lessees from hazarding more on such uncertain property; and had not this stopt their ardor, this city would in all likelihood have been second to few others in the kingdom.

All this was scarcely finished, when still further alterations took place, for in 1790, the road to *Absford*, which at the entrance into the city at *Wincheap*, was both dangerous and inconvenient, was changed, and a new one made in a strait line through the *Old Castle-yard* and the antient *Wortbgate*, and at the same time *the Dunjeon-bill and field* (k) was, with much labour, levelled and planted with trees, and beautifully laid out in walks, for the use and amusement of the public, and this at the expence of upwards of 1000l. by a private, but liberal minded citizen, *James Simmons, esq;* banker, and an alderman of this city, to whom the corporation have granted it for this purpose, for his life, *rent free*; and the great high road at another entrance into the city, at *St. George's-gate* from *Dover*, being narrow, with several dangerous turns, an act of parliament was obtained that year, entirely to alter the course of it, by making a new one, in a strait line from that gate for more than a mile and a half through *Barton-field*; on each side of which several genteel houses are already built; and the commissioners are further impowered, by the aid of a *turnpike*, to keep in repair and improve the high road from hence to the further end of *Barbam Downs*, where the *Dover turnpike* ends.

THIS CITY is very populous, containing with its suburbs, by estimation, more than 9000 inhabitants, which are still increasing (l). Its citizens are wealthy and respectable; many gentlemen of fortune and genteel families reside in it, especially within *the precincts of the cathedral*, where there are many of the clergy of superior rank and fortune belonging to it; and through-

doing more execution in the copper than those of any other district.

(k) See some account of *the Dunjeon field and bill*, below.

(l) *Mr. Duncombe*, in a letter published in *the Gentleman's Magazine* for the year 1770, p. 565, says, from the calculations he makes in it, that *the number of inhabitants in this city and suburbs* may fairly be computed at 9000; *the number of houses* appearing by a then late survey, to be 987 within *the walls*, and 851 without; in all 1838 houses.

out

PRESENT STATE, &c.

out the whole place there is a great deal of courtesy and hospitality.

For the amusement of the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry, there is a theatre erected not many years since, and a public assembly room, in the High-street, which will be further mentioned below; and there are horse races yearly on *Barbam Downs*, at which the King's plate is run for, and which, from their nearness to this city, are called *Canterbury Races*; these are attended by most of the *Kentish gentry* and a great number of people from the neighbouring parts; and this city being their usual rendezvous, it brings a vast concourse of them to it for the time, when there are assemblies, concerts, plays and other entertainments, during the whole time of the race week.

There are in this city and its suburbs, several meeting houses for religious worship for the inhabitants, who are of different persuasions; such as those of the *Methodists*, *Anabaptists*, *Quakers*, and *Presbyterians*, of all which, the followers of the first especially, are not a few; besides which the *Walloons* and *French refugees* have their meeting for worship in the undercroft of the cathedral, as has been mentioned above; and in the suburb of *Westgate*, there is a synagogue for the Jews, who are very numerous, especially in this part and about *St. Peter's*, the number of them being estimated at more than 400 (m).

The city is plentifully supplied with all kind of provisions, for which there are two market days weekly, on a *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, both days for poultry, butter and garden stuff, much of which is brought from *Sandwich* hither; and the latter for butcher's meat, cheese, corn, hops and all sorts of cattle; besides which there is a good fish market held daily throughout the year. Besides the markets above-mentioned, there were antiently others, set apart for other commodities, in different parts of this city. Without *Burgate*, in *St. Paul's* parish, was, of antient time, a wheat market, at, or about the corner on the left hand without the gate, as appears by the old rentals of *Christ Church*, relating to their tenements there; and in a deed or charter of lands given to *St. Augustine's*, by one *Dunwaldus* in 760, mention is made of a vill, then situated in the market, at the *Quenegate* of this city; at the red wall, by the palace back gate, where there was another market, commonly called, and still remembered by the name of the *rush market*; in *St. George's street*, about the *Augustine's Friars*

(m) At the further end of this suburb, on the right hand, at the entrance of the road to *Whitstaple*, is a burial place for the Jews; and another, not far from it, for the Quakers.

(n) See Battely's *Somner*, p. 80.

(o) Archbishop *Courtney* obtained of King *Richard II.* the grant of four fairs at the four principal feasts of peregrination in the year, viz. one on the *Innocents Day*; another

gate, there was a cloth market kept; in the *High-street*, beside *St. Mary Bredman's* church, was antiently kept a fish market; this fish market seems to have been of long continuance at this place; in a deed of *Christ church*, anno 1187, mention is made of the parish of *St. Mary's*, called the church of the fishmongers, in *Canterbury*, as it is again by the same name in a lease before that time, made by *Odo*, Prior of *Christ church*; and *Mr. Somner* conceived this to be the church intended by these deeds, and so as it was in his time from the bread market by it, called *St. Mary Bredman's* church; it was more antiently called *St. Mary Fishman's* church. At *Oatenbill*, eastward, beyond *St. George's Gate*, now the city's place of execution, was formerly a market for the sale of oats; as at the same place before salt was sold, whence it was called *salt bill*; it had a market cross to it; for there is mention made of the cross at *Oat-bill*. Not far from hence, that is, by the nunnery, at the meeting of the four wents, or ways there, was another market, or the former continued thither, whence the field over against the nunnery southward, now almost all over digged for chalk, called the lime kilns, was antiently called *market-field*; and lastly, not far from hence, without *St. George's-gate*, as formerly, so there are now, bought and sold all sorts of cattle; whence, as is conjectured, the market took its name of *rether cheap*, which is in *English*, the drove market; and to shew the antiquity of it, the reader will observe, that the *rederchepe* is mentioned as a boundary in the 2d charter of *K. Ethelbert* to *St. Augustine* (n).

There was a fair, granted by the charter of *K. Henry VI.* annually held in this city, on the 4th of *August* and the two next following days; but it has been long since discontinued and laid aside; but there are several yearly fairs, for toys and pedlary, held in the several parishes of this city and its suburbs, mostly on the days of the fairs, to which the respective churches are dedicated.

Besides these, there are two principal fairs held yearly on *April 5.* and on *October 10.* in the precincts of the ville of *Christ church*, of late dwindled down to toys and pedlary ware; but the latter of them is the largest and most frequented, and is usually called *Jack and Joane fair*, from its being esteemed a statute fair, for the hiring of servants of both sexes, for which purposes it continues till the second Saturday or market day of the city has passed (o).

on *Whitsun Eve*; another on the feast of *St. Thomas Becket*, being *July 7.* and the fourth and last on *Michaelmas Eve*; to hold for nine days next following every of them, and to be kept within the site of the Priory. The fair above-mentioned on *July 7.* was called *Becket's Fair*, being the day of the solemnity of that Archbishop's Translation from his tomb to his shrine, and as such, was fixed on for this purpose,

Besides the intercourse with *London* and the several towns adjacent to this city, daily by *land carriage*, there are hoys, which sail from and return weekly to the *ports of Whitstaple and Herne*, for the conveyance of passengers and the heavier kinds of merchandise of all sorts; and from both of them, as well as from that of *Fordwich*, about two miles off, by the navigation of the river *Stour* from *Sandwich*, this city is supplied with plenty of *seacoal* for fuel.

This city and the adjacent country, as to the *Customs*, is within the *Port of Faversham*; but there is an establishment of the *Excise* here, under the management of a collector, supervisor, and other inferior officers.

In 1729, an act passed for establishing a *General Workhouse*, for the better relief and employment of the poor within the several parishes of this city, under the management of two guardians chosen yearly from each of them; one of whom is elected their *president*, and under their management the business of it is conducted. Besides these, there is a deputy president, a treasurer, chaplain, clerk, surgeon, master, mistress and schoolmaster. The poor maintained in the house, and out of it by weekly pensions, are very numerous; but the expence of the whole, which is levied by a tax or assessment on the rents, owing to law suits and other mismanagement, is become very heavy on the inhabitants.

Through the benevolent endeavours of the neighbouring gentry and clergy, a *General Hospital*, after the example of other counties, has been erected in the *Borough of Longport*, within the *suburbs* of this city, on part of the precincts of the antient monastery of *St. Augustine*, purchased of *sir Edward Hales, bart.* the expence of which, amounting to upwards of 4000*l.* has been defrayed by their *voluntary subscriptions*, on which likewise its future *annual maintenance* must depend. The first stone of it was laid on June 9, 1791 (p), when it was named THE KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL; and the building was so far finished and furnished, that on April 26, 1793, it was opened for the reception of in-pa-

purpose, as the means of gathering together a greater multitude hither, for the celebration of this anniversary solemnity. For, as *sir Henry Spelman* observes, fairs began by the flocking of *Christians* to the place for solemnizing some festival, such as either the *feast of the church's dedication*, or other like solemnity; and so it is easy to conjecture to what saint the place has been commended, by the fair day; and the fairs were greater or less as the church and town were in estimation; but however small these fairs at *Canterbury* grew in process of time, as not to be at all considerable, yet, most certainly, they were once of greater request, and might justly boast of as great resort as any elsewhere, the decay of them arising from the defacing of the *shrines* of this saint, and the demolishing of the religious houses in and about the city, which were the magazines of reputed *holy relicts*, the inducements to all sorts of people

tients, and for administering medicines and advice to *out-patients*; but this was not for more than what one half of the hospital was capable of containing, owing to the general fund not being at the time equal to a further expence (q), tho' it is hoped the charity and liberality of the public will very soon carry this institution to its full extent.

A *Court of Conscience*, for the recovery of small debts under 40*s.* by an act of parliament passed in 1752, is held every *Thursday* in the *Guildhall* of this city, which has cognizance over this city and the liberties of it.

THE appearance of the city of *Canterbury*, from whatever part you approach it, is beautiful, and equals the most sanguine expectation. The magnificent tower of the *cathedral*, for symmetry and proportion hardly to be paralleled, strikes the eye as the principal object of admiration; after which, it is directed to the tower of *K. Estelbert*, and the other stately ruins of *St. Augustine's monastery*, the steeples and towers of the several parish churches, the towers of *St. George's-gate*, and of *West-gate*, the *Old Castle*, the river *Stour*, meandering through the fertile meads, the rich plantations of hops on every side, the fine appearance of *Hales Place*, the view of *St. Martin's bill* and church, and lastly the surrounding hills encircling the whole, all together combining to form a prospect so pleasing, as is hardly to be exceeded any where for the extent of it.

THE city of *Canterbury* is of an oval shape. It is within its walls about half a mile from east to west, and somewhat more from north to south. The circumference of its walls is not quite a mile and three-quarters; it has four large suburbs, situated at the four cardinal points. The western part of the city may be called an island, being incircled by two branches of the river *Stour*, which divides just above it, and unites again at a small distance below it, the road through the city passing over two bridges, the one at *Westgate*, the other at *Kingsbridge*. Here are several corn and other mills on the river. Besides the streams of the *Stour*, the city is supplied with plenty of

in those times for their frequent visiting of them. See Battely's Somner, p. 124, 135. Kennet's Parochial Antiq. p. 613. See Pat. 7H. VI, *pro iis feriis habendis infra scitum prioratus.*

(p) By *sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.* George Gippi, Esq; Dr. Wm. Carter, and Mr. William Loftie.

(q) The annual subscriptions on the opening of it amounted to only 39*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*—At the end of the year 1793, the moneys which had been received for the use of this hospital, from the first institution of it, were 5,361*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of which there had been expended, including the building and purchase of the land, 5,295*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* and from the first institution to May 30, 1794, there had been admitted to the benefit of this hospital, 99 in-patients and 73 out-patients; and on Dec. 31, 1796, the number of in-patients and out-patients admitted amounted to 838; when the total annual receipts were 573*l.* 6*s.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

excellent water, which flows from two springs rising, the one among the ruins of *St. Augustine's monastery*, and the other on *St. Martin's Hill*; for the dispensing of which there are several public conduits in the principal streets of the city (r), and there is a strong chalybeat water in the western part of it (s). Within the precinct of the cathedral, the inhabitants there enjoy likewise the benefit of most excellent water, brought in pipes from two springs, which arise in the *North Holmes*, about a quarter of a mile north-east of the city.

From the river the ground rises with a gentle ascent towards the east. The parish churches and the remains of the several religious houses are interspersed in different parts of the city; at the north-east part of it is the precinct of the cathedral, being in size something more than three quarters of a mile in circuit, and nearly of a quadrangular form; adjoining to the north-west side of it is the precinct of the Archbishop's palace.

There are four principal streets, where, as well as in the other parts of the city, though the houses are in general ancient, yet the fronts of them have been so far modernized, as to make a cheerful and slight appearance. The High-street, through which the way leads from London to Dover, crosses the middle of the city eastward, and is a fine street, of considerable width, being half a mile in length, in which are the church of Holy Cross Westgate (t), Kingsbridge hospital, All

(r) As a public reservoir for the use of the inhabitants of this city, Archbishop Abbot built a handsome conduit or water house of stone, and he intended to have left a yearly revenue for the support of it; but some dissensions which he had with the Mayor and Corporation, in which he thought he had been ill used, changed his intention. This conduit, which stood in the midst of the High-street, proving a great interruption to the free passage of carriages, especially since the great increase of them, was pulled down in 1754, and the reservoir for the water was placed in the upper part of the two towers of *St. George's gate*.

(s) This arises from two springs a little northward of *St. Peter's Street*; they are of a different quality, though rising within seven feet of each other. These waters have been prescribed and taken with good success from the first discovery of them. They were discovered in 1693, and described by *Dr. Scipio des Molins*, in the *Philosoph. Transf.* vol. xxv, No. 312, p. 2462. See *Kennet's Parochial Antiqu.* where mention is made of *Edburg Well*, in *Canterbury*.

(t) *St. Peter's church*, not far from it, stands but a very small distance from the north side of this street.

(u) In this hall the courts, tribunal, or place of judicature of the city, is seated and held, where distributive justice in both civil and criminal causes, of a secular nature, proper for the cognizance of that court is administered. The name of Guild or Guildhall, deriving its etymology from the Saxon or old English word *Gild*, signifying a society or corporation. It had not antiently this name, nor does it occur, that I know of, in any record till the 26th year of King Henry VI, who then in his charter of the change of *Bailiffs* to *Mayor*, makes mention of it by this name, granting, among other things, that the Mayor should hold pleas in the Guildhall of this city; before this, it was commonly

Saints church, two of the principal inns, and the Guild or Court Hall, as it is usually called, of the city, situated in the middle of this street, as the fittest and most convenient place for it. It is a very handsome commodious building, for the several purposes it is intended for. In the hall, on each side, there hang some match-locks, brown-bills and other old weapons; and at the upper end, where the court of justice is kept, there are several portraits, most of them whole lengths; one of which, over the Mayor's seat, being that of *Q. Anne*; the others being of those who have been benefactors to the city, and underneath each is some account of their donations. In the middle of the hall, is a handsome brass branch for candles, given by *fir Thomas Hales, bart.* and *Thomas Knight, esq;* (u)

In the street, close to the Court Hall, is a public water cock, with an inscription, commemorating that *fir John Hales, bart.* brought the excellent water of it from *St. Austin's* into this city, at his own expence, in 1733; which generous benefaction was continued by his descendant *fir Edward Hales, bart.* in 1754.

Beyond this, in the same street, are *St. Mary Bredman's church*, the public assembly-rooms (v), the corn-market (w), the meat-market or shambles (x), and *St. George's church*; nearly opposite to the corn-market, is the new-built church of *St. Andrew*, and on the same side eastward, the mansion of the *White Friars*.

called and known by the name of the *Speck house*; and the common gaol or prison of the city, since removed to Westgate was then kept by it, in that part of it to the streetward, and from its contiguity was called by the same name likewise; but the Town Court was not always kept at this place, for both that and the prison were formerly kept together elsewhere, and that probably at the place where the present corn-market is, and were then both called by the name of the *Speck-house*. See *Battely's Somner*, p. 66.

(v) These rooms were erected mostly at the expence of the gentry of the eastern part of the county by public subscriptions, and the property of them was vested in trustees in order to secure the use of them to the public; the last surviving trustee was *Charles Pyott*, late of *St. Martin's Hill, esq;* deceased; the use of these rooms and the rest of the building, at other times, was vested in *Mr. Whitfield the elder*, who paid the rest of the expence, and had the care of the building and the future management of them.

(w) The corn-market, with a granary over it, is situated on the north side of the High-street, further eastward. It has not been for many years made use of as a market, that being held in the open street, on the side opposite to it. The lower part of this building is partly inclosed as a night watch-house, and the rest or forepart of it, for the sale of fish, toll free; a few hucksters for greens, and such like commodities; on the spot where this building now stands, was formerly the *Town House*, or *Guildhall* of the city, with the prison adjoining to it, before the present one was built, being called at that time the *Speck House*, as has been mentioned above.

(x) This meat-market, or shambles, for the butchers, is built on a spot of ground on the same side of the High-street eastward, but inclosed and apart from it; it was erected in

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

The middle of this *High-street* is crossed by two streets; along that to the *southward*, called *St. Margaret's*, and *Castle-street* beyond it, the *high road* leads by *the castle* and *the suburb of Wincheap*, to the town of *Asford*; in the former is *St. Margaret's church*, and not far from it, on the opposite side of the street, a handsome house called *the Whitfield-house*, from its having been for many years the residence of the family of *Whitfield*, a branch of those of *Tenterden*, in this county; of whom *John Whitfield, esq;* died possessed of this house in 1691, whose descendants resided here till his great-grandson *John Whitfield, esq;* (y) alienated it to *John Jackson, esq;* (z) an alderman of the city, who resided in it till his death in 1795; after which it was sold by his devisees to *G. Gipps, esq;* who again conveyed it to *Mrs. Lydia Friend*, who now occupies it as a boarding-school for young ladies.

At the end of *St. Margaret's-street*, where formerly was *an iron cross*, are *four vents* or *streets*. That strait forward leads to *the Old Castle* and *the county Sessions House*, whence the road continues through *Wincheap* to *Asford*. That to the right leads to *Stour-street*, at the end of which is *St. Mildred's church*; and that to the left or *eastward* leads to *the Dunjeon*, through the site of the antient *Ridingate* over the *Roman*

1740, in the room of some antient shambles, which stood along the middle of *the High-street*, to the great inconvenience of passengers, and to the discredit of the city itself.

(y) *John Whitfield, gent.* who died in 1691, was son of *Henry* and *Anne*, and grandson of *John* and *Catherine Whitfield*; he appears by his will proved in Prerog. off. *Canterbury*, to have been of the law, and of the society of *the Middle Temple*; but he seems to have had no great opinion of his profession, which he debarred both his sons from following. He appears to have been an ingenious man, for he mentions in his will, his fire-engine, which he himself had constructed, and the furnace which he had lately built in *St. Margaret's*, in which he had made some glasses. He was a man of considerable property both in lands and money, and was a good benefactor to this city, of which the reader will find an account below, among the charities left to it. By his will, he gave, among other bequests to his son *John*, a large medal of *Arabian gold*, of about 10l. value; a large medal of the King of *Sweden*; his mother's locket of diamonds in 3 parts; his grandfather's sealed ring; his striking watch; the *Estrich* cup, and *Queen Elizabeth's* glass, which was his grandfather's, and 40 rings of gold made with *the motto* of his coat of arms engraven on each of them, to be given to his particular friends and relations; all which are mentioned here to shew his respectability of life. He married *Rebecca*, daughter and coheir of *Robert Jaques*, of *Elmsted, esq;* by whom he had a numerous issue, of whom two sons lived to maturity, and three daughters. *Rebecca* married to *William Henman*; *Roberta* 1st to *Sampson Pierce*, and 2dly to *David Jones*; and *Anne* to *the Rev. Owen Evans*. Of the sons, *John* was of *Canterbury*, and possessed this house, and *Robert* was of *Chartham Deanry*, and by his second wife *Anne*, daughter of *Herbert Palmer, esq;* left several children. *John Whitfield, esq;* the eldest son above-mentioned, died in 1705, leaving *Anne* his wife surviving, (who married

Walling-street, towards *Dover*, and by a branch from it *southward*, to *Hythe* and *Romney Marsh*, over *the Stone-street way*.

On this road, at a very small distance from *St. Margaret's-street*, before you come to *the Dunjeon* and *Ridingate*, is a large capital mansion-house, formerly the property and residence of the family of *Man*, who were possessed of *the aldermanry of Westgate*, held of the crown in K. Henry III.'s reign, from which time they continued resident in this city. In K. Henry VIII.'s reign, *John Man* was of *Canterbury, gent.* as appears by his deed dated in the 8th year of it, sealed with his coat of arms, which was, Or, a chevron ermines, between 3 lions rampant-guardant sable. His great-grandson *William Man, esq;* resided in this parish of *St. Mary Bredin*, (the church of which is situated close to the gardens of this house northward) whose son *sr Charles Man, knt.* anno 1 Charles I, built this mansion, which has a most respectable appearance; at length, after it had continued in his descendants till the latter end of the last century (a), it was alienated by one of them to the family of *Denew*, which had resided at *Staplegate* in this city for many descents; one of whom, *Nathaniel Denew*, resided here, and dying in 1720 (b), left it to his widow *Dorothy*, eldest daughter of *sr Abraham Jacob*, of

2dly *Laurence Bridger*,) and one son *John Whitfield*, of *Canterbury, esq;* who married *Ann Wase*, and left by her, who died in 1758, 3 sons, *John*, of *Canterbury*, and *Henry* and *Wase*, who both married, but died without issue, and two daughters; *Anne* married to *the Rev. John White*, of *Minchinghampton*, and *Mary* to *William Phillpott, gent.* attorney-at-law. *John Whitfield*, of *Canterbury, esq;* the eldest son, resided in this house till he alienated it. He married *Elizabeth Johnson*, by whom he left issue three sons and four daughters. They bore for their arms—Argent, a bend, between two cotizes engrailed sable. Many of them lie buried in *St. Mary Magdalen Burgate*, church, in this city.

(x) *Mr. Jackson* was formerly of *Salisbury*; he had issue by *Sarah* his wife, who died in 1793, an only son *William Jackson, esq;* a young man of a most amiable character, who being hurt by the viciousness of a horse, died unmarried in 1789, *æt.* 31, and was buried, as was his mother near him afterwards, in *St. Mildred's church*. They bear for their arms—Argent, on a chevron sable, 3 cinquefoils pierced of the 1st, between as many falcon's heads, erased azure.

(a) There is a pedigree of this family in the *Heraldic visitation* of the co. *Kent*, anno 1619, beginning with *John Man* above-mentioned, T. Hen. VIII. Many of them lie buried in *St. Mary Bredin church*, in the account of which, below, their monuments are taken notice of.

(b) *Nathaniel Denew* was son of *John Denew*, of *Canterbury, esq;* by *Mary* his wife, and lies buried with *Dorothy* his wife, above-mentioned, who died in 1743, in *St. Mary Bredin church*. They had issue one son and three daughters, *viz.* *John*, who was of *St. Stephen's, esq;* and dying in 1750 without issue, lies buried in that church, as does *Elizabeth* his wife, only daughter of *Rance*, of *London*. Of the three daughters, *Dorothy* married 1st to *the Rev. Dr. Richard Ibbetson*, by whom she had no issue; and 2dly, to *the Rev. Julius Deedes*, *Prebendary of Canterbury*. *Mary* married to

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Dover, kent. and she alienated it to *Capt. Humphry Pudner*, who died possessed of it in 1753 (c), upon which it passed by his will to his daughter *Katherine*, wife of *Thomas Barrett*, of *Lee, esq;* in this county, whom she survived, and afterwards sold it to *Mrs. Cecilia Scott*, of the family of *Scott's Hall*, who resided in it, and dying unmarried in 1785 (d), devised it by her last will to her brother *William Scott*, of *Blendon Hall, in Bexley*, in this county, *esq;* who afterwards removed hither, and now resides in it (e).

To return to the High-street, where, on the northern side, opposite to *St. Margaret's-street*, is a narrow way called *Mercery-lane*, antiently *le mercerie*, no doubt from that trade having been principally carried forward in it; the houses of it are the most antient of any in the city, each story of them projecting upwards, so as almost to meet at top; the west side of it being the scite

of one of those antient inns, which *Chaucer* mentions as frequented by the pilgrims in his time (f).

of one of those antient inns, which *Chaucer* mentions as frequented by the pilgrims in his time (f). This lane leads to the entrance into the precincts of the cathedral, the principal gate of which is opposite to it. Hence to the eastward, and parallel with the High-street, is *Burgate-street (g)*, through which the high road leads to *Deal* and *Sandwich*. In this street is the market-place for poultry, butter, and garden-stuff (b), and further eastward, *St. Mary Magdalen's church*.

From the end of *Mercery-lane*, opposite to *Burgate-street*, the street leads through that of *St. Alphage northward* towards *Northgate*, thro' which the high road leads to the island of *Tbanet*. On the east side of *Palace-street*, is the precinct of the Archbishop's palace, and opposite to it *St. Alphage church*; a little distance behind which is the precinct of the *Black Friars*; all

the *Rev. Herbert Randolph*, rector of *Deal*, and *Elizabeth*, to *Edward Roberts, esq;* See vol. iii. of the Hist. of Kent, p. 597. There is a continued series of this family in the Register of *St. Alphage* parish, from the year 1654 to 1699.

(c) The family of *Pudner* came originally out of Normandy, whence *Humphry Pudner* came and settled at *St. Ives* in the co. *Cornwall*, but removed from thence and settled at *Sandwich*, and lastly at *Margate*, in the Isle of *Tbanet*, where he died in 1671, and was buried there; having had by *Mary* his wife, daughter of *Peit*, of *Sandwich*, several sons and daughters, of whom his only surviving son *Humphry* was of *Margate*, and in 1689 was commander of a vessel in government service. He was drowned on the *Godwin Sands* in 1703, leaving by *Martha* his wife, daughter of *Lee*, of *Throwley*, one son *Humphry*, of *Canterbury*, captain of a man of war as above-mentioned, who died in 1753, *et.* 83, and was buried at *Nackington*, as was his wife *Frances*, sister and coheir of *sir William Willis, bart.* who died in 1762, *et.* 78; by her he had *Humphry*, who died unmarried in 1747, *et.* 29. *Katherine*, twin born with *Humphry*, born 1717, married to *Thomas Barrett, esq;* as above-mentioned. *Mary*, who died unmarried in 1779, *et.* 54; the others died infants, and all except *Katherine*, lie buried in *Nackington church*. The *Pudners* bore for their arms—Gules, bendy of 6 or, over all a cross argent.

(d) See vol. iii. of the Hist. of Kent, p. 300 (t).

(e) See *ibid.* p. 293, and vol. i, under *Bexley*, p. 162.

(f) Before the time of the great rebellion in the middle of the last century, there was a colonade on each side of *Mercery lane*, for the benefit and safety of foot passengers, in like manner as *London Bridge* had till within memory; but when the *Dean and Chapter* was abolished, the occupiers of the houses in it being most of them tenants to that dissolved body, took the opportunity of inclosing these colonades or piazzas in the front of their shops, and of converting them to the enlargement of them; which incroachment continuing for some years was not contested at the restoration, but was suffered to continue in the same manner to the present time; by which means it happens that the front shops of these houses are become reputed a freehold; whereas the rest of the building both behind them and above, remain as before, the leasehold premises of the *Dean and Chapter*; and what is still more extraordinary in the tenure of several of these houses, the dining-rooms or front apartments over the shops belong solely to the ad-

joining houses; when the rooms behind, above, and below, without any communication with the houses of them, are the property and in the occupation of other persons.

(g) The houses on the north side of this street range along the south boundary of the cathedral precincts, and are so situated, that they have almost all of them their front apartments in the city liberty, and the back ones in that of the *Dean and Chapter*; in consequence of which, the children of the freemen, born in these dwellings, were to have no right to sue for their freedom except they were born in some one of these front apartments, by the agreement made between the *Prior and Chapter of Christ Church*, and the *Mayor and Citizens* in *King Henry VIII's* time, as has been taken notice of above.

(b) At the place where the poultry market is now held, was formerly a market cross, said to be at the *Bull Stake*, a name taken from the baiting and chafing of bulls there, used by an antient order and custom of the city by the city butchers before their killing, not for pleasure, but to make them proper meat and fit to be eaten. This cross was built by *John Coppin*, of *Whitstaple*, and *William Bigg*, of *Canterbury*, in 1446, in the room of a former one decayed, standing in the same place, as appears by the story of *Archbishop Stratford's* troubles, mentioned in *Antiq. Brit. Eccles.* in which we are told, that the writ of summons against the Archbishop was fixed up at the High Cross without the gate of the *Priory of Canterbury*. This cross, erected in 1446, was pulled down by the *Mayor* in 1645. This place was likewise as early as *King Edward III's* reign called the *Poultry*, but at present, and for many years past, it has been known by the name of the *Butter Market*. It continued without a market-place till about the time of the restoration, when *Mr. John Somner*, brother to the *Antiquary*, at the expence of upwards of 400l. built a handsome market place, with several rooms over it for public use, part of which was as a repository for corn, against a time of dearth and scarcity, he demising it on a lease to the corporation for 99 years for these purposes; but it seems the corporation used him with great ingratitude, inasmuch that he published in 1664 an account of the proceedings between him and them. This lease expired in 1764, since which, in 1790, the above-mentioned building has been taken down, and a new market-place, on a much more extensive scale, has been erected in its room, at the expence of the corporation.

which

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which will be further mentioned in their proper places; I shall only notice further, that not far northward from the latter, stood a small house, the property of *the Templars* (i), and one likewise formerly belonging to the chaplains of *the chantry of Edward the Black Prince* (k), the site of which has been for many years known by the name of *the Mint*, from its being esteemed a *privileged place*, under the controul of *the Board of Green Cloth*.

THE SUBURBS without the walls of the city are very extensive; that of *St. Dunstan's*, westward of the city, through which the high road leads to *Whitstaple* and *London*, is in a strait line with *the High-street* of the city, being a broad and handsome approach to it, and is within the jurisdiction of the county of *Kent*. A description of it has already been given in vol. iii. of the Hist. of the county, p. 589. *The suburb* without *Northgate*, through which the road leads to *the Isle of Thanet*, is but meanly built and inhabited. In this suburb, near the city wall, is a fine spring of water, called *St. Radigund's Bath*, built over and fitted for cold bathing. In the altering of a very antient house near the bath some time since, some hollows or pipes were discovered, carried along in the thickness of an old stone wall, which seemed a contrivance for heating the room in former times, and making a *sudatory* or *sweating-room* of it. In this suburb are *the hospitals of St. John*, and of *Jesus*, usually called *Boys's Hospital*, and the remains of *St. Gregories Priory*. *The suburb* towards the south, called *Wincheap*, thro' which the high road leads to *Ashford*, is much better built, though not so populous; great part of the western side is in the parish of *Thanington*, and county of *Kent*; at the south extremity of it are the remains of *the hospital of St. Jacob*. The last suburb remaining to be mentioned, is, that on the eastern side of the city, by

(i) Somner, p. 70, says, this house of *the Templars* was situated in *Northgate* parish, in or near *Waterlock*, now called *Church-lane*, (the lane, as he conceived, under the town wall, and leading by *Northgate church* within, down to the river running from *Abbat's Mill*;) for that, Thorn, 1921, mentions a messuage given in 1273 to *St. Augustine's abbey*, by one *Edmund de Cambio*, situated in *Waterlock-lane*, in the parish of *Northgate*, near the houses of *the Templars*, &c.

Leland, in his Itin. vol. vii, appendix 144, says, that the monasterie of *St. Sepulchre*, was once belonging to *the Templars*—*Monasterium S. Sepulchri olim Templarii*.

(k) This house stood, says Somner, p. 70, very near, if not in the place, where some part of *the Templars* habitation was situated in *St. Alphage* parish; and there is now, over an antient stone porch, opening to the lane leading from the north end of *Palace-street*, westward, by *Staple-gate*, towards the lane turning to *Abbat's Mill*, yet undefaced, *the Black Prince's Arms*.

By the return of the King's Commissioners for *the survey of chantries*, &c. anno 2 Edw. VI, it appeared that there was a messuage appertaining to the late chantry, called

far the largest of them, through which the high road leads to *Sandwich*, *Deal*, *Dover* and *Romney Marsh*.

That to *Sandwich* and *Deal*, passes from *Bur-gate* along *St. Paul's*, where is the church of that name, along *the Borough of Longport*, where the way or street is remarkably wide and spacious, being the highest ground and esteemed the most pleasant and healthy of any part within the city, or without. On the north side of it is the wall which bounds *the precinct of St. Augustine's abbey*, on which *the Kent and Canterbury Hospital* is built, and on the opposite side the mansion of *Barton*. Hence the road continues through *the borough of Longport*, to *St. Martin's parish*; on the south side at the bottom of the hill is a good house, which, as appears by the wills in the Prerog. office, has been in the possession of the family of *Austen*, branched off from those of *Adisham*, ever since Q. Elizabeth's reign, and belongs at this time to *Mr. John Austen*; partly up the hill, on the opposite side is *St. Martin's church*, and a little above it a good gentleman's house, formerly belonging to *Cbeney Elwine, gent.* who sold it to *sir Henry Palmer, knt.* and he resided here and died possessed of it in 1659; after some intermediate owners, it was alienated to *Robert Pyott, esq;* who resided here and died possessed of it in 1789 (l), leaving by his 1st wife an only daughter and heir *Anne*, whose husband *Robert-Thomas Pyott, esq;* is now, in her right, in the possession of it.

About half a mile further beyond the summit of the hill, is *Stone-house*, the property of *Mr. William Hammond (m)*.

The remaining part of this suburb southward lies without *St. George's-gate*, near which, on the right hand, close under the city wall, where formerly was the city ditch, a market is held on a Saturday weekly, for the sale of all kinds of cattle.

Prince Edward's Chantry, within the cathedral church of *Canterbury*, situate and being within the parish of *St. Alphage*; the yearly value of the said messuage being 20s. the outgoings of which were 4d. so there remained clear 19s. 8d. This survey is printed at the end of Battely's Somner.

(l) *Robert Pyott, esq;* was bred up in the service of the royal navy; he married first, *Anne*, one of the daughters and coheirs of *sir Richard Sandys, of Norborne, bart.* who died in 1753, leaving an only daughter *Anne*, above-mentioned, who in 1760 married her first-cousin *Robert-Thomas Pyott, of Hull, in Yorkshire*, merchant. His 2d wife was *Elizabeth*, widow of *Benjamin Letbiullier, of Sheen, esq;* who died in 1778, without issue, and was buried in this church of *St. Martin*. The arms of *Pyott*, being—*Azure, on a fess or, a lion passant gules, in chief 3 bezants*, were first granted by *Camden, Clarx.* in 1611, to *Richard Pyott, sheriff of London*. See Guillim. p. 360.

(m) It was the property of *Mr. William Hammond*, who died here in 1773, having before settled it on his son *Henry* on his marriage, on whose death in 1784 it came to his son *William*, the present possessor of it.

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Hence the high road divides that which leads strait forward towards *Dover*, being newly made through part of *Barton field*; and the other which turns *south-eastward*, in a circular rout by *Oaten-bill*, where was formerly the place of execution for criminals, and *St. Sepulchre's priory*, falls in with the old road coming from the ancient *Riding-gate*, on the *Watling-street* way, leading towards *Dover*, and likewise to *Hythe* and *Romney Marsh*. On the south side of this road, about half a mile from the city, is a feat, formerly the hospital of *St. Laurence*, now the property and residence of *Mrs. Grabam*.

THE DUNGEON

is a place so remarkable here, that it cannot be passed by unnoticed in the description of this city. *The Dungeon* or *Dancjobn field*, for it is at present known by both those names, lies near the scite of *old Riding-gate*, adjoining but within the walls of the city, at the *south-east* corner of it, and on the west side almost to the ditch and wall of the castle bayle. In ancient deeds the name is variously written *Dangon*, *Daungeon* and *Dungen*; names all much alike and of the same import.

At the *south-east* corner of this field, close to the city wall, there is thrown up a vast artificial mount or hill, now to all appearance circular, having a deep ditch, from which no doubt the earth was taken round the other part of it; it is a great deal higher than the wall ever was, when entire; insomuch, that from the top of it there is a clear view over the whole city below it, as well as a great extent of the adjacent country (n); the field itself, before the late alterations, consisted of very uneven ground, and whatever had occasioned it, had never been levelled. On the outward, or opposite side of the wall to the above mount, the city ditch and a high road only separating the two, is another artificial mount, of a much smaller size and not half so high (o).

This place was esteemed of such consequence, that it gave name to the adjoining manor of *the Dungeon*.

(n) On the top of this hill, some time since, there stood a windmill, which has been removed several years ago. *Leland*, who wrote in King Henry VIII.'s time says, in his Itin. vol. vii, p. 145, "Many yeres fins men soute for treasor at a place cauled *the Dungen* where *Barnhales* house is now and ther yn digging thei found a corse closed in Leade."

(o) The field or meadow, at the north-west corner of which this small mount stands, is of like uneven surface as the other. It is usually called *the Martyr-field*, from several persons having been burned in a large hollow or pit at the south end of it, in *Q. Mary's* reign, on account of their religion. See *Fox's Martyrs*, vol. iii.

(p) *Dugd.* in his *Warwickshire*, says that *dungeon* meant a strong tower, or platform, upon a large or high mount of

The original of its name is conjectured to have arisen from its having been *the Danes work*, and to have been from thence corruptly called *Dangeon* and *Daungeon*, for *Danien* or *Danes-bill* (p); and that, because it was either their work against the city, or of the city against them; but the former appears, by what follows, to be much more probable. Indeed, it seems to have been the proper work of *the Danes*, the great and frequent molesters, invaders, and wasters of this city, and most likely at the time when in *K. Ethelred's* days they besieged the city, and after 20 days resistance, took it by storm, and then destroyed both city and inhabitants.

Whoever well observes the whole of this spot, will plainly see, that the works above-mentioned, both within and without the present wall of the city, were not counterworks one against the other, as the common opinion is, but were once all one entire plot, containing about three acres of ground; the outwork of a triangular form, with a mount or hill (what appears to be now two, having been but one of a pear-like shape, till cut through, as will be noticed below) intrenched round within it, and that, when first made and cast up, it lay wholly without the city wall, and that part of the mount which now forms the larger one and most part of the outwork likewise, towards the north of it, for the greater security of the city, has been taken and walled in, since that side of the trench was formed, which encompasses the smaller mount now lying without and under the wall, (fity meeting with the rest of the city ditch,) after both sides of the outwork were cut through to make way for it, at the time of the city's being walled and inditched; a conjecture that must seem probable to any one who marks and examines the place with attention (q).

THE EXCHANGE.

THERE was formerly in this city an exchange, a royal exchange, called in latin *Cambium Regis*, mention of which often occurs in the old rentals

earth artificially raised, such being usually placed towards the side of a castle or fort, which is least defensible; and he gives an example of a like mount having been raised at *Warwick* for the purpose of defence. He says, that when that place had been destroyed by *the Danes*, it rested so till *Ethelreda*, daughter of King *Alfred*, repaired its ruins, and in 915 made a strong fortification there called *the Dungeon*, for resistance of the enemy, upon a hill of earth artificially raised, near the river side, as is yet to be seen on the west part of the castle; and a fort so considerable in respect of its natural situation, was no doubt of great importance for securing the peace of all those parts. *Ibid.* p. 298 341.

(q) The field in which the larger mount stands, has lately been levelled and converted into public walks, as has been already mentioned above.

and

and other records of *the priory of Christ church*. It appears to have been granted by K. John in his 6th year, by the name of *the King's Change*, to *the archbishop* for 100 *marcs per annum* (r), and I find an order of his successor K. Henry III, that none should make change of plate or other mass of silver, but in his *exchange of London or Canterbury* (s). It was standing, it seems, till K. Edward III.'s reign, and in all probability received its final period from him, for that prince gave the site and building of it, called *le change*, then almost wholly in ruins, situated in *the High-street*, and in the parish of *All Saints*, to *the master of the hospital of Eastbridge*, in this city, in augmentation of the endowment of it (t). Of the antiquity and continuance of this *exchange* here, I have not found much, further than that K. Henry III, in the 6th year of his reign, wrote to the *Scabines* and men of *Ipre*, that he and his council had given prohibition that none, *Englishmen* or others, should make change of plate, or other mass of silver, but only at his *exchange at London or at Canterbury* (u); and that in the iter of *H. de Stanton and his associates, Justices Itinerant* here, in the 7th year of K. Edward II, *Hugh Pykard*, clerk, was indicted within the liberties of *the priory of Christ church*, for stealing 32lb. of silver, which was in *the change of Canterbury*.

An *exchange* relates of course to a MINT or place of *mintage and coinage of money*; but antiently, as appears by *the statute* of the 1st year of K. Henry VI, cap. 4, they were not allowed to be together, but were to be kept apart, and accordingly there was a place formerly neighbouring to the above-mentioned *exchange*, on the other side of the same street (v), where *the mint* was kept. The officers and ministers belonging to it, had their dwellings close by it in some tenements belonging to the *priory of Christ church*; from which circumstance, in their old rentals, there is frequent mention of *the mints or offices belonging to the mint, in the parish of St. Mary Bred-*

(r) Pat. 6 John, m. 5. Ibid. m. 7.

(s) Stow's Survey, B. ii, 52.

(t) Liber Hospitalis.—*The master of the hospital* made two demises of the premises into tenements, one anno 43, the other anno 47 Edw. III. *the antient boundaries* of which are particularized by *Somner*, p. 64. See the instruments relating to this grant in *ibid.* appendix, No. xx a. xx b.

(u) Stow's Survey, p. 351. Battely's *Somner*, p. 64.

(v) Where, says *Mr. Somner*, the *Crown Inn*, or some part of it then stood, this *Exchange* was kept in a corner of the *mint towards the east*, and was part of the *boundary, he continues*, to that, which was then the dwelling of *Isaac Clark* in *Battely's* time, anno 1703, *Mr. Alderman Webb's*. *Mr. Battely* says he had seen a charter, in which mention is made of another of these *mint offices* in the parish of *St. George*, over against *the pillory* of the city. *Ibid.* p. 64.

(w) Stow's Survey, p. 46.

(x) *Lambarde*.

man. This *mint* was most probably abolished at the same time with the *exchange*, for there is no mention of it of latter years. How long it had been kept at this place, or of what antiquity it was, I know not; but among the places in *England*, which K. John in his letters mentions as having *mints* kept in them, this city is one (w), and it had been so, I suppose, for many ages, for K. *Æthelstane* appointing the places for *mints* and the number of *minters* throughout the kingdom (x), began with *Canterbury*, to which he allowed *seven mints*; a greater number than to any other place, except *London*, which was allowed to have *eight*.

Of these *seven mints at Canterbury*, four were *the king's* (y), two were *the archbishop's*, and *the seventh* was *the Abbat of St. Augustine's* (z), of these the three latter will be mentioned in their proper places (a).

These *mints*, as well as all others throughout the realm, were answerable to the king, and the officers belonging to them were amenable to him for all offences committed by them in the coinage of money; that is to say, these *mints* were under the direction of *the exchequer at London* (b). Thus we read, that in 1126, anno 26 Henry I, *the principal mnyers* of all *England*, being discovered to have made *pennies adulterated*, and not of pure silver, and being by the king's command assembled together at *Winchester*, had all on the same day their right hands cut off (c).

In the 3d year of K. Edward III, I find that *William de Latimer*, having purchased *the office of coinage* in the tower of *London* and city of *Canterbury*, from *Maud*, the widow of *John de Bote-tourt*, who held it by inheritance of the king *in capite*, obtained his pardon for that transgression (d).

At a small distance from this place, on the same or south side of the *High-street*, is another, where once *the Jews*, who antiently for a long time together were suffered to dwell in most of our chief cities, kept their residence, having

(y) *Mr. Somner*, p. 65, says, among other pieces of antique (*Roman, British, Saxon, Danish, and Norman*) coin which he had met with and reserved, some were stamped in this *mint*, as he took it, in this city, for certain the reverse of the coin said so.

(z) *Leges Adelstani Regis*. *Brompton*, col. 843. These *mints* were become so numerous in King *Ethelred's* time, that he made a law to diminish their number; decreasing, that there should be three in each principal port, and in every other one; and at the same time he made proper regulations for the moneys being made pure and of its right weight. See *Leges Ethelredi Regis*. *Ibid.* col. 899.

(a) See cart. 1 John, p. 1, m. 6, n. 46 25; Edw. III, n. 10, pro. iiii. *Cuneo et tribus monetariis habendis in civitate Cantuar.* *Ibid.* pat. 5 Henry VI, p. 1, m. 9.

(b) *Madox's Excheq.* p. 198, 603, 604, 605, 632, 678.

(c) *Simon Durham*, col. 254.

(d) *Dugd. Bar.* vol. ii, p. 31.

their

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

their dwellings in this street and in the lane by it, from thence till very lately called *Jury-lane* and at this time *Cross-lane* (e), their dwellings, amounting in the whole to almost twenty; all which, together with their *synagogue*, or as it was more frequently called, *their school*, upon their general banishment out of this city and all other parts of the kingdom, in K. Edward II.'s reign, chiefly on account of their immoderate usury, and their barbarous practice of crucifying *Christian* children, about *the feast of Easter*, (at which time their whole number, according to *Matt. Westminster*, amounted to 16511,) (f) as *confiscate, escheated* to the king, and were soon afterwards by him given or alienated to different persons; but the most part to the number of 12 tenements at the least, and a void piece of ground which belonged to *the community of the Jews, or in common*, was granted to *the monks of Christ church* (g). By all that can be collected from antient rentals and boundaries, it is conceived that the present stone parlour of *the King's-head Inn*, in *the High-street*, which is mounted upon a vault, and ascended by many stone steps, as *the Jewish synagogues and schools* were always built aloft, is the remains of a good part of that which was *the Jews synagogue or school*, in this city (h). At present the habitations of *the Jews*, who are very numerous in this city and its suburbs, are mostly in the parish and street of *St. Peter's*, and in *the suburb of Westgate*; in which latter they have a *synagogue*, and at some distance farther *westward, a burying-ground*, as has been already mentioned more at large in vol. iii. of the History of Kent, p. 590.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

In the year 1129, K. Henry I. kept his court with much solemnity at *Canterbury* (i).

It is said by some, that K. Stephen died here in 1154 (k).

In the 1st year of K. Richard I. anno 1189,

(e) King Henry II, in the 23d year of his reign, gave leave to *the Jews* in *England* to have a *burying place* in any city, but without the walls of it, where they could find a fit place to bury their dead. *Stow's Survey*, B. i, p. 20.

(f) In the year 1290.

(g) In the year 1290, being the 19th of King Edw. I. there were sundry lands of *the Jews*, granted to *the Prior and Convent of Christ church*. See *Madox's Exchequer*, p. 178.

(h) Mr. Somner, p. 65, says, their *synagogue* or school stood about where then some part of *the Saracen's Head*, now *the King's Head Inn*, stands, as appeared by the record of *Christ Church*, in which is this bound to certain fee of the late monks hard by it. *The land in the parish of All Saints between the great street, which is toward the north, and the school of the Jews, which is towards the south, nigh a lane which leads from the above street towards St. Mildred's*, being that ground, as he took it, upon which the forepart to *the streetward* of that which was then *the Sara-*

William, king of *Scotland*, came to *Canterbury*, being conducted thither by *the Archbishop elect of York*, and *the Bishop of Lincoln*, and made his *homage* here to the king, who received him into his favor (l).

K. John, in the year 1204, kept *the festival of Christmas* with much solemnity at *Canterbury* (m).

K. Henry III, in his 47th year, anno 1263, kept his *Christmas* with great solemnity at *Canterbury*, and summoned the prelates and nobility of the realm, to attend him here to the celebration of it, and to proceed with him afterwards to *Dover* (n).

In K. Edward I.'s reign, anno 1272, there happened at *Canterbury* a great storm of thunder and lightning, and a sudden inundation; the waters breaking forth *seemingly* from the caverns of the earth, overflowed the greatest part of the city, where they were never before known to come, insomuch that the violence of the current by its impetuosity overturned and laid level many houses and buildings in it, and drowned many men, women and children (o).

In the same reign, anno 1299, there was an *earthquake*, which, though not very violent here, was felt as far as *Hampton* in co. *Middlesex* (p).

In K. Edward II.'s reign, the inhabitants of this city were thrown into great consternation by the coming hither of *Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere*, that great and powerful *baron*, contrary to the king's inhibition to him, with 19 knights, having their armour concealed under their surcoats, and his *esquires* carrying their swords openly, in which manner they visited *St. Thomas's shrine*; of which proceeding, some citizens were immediately dispatched to inform the king. But *the Lord Badlesmere*, being afterwards taken prisoner elsewhere, was conveyed to this city in 1322, and was drawn from thence to the gallows at *Blean*, and was there hung, and his head being cut off, was fixed on a pole on *Burgate*, and then his body was hung up (q).

cen's Head Tavern, being in shew newer than the back part, was afterwards built, to which ground the very next house above (*the Mitre*) was bounded *westward*, and called *the house nigh the school of the Jews*. Thus explained in the rental: *The stone house which is over against the land where the school of the Jews is situated towards the west.*

(i) Rapin, vol. i, p. 199.

(k) Ibid. vol. i, p. 210; others say, he died at *Dover*.

(l) R. de Diceto, col. 649. Fox, vol. i, p. 388.

(m) *Madox's Exchequer*, p. 17.

(n) Ex Bund. *Literarum de an. 47 Hen. III.* in Turri London. Prynne, vol. iii, p. 121.

(o) Leland's Col. vol. iii, p. 419, Ex. *Annal.* T. Wike. Thorn, col. 1920. Knighton, col. 2460, says it happened anno 1271, xiv. Cal. Octob. and that a *great famine* followed throughout the country.

(p) Camden's *Ann. of Ireland*.

(q) Leland's Col. vol. i, p. 274.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

In the 22d year of K. Edward III, anno 1347, there was a great and famous *tournament* and *jufts* held at *Canterbury*, in relation to which *Dugdale* says, that *Thomas de Grey*, of *Codnore*, being a very active person, had such great esteem with the king, that he received at his hands a hood of white cloth, embroidered with blue men, dancing, buttoned before with great pearls; and being to perform divers military exercises, in a *tournament* at *Canterbury*, had certain accoutrements of *India* silk, whereon the arms of *fir Stephen de Cofinton* were painted, bestowed on him by the king (r).

In 1361, there was so great a *tempest* of wind here, that the trees were overturned, and the roofs and steeples were thrown down, and so vast was the fury of it, that it seemed as if the whole frame of the universe was involved in ruin (s).

In 1382, on May 21, at mid-day, there was an *earthquake* throughout all *England*. *Thorn* tells us, it terribly shook and shattered the eastern window of the chapter-house, and the western window of the church, as well as other edifices of stone, both within the monastery of *St. Augustine*, and without (t).

It appears by an *ancient chronicle*, that King Edward IV, anno 1469, came to *Canterbury*, and there was *Nicolas Faunte* the Mayor, and many others executed (for the aiding the *bastard Falconbridge*); K. Edward went thence to *Sandwich*, and took *Falconbridge* there with him; and the *Lord Denbam* and *fir John Fog* and others, were left in *Kent* to sit on judgment of the rebels, of whom there were a great number punished by the purse. Upon this offence the king seized the liberties of the city, and appointed *John Bromton* custos of the city, from the feast of *Pentecost* to the 20th of *January* following, when he restored them (u).

In the year 1520, being the 12th year of K. Henry VIII, *Charles V*, then newly elected emperor, came to *Dover*, where the King met him and on *Whitsunday* accompanied him to *Canterbury*, and were received together, riding under one canopy, at *St. George's gate*, *Cardinal Wolsey* riding next before them, with the chiefest of the nobility of *England* and *Spain*. On both sides of the streets stood all the clerks and priests, that were within 20 miles of *Canterbury*, with long censers, crosses, surplices, and copes of the richest sort, and thus they rode under the canopy till they came to the west door of the cathedral, where they alighted from their horses, and were waited

on by *Archbishop Warbam*, and having there said their devotions, they went into the *Archbishop's* palace adjoining, where, within a day or two afterwards the *Archbishop* entertained them with a ball, and a royal and sumptuous banquet after it; of which further mention will be made in its proper place, below (v).

In the year 1573, Q. Elizabeth, in her royal progress, came to this city, and kept her court during her stay here, in her palace of *St. Augustine's monastery*; at which time she was magnificently entertained by *Archbishop Parker*, at his palace of *Canterbury*.

In the year 1593, *Thomas Long* being then Mayor, a great plague raged in this city (w); and it appears by the parish registers, that the plague raged in this city in the years 1544, 1564 and 1595, and in 1635 again with great violence, from the beginning of *August* to the end of *October*.

On June 12, 1625, K. Charles I. with his Queen *Henrietta Maria*, of *France*, came to *Canterbury* to his palace of *St. Augustine's monastery*, and there consummated his marriage with her.

On Christmas Day, in the year 1648 (x), there were great tumults raised in this city by the means of *Michael Page*, the *Puritanical Mayor*, who encouraged the people to insult and molest those who were going to observe the festival at church, which were with much difficulty appeased by *fir William Man*, alderman *Sabine*, and *Mr. Lovelace*, a lawyer; but upon this the committee of the county sent forces in form to attack the city; who, though they heard by the way that all was quiet, chose to march in as conquerors, and finding the gates open, took them down and burned them, threw down several parts of the wall, and committed many to prison upon suspicion, among whom were the three peace-makers (y).

K. Charles II, at his restoration in 1660, in his way to *London*, lay three nights at the late palace of *Lady Wotton*, in *St. Augustine's monastery*, as did his two brothers the *Dukes of York* and *Gloucester*.

On September 8, 1692, a great shake of the earth was felt in this city.

In 1663 and 1698, the assizes were held in *Canterbury*; and in 1737, there was a special commission granted to try *John Bell* and his wife, the master and mistress of the city workhouse, for embezzling the property intrusted to their care, which was opened in this city before *fir Edward Probyn*, knt. one of the Judges, being appointed

(r) Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 231, 711.

(s) Thorn, col. 2122. (t) Ibid. col. 2158.

(u) Leland's Col. vol. ii, p. 507.

(v) Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. X^c. See Rapin, vol. i, p. 742.

(w) Battely's Somner, p. 184.

(x) A great riot happened at *Canterbury* on Christmas Day, 1648. See Rushworth, vol. viii, p. 948, 957, 976.

(y) History of Independency, 4to. 1648.

NATURAL HISTORY.

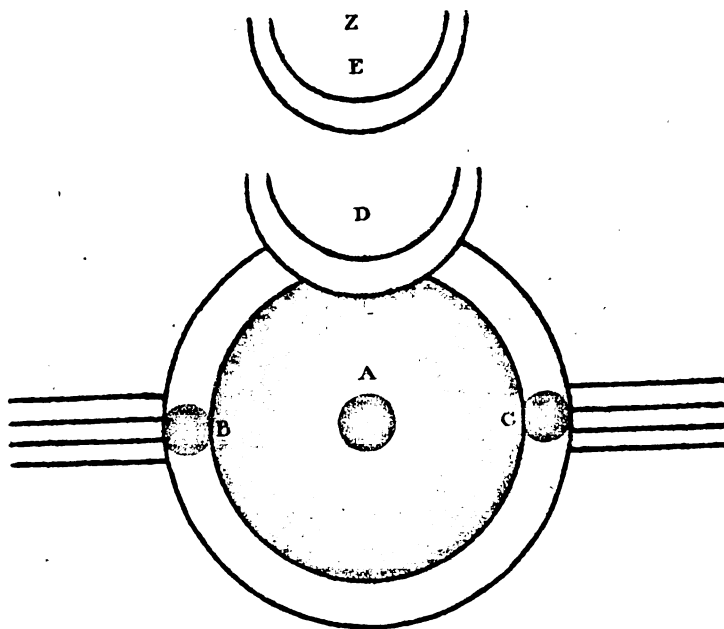
by it, to try the cause. When the judge was received in form by the Mayor and Corporation, and the expence attending it was 54l. and they have been held once since, in the year 1741.

In the year 1776, on January 8, there happened a great inundation in Canterbury, inasmuch that several persons were drowned by the vast impetuosity of the current, which overflowed across the road at the west end of Westgate-bridge, and directed its course down North-lane, with great force; and in the autumn 1785, there was a most tremendous storm of wind, which overthrew houses and barns in the environs of this city, and destroyed the greatest part of the hop plantations near it.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xxi, p. 26, for 1699, is an observation of some parbelia or mock suns, seen by Mr. Stephen Gray, at Can-

terbury, on February 26, 1699; and in vol. xxii, No. 261, p. 507, is another letter from the same, dated May 4, following, giving an account of another phenomenon, still more rare and curious, which happened here on April 7, that year, between four and five o'clock. He says, that there appeared on each side the sun a parbelion connected by a halo of the usual diameter; they had each of them a tail of a whitish colour, extended opposite to the sun, of about 15 or 20 degrees in length; the upper part of the halo was touched by the arch of a circle, which had the colours of the iris with greater vivacity than the former. The appearance might not be altogether unfitly represented by the figure underneath, where A is supposed to be the sun, B. C. the parbelia, with their trains. D the coloured arch touching the halo B. D. C.—E the more vivid arch that passed between D and the zenith Z.



On the 19th of December, 1741, another parbelion or halo was seen here, being two mock suns and an inverted rainbow, of the most lively colours; the former were at times almost too bright to look on, and then they seemed round, but were often fringed with prismatic colours; the appearance ended about noon. See an account of it, sent to the Secretary of the Royal Society, by the Rev. Mr. H. Miles, in Philosophical Transactions, vol. xlii, No. 462, p. 46 (z).

On December 11, 1741, a fire-ball appeared soon after noon-day, and the sun shining, but few people saw it, and they could only guess at its course; which, however, was observed to be

from north-west by north, to south and by south, and right over Littleborne from Westbere, and towards Ralling, near which place Lord Cowper, who was hunting, heard but one explosion (for there were two); the other most probably happened at such a distance, as to be in one with that so near him. Mr. Goffling, of the Mint-yard, who gave the account of it to the Secretary of the Royal Society, says, that he found his house violently shaken for some seconds of time, as if several loaded carriages had been driving against the walls of it, and heard a noise at the same time, which he took for thunder, yet of an uncommon sound; though he thought

(z) Descartes, in his book of Meteors, calls such phenomena, parbelia or mock suns, and gives us the history of five seen at Rome in the year 1629, March 20, and de-

monstrates that there may sometimes, according to the rules of refraction and reflection, appear six at one time, viz. five mock suns and the true one.

thunder,

HERALDRY.—THE STOUR.

thunder, which could shake at that rate, would have been much louder, therefore he concluded it to be an earthquake; the sky, he found, was cloudy, but nothing like a thunder cloud in view, and there was a shower of rain from the eastward presently after, the coldest that he ever felt. The noise, he afterwards found, proceeded from the above fire-ball, which passed with great rapidity over our county; how far he could not tell. It began with two great blows, like the reports of cannon, and then rolled away till it was heard no more; and he afterwards heard, the appearance was like that of a very large shooting star, and the train of light it left soon disappeared, from its being noon day.

This fire-ball was seen and the explosion heard in *Suffex*, and it appeared about three miles from *Newport* in the isle of *Wight*, which seems to be the first land it touched; at the same time its course was south-west by south, to north-east by north; and its motion nearly parallel to the horizon. It appeared different in shape to people at different places. See *Philosoph. Transact.* vol. xli, No. 461, p. 872. vol. xlii, No. 462, p. 60.

HERALDRY.

The family of *Wilde* dwelt for some generations at *St. Martin's Hill*; the first of whom, *John Wilde, esq.* came out of *Cheshire* hither, and died in 1554. His grandson *sir John Wilde* resided here for some time, till he removed to the *Archbishop's palace*, of the office of keeper, of which he was *patentee*; he died in 1635, and was buried in *Christ-church*, as was his surviving son and heir *Colonel Dudley Wilde*, in 1653 (a).

Thomas Stoughton, esq. third son of *Edward*, of *Asb* near *Sandwich*, was of *St. Martin's Hill*; he died in 1591, leaving three daughters his co-heirs; of whom *Elizabeth*, the eldest married

(a) They bore for their arms—*Argent, a chevron sable, on a chief of the 2d, 2 martlets of the first*, (quartering, *Norden, Stoughton, Exhurst, Twissbam, Clitherow, Notbeame, and Omer*.) There is a pedigree of them in the *heraldic visitation* of the co. *Kent*, anno 1619, and several of their wills are in the *Prerog. office, Canterbury*. They were a different family from the *Wildes, Barons*.

(b) See vol. iii. of the *Hist. of Kent*, under *Asb. Thomas Stoughton's will* is in *Prerog. office, Canterbury*.

(c) His arms—*Argent, 9 ears of corn vert, 2 in saltier surmounted of a 3d in pale, 2 and 3*; which coat was granted by *William Segar, Norroy*, Jan. 17, 1602. See *Harl. Mss.* No. 1115.

(d) His arms—*A chevron between 3 moor cocks*, quartering *Packenham*.

(e) He bore for his arms—*Argent, on 3 mounts vert 3 trees, their trunks proper, leaves vert, fruit gules, 2 and 1*. See *Herald's office*, C. 16, fol. 107.

(f) *Itin.* vol. vii, p. 144.

(g) Thus in *Domesday*, the hundred of *Westgate*, and the manor of *Westgate Court*, a principal one, belonging to the *Archbishop*, are called the hundred and manor of *Esture*, and *Stursete*, from their situation near this river; and the

Thomas Wilde, of *St. Martin's Hill*, by whom she had *sir John Wilde, knt.* above-mentioned; she died in 1596 (b).

In the *heraldic visitation* of the year 1619, is the pedigree of *William Watmer*, descended from *William*, third son of *John Watmer, alias Watmough*, of *Ecclestone*, in county of *Stafford* (c).

Of *Jeremiah Smith*, of *Canterbury*, in the reign of *K. James I.* son of *John Smith*, of *Much-Warlingfield*, in county of *Suffolk*.

Of *George More*, of *Canterbury*, descended from *Richard More*, of the county of *Lincoln* (d).

Of *Richard Skrubsole*, of *Canterbury, gent.* who died in 1634 (e).

THE RIVER STOUR.

THE Britons are said, in general, to have called their rivers by the name of *dour*, which, in their language signified *water*; whence this city was called by the *Romans, Durovernum*; though it is written by *Bede* and others, *Dorovernia*, and *Dorobernia*; all names, however, of the same import. *Leland* has a singular conjecture, that this river was in the *Britons* time, named *Avona*, and that the *Romans* from thence, though corruptly, called the city *Duravennum*, for that of *Dor* and *Avona*, it should rather have been called *Doravona* or *Doravonum* (g).

In the early time of the *Saxons*, it was frequently both called and written *Æstura, Æstur, &c.* (h) no doubt from the *latin word æstuarium, an estuary, or arm of the sea*, having, as is conjectured, flowed up, where the course of this river is, over the level on which part of *Canterbury* now stands, and as high up as *Asbford* beyond it (i). A circumstance rendered probable, by the situation of the place, the history of former times, and the several *criteria* and tokens which have corroborated it (k). When this

manor of *Esture*, or *Esteward*, as it is vulgarly called, lying on this river likewise, about nine miles from *Canterbury* higher up, certainly took its name from it.

(i) See *Somner's Chatham News*, in *Battely*, p. 188.

(k) *Mr. Somner*, as corroborating proofs, mentions the parcel of *strange teeth and bones* found by him almost close to this river at *Chatham*, about 17 feet deep, supposed by some to have belonged to an *hippopotamus, or river-horse*; and as these are an instance on that side of the valley for the probability of the sea's *quondam* occupation of it, so there is one, not less remarkable from the other or opposite side of it; for at *Westbere*, about three miles below *Canterbury*, north eastward, lying under the brow of the hill, stretching out by *Upstreet* as far as by the west end of *Sarris Wall*, there were found in his time, as was related by credible assurance, on the same occasion as at *Chatham*, (the sinking of a well) at a very great depth, store of oysters and other like shells, together with an iron anchor, found and unimpaired; and the same was told of another anchor dug up likewise in his days at *Broomdown*, on the same side of the level somewhat above *Canterbury, westward*. See *Battely's Somner, Chatham News*, p. 188.

estuary

THE RIVER STOUR.

estuary ceased to flow, leaving the lands dry, and this river to its present course, is not, however to the purpose for me to enquire into here; but to return to the name of the river. It was afterwards written by *the Saxons*, *Stur*, as appears by one of their *codicils*, so early as the year 686; and by another in 814, it is written by its present name of *Stour*. It was afterwards written both *Stur* and *Stura*, and so *Leland* has it in his *Itinerary*, a name not singular to this river only, as there are others in different parts of *England* called so likewise (l).

The rise and course of this river has been already so fully described in the former parts of the hist. of *Kent*, that there can be no occasion to repeat them here; I shall therefore continue my discourse of it, by observing, that the advantage this city derived from it was not attended without inconvenience, for it was subject, from its nearness, to frequent inundations; an inconvenience hardly worth mentioning, and of little consequence, as it has happened but rarely for a long time past, nor indeed can it happen, but upon very extraordinary floods, and then only in the very lowest or *western* part of it, as the city stands now so much higher than it formerly did, having been from time to time much raised, as well by the devastations made of it in the time of *the Danes*, as the several fires that have happened in it (m).

Leland writes thus of *the Stour*, in his time. "The river of *Canterbury* now cawled *Sture*, "springeth at *Kingges Snode*, the which standeth "southe, and a lytle be *west* fro *Canterbury*, and "ys distant of *Cant.* a xiiii or xv myles. Fro " *Kinges Snode* to *Afsbeford*, a market towne ii "myles of on the farther syde of *Sture*. Fro " *Afsbeford* to *Wye*, a market towne iiiii myles of "on the farther syde of *Sture*; to *Charbam*, a

(l) Battely's Somner, p. 20.

(m) That the scite of a great part of this city was in very antient time made and raised ground, appears by the remains of foundations on foundations to a very considerable depth, and the ground for supporting superstructures in several places often stuck and stuffed with piles of wood, or long poles and stakes forced into the ground, as has been frequently experienced by those who have dug wells, vaults, cellars and the like. Many instances of subterraneous works occur. A strong piece of stone-work, about five feet under ground, was met with in digging a cellar in *St. Margaret's* parish; it was indented, and so firm, that it resisted the very strong blows of the workmen's tools. In sinking a well in *Lamb-lane*, within about two rods and an half of the current of the river, the labourers were stopt at about 15 feet deep, by a piece of timber that lay across the place, until it was sawn asunder; it appeared by the mortices in it to have been the groundsel of some old building, and on their continuing to dig deeper, they came to a spring arising from a gravelly or stony soil, the water of which seemed *mineral*, so far as gall or oak leaves could give a proof of it. Upon the digging of a cellar on the *west* side of the gate going into *Christ-church*, near the market-

"villag iiiii myles; to *Canterbury* iii myles; to " *Fordwic*, on the farther side, wher as yet ys a "poore mayr; to *Sturemutbe*, a faire village iiiii "myles be water; to *Richeboro*, on the farther side "ii myles or more; to *Sandwic*, *super Ripa* a myle "and so withyn a *dim* myle yn to the mayne se.

"The water of *Stur* breaketh a lytle above " *Canterbiri* into ii armes, of the which one "cummeth be *Westgate*, and the other thorough "the cyte under *S. Thomas Hospitale*, and me- "teth agayne yn one botom beneth the cyte, a "this side . . . *ford*, being half a . . .

"The river yn one place runneth thorough "the cite walle, the which is made there with "ii or iii arches for the curse of the streme (n)".

This continues *the present course* of *the river Stour*, which, owing to the mills built on it, and other obstructions, is not navigable in any shape, higher than *the town of Fordwich*; but from thence, passing on the inside of *the Isle of Thanet*, by the *baven of Sandwich*, to the sea it is *navigable* for lighters, most of which are employed in the conveyance of heavy merchandise, such as coals, wood, stone, lime, bricks, fir timber, &c. between those places, though the stream is in different parts so shallow, and swerved up, especially about *Sandwich baven*, owing to want of proper management and attention, that the lighters find frequent obstructions in passing along it.

It should seem, that in very early times, the chief of the two branches of this river which runs through *Canterbury*, was that by *King's Mill*, through the midst of the city; but *the Archbishops*, to promote the advantage of their mill at *Westgate*, caused much of the stream to be diverted that way, so that the branches at this time are nearly equal (o).

place, about 10 feet under ground, a well was discovered about 12 feet deep, with a kirk to it; a little within *St. George's Gate*, in digging a cellar for a new house, the workmen came to an arch firm and solid, which they broke to pieces; and in a garden near adjoining, there was found a pavement of broad free stone, several feet under ground; in *Mercery-lane*, in digging a cellar, an oven, with wood coals in it, and wood by it, was found about 7 feet under ground, with two large stones not far from it, lying one upon another, and in the middle of the upper stone, a mortice-hole; in *Lamb-lane* above-mentioned, in a well just by the river side, there were two stones, laid there in former ages by art, so firm and heavy, that they could not be removed; many other instances besides these, no doubt, could be produced, and to these I may add, that at the back of *King's Bridge Hospital*, which adjoins the river, the ground has been in course of time so raised, that the capitals of some pillars close to it, are now nearly even with the surface of the ground.

(n) Itin. vol. vii, p. 145.

(o) This caused many dissentions between *the Archbishop* and *the Citizens*. *Archbishop Peckham* was charged by the citizens with the diverting of the river by certain

cuts

THE RIVER STOUR.

The improvement of the river for the general benefit and advantage of the city, by enlarging and scouring it has been several times attempted, but without success. In the beginning of K. Henry VIII.'s reign, a design was formed to make that part of the river between *Fordwich* and *Canterbury* answerable to that below the former; that is to cleanse, deepen, and enlarge it, and to remove all mills and other annoyances on it, insomuch that lighters and boats might be brought to both alike; this proceeded so far, and with such probability of success, that it was allowed and authorised by an act of parliament passed in the 6th year of that reign (p); but the event proved, that execution, which is the life of all laws, was wanting here; for notwithstanding this progress made towards it, nothing was done to any purpose at that time; most likely the differences between the city and the Archbishop, as it diverted him from building here, and induced him instead of it to lay out great sums in erecting a stately palace at *Oxford*, in this county, so it had the mischievous effect to nip this project in the bud, and it came to nothing; and although it was afterwards revived and in part put in practice, with some hopes of success, through the endeavours of Mr. Alderman *Rose*, sometime Mayor of the city, in Q. Elizabeth's time, who was a good benefactor to the work while he lived, yet dying before it was completed, and wishing well to it, gave by his will 300l. towards it, but not being looked into as it ought, the design succeeded no better than before (q). And there were other attempts made afterwards, one of which was at the latter end of K. James I.'s reign, by Mr. John Gafon, who covenanted with the Mayor and Commonalty, within two years to make the river navigable for boats and other vessels of the burthen of 12 tons, from *Sandwich* to *Canterbury*; another in 1638, by *Arnold Spencer*, with the corporation, for the like purpose; and a third by *Thomas Rogers*, in 1695, who engaged with the mayor

cuts or trenches, for the bettering of his mill at *Westgate*, which the jury found to have been done before, partly in Archbishop's *Kitwarby's* time, and partly in that of Archbishop *Boniface*. Battely's *Somner*, p. 21.

(p) Anno 6 Henry VIII. ch. 17. This act is not printed in the Statute Books, being esteemed a private act; it is printed in Battely's *Somner*, p. 21, and a copy of it is in the city chest. (q) *Bat. Somn.* p. 21 & seq.

(r) These indentures are all in the city's chests.

(s) Mr. John *Rose*, by his will, in Prerog. office, *Canterbury*, proved in 1591, gave to the Mayor and Commonalty 300l. to be paid to them within four years after his decease, upon condition that they within half a year after his decease, should enter into a bond of 500l. that if the river from *Fordwich* to *Canterbury* was not made navigable for carriage by water in it by boats of ten tons at the least, within six years after his decease, that then they should repay it to his Executors.

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and commonalty to make the river navigable from *Sandwich* to *Browning's Mill* (r); all which seem to have failed in their attempts for this purpose, though Mr. *Battely*, who published a new edition of *Somner's Canterbury*, with additions in 1703, says that of late this river had been so cleansed and deepened, that lighters and boats came up then to the city, laden with coals, stones or any other wares from *Sandwich* (s).

How this might be, I know not, as I can gain no kind of knowledge of the fact; but for a number of years past this river, between *Canterbury* and *Fordwich*, has been in no such state; and by the appearance of the several mills on it, there does not seem any probability of such a circumstance having ever taken place (t).

In the rage for the improvements of this city which took rise in the year 1787, a grand scheme was projected to make this river navigable from *Asbford* to the sea, and 60,000l. was proposed to be raised by subscription for the expence of it; different methods were proposed for this purpose; one of which was to continue it by the present stream, and another by an entire new canal to go out by the *Netbergong*, at *Northmouth*, one of the antient mouths of the river *Wantsume*, whilst the sea flowed round the *Isle of Thanet*; and for this purpose alderman *James Simmons* undertook, at his own expence, to employ that very able and skilful engineer Mr. *Robert Whitworth*, of *Halifax* in *Yorkshire*, to take the levels and survey of the country, from the city of *Canterbury* to *St. Nicholas bay*, and to make an estimate of a canal, on which vessels of one hundred tons burthen should be navigated from the sea to the said city; which survey, levels and estimate this ingenious surveyor completed in a most masterly manner (u); and the drawings, plans, estimates, names of the land owners, and quantity of acres to be cut through, are now in the possession of the aforesaid Alderman *Simmons*. An opposition from *Sandwich* retarded the operation of this intended canal, which had scarcely

(t) Mr. *Gosling*, p. 31, says, that about the beginning of this century, an attempt was made to render this river navigable from *Fordwich*; and he continues, but upon what authority does not appear, that it succeeding so far that lighters brought coals up to that part of *Canterbury*, being the suburbs of it, near *Duck-lane*; but that when the undertaker had run out his fortune in making the experiment, he found that the coals could be brought as cheap or cheaper from *Fordwich* to the city, by land-carriage, so that the design came to nothing.

(u) The following is an extract from Mr. *Whitworth's* report, "I have taken the levels and survey of the country from the city of *Canterbury* to the sea, by which I find there will be no great difficulty to make a canal from *Canterbury* to *St. Nicholas bay*, which is about ten miles and a half. I have drawn the profile and made the estimate accordingly, so as to navigate vessels drawing eight feet water, having nineteen or twenty feet beam; the har-

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THE MILLS.

been given up, when that most calamitous war, occasioned by the revolution in France, unfortunately broke out, and put a total stop to this and many other great works of public utility.

THE MILLS.

THERE is nothing to say further of this river, excepting as to the mills situated on it in and about this city, which are now but few, in number only five; whereas about K. Stephen's time, I find that, besides these mills, there were six others standing upon this river, in or not far from this city, which belonged to the monks of Christ church; all which are long since down and quite gone (v).

The five mills abovementioned still remaining, are King's mill, so called, because it formerly belonged to the King, and was otherwise called both Eastbridge mill, and Kingsbridge mill, from the near situation to that bridge. Thorn, in his chronicle says, that K. Stephen gave to the Abbat of St. Augustine, the mill which he had within the city near Eastbridge, with the course of water belonging to it, in recompence for 100 mares,

“hour at the mouth of the canal will have the advantage
“of most that I have seen, for though there is apparently
“no back water, yet it may be made to have a powerful
“one, for it fortunately falls out, that the level of the
“ground is such, that two feet water may be let into the
“canal on a high spring tide for three miles and a half,
“which is about 60,000 tons of water; one half of that
“quantity let down at low-water, would be sufficient to
“scower out the harbour. The quantity of water necessary
“for this canal, might be supplied, as far as I can see,
“without injury to any one, and would take twenty-one
“vessels up, and twenty-one vessels down in the space of a
“week, and much more might be had, either on Sundays
“or at night, when the mills do not work.”

(v) In the Sarriden library, is a deed of the time of King Henry II, in which John de Dover confirms to his brethren the Monks of Christ church, in Canterbury, in free and perpetual alms, the Mill near St. Mildred's church, in Canterbury, which Hugh de Dover, his uncle, gave them, with his consent, at his death; witness Ralph de Eslinges, Robert de Luci, Elias de Silonghelde, &c.

(w) See the charter printed in Battely's Somner, appendix, No. viii. Thorn, col. 1807.

(x) This charter is printed in Battely's Somner, appendix, No. viii. Thorn, col. 1807.

(y) See ibid. appendix, No. viii. Thorn, col. 1807.

(z) In a cause of tythes brought in 1366, by the Parson of All Saints, against the Miller of this mill; the latter deposed, that he was not farmer of it, but servant of the mayors of the city, by them there deputed; and further, that all the bakers of the town ought to grind all sorts of grain for white bread, toll free.

It is worthy observation, that the Mayors of the city are mentioned in the above deposition, which office did not begin until almost 100 years after; since the above times the case is altered, the bakers of the city having no such privilege of grinding at this mill toll free, as then, for white bread.

One William Brunst, citizen and Alderman of Canterbury, about the year 1462, by his will, appointed his executors to buy 300 feet of ashlar or Folkestone stone, to make a

which he received from that church in his necessity (w); from which time the Abbats enjoyed the mill, until Abbat Clarembald made it over to K. Henry II, who in lieu of it granted many liberties to the monastery (x). Afterwards, when the city was granted to the citizens in fee farm, by K. Henry III, this mill of Eastbridge, otherwise called King's-mill, as parcel, was expressly included in the grant and given to the citizens, together with the borough (y), and they possess it at this time (z).

Abbat's Mill, the next upon the same stream, below King's-mill, was so called because it once belonged to the Abbat of St. Augustine, and that as early as K. Stephen's reign, being then purchased by the Abbat Hugh, the 2d of that name, at his own cost, for the use of the sacristy of his monastery (a). At the suppression of the monastery, in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, this mill came into the King's hands (b). It now belongs to the Mayor and Citizens of Canterbury (c).

For many years this mill, from the occupier of it, was known by the name of Brown's mill; but Mess. Simmons and Royle having in 1791 ob-

subarise about the King's Mill. See Battely's Somner, p. 24, appendix, No. viii.

(a) On the condition that all provision of corn for the use of the monastery, should be there ground toll free, that the tythe of the mill should be paid to the Almonry of the monastery, and the residue of the profits arising from the mill should go to the use of the sacristy. See Battely's Somner, appendix, No. viii. Thorn, col. 1799.

(b) See the grant of the mill, anno 34 Henry VIII, 3 ps. orig. R. 17; the year before which the King demised to Walter Trotte, of Canterbury, yeoman, this water-mill, called Abbat's Mill, with its appurtenances, in the parish of St. Alphege, within the city of Canterbury, with all courses and streams belonging to it, and all that fishery in those waters and streams with sundry premises in St. Peter's and St. Cross parishes, all late belonging to this Abbey, to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 7l. Aagta. office, Leases and Inrolments.

(c) In 1358, an agreement was entered into between the Abbat and the Citizens, that when the latter should have occasion to repair their Mill called Kyngesmill, and the Prior of Christ Church Mill, called Mildredemell, and the cleansing of the course of water between them and from the city's mill to the Abbat's Mill, called Abbat'smill, the reparations of which mills, and the cleansing of which stream, could not be effected unless the course of water was turned during such time; therefore, at the request of the citizens, the Abbat granted licence that the said course of water might be diverted for the above purposes during the space of one month, on condition, that whenever the Abbat's Mill, called Abbat'smill, should want reparation, a like leave should be granted to the Abbat and his successors by the citizens and their heirs; and in case the reparation and cleansing aforesaid could not be effected within the month, that then the citizens should agree to pay to the Abbat after the rate of a month, for the time the course of water should remain out of its proper channel 40s. and that this agreement should not be drawn into precedent, to the prejudice of either party, on account of the premises. Thorn, col. 2121.

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MANORS WITH ITS JURISDICTION.

tained the lease of it from the corporation, restored its antient name of *Abbat's mill*. They have since erected, at the expence of near 8000*l.* a capital building and corn mill, on the antient scite, from plans furnished by the late ingenious Mr. John Smeaton, which is of such curious and strong mechanical powers, as to be able to grind and dress from 500 to 700 quarters of corn weekly (d).

Westgate mill, the first upon the other stream, is a very antient one; in the survey of *Domesday*, it is mentioned as being the *Archbishop's mill*, but then in the hands of the canons of *St. Gregories*. The tythe of it was by *Archbishop Hubert*, in K. John's time granted, among other things, to the *Hospital of Eastbridge*, and that grant was confirmed by the prior and convent of *Christ church*. This mill still continues parcel of the demesnes of the *Archbishop of Canterbury*.

Shafford's mill, now called *Dean's mill*, from the late possessor of it, is situated on the same stream, at no long distance below *Westgate* itself. Mr. Somner thinks it is the same, which about K. Richard I.'s time, was called *Scepesbotesmelne* (e); in the 20th year of K. Edward III, it was called by the name of *Shafford's mill*. It is now the property of Mr. Deane John Parker.

Barton mill is situated still further down the river, and appears by some of the buildings belonging to it, made of flint with ashlar windows and quoins, to be of good antiquity. It formerly belonged to the priory of *Christ church*, being appropriated to the grinding of the corn used by them for their own spending within the court. At the dissolution in K. Henry VIII.'s time, it came to the crown (f).

Christopher Hales, esq; afterwards knighted, and attorney-general to K. Henry VIII, was possessed of this mill, then called *Barton mill*, with a meadow belonging to it, then in the tenure of *George Robinson*, holding it in capite by knight's service, and then being of the value of 10*l.* (g) He died in the 33d year of that reign,

(d) The form of this new building is quadrangular, of the measure of 72 by 52 feet 5 inches; the height from the foundation to the vane, 100 feet; it contains six working floors, besides the observatory on the centre of the roof. To the grinding floor the walls are substantially built of brick and stone, and continued from thence to the eaves of the building with massy timber, covered with weather-boarding, terminated on the four sides, which are handsomely and uniformly finished, with a block cornice, and the roof covered with slate.

These premises, with those of *King's Mill*, are held under the Mayor and Corporation for the term of 30 years, at the yearly rent of 40*l.* and a premium of 2450*l.* for the benefit of the lease.

In digging for the foundation of the present edifice, at the depth of several feet under ground, were discovered many piles, and the frame of a mill-apron, of oak timber, the whole as black as ebony; a great quantity of brass

and it was afterwards sold by his daughters and co-heirs to *Thomas Culpeper*, on whose decease, *Alexander*, his son, had livery of it in the 3d and 4th year of Philip and Mary (b).

It lately belonged to Mr. Allen Grebell, who erected close to it a handsome house, in which he afterwards resided. But the mill and some land adjoining to it, has been lately sold to Messrs. Sampson and William Kingsford, the latter of whom has long resided on the premises.

MANORS

WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF CANTERBURY.

THE MANOR OF THE DUNJEON.

the mansion of which, situated just without the city walls, at a small distance westward from the lesser hill of the *Dunjeon*, in the parish of *St. Mary Bredin*, has been pulled down for some years, and only part of the out-offices are remaining, with part of the garden walls.

This manor, now known by the name of *Dean-john farm*, was formerly the property of an antient family called *Cbiche*, one of whom, *Ernaldus de Cbich*, was a person of principal note in the reigns of K. Henry II, K. Richard I, and K. John, and the aldermanries of *Burgate* and *Northgate*, in this city, being then held as an estate in fee, did then belong to him and his heirs, and had continued for some time in his family. *Thomas Cbiche*, who was one of the bailiffs of *Canterbury* in 1259 and again in 1271, was a principal benefactor to the above church of *St. Mary Bredin* (i). *John Cbich* was likewise one of the bailiffs of it in the 23d and 26th years of K. Edward III.

In the year 1320, being the 13th of K. Edw. II, a definitive sentence was pronounced by *Robert Malling*, then commissary of *Canterbury*, on the evidence as well of antient deeds and writings as otherwise, that the hospital of *St. Lawrence*, in *Canterbury*, was entitled to receive not only the tythes of this manor, but of 300 acres of land likewise adjacent to it; in consideration of which, *John*

wire, and other pieces of metal; undoubtedly part of a water-mill in very early times.

(e) The composition between the Prior and Canons of *St. Gregories*, Parsons of *Holy Cross*, *Westgate*, and the then vicar, in the year 1347, calls it *Shafford's Mill*, and in express words reserves the tythes thereof from the vicar to themselves; which clearly shews it to be a titheable mill, and not within the exemption of the Stat. of 9 Edw. II, ch. 5. See Battely's Somner, p. 25. Dugdale, Mon. vol. ii, p. 374, mentions a mill called *Cricumelne*, which was given to the canons of *St. Gregories*.

(f) Battely's Somner, p. 25.

(g) Rot. Esch. His lands were disfavoured by the act of 31 Hen. VIII, c. 3. (h) Rot. Esch.

(i) His name, in antient characters, together with his effigies, were once in the west window of this church, as his coat of arms was carved in the stone-work of the chancel of it. See Philipott, p. 94.

Cbiche,

MANORS WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION.

Chiche, who was then lord of this manor, was to receive in autumn for his servants, five loaves of bread, two pitchers and an half of beer, and half a cheefe of four-pence; and he himself was entitled to receive *unum par Cbirotbecarum ferinarum*, one pair of leather gloves, and one pound of wax in candles; and for his servants three pair of gloves. *Thomas Chich*, son of the above-mentioned *John*, was sheriff of this county in the 15th year of K. Richard II.'s reign, and kept his *shrievalty* at the *Dunjeon*; and his great-grandson *Valentine Chich*, dying without male issue (*k*), this manor was alienated by him about the beginning of K. Edward IV.'s reign, to *Roger Brent*, who was of the parish of *All Saints*, in *Canterbury*, *gent.* who died seised of it, as appears by his will in the *Prerogative-office*, in *Canterbury*, in the year 1486, anno 2 Henry VII, and ordered it to be sold for the payment of his debts and legacies (*l*); after which it appears by an old court-roll, that in the beginning of the next reign of K. Henry VIII, *John Boteler*, or

(*k*) *The Chickes* bore for their arms—*Azure, 3 lions rampant, within a bordure argent.*

(*l*) He ordered to be buried in the chapel of *St. Mary of All Saints*, in *Canterbury*, and mentions *Letice* his wife.

(*m*) *Phillipott*, p. 94. By the act of 31 Hen. VIII, c. 3, the lands of *James Hales, esq;* were *disgavelled*; as were those of *fir James Hales, knt.* by that of 2 and 3 Edw. VI.

(*n*) A full account of the family of *Hales*, excepting of this branch, has already been given in voi. ii. of the *Hist. of Kent*, p. 576. *Sir John Hales, knt.* who purchased this manor, was son of *John*, the eldest son of *Henry*, of *Hales Place*, in *Tenterden*, and died about the 1st year of K. Edw. VI, leaving issue 4 sons by *Isabel* his wife, daughter and coheir of *Stephen Harvey*, by *Isabel*, daughter and heir of *William Brooker*. Of the sons, *James the eldest* was of the *Dunjeon*; *Thomas the 2d son*, was of *Thanington*, ancestor of the *Hales, baronets*, of that place and *Bekeborne*; *Edward the 3d son*, was of *Tenterden*, and ancestor of the *Hales, baronets*, of *Tenterden, Woodchurch, Tonstall*, and now of *St. Stephen's*; and *William the 4th son*, was of *Reculver* and *Nackington*; all of whom have been fully mentioned under those several parishes. *James the eldest son*, was of the *Dunjeon*; he was knighted, and anno 1 Edward VI. made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; he married *Margaret*, one of the daughters and co-heirs of *Oliver Wood*, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, T. Hen. VIII, who had been twice married before, 1st to *fir Walter Mantell*, of *Heytford*, in co. *Northampton, knt.* and 2dly to *fir William Haut, knt.* and lies buried in the south chancel, usually called the *Wood's chancel*, now closed up, in *St. Mildred's church*, where there is a monument remaining to her memory; she died in 1677. By *fir James Hales* she had issue an only son *Humphry Hales*, and two daughters, *Eliz.* married to *William Austen*, of *Tenterden*, and 2dly to — *Barber*; and *Jane*, married first to *Walter Mantell*, and 2dly to *Christopher Carlisle*; *Humphry Hales, esq;* the son, died possessed of the *Dunjeon* in 1567, and was buried in the above church, by *Joane* his wife, daughter and heir of *Robert Atwater*, of *Leaham*, who died in 1544; by her he had several children, of whom survived to maturity 2 sons, *James*, of whom below, and *Humphry*, who was *York Herald*, and two daughters; *Abigail* married to *Anthony Sampson*, of *Nutts, esq;* and *Mary*, wife of *fir Isaac Sidly*, of *Great Chart*; which *fir*

Butler, of *Heronden* in *Eastry*, was become proprietor of it, and he passed it away by sale to *fir John Hales, chief baron of the Exchequer (m)*; and when *Leland* visited this part of *Kent* in the 30th year of that reign, he then resided at this mansion; from him this mansion descended down to *fir James Hales, of the Dunjeon, knt.* who died in 1665 (*n*), leaving one only daughter and heir *Elizabeth*, who carried it in marriage 1st to *fir Stephen Hales*, of the co. of *Warwick*, K. B. and 2dly to *George*, third son of *William Sheldon*, of *Beoly*, in the county of *Worcester, esq;* by neither of whom she had issue. They resided at the *Dunjeon*, where she died in 1678, and as he did a few months afterwards, possessed of this manor and seat, which his heirs alienated in 1680, to *Henry Lee, esq;* whose descendant *Thomas Lee Warner, esq;* in 1752, pulled down to the ground this mansion, then known by the name of *Dunjon, alias the Coventry House* (so called from the *Lady Coventry's* residing in it) (*o*), leaving only a few of the offices in the front, and the gar-

James Hales, knt. the eldest son, was of the *Dunjeon*, and being *Treasurer* to the expedition made to *Portugal*, he died at sea in 1589; he married *Alice*, daughter of *fir Thomas Kempe*, of *Ollantigh*, afterwards re-married to *Richard Lee, esq;* she died in 1592, and was buried in *St. Michael's chapel*, in *Canterbury cathedral*, where there is a monument erected by her to her own memory, and of her two husbands, and to her only son *Cheney Hales, of the Dunjeon, esq;* who died early in life in 1594, and was buried in *St. Mary Bredin church*. He married *Mary*, daughter of *Richard Hardres*, of *Hardres*, who afterwards re-married *William Ashenden*, and lastly *George Walter, esq;* by her first husband she had an only son *fir James Hales, of the Dunjeon, knt.* who dying in 1665, was buried by his wife, daughter and heir of *fir Thomas Norton, knt.* who died in 1659, in *St. Mary Bredin church*. They left an only daughter and heir *Elizabeth*, married first to *fir Stephen Hales*, of *Snetterfield*, in co. *Warwick*, K. B. who died in 1668 without issue; on which she married 2dly, *George*, 3d son of *William Sheldon*, of *Beoly*, in co. *Worcester, esq;* as above-mentioned; they both lie buried in *St. Mary Bredin church*.

This branch of the *Hales's* bore for their arms the same as those of *St. Stephen's*. There are pedigrees of them in the two heraldic visitations of the county of *Kent*, of 1574, 1619, and in *Mil. No. 2230*, to the year 1664, in the *British Museum*.

(*o*) She resided here, as appears by the parish register, in 1688, and dying in 1710, was buried on May 3, in *St. Mary Bredin church*. Thus the register.—By her will proved in *Prerog. office, Canterbury*, May 5, that year, styling herself *Margaret, Lady Dowager Coventry, widow of George, Lord Coventry, deceased*, she directed to be buried in the vault in *Rainham church*, among her ancestors. The *Hon. Heneage Finch, of Wye*, her executor; her sister, the *Lady Anne Grimstone*. She gives the moiety of the produce of her goods and chattels to *Thomas Kene*, late *Bishop of Bath and Wells*, and the *Rev. Nathaniel Spinckes*, in trust, that they dispose of it among the deprived Bishops and Ministers of *Scotland*, according to the form of the church of *England*, and such deprived ministers of the church of *England*, whose several circumstances by reason of their not having taken the oaths, should be found most pressing

and

MANORS WITHIN THE CITY LIBERTY.

den walls standing, and near them the farmhouse, with the buildings belonging to it. He died possessed of this estate in 1768, and was succeeded in it by his son *Henry Lee Warner*, of *Walsingham Abbey*, in *Norfolk*, *esq*; the present owner of it (oo).

THE MANOR OF MORTON, alias DODINGDALE,

lies in the same parish of *St. Mary Bredin*, about two miles south-eastward from the walls of *Canterbury*. It was originally called *Dodingdale*, from a family who were possessors of it, one of which name, *Hamo*, the son of *Guido de Dodingdale*, as appears by the records of *St. Augustine's monastery*, gave the tythes of his manor of *Dodingdale* to that *Abbat and Convent* (p); but it seems it was but for a certain term of years, for in *K. Henry II.'s* reign, according to the same records, *Richard de Marci*, who was then the possessor of this manor, granted the tythes of his lands of *Dodingdale* to the hospital of *St. Laurence* near *Canterbury*, in perpetual alms, to the intent, that the brothers and sisters of it should have these tythes in particular, to buy linen cloth on the feast of *St. John Baptist*; trusting that they would remember him and his in their prayers.

When the family of *Dodingdale* was become extinct here, this manor came into the possession of another family of the name of *Morton*. By a deed without date, *Elias de Morton*, who implanted his name on it, by which it has ever since been called, demised the fee simple of it to *Hugh Fitzvinon*, a family which had large possessions at *Sellinge* near *Monk's Horton*; and his daughter *Eugenia Fitzvinon* passed it away by deed in the 20th year of *K. Henry III.*, to *Nicholas de Twitham*, and he immediately afterwards, by a deed not having any date, settled it on *Robert de Polre*, but whether his successor sold it or not to *John Cbich*, is uncertain, as there is a chasm of this time in the private evidences of it (r), though the records of *St. Augustine* make him to have some interest in this manor in the 3d year of *K. Edward III.*, anno 1330. The

and necessitous, and among such widows and children of them as should be left exposed to want; but in a codicil she excepted *Dr. Hickes*, late *Dean of Worcester*, and the *Rev. Ralph Tayler*, from receiving any benefit from the same.

(oo) He is descended from the *Lees* of *Hartwell*, in co. of *Bucks*, of whom *Thomas Lee* married *Anne*, sister of *Dr. John Warner*, *Bishop of Rochester*; their son *Dr. John Lee* was *Archdeacon of Rochester*, the bishop's heir and executor, and pursuant to his will and act of parliament, took the name of *Warner*. He died in 1670, and was buried in that cathedral, leaving two sons; the eldest, *Lee Warner*, *esq*; married *Catharine*, daughter of *Henry Hampson*, and died in 1698, and was buried near his father; and the youngest, *Col. Henry Lee*, purchased the above manor, and was M. P. for *Canterbury*; he married *Dorothy*, daughter of *fr George Grubham Howe*, *bart.* By *Elizabeth*, daughter of *fr Harbottle Grimstone*, *bart.* he left issue *Henry Lee Warner*

next that I find to have had possession of it, are *Hardres* and *Isaac*, who by joint conveyance in the 22d year of *K. Henry VI.*, conveyed it to *William Say*, for the use of *Robert Rigden*, in whom the title did not remain long, for he in the 33d year of that reign conveyed all his concern in it by sale to *William Barton* and *John White*, and they by joint consent alienated it in the reign of *K. Henry VI.*, to *Richard Pargate*, citizen of *Canterbury*, who died in the 35th year of that reign, and by his will (s) gave it, after his wife *Isabell's* death, to his son *Edward*, who was succeeded in it by his son and heir *John Pargate*, whose descendant *Edward*, in the 25th year of *K. Henry VIII.'s* reign passed it away to *Peter Bruin*; and after it had remained many years united to this family, *Henry Bruin* dying without issue, gave it to his sister *Jane Bugge*, who in the 1st year of *K. James I.'s* reign sold it to her kinsman *John Bruin*, and he in the 5th year of it alienated it to *William Denne*, who dying without issue male, *Margaret* his only daughter and heir carried it in marriage to *Mr. Edward Hougham*, after whose death it devolved to his two surviving daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *Mr. Edward Rose*, of *Cbistlet*, and *Anne* to *Mr. John Bettenham*, of *Canterbury*, who jointly possessed it in 1656 (t), at which time and perhaps for some time before, it was known by the name of *Morton* only. It afterwards became the property of *Sawkins*, from one of which name it was passed away to *Mr. William Hammond*, of *Stone-House*, near *Canterbury*, who on his son's marriage settled it on him, and dying possessed of it in 1773, was succeeded by his son *Mr. Henry Hammond*, who died here on July 20, 1784, and his son *Mr. William Hammond*, now of *Stone-House*, is the present possessor of it.

PORTION OF TYTHES.

It appears by the *Registrum Roffense*, that *Gerard de Dudingdale*, gave a portion of tythes in *Dudingdale*, near *Canterbury*, to the *Prior and Convent of St. Andrew* in *Rocheſter*; which gift was confirmed by *Archbishops Richard, Baldwin* and *Hubert* (u).

esq; who pulled down the mansion of the *Dunjon*, as above-mentioned, and died in 1760, having married *Mary*, daughter of *Samuel Milles*, *esq*; M. P. for this city, who died in 1770, by whom he had two sons; of whom the eldest, *Henry Lee Warner*, is the present possessor of this manor. He bears for his arms—Quarterly of 4 coats; 1, *Lee*, *gules*, a *feſs chequy* or and *azure*, between 8 *billets* of the 2d.—2, *Warner*; 3, *Whetenall*, and 4, *Howe*.

(p) Battely's *Somner*, p. 40.

(r) The heirs of *John de Polre*, in the 5th year of the reign of *King Edward II.* held the 4th part of a knight's fee in *Dodingdale* of the honor of *Clare*. *Rot. Esch. ejus an.*

(s) In *Prerog. off. Canterbury*. His father *William* appears to have been then living, and that he left a daughter *Agnes*.

(t) *Philipott*, p. 93.

(u) *Reg. Roff.* p. 116. See also p. 44, 46, 48, 410, 506.

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This portion of tythes, on the suppression of the priory of *St. Andrew* in *Rochester*, came into the hands of *K. Henry VIII*, and was soon afterwards settled by him on his new-founded *Dean and Chapter* of that church, and continued with them till the abolition of *bishops, deans and chapters, &c.* at the latter end of *K. Charles I.*'s reign; soon after whose death in 1649, it was surveyed, by order of the state, in order to its being sold; in which survey it was returned, that the portion of tythes called *Dodingdale portion*, and the portion of castle lands belonging to the above late *Dean and Chapter*, in or near *Canterbury*, in *Thanington and Nackington*, and in the parish of *St. Mary Bredin*, in *Canterbury*, consisted of all manner of tythes arising from several parcels of land in those parishes, amounted in the whole to 101 acres and three roods of land.

Also the portion of tythes called *castle lands tythes*, in or near this city, all which were let by the *Dean and Chapter*, *Nov. 22, anno 6 Charles I.*, to *Josh. Colfe*, alderman of *Canterbury*, for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 46s. 8d. and two fat capons; but are worth, over and above that rent, 17l. 9s. 4d. per annum. Parliamentary surveys, vol. xiv, Lambeth Library. These premises returned to the dean and chapter at the restoration, part of whose inheritance they now remain. *Mr. John Toker* was lately lessee of them.

STUPPINGTON

is a manor in *St. Mary Bredin's* parish, which had antiently the same owners as the adjoining one of *the Dunjeon*, having been the property of *the Chiches*, and afterwards of *the Hales's*, one of whom, *sir James Hales, knt.* in the 15th year of *K. James I.*, appears to have suffered a recovery of this manor, with those of *Nackington, Staplegate*, and *the Dunjeon*, all within the liberties of the city of *Canterbury*.

After this and some intermediate owners, it became vested in later times in the family of *Toker*, of whom *Mr. Stephen Toker* resided here, and at his death was succeeded in it by his son *John*, who married *Bennet Blaxland*, by whom he had five sons and one daughter; of the former, *Mr. Stephen Toker*, the eldest, possessed this estate, but dying unmarried, he devised it by his last will to his nephew *Edward*, eldest son of his fourth brother, by *Margaret Ford* his wife (v). He afterwards resided here, and in 1795, conveyed this estate, consisting of a mansion with outbuildings, gardens, and about 300 acres of land, to *Mr. Allen Grebell*, who now possesses it and resides here.

(v) See more of the *Tokers*, under *Ospringe*, vol. ii. of the Hist. of Kent, p. 799 (r).

THE MANOR OF CALDICOT,

lying within the borough of *St. Martin*, eastward from *Longport*, was part of the possessions of the see of *Canterbury*; as such it appears to be described as follows in the general survey of *Domesday*, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, under the title of *the lands of the archbishop*.

Ipse Archieps ten villa quæ vocat. S. Martin & ptin ad Estursete. & jacet in ipso bund. & defd. se p. uno solin & dim. Tra. e In dno sunt. 2 car. & 36. bord.

Ad hanc tra ptin. 7. burgenses in Cantuaris. reddtes 8. sol. & 4. den. Ibi 5. mold. de 20. sol. & parva silva.

In hac villa ten Radulf. dim. solin de Archiepo. & ibi bt 2. car. in dno & 5. villos cu. 3. bord. hntes 2. car. & dimid. T. R. E. valeb. 7. lib. dim solin. S. Mart. & aliud dim solin val. semp. 4. lib.

Which is: *The Archbishop himself holds the ville, which is called St. Martin, and it belongs to Estursete, and lies in that hundred, and was taxed at one suling and an half. The arable land is In demesne there are 2 carucates and 36 borderers.*

To this land there belong 7 burgesses in Canterbury, paying 8 shillings and 4 pence. There are 5 mills of 20 shillings and a small wood.

In this ville Ralph holds half a suling of the Archbishop, and there he has 2 carucates in demesne and 5 villeins, with 3 borderers having 2 carucates and an half. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, it was worth 7 pounds; half a suling of St. Martin and another half suling, were always worth 4 pounds.

Soon after which this manor appears to have been appropriated to the use of *the Archbishop's* table, in which state it continued till the time of *Archbishop Walter Reynolds*, who, in the year 1326, at the earnest desire of the monks, with both the King's and Pope's consent, gave it, together with the wood of *Thorholt* adjoining, then of the value of 10l. to the *Prior and Convent*, to be for ever appropriated to their use, inasmuch as it was a convenient place for them to retire to, and recreate themselves when they were wearied out and tired, it being at no great distance from their monastery (w). After which there were continued disputes between the *prior and convent*, and *the mayor and citizens*, concerning their respective rights and jurisdictions within this manor, all which were compromised and settled, among other matters of dispute of the like sort between them in and about the city, by an indenture in the 7th year of *K. Henry VII*; in which, as to this manor, there was a clause, saving to the *prior and convent* all liberties, privileges

(w) Battely's Somner, p. 131. Tanner's Mon. p. 200. See Rot. Esch 19 Edw. III. n. 81.

and

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and franchises, which they had or ought to have within the borowe of *St. Martyn's* and the manor of *Calcott*, not hurting the mayor and commonalty of a fine or rent of xii pence yearly of the said borowe, nor of any liberty, franchise or privilege they had or ought to have in it, or any parcel of the same, to which the prior and convent had title. To explain which, a schedule was annexed to the indenture, for the clause being so general, and not rehearsing what the manor was in quantity, nor the privileges and liberties specially, there might arise in time to come, for want of such plain declaration, great variance between them again; therefore it was agreed, that the manor of *Calcott* contained in demesne land 318 acres, within the following metes and boundes, that is to say, from the hed of the cundy of the prior and convent toward the north, between the pond of the cundy towards the east, and the bank and dyke of the *Barton felde* on the west, unto a lane which extended westward from the second pond there, unto the waye leading unto *Fordwich*, the which waye so extended north-east directly unto a croft, called *Gallowbell croft*, dividing *Byshopsfylde*, *Shepescroft*, and two crofts, pertaining unto the monastery of *St. Austyn's*, on the north-west, and the lands pertaining unto the manor of *Calcott*, called *Hedgecroft*, *Bryan's croft*, and *Turrott downe* on the south-east part, and so from the said way to the hed of *Gallowbill croft* towards the south-east, unto the end of the hedges of *Gallowbill croft*, and so by the side of that croft eastward unto a croft called *Hentye*, and so from the south side of *Gallowbill croft*, southward, unto the street called *Fordwyche waye*, and so over that street southward, and so down by the hedge of a croft of the prior and convent, called *Toult croft*, eastward, by the said street unto a croft called *Borstall*, and so from the street by the said croft southward to *Toult wood*, and the wood of the heirs of *Thomas Soutbland*, and so including *Toult wood* as marks and bounds appeared, by the lands of the manor called *the Mote*, and of the prior and convent on the east part and *Toult leaze* on the west part and so southward by the lands of *Risbard Luckyn*, sometime *John Barlowe*, unto the hyght streete leading from *Canterbury* to *Sandwyche*, and so there westward by the said street leading from *Sandwyche* unto *Mellefylde*, and so northward along by *Mellefylde* unto the north corner of it, sometye leading from *Fordwyche* to *Canterbury*, and unto *Toult downe* and so southward by the oulde street to the hedd of *Culverhouse croft*, and so from oulde streete westward, by the hedd of *Culverhouse croft* unto *Caponlongate*, and so from thence unto the *Oulde sole* adjoining unto the fylde of the monastery of *St. Austyn*, called *Pauverage* and unto *St. Martyn's* peices, and so from

St. Martyn's peice westward under the hedge of *Pauverage* aforesaid, unto the end of that land, and so directly from thence by a right line unto the aforesaid cundy of *Christ church*—but the said manor extended further more in three pieces of land lying at *St. Martyn's*, not being within the boundes aforesaid, whereof the limits and boundes follow hereafter; first, one of the said three pieces of land is called *Bromedowne*, and unto 17 acres of land lying between the lands of the monastery of *St. Austyn's*, called *North-home* towards the west, and the said lands called *Pauveredge* towards the north and east, and the second peice was called *Printkelbam*, and contained three acres and lay adjoining unto the lands of *Bromedowne* towards the east, and the land called *North-home* toward the south, and to the lands of the prior and convent called *Barton felde* towards the west and north; and the third peice contained three yards and lay between the church-yard of *St. Martyn's* and the parsonage of the same church toward the west, and the lands called *Bromedowne* toward the north, and the lands of *Thomas Gylbert* toward the east and south; within which limits and boundes and burrowe before rehearsed, the said prior and convent and their successors without interruption or let of the Mayor and Commonaltie, their heirs and successors, should have the view of frank pledge with all the articles and things thereto pertaining, weiffe and straves, and also the said prior and convent and their successors, should have of their men and tenants, and in all their fee within the said lymits and burrowe infangtheff, outfangtheff, warren, goods, weyfed goods of condemned men for felony, and fugitives for felony, goods of outlawed men and goods of felons themselves, the year and day and waste, deodands and all manner of amerceaments of their men and tenants in all the kynges court, the yffues and fines before the Mayor and Commonaltie in the court of the said cyttie excepted; and it was furthermore agreed between the said parties, that the prior and convent should have unto them and their successors for ever, the like libertie, privilege and franchise in a parcel of land of the said prior and convent, called *Polder's leaze*, lying within the parish of *St. Martyn*, and in all such lands and tenements as be holden of the said prior and convent, as by reason of the said manor as they by this agreement should have within the limits, boundes and burrowe aforesaid; and the prior and convent and their successors should not let, ne interrupt the mayor and commonaltie, their heirs ne successors, of any libertie, franchise or privilege, within the lymits and boundes of the said manor and burrowe; ne in the said other lands and tenements, other than be contained in the articles before rehearsed; and to this inden-

ture

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ture both parties *interchangeably* set their respective seals.

After this the manor of *Caldicot*, or *Calcot* as it was more usually called, continued in the possession of *the prior and convent* till *the final dissolution* of that monastery in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the king's hands, who settled it, among other premises, by his *dotation charter* in his 33d year, on his new founded *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, part of whose possessions it still continues.

A *Court Baron* is held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF THE MOAT, *alias* WYKE,

is situated likewise within the bounds of the city's liberty, in the parish of *St. Martin*, at the *eastern* extremity of it. *The mansion* of it stood almost close to the *north* side of the road leading to *Littleborne*, in the midst of a *park*, the wall of which bounded to it, but the house has been pulled down some few years ago.

This manor was formerly possessed by a family which gave name to it, one of whom, *Stephen de Wyke*, possessed it in the 20th year of K. Henry III, as appears by *Testa de Nevill*, and he paid respective aid for it at the marriage of *Isabel*, that prince's sister (x); but it appears by the book of aid, anno 20 Edward III, for making the *Black Prince* a knight, that this family had then but a small interest in it, for it is there entered, that *the heirs of John Tancrey*, *Stephen de Wyke* (y), and *Richard Betts*, for *the heirs of John Taylor*, paid respective aid for it, as the 4th part of a knight's fee, which *the heirs of John Taylor* before held at *Wike of the Archbishop*. But before the beginning of K. Richard II.'s reign, their concern here was no more, for by the court rolls of it of that time, *sir Richard de*

(x) Anno 1353, being the 6th year of King Edward III, *Richard Oxenden*, then *Prior of Christ Church*, the *sec of Canterbury* being vacant, granted a licence to *Stephen de Wyke's* chaplain, to celebrate divine service in his chapel at *Wyke*, within the parish of *St. Martin*; the instrument of which is printed in *Battely's Somner*, appendix, No. ix^a.

(y) I find this name of *Wyke* appropriated to other premises likewise hereabouts, for in one of the registers of *St. Augustine's Abbey*, cart. 387, *sir William de Breus*, *knt.* is said to give his messuage called *Wike*, in *St. Paul's, Canterbury*, to *Walter de Sepely*, his chaplain, to serve in his chapel of *Lokedale*, T. Edw. I. See vol. iii. of *Hist. of Kent*, p. 666.

(z) *Richard de Hoo*, of *Canterbury*, otherwise called *Richard de Hoo, Chivaler*, of the co. of *Kent*, attended with many others, *John of Gaunt*, King of *Castile*, &c. in his voyage to *Spain*, anno 9 Richard II. *Rym. Fœd.* vol. vii, p. 490.

(a) *Phillipott*, p. 94.

(b) From *Henry Finch*, of *Netherfield* above-mentioned, and *Alice Belknap* his wife, descended *sir Thomas Finch, knt.* who married *Katherine*, eldest daughter and coheir of *sir Thomas Moyle*, of *Eastwell, knt.* by whom he had three sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest was *sir Moyle*

Hoo (z) and *Richard Skippe*, were become possessed of it, and they about the latter end of that reign conveyed it by deed to *Simon Spencer*, who a few years afterwards alienated it to *John Standford, gent.* and he suddenly afterwards passed it away to *Richard Smith*, with whom it had not long continued before it was conveyed to *John Eastfield, esq;* son of *sir William Eastfield, K. B.* and *Lord Mayor of London* in the year 1438, anno 16 Henry VI, from whom it passed by sale to *William Rogers*, and he by *fine levied* in the 33d year of that reign conveyed it to *Philip Belknap, of Canterbury, esq;* *Mayor* of that city in the year 1458, and *Sheriff* of the county of *Kent* in the 34th year of K. Henry VI.'s reign, at which time he resided and kept his *sbrievalty* here, at his mansion called *the Moat*. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Woodhouse, esq;* by whom he had issue *Alice*, his only daughter and heir, who married *Henry Finch, of Netherfield, esq;* the father of *sir William Finch, Banneret*, who in his mother's right was invested in the possession of this manor of *the Moat*, and from him it devolved by successive right to *the Right Hon. John, Lord Finch, created Baron of Fordwich* by K. Charles I, (a) when he was *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England* (b). He resided at this seat, of which he died possessed, with *the Heath or Hoath farm* adjoining, in 1661, without male issue, and the title became extinct (c). He devised this manor and estate to his kinsman *He-neage, Earl of Winchelsea* (d), whose grandson *Charles, Earl of Winchelsea*, alienated it to *William, Lord Cowper*, afterwards created *Earl Cowper* and *Viscount Fordwich* (e), whose grandson *George, Earl Cowper*, pulled down the antient mansion of *the Wike*, for many years past known by the name of *the Moat House*. He died in *Italy* in

Finch, knt. and *baronet*, of *Eastwell*; and the second son was *sir Henry Finch, knt.* and *serjeant at law* to King James I, whose son and heir was *John Finch*, the possessor of this manor, as above-mentioned, who was knighted on Jan. 23, 1639, being then chief justice of the common pleas, and keeper of the great seal, and the year after was created *Lord Finch, Baron of Fordwich*, in *Kent*, anno 16 Charles I. He left an only daughter, married to *sir George Radcliffe*, of the *Privy Council of Ireland*. See more of the ancestors of this family, under *Eastwell*, vol. iii. of the *History of Kent*, p. 198.

(c) See an account of him, vol. iii. of the *Hist. of Kent*, p. 603, 606. See *Wood's Ath.* vol. i, p. 499.

(d) His will, proved May 29, 1661, is in *Pierog. off. Canterbury*.

(e) His son *William, Earl Cowper*, resided much at this seat, and intended to have rebuilt it for his constant residence; but the corporation of *Canterbury*, within the bounds of which it was situated, insisting that he should employ no other workmen in it, but such as were freemen of the city, his lordship, who saw the absurdity of this restraint, was so offended at it, that he gave over the design, and made *Hertfordshire* the object of his future improvements, and never resided here for any time afterwards.

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1789, and was succeeded by the *Right Honorable George Augustus, Earl Cowper*, who is the present owner of this estate, but it has long since lost even the name of having been a manor (ee).

On Thursday evening, Dec. 27, 1770, by the moon light, was shot by *Mr. John Austen*, of *St. Martin's hill*, in the *Mote copse* near *Trendley*, within the park wall, a large yellow Eagle, of the same kind as that in the *Tower*. It measured from wing to wing when expanded, seven feet and two inches, and from the head to the tail three feet and one inch.

THE MANOR OF LITTLE BARTON,

called in the survey of *Domesday*, NORTHWOOD, lies about a quarter of a mile northward from the suburbs of *Northgate*, on the north side of the public highway leading to the *Isle of Thanet*, and almost adjoining to the river *Stour*.

It formerly was part of the possessions of the priory of *Christ church*, to which it was given by the name of *Bartun*, in the year 832, and it continued part of them at the taking of the survey of *Domesday*, in which it is thus entered, under the general title of their lands.

In Cantuarie Hund.

Ipsa Archieps ten Nordeude. p uno solin se defd. Tra. e. . . . In dnio 1. car & dim. & 7. villi cu 26. bord. bnt. 2. Car. Huic m ptinent in civitate Cantuarua. 100. burgses. 3. min. reddentes 8. lib. & 4. sol. Ibi. 8. mold de. 71. sol. & 24. ac psi. silva 30. porc. In tot val & valuit. 17. lib.

Which is: *The Archbishop himself holds Nordeude. It was taxed at one suling, the arable land is In demesne there is 1 carucate and an half and 7 villeins, with 26 borderers, having 2 carucates. To this manor belong in the city of Canterbury 100 burgesses, 3 lefs, paying 8 pounds and 4 shillings. There are 8 mills of 71 shillings, and 24 acres of meadow; wood for the pannage of 30 hogs. In the whole it is worth and was worth 17 pounds.*

It was known by the name of the manor of *Barton*, in the 10th year of *K. Edward II*, for in that year the *Prior of Christ church* obtained a grant of the liberty of free warren, for this their manor of *Berton* near *Canterbury*, among others belonging to them (f).

The park, in which the house stood, has been since converted into a farm; it is walled entirely round. See an account of this family in vol. iii. of the *Hist. of Kent*, p. 561, 603, 606.

(ee) In 1735, an act passed for settling the estate of *William*, late *Earl Cowper*, deceased; among which was this farm called the *Mote Farm*, with lands, &c. in the parishes of *St. Martin* in *Canterbury*, *Littleborne* and *Wickham*, to the uses and purposes therein mentioned. See *Swaycliff*, vol. iii. of the *History of Kent*, p. 561.

(f) *Cart. 10 Ed. II, n. 60. See Tan. Mon. p. 201.*

(g) This district is bounded on the south-east side by the eastern branch of the river *Stour*. On the south and west by a large dike adjoining to *Griffin-lane*; and on the north by a dike, that separates it from the gardens belonging to

The manor of *Little Barton*, of which mention has already been made above, was late the property of *Mr. Allen Grebell*, who some years ago built here, almost adjoining the east side of the mills, a handsome house, in which he resided for several years, till his removal to *Stuppington*, near this city.

This estate pays a yearly fee farm rent of 2l. 13s. 4½d.

RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS
WITHIN THE CITY LIBERTY.

OF the many religious foundations, hospitals, and alms-houses which were within the circuit of this city and its suburbs, most of them were exempt from the liberty of it; these therefore will be treated of hereafter, among those districts which are esteemed to be exempt from it, and to lie within the county at large. Those now held to be within the jurisdiction of the city, are as follows:

THE GREY FRIARS

was a convent here, which stood at a small distance southward from *St. Peter's-street*, of which there are remaining only some walls and ruined arches; the scite of it is very low and damp, among the meads and garden-grounds (g), having two entrances or alleys leading to it, where formerly stood two gates; one called *Northgate*, in *St. Peter's-street*, facing that of the *Black Friars*; the other was called *Eastgate*, to which the entrance was by a bridge at the end of *Lamb-lane*, in *Stour-street*.

These friars, called at first *Franciscans*, from the name of their founder *St. Francis (b)*, the head of whom was called the *Guardian*, were afterwards likewise called *Grey Friars*, from their habit, which, in imitation of their founder, was a long grey coat down to their heels, with a cowl or hood (i), and a cord or rope about their loins, instead of a girdle. They were likewise called *Minorites*, from their being the lowest and most humble of all orders; and sometimes *Observants*, from their being more observant and strict to the rules of their order, than a more negligent and loose sort of them. They were styled *Mendicants*,

the houses on the south side of *St. Peter's-street*.

(b) *St. Francis* was of *Apisum*, in the *Duchy of Spoleto*, in *Italy*, where he founded this order of friars, as some say in 1206, and as others in 1209, and it was afterwards confirmed from time to time by the Popes, and by some of them in general councils. *K. Hen. III.* was so great a favourer of their order that the convents, as well as the numbers of these friars, increased to a wonderful degree throughout the whole kingdom. See *Collect. Anglo-Minorit. passim.*

(i) The friars cowl was in shape of a bag, narrowing to a point at the end. It was fastened to the upper part of the coat behind, and hung down on the back at hand ready to pull over their head, or to fill with victuals, or what else they received in alms, as they begged from house to house.

RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS.

from their professing wilful poverty, subsisting chiefly upon alms, which they used to ask and receive from door to door; by which friars were distinguished from monks, who kept at home within their convents, and lived in common upon their own substance. These *Franciscans* came first into *England* in K. Henry III.'s reign, about the year 1224 (k). How they were afterwards entertained, or accommodated with a home, is told by the author of *the Antiquities of the English Franciscans*, entitled *Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica*; by this we learn, that these *friars*, viz. *Aghellus de Pisa* and his companions, on their coming to *Canterbury* in the year 1220, were charitably harboured and entertained for two days by the *Benedictine* monks, in the *priory of the Holy Trinity*, after which they were taken in at the *Poor Priests Hospital*, where however they continued no longer than whilst a part of the school belonging to it was fitted up for their reception. Here some of them staid to build their first convent; for which purpose *Alexander, the Provost or Master of the Hospital*, gave them a spot of ground set out with a convenient house, and a decent chapel or oratory, which by his care and charitable endeavours were there built for them, and here he placed these *friars*, and this was their first convent for this order in *England*, and was held in the name of the *corporation or community of Canterbury*, for their use, they being by their profession incapable of possessing it as their own right.

Here they lived for some time, increasing in numbers and popularity, having gained the esteem of many persons of dignity and consequence; among whom were *Archbishop Stephen Langton*, his brother *the Archdeacon*, and *Henry de Sandwich*, who became their first great benefactors and patrons. Among others who admired them for their sanctity, was a devout and worthy citizen, of a flourishing family then in this city, as they were afterwards in the county, one *John Digg or Diggs*, then an *Alderman* of it (l), into whose favour they had so far insinu-

(k) Thus, according to our *English* historians, the writers of this order place their coming as early as the year 1219, or in the several years following to 1224. See *Tan. Mon.* p. 221. *Fox*, vol. i, p. 224. *Aghellus de Pisa*, *Friar* of this order, with his companions (nine in number) arriving at *Dover*, whither they were transported at the charge of the monks of *Feschamp*, in *Normandy*, were afterwards graciously received by the King, principally on account of a letter, which they brought with them from Pope *Honorius III*, and were placed by the King at *Canterbury*. See *Col. Anglo-Minorit.* *Stow* says the same, and that five of them being *priests*, remained at *Canterbury*. *Survey*, B. iii, p. 129.

(l) Twelve years before this, anno 1258, and five years after, anno 1273, he was one of the *bailiffs* of this city. A descendant of his, *John Diggs*, possessed lands in *Westgate* so late afterwards as the 4th year of King Henry

ated themselves, that he purchased for them a piece of ground, lying between the two streams of the river *Stour* here, then called *the Island of Binnewyth (m)*, and shortly afterwards translated them thither (n).

The *friars* being seated here, and there being many houses and much ground belonging to the *priory of Christ church*, within the precinct of their convent, they laid claim to them, and they made themselves absolute possessors of the whole of this island; and the *Monks* seeing the common people much inclined to favour them, and not willing to incur theirs, lest it might bring with it the people's displeasure too, made a virtue of a necessity, and after the *friars* had been no small time in possession, without payment of any of the accustomed rents and services, which the former tenants of the monks were bound to pay; they, by a *composition* made, as they phrased it, thro' pure motives of charity, not only remitted to them all arrears past and for the future, an abatement of the one half of the rent; on condition of their paying in full of all services and demands, for the time to come, iii shillings yearly rent (o). How this might stand with their founder's rule, and their own vow, appears strange; for by their rule set forth articulately in *Matthew Paris*, they were clearly debarred, not only by their vow of poverty, but by express precept besides, from all property, either house, or ground, or any kind of substance, but as pilgrims and strangers in this world, serving the Lord in poverty and humility, by going and begging alms with confidence, &c.

These *Franciscans* or *Minorite friars*, had granted to them by several popes, many privileges, immunities, and indulgences (p); besides their exemption and immunities from episcopal and other ordinary jurisdiction; in the matter of tythes they were privileged from the payment of any, either of their house, orchard, or garden, and the nutriment, i. e. the *herbage* or *agistment* of their cattle, as in the decretals; in matters of burial, they had *liberam sepulturam*, i. e.

VII, as did *James Diggs, esq;* anno 18 Henry VIII *Apograph, Surrenden Library.*

(m) This island gave name to a family of citizens who sometime resided here, and were from thence called the *With's*, or more frequently the *Binnwith's*, of whom one *John Binnewith*, about the beginning of King Henry III.'s reign, was a benefactor to *Harbledowne hospital*; the legend round his seal to the deed of his gift to it, being SIGILL. IOHANNIS. DE. WITH. and one *Arnold Binnewith* was anno 1221 and again in 1227, one of the *Bailiffs* of this city; but the *friars* having gotten possession, both the island and her former inhabitants soon lost their former names. *Battely's Somner*, p. 55.

(n) See *Wood's Antiq. Oxon.* l. i. p. 68. *Weever*, p. 134.

(o) This *composition* is dated anno 1294, the 22d of King Edward I. It is printed in *Battely's Somner*, appendix, No. xvi. (p) See *Rotul.* 48 Hen. III in *Turri Lond.*

might

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might chuse wheresoever any of them would his place of burial, paying the fourth-part of the obventions to the parish church; and as a thing of which multitudes were ambitious, numbers of persons of high degree and estimation were desirous of living, dying, and being interred in the habit of these *Franciscans*, believing that whosoever was buried among them, especially if in the holy and virtuous habit of a poor friar, he should not be only happily secured from evil spirits, which might otherwise disturb the quiet of his grave, but assure to himself an entrance into the kingdom of heaven (q).

There is but little further to be mentioned concerning these *friars* and their house, only that in K. Henry VII.'s reign, this *convent* became one of those which were called *Observants*, being those who put themselves under the more strict discipline of this order, in opposition to whom, the others gained the name of *Conventuals*, who continued under the former relaxed state of the rules of their primitive institution, tho' still in general they were called *Franciscan friars* (r).

This house was dissolved in the 25th year of K. Henry VIII, anno 1534, those of this order being the first that were suppressed by him (s). *Hugh Rich* was the last principal of this house.

As to the *benefactions* to this convent, it should be observed, that whoever died of any worth always remembered these *friars* in their wills, and in general gave liberally both to their church and convent; among others, it appears by the wills in the Prerog. office in *Canterbury*, that *William Woodland*, of *Holy Cross* parish, anno 1450, by his will gave 5l. towards the reparation of their church, and five *marcs* besides to the repairing of their *dormitory* or *dortor*; and *Hamon Beale*, a citizen, and in his time mayor of *Canterbury*, chusing this church for his place of burial, as *Isabel* his first wife had done before, gave 40s. in money to this convent.

There were several persons of worth and estimation, as well of the clergy as laity, buried in the church of this convent, which is so entirely destroyed, that the scite of it can only be conjectured. *Weever*, however, has preserved some few of them. These were, *Bartholomew*, Lord *Badlesmere*, steward to K. Edward II.'s household,

who was hanged for rebellion in 1321, at the gallows at *the Blean*, near this city; *sir Giles Badlesmere*, *knt.* his son; *Elizabeth Domina de Chilbam*; *sir William Mansfon*, *knt.* *sir Roger Mansfon*, his brother; *sir Thomas Brockbull*, *knt.* and *the Lady Joan*, his wife; *sir Thomas Brockbull*, *knt.* their son, and *Lady Editba*, his wife; *sir Fulk Peyforer*, *knt.* *sir Thomas Drayner*, *knt.* *Lady Alice de Marinis*; *Lady Candlin*; *sir Alan Pennington*, of the co. *Lancaster*, *knt.* who died in this city; *Lady Audry de Valence*; *sir William Trussell*; *sir William Balyol*; *sir Bartholomew Alburnham*, *knt.* and *sir John Mottenden*, *knt.* a friar of this house (t); and by the register in the Preg. office above-mentioned, it appears, that *Hamon Beal*, who is mentioned above as a benefactor to this convent, and who was *Mayor* of this city in 1464, by his will anno 1492, appointed to be buried in the middle of the nave of the church of these *Friars Minors*, and to have a tomb three feet high, at his executors charges, set over him and *Elizabeth* his wife (u); that *Thomas Barton*, of *Northgate*, in *Canterbury*, by his will 1476, ordered to be buried in the church of this house, and that a little square stone of marble set in the wall over the place where he should be buried, with images and figures of brass of his father, mother, himself, wives and children, &c. *Margaret Cberche*, of *St. Alpbage*, in the nave of the church before the high cross in 1486—*John Forde*, of *St. George's*, in the north part of the church, near the altar of *St. Clement* there, in 1487—and that *Richard Martyn*, *Bishop* in the *Universal church*, by his will in 1502, ordered to be buried in the church of these *Grey Friars*, to whom he devised his *crismatory* of silver, and parcel thereof gilt, and the case thereto belonging, and mentions the *chapel of St. Saviour*, in this church.—*Elizabeth Master* was buried in the church of these *Friars* in 1522; *Anne Culpeper*, widow of *Harry Agar*, *esq;* by her will anno 1532, ordered to be buried, if she died at *Canterbury*, at the *Friars Observants* there.

Weever says, that this *priory* was valued at that time at 39l. 12s. 8½d. *per ann.* but there is no valuation of it either in *Dugdale* or *Speed* (v).

The scite of this *priory* was granted anno 31 Henry VIII, to *Thomas Spilman* (w), who levied

(q) *Gregory* the IXth coming to the papacy, was the first Pope that put this habit on, who frequently wore it, and willed to be buried in it. Pope *Martin* the IVth was likewise buried in it, as were several kings, and among them, *James* and *Alphonfus*, Kings of *Arragon*, and many other eminent men beside, whose names the reader may see in *Landmeter, de Veteri Clericorum & Monachorum Habita*, pt. ii, c. 7, p. 123; and in the *Beehive* of the *Romish church*, lib. i, c. ii, *John Peckham*, *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* in King *Edward I.*'s time, was before a *friar* of this order and the *Provincial* of it.

(r) See *Rapin*, vol. i, p. 691.

(t) *Hugh Rich*, the *Guardian*, or which is all one, the *Warden*, as the statute anno 25 Henry VIII, ch. 12, styles him, of this *Convent*, was one of those who conspired and suffered with *Elizabeth Barton*, the *Holy Maid of Kent*. *Battely's Somner*, p. 57.

(u) *Weever*, p. 239, by mistake, says they were buried in the *White Friars*; but that is plainly an error.

(v) *Somner*, p. 182.

(w) The above valuation must be merely the scite, buildings and ground within the inclosure belonging to it; for these *friars* had no temporal estate.

(w) *Prima ps. orig. rot.* 139.

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a fine of it in the 35th year of that reign, and and then alienated it to *Erasmus Finch* and his wife (x), after which, I find it next in the name of *Lovelace*, for it appears by the *escheat* rolls, that *William Lovelace* died possessed of it in the 25th year of Q. Eliz. holding it *in capite*, in which year his son, of the same name, had *livery* of it (y); *sir William Lovelace, knt.* resided here and died possessed of it in 1629 (z); since which it has been for many years in the possession of the family of *Hartcup*; the present possessor of it being *Thomas Hartcup, esq;*

A fee farm rent of 4s. is yearly paid to the crown for this estate, by the name of *the Little Friars*, in *Canterbury*.

THE BLACK FRIARS.

THE CONVENT or priory of which, for the principal member of it was styled *Prior*, was situated on the opposite or north side of *St. Peter's-street*, at a small distance from it; great part of it is still remaining, being two sides of the quadrangle, together with the church on the other or western side of the river, the whole being now formed into houses and tenements, the property of different persons (a). This convent had an approach to it by three gates; one, and that the most private, opening before the street by *St. Alphage* church; a second by *the Waterlock*, and the third in *St. Peter's street*, being the principal one, built not long before the 30th year of K. Edward III; it was beautifully built of squared flint, ornamented with carved stone works, and over the middle was a niche, in which stood the figure of their patron saint; but this gate has been pulled down within these few years. These *Black Friars*, so called, on account of their habit, which was a black cope and cowl, over a white coat, were likewise called *Dominicans* and *black preaching Friars*; the former, from their order having been founded by *St. Dominick*, the latter, because they were the only preachers of all the *friars*. They came hither and settled in this city in the year 1217, being the 1st of K.

(x) Viz. the scite of the late house of *the Friar's Minors* within the city of *Canterbury*, and two messuages, two orchards, two gardens, three acres of land, five acres of meadow and four acres of pasture, with its appurtenances in the parishes of *St. Peter*, *St. Mildred*, and *St. Margaret*, in the said city, held *in capite*. Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(y) Viz. of the scite of *le Grave Friars*, in the city of *Canterbury*, and six acres of meadow in the parish of *St. Peter*, in the same city. Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(z) He was buried at *Bethersden*. His will is in *Prerog. off. Canterbury*.

(a) This district is bounded on the east by *King's-street*, from the corner of *Browning's-lane*, to the *Waterlock*, near *Orange-street*; on the south east, by the passage which leads from the said *Waterlock*, across the river towards *St. Peter's-street*; on the west, by *St. Peter's church-yard*; and on the north-west, by the garden of *S. E. Brydges, esq;* and the

Henry III.'s reign, seven years before the *Franciscans* (b). It is said, that the King at their first coming, received them kindly, as did *Stephen Langton*, then *Archbishop*, and placed them at *Canterbury*, where it seems he built this convent for them, which was the first in the kingdom of that kind (c). Like the *Franciscans*, they and the *monks of Christ church*, in the same year with the other, anno 1294, came to a composition about several houses and lands lying within their precinct (d).

In the year 1394, the *Friars Preachers* celebrated their principal chapter at *Canterbury*, on the day of the *Assumption*, in their church here (e). There were from time to time numbers of persons of note buried in the church of this *Priory*. *Weever* (f) has preserved the memories of only these few of them, viz. *Robert* and *Bennet Browne, esqrs.* *Bennet*, daughter of *John Shelving*, and wife of *sir Edmund Haute, knt.* (afterwards remarried to *sir William Wendall, knt.*) with her first husband here, in K. Edward III.'s reign.

The following burials are from the wills in the *Prerogative Office*, in *Canterbury*; *Thomas Peny*, of *St. Alphage*, by his will anno 1481, ordered to be buried in the cloister of this house, near to *William* his son; *John Sloden*, brother of the hospital of *St. John Baptist*, by his will, the same year, ordered to be buried in the cemetery of these friars. *John Nashe*, of *St. Alphage*, by his will anno 1486, was buried in the church. *Anne Baker*, of *St. Alphage*, in the church here, in 1464. *Thomas Baker*, of the same, in 1473. *John Whittill*, in the cemetery, in 1479. *Alice Elleryngton*, in 1512, in the church yard.

John Whytlok, of *St. Alphage*, gave by his will in 1503, to the brothered of *Seynt Nicholas*, holden in the *Blake Frerys*, yn *Canterbury*, the picb clarkys to bere him to church, viz. *St. Alphage*, and that he be set yn their bed-roll 10s.

This house of the *Black Friars* was dissolved in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII (g), and the

lower end of *St. Peter's-lane*, to *Abbot's Mill*. It contains about five acres and seven perches.

(b) *Knyghton's Col.* 2422. See *Rotul. Pat.* anno 28 Edw. I.—12 Edw. II, m. 3.—

(c) Thus *Mr. Somner*. Others write, that they came into *England* in the year 1221, and had their first house at *Oxford* that year. See *Præf. Tanner's Monasticon*.

(d) *Battely's Somner*, p. 57, & seq.

(e) See the particulars of it in *Thorn*, col. 2197.

(f) Page 238.

(g) The coat of arms belonging to this priory, was—*Azure*, on a plain cross argent, the letters *i* in old English character, (being the arms of the priory of *Christ Church*;) between four mitres labelled or.

Mr. Burton, in his *Leicestershire*, p. 153, says, that the arms of monasteries were generally the same with those of their founders, or very near them, of which the above is

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scite of it seems to have remained in the crown for some years (b). But in 1557 it appears that the scite and adjoining appurtenances belonging to it, were sold by the crown to *John Anthony* (i). It was afterwards granted to *Thomas Wiseman*, and then, anno 2 Eliz. to *John Harrington* (k), after which it appears that this precinct and scite, with the gardens and lands belonging to it, came into the possession of *William Hovenden*, of *Christ church*, in *Canterbury*, who died in 1587, and by his will gave this estate to *Robert Hovenden*, his eldest son; in tail male, remainder to *Christopher* and *George*, his sons (l). It afterwards came into the possession of *Peter de la Pierre*, alias *Peters*, who was originally of *Flanders*, and coming to settle in *England*, had purchased it in 1658, and was, with his eldest son *John*, naturalized by act of parliament after the restoration. He was by profession a surgeon, and resided here till his death, which happened in 1668; by his will he gave this estate among his five children (m); but the principal part, being the house in which he resided, with the orchard, garden and inclosed slips of ground on each side of his house porch, being a part likewise of the *Black Friars*; he gave to his eldest son *John de la Pierre*, alias *Peter*, who after his father's death resided here, and being a physician, practised with much reputation. He died in 1689 (n), and his will gave this his mansion here with its appurtenances

in some measure an instance. *The Prior and Convent of Christ Church*, at the first settlement of these *Friars* in *Canterbury*, were the patrons and protectors of them. But it may be necessary to observe that, as the religious acknowledged sometimes a second or a third founder, so they seem to have often changed their arms accordingly, and sometimes have put the arms of both founders upon their seals, and to have impaled them for their arms. The latter arms of some of these houses being manifestly different from those which they first used.

(b) King Edward VI. in his 1st year demised to *John Bateburst*, the scite of this priory, with all houses, buildings, lands, gardens, orchards and hereditaments belonging to it, then in his occupation, with two gardens belonging to the priory, to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 40s. for the former premises, and of 4s. 8d. for the latter; and again in his 5th year, he demised the same for the like term and rent, to *Thomas Bateburst*. Inrolments, Augtn. off.

(i) Harleian Mss. No. 606-86—No. 607-272.

(k) Tan. Mon. p. 221. (l) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

(m) He left three sons and two daughters; to the eldest son *John*, he gave his house, in which he resided, with its appurtenances as above-mentioned. To *Peter*, 2d son, two houses in the same *Friars*; and to *Michael*, 3d son, a house of the *Black Friars*, and all the houses, with their appurtenances in the isle, and a piece of ground called the *Whiting Ground*, parcel of the same. To his daughter *Susan*, afterwards married to *Edward Crayford*, the upper and lower part of the house, or great hall, with its appurtenances, and a house and garden, parcel of the same; and to his daughter *Mary*, in like manner, certain houses in the *Black Friars*, with their gardens and appurtenances,

to his eldest son *Peter de la Pierre*, alias *Peters*, who resided here, and practised likewise as a physician; he used the name of *Peters* only, and died possessed of this estate in 1697, as did his widow in 1722, and were both buried in *St. Alpbage church*, in this city (o). They left issue only two daughters, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*; to the former of whom he devised this mansion, but she dying unmarried, and before the age of 21, her surviving sister *Elizabeth Peters* became her heir, and in 1722 carried it in marriage to *Thomas Barrett*, of *Lee*, esq; whose second wife she was, and he died possessed of it in 1757; upon which it descended to his only daughter and heir, by her, *Elizabeth*, who entitled her husband, the *Rev. Wm Dejovas Byrbe*, to the possession of it; he died at his house in the *Black Friars*, et. 62, on March 7, 1792 (p), leaving *Elizabeth* his wife surviving, who is now again in her own right possessed of this estate, and resides on it (q).

In 1685, a suit for substraction of tythes, against the proprietor of these precincts was instituted in the Court of Exchequer, by *John Stocker*, rector of *St. Alpbage*; but after a full hearing, the exemption was allowed.

In the eastern suburb of the city, about a quarter of a mile from the antient *Riding-gate*, almost adjoining to the *Watling-street way*, stood

THE NUNNERY OF ST. SEPULCHRE,
some ruins of which are still visible; it was

and the house and garden formerly called the church-yard of the said *Friars*. *Peter* the 2d son above-mentioned, was of *Dover*, surgeon, and by *Margaret* his wife, left an only daughter *Margaret*, to whom he gave his four messuages or tenements, with their ground and appurtenances, in the *Black Friars*, one of which was called *Weaver's-hall*. *Margaret*, the daughter, married *Alexander Kenton*, by whom he had a daughter *Anne*, who married *Isaac Warner*. *Michael*, the 3d son, left his share of the *Friars* in 1708, to his two sons, *Peter* and *Michael*. *Edward Crayford* above-mentioned, who married *Susan de la Pierre*, or *Peters*, died in 1713, and gave to his daughter *Susan*, the messuage in which *Humphry Brailesford* lived, with the stable, garden and appurtenances, and also the great hall, then used for a Meeting-house by the *Anabaptists*, and three other messuages, with the gardens and appurtenances; all which are situated in the *Black Friars*.

(n) He left issue four sons and two daughters, viz. *Peter*, of the *Black Friars*, M. D. *John-Charles*, of *Birchington*, surgeon, who died in 1712; and *Lewis*, of *Canterbury*, gent. *Susan*, the eldest daughter, married *Gilbert Junes*; and *Jane* the youngest, married *Peter Gleane*.

(o) See more of the *Peters's*, vol. iii. of the History of Kent, p. 749, and vol. iv, under *Grove* in *Woodnesborough*. Their several wills are in the Prerog. off. Cant. They bore for their arms—Or, three roses gules.

(p) He lies buried in *Kingston church*, where there is a small monument erected to his memory. He left an only daughter *Elizabeth* surviving, who married in 1786, *Samuel Egerton Brydges*, of the *Middle Temple*, Barrister-at-law, but now of *Denton*, near *Barham*, esq.

(q) See more of the *Byrbes*, and their arms, in vol. iii. of the Hist. of Kent, p. 749.

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founded by *Archbishop Anselm*, about the year 1100 (r), and although situated within the boundaries of the *fee of the Abbey of St. Augustine*, and on the soil belonging to the *Archbishopric*, yet is held to be *within the liberties of the city and county of Canterbury* (s).

The district of it was once a *parish*, having its own *parochial church* within it, and is now esteemed *extraparochial* from any other parish. This nunnery was founded for a *convent of Black Benedictine Nuns*, and was under the immediate *protection and patronage of the Archbishop*, being built contiguous to the church dedicated to the *Holy Sepulchre*, from whence this house assumed its name.

Among other *benefactors*, who out of their charity endowed this house with revenues, was *William Calvel*, a citizen of *Canterbury*, of whose name there was antiently a flourishing family in this city, of which he had the reputation of being the chief (t); and after K. Richard I. had given the wood of *Blean* to the *Prior and Convent of Christ church, Walter*, the prior of it, and his *convent*, granted to this nunnery, as much wood as one horse, going twice a day, could fetch thence, where the church wood-reeves should appoint; but there being much uncertainty in this grant, the nuns in 1270 releasing it, procured in lieu and by way of *exchange* for it, a *certain portion* of the above-mentioned wood to be assigned and made over to them (u), which wood retains from these nuns the name of *Minchen wood* at this time (v).

In 1184, the church or *parsonage of St. Edmund, of Ridingate*, was appropriated to this nunnery, by the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, as will be further mentioned below; which church was afterwards in 1349, with the consent of the nuns, being *patrons, united* by the then *Commissary of Canterbury* to the church of *St. Mary Bredin*; as will be further noticed, under that church.

In the year 1227, *Julian*, then *priores* of this *convent*, granted to the *hospital of Eastbridge*, one-fourth part of an acre of land (w), and in 1224 the nuns engaged not to appropriate to themselves any lands or rents in any of the possessions of the *Abbat of St. Augustine*, without the special licence of the *convent* (x); and K. Hen.

III, in his 40th year, made a grant of *divers liberties* to the *priores* of this *convent* (y).

Time and the indulgence of superiors bringing their corruptions, nuns became in process of time, not such recluses as their order required. Whence, as well upon the command of Pope *Boniface the VIIIth*, by his letters to *Archbishop Winchelsea*, and his *suffragans*, as by his decretal, concerning the confining of nuns to their cloysters, the *Archbishop*, in the year 1305, inclosed these nuns of *St. Sepulchre*, according to that constitution (z). In 1365, *Cicily Thornford*, *priores*, resigned her office into the hands of the *Archbishop*, who upon this sent his letters to the *Prior of Christ church*, to constitute another in her room; the *prior* accordingly proceeded to the nunnery, where calling the nuns together, he elected, confirmed and installed *Joan Cberison*, a sister of the house, *priores*.

Archbishop Morton, by his last will, dated in 1500, settled and assigned for ever, lands lying within the park at *Maidstone*, called the *Mote*, and a mill near it, for the yearly payment of eight *marcs* to this nunnery, to find a priest to celebrate mass in it, in the *chantry* founded by *John Bourn*, rector of *Frakenham*, in the time of *Archbishop Witlesley* (a).

The *temporalities* of this nunnery, in the taxation made in 1292, were thus rated. In *Canterbury, Thanington, Hackington, Bishopborne, and Little Hardres*, 12l. 10s. 5d. and in an old *custom* of the manor of *Northfleet*, these nuns had a *pension* from it of 13s. 4d. yearly, and the like from that of *Bixley*, of 5s. (b)

In K. Henry VIII.'s reign, this nunnery was esteemed a *corporation*, consisting of a *priores* and five *black veiled nuns*, whose habit was a black coat, cloak, coul, and veil; and it had a *seal* and all other requisites of a compleat nunnery; in which state it remained till it at length tasted of the common calamity and ruin, which befell the other religious foundations of the like sort throughout the kingdom, being suppressed in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign, by the act of that year, which gave to the King all such religious houses as had not 200l. a year clear yearly income (c); at which time its revenues were estimated at 38l. 19s. 7d. per ann. according to

(r) See Dugd. Mon. tom. i, p. 545.

(s) This *precinct* is bounded on the east by the *Bricklyn field*, and the manor of *Barton*; on the south by the old *Walling-street road*; on the west by the road which leads from *Oatenhill* towards that road, and on the north by the lands belonging to the late *Doge's chantry*.

(t) See Leland's Col. vol. i, p. 89. Dugd. Mon. vol. i, p. 545.

(u) Libr. in Archiv. Christi, Cant.

(v) Battely's Somner, p. 36, 37.

(w) Lib. Hosp. de Eastbridge.

(x) Thorn, in decim. Script.

(y) Pat. in Turri London.

(z) See Walsingham Hist. Ang. de anno 28 Edw. I, 1301. Lib. Eccl. Christi, Cant. Battely's Somner, p. 36.

(a) Liber olim penes. *Thomas Hales, bart.* Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 174.

(b) Archiv. Eccl. Christi, Cant.

(c) The last *Priores* of this house, *Dame Philippa Johanna*, surrendered this nunnery in the 29th year of King Henry VIII, and had on Dec. 2, that year, by the name of *Philippa John*, an annuity of 100s. granted to her for life. She lies buried in the north aisle of *St. George's church*, which in her will, she calls the *chapel of the Blessed Mary*.

Speed;

RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS.

Speed; and according to *Dugdale*, 2*gl.* 12*s.* 5½*d.* the latter being probably *the clear value (d)*. It seems, says *Somner*, that *the parish church of St. Sepulchre* was torn down in the same fall with the nunnery; for however mention may be found both of the parish church and church-yard before, yet, since *the suppression*, the place of the two latter is unknown.

There is very little remaining of the ruins of this nunnery; a high arched gateway of stone (*e*), sufficient for a carriage to pass, this being the common usual entrance to it, with a building of flint, containing some few small rooms on the north side of it, and part of a small court within it, of the same appearance, are all that are left of it. Within these few years, some of the walls of the precincts of it were standing on the north side of the *Watling-street way*, which have been lately removed.

In the ground behind, or eastward of these ruins, several *Roman urns* have been dug up; which shews it was once used as a place of burial.

In this nunnery *Elizabeth Barton*, more vulgarly known by the name of *the Holy Maid of Kent*, the great impostor of her time, was a *veiled nun and voteres*, in K. Henry VIII.'s reign; who being tutored by the monks and other *papalists*, pretended to *Divine Inspiration*, and spread her *prophecies* about, of the destruction of those who were going forward with *the reformation*, and of the King, if he went on in his *divorce and second marriage*; for this, she and her accomplices

(*d*) See *Tan. Mon.* p. 211.

(*e*) Mr. *Somner*, p. 38, thinks that this stone gate-way might have been *the western door* of the church, as he collected from this boundary.—*Of the land which lieth over against the church of the Holy Sepulchre, nigh a street by which they go towards Dudendale, on the south side of the said church.* But this boundary by no means points this out, nor is either the gate-way at all proportionable to the entrance into a church, or the space in the court eastward of it of sufficient size to have contained a church, though of the smallest sort.

(*f*) Those executed were, *Elizabeth Barton*; *Edward Bocking*, a monk and doctor of divinity; *Richard Dering*, a monk, and cellarer of *Christ Church*; *Richard Masters*, Parson of *Aldington*; *Richard Risby*; *Henry Gold*, bachelor of divinity; and *Hugh Rich*, a friar and guardian of the order of *Franciscans*. The others were *John Adestone*, and *Thomas Abell*, priests; *Edward Thwaites*, gent. *Thomas Lawrence*, register; *Hawkhurst*, a monk; and *Thomas Gold*, together with *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*; who were found guilty of *misprison and concealment of treason*, in aiding and encouraging her in her pretended *prophecies*.

All our Chroniclers have told this story at large; *Hall*, *Stow*, *Hollinshed* and *Speed*, have dwelt long on it, and *the statute* of King Henry VIII. gives many particulars relating to the story of it.

(*g*) Augtn. office, Deeds of Purchase and Exchange, Kent, box A. 21. See *Tan. Mon.* p. 211. The King had before this, on May 21, in his 29th year, demised to

were *attainted* by act of parliament, anno 25 Hen. VIII, seven of whom suffered death with her, being executed at *Tyburn* for treason; and six others of them were punished with *fine and imprisonment (f)*.

After the *dissolution* of this *priory*, in the 29th year of K. Henry VIII, the scite of it and all manors, lands, pensions and emoluments thereto belonging (*except* the advowsons of churches and patronages not particularly mentioned) and *subject* to the payment of 40*s.* to *the Archbishop* and of 3*l.* to the vicar of *St. Mary Bredin*, were granted by the King, ult. Nov. in his 29th year, to *the Archbishop of Canterbury*, in lieu of other lands (*g*), who, by deed, dated 7th Dec. anno 37 Henry VIII, confirmed by *the chapter*, the 22d of that month following, reconveyed to the King the scite of this *priory*, the rectories of *St. Sepulchre* and *St. Maries*, and all estate there late belonging to *the priory (b)*. After which the King, in the 38th year of his reign, granted the scite of this *late dissolved priory*, and all the possessions belonging to it, *spirituals* as well as *temporals*, of whatsoever sort, and wheresoever situated within the realm, to *James Hales*, of *the Dunjeon, esq;* to hold *in capite (i)*; he was afterwards *knighted*, and one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. He died in 1555, anno 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, possessed of this estate, leaving *Humphry Hales, esq;* his son and heir (*k*). He died in the 10th year of Q. Elizabeth, and was succeeded in it by his son *Sir James Hales*, of *the Dunjeon, knt. (l)*, and he sold it in the

Thomas Barkenal, of the city of *Canterbury*, the scite of this *priory*, with the houses, edifices, orchards, lands, &c. within *the precincts* of it, with several pieces of land amounting together as therein described, to 70 acres of land, and the tythes of all the premises, and also *one annual rent* of 10*6s.* and 8*d.* issuing out of the manor *de le Mote*, near *Maidstone*, and the rectories of the parish churches of *St. Sepulchre* and *St. Mary Bredin*, to this *priory appropriated*, together with all tythes, oblations, profits and emoluments belonging to them, and all other manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever, to the said *priory* belonging, in the city of *Canterbury* or its suburbs, or in *Thanington, Natyndon, Bridge, Blean, Solton, Ash, Goodneston, Cockerling, Kingston, Bilsington, Dover, Hougham, Willeborough, Whitſtapple, Fengeſbam*, and *Marge B. Mariæ*; excepting all edifices and buildings within the scite and precinct of the *priory*, which the King had already ordered to be pulled down and removed, and *except* all wards, marriages, advowsons and patronages of churches, &c. trees, woods, and underwoods; to hold for 21 years, at *the yearly rent* of 39*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* Inrolments, Augtn. office.

(*b*) *Ibid.* deeds marked Kent, box 75.

(*i*) Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 5. See *Tan. Mon.* p. 211.

(*k*) He had livery that year of this estate, consisting of the scite of this *dissolved priory*, 350 acres of arable, 12 acres of marsh, and 80 acres of wood, in a number of different parishes in this county. See Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(*l*) Rot. Esch. ejus an.

HOSPITALS AND ALMSHOUSES.

14th year of Q. Elizabeth, to *sir Thomas Kempe, knt (m)*.

In K. James I.'s reign, one third part of it was in possession of *sir Christopher Mann, of Canterbury, knt.* who, by fine levied, conveyed it to *sir James Hales, knt.* in exchange for the manor of *Bonnington*, and other lands (n).

Sir Edward Master, of Canterbury, knt. appears to have died possessed of this estate in 1690, for he gave by his will (o), to his grandson *Harcourt*, son of his son *Giles Master*, his messuages, with the barns, stables, malthouse, &c. commonly called *the Nunnery Houses, alias St. Sepulchre's*, and 10 acres of land adjoining, in *St. Mary Bredin's* parish.

After the family of *Master* was become extinct here, it passed, after some intermediate owners, into the name of *Francis*, one of whom, *Mr. Thomas Francis, of the Lime Kilns*, near this place, died possessed of it, leaving his widow surviving, and several children; she afterwards married *Mr. William Slodden, of Canterbury, gent.* whom she likewise survived, and is at present in the possession of this estate (p).

In April 1760, as some workmen were digging in the orchard belonging to *Mr. Basil Harrison*, near *St. Sepulchre's* remains, for brick-earth, at the depth of about five feet, they found a leaden coffin much decayed, containing the skull and bones of a woman, as supposed; the coffin was six feet long, the head of it 15 inches over, 12 deep, and the foot nine inches over. It lay upon some small tiles, and had some marks on them, though so much defaced as not to be understood; under the middle of the coffin was a stone 16 inches by 14, with a hole in the centre, four inches square, full of small coal and dust. Some time before there was found in digging near the same place, an urn, 14 inches deep and 12 inches over, which was likewise full of small coal and ashes. Many more human bones have at times been dug up in the same orchard; which from this, is supposed to have been *the burying-place* of the nunnery near adjoining to it.

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COGAN'S HOSPITAL is situated on the south

(m) *Viz.* the whole scite of *the Priory of St. Sepulchre*, in *Canterbury*, and 10 messuages, and 100 acres of land in the parishes of *St. Mary, St. Sepulchre, St. Mildred, St. Mary Northgate, St. Andrew, St. George, and St. Martin*, in the city of *Canterbury*. Rot, Esch. pt. 2.

(n) This is mentioned in *sir Christopher Mann's* will, proved 1630. (o) In Prerog. off. *Canterbury*.

(p) Though the scite of this nunnery is in the hands of the heirs of *Mr. Francis*, yet it appears by the *see farm rolls*, that the whole of the premises are not in their possession. The *see farm rents* paid at present are: *Mr. Tho. Francis's* heirs for part of *St. Sepulchre's priory*, in *Canterbury*, 1s. 6d. The same for part of ditto, 1l. 3s. 6d. Lord

side of *St. Peter's street*, almost opposite to the late gate of *the Black Friars*. It was founded by *Mr. John Cogan*, of this city, who by his will proved in 1657 (q), gave his mansion, wherein he then dwelt in *St. Peter's, Canterbury*, together with his moiety of the manor of *Littleborne*, late *the Archbishop's*, which he had purchased, and such lands and tenements, which should be purchased with his assets, after his debts and legacies were first paid, to his executors, to be settled on *feoffees*; his house, for the habitation, and the lands and tenements, for the support and maintenance of six poor widows of *Clergymen*, who had lived in *Canterbury*, in the co. of *Kent*, or in *London*, to be nominated and approved of by the *Mayor of Canterbury*, and five senior *Aldermen*, or the greatest part of them, according to the regulations mentioned in the will; and he orders in it, that the sixth woman placed in the house, should be some poor widow or maid, who should attend on the other five widows, and keep clean the house, &c. for them; but his circumstances being perplexed and involved in difficulties, and the manor of *Littleborne*, for there seems to have been no other lands purchased, being again resumed by the *Archbishop* at the *King's restoration*, this house was left alone without any endowment whatever for this charitable purpose; this was, however, in some measure compensated by future benefactors; the first of whom, *Mr. Barling*, by his will proved in 1670, devised one annuity or yearly rent of 3l. to be paid to the *Mayor* and *Chamberlain* of this city for ever, on September 1, yearly; one moiety to the six poor widows inhabiting this house, and the other moiety towards the repair of the house and premises, as the *Mayor* and six widows judged fit, the same to be paid out of his lands in *Dering Marsh* for ever, with power of distraint, &c. Another and more efficient benefactor was *Dr. John Aucher*, one of the *Prebendaries* of the cathedral, who vested an estate in trustees, for the payment of 10 pounds each, to six *clergymen's* widows, with a preference to those in *Cogan's hospital* (r).

After which, *Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy*, by her will in 1694, among other charitable legacies, gave out of her personal estate, four pounds per

Dudley and Ward for part of ditto, 2s. 2d. *Mr. John Toker* for part of ditto, 3s. 6d. *Mr. William Hammond* for part of ditto, 2s. 2d. *Mrs. Cumberland* for part of ditto, 2s. 2d.

(q) He was manager under the committee appointed for the sequestration of the estates of the *Royalists* in these parts of *Kent*, and of course benefitted himself by some part of the plunder; but he seems to have died in very perplexed circumstances, insomuch that his two executors refused acting as such, and at last his sister's daughter *Thomasine Harford, alias Amery*, had letters of administration granted to her. He was buried in *St. Peter's church*.

(r) *Dr. Aucher's* deed is dated anno 8 W. III. The

first

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ann. to be paid to *Cogan's hospital*, to be equally shared and divided among such poor as should inhabit and reside in, and receive the alms of the hospital, by equal *half-yearly* payments, without any deduction, on any pretence whatsoever. For this purpose, and to pay her other charitable legacies, she devised to *the Mayor and Commonalty* of the city of *Canterbury*, her leasehold estate, called *Callis Grange*, in *Thanet*, in trust, to perform the purposes of her will (s). In addition to these gifts, the poor in *Cogan's hospital* are entitled to receive from *Mrs. Master's* legacy, who died in 1716, yearly, *the sixth-part* of the interest due from 1631. 16s. 3d. *old south sea annuities*, being the sum vested in the *Mayor and Commonalty* of this city, in trust, for the several hospitals in *Canterbury*; of which a full account will be given below, among the several benefactions made to this city. Besides which, the society established for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy, within this *diocese*, usually add 10 guineas more yearly to each of these widows; which, with what little matter they have of their own, make a comfortable retreat for them. But there being no sufficient fund left for the repair of the house, it became ruinous and would soon have been uninhabitable, had not the benevolence of private persons, by a handsome subscription, afforded a sufficient sum to put it in complete and substantial repair (t).

THE BRIDEWELL, or *Poor Priests Hospital*, situated not far from the south side of the *High-street*, in *Lamb-lane*, was antiently founded by *Simon Langton*, the *Archbishop's* brother, *Archdeacon of Canterbury*, about the year 1240, anno 24 Henry III (u), not, it seems, altogether of himself, but assisted with the alms and charity of several devout and pious benefactors. Shortly after the hospital's foundation, the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, at the instance of the founder abovementioned, granted to it the *rectory* or *church of St. Mary, of Stodmarsh*, of their patronage, with the profits of four acres of land (v). To this there was afterwards added, in the year

first trustees were, *Thomas Belke, George Thorpe, Herbert Randolph, John Coppin* and *Paul Lukin*. The revenues consist of the rent of a messuage or farm-house, with 55 acres of land in *Worde*, and 32 acres of marshland in *Bur-marsh* and *Eastchurch*, in *Romney Marsh*.

(s) The will is printed in *Lewis's Thanet*, col. No. xlvii, p. 93.

(t) The subscription was made in 1772, and amounted to 343l. 13s. 0d. the charge of the repairs amounting within a trifle to that sum.

(u) *Thorn*, col. 1892, says it was made in the year 1243. See *Tan. Mon.* p. 223.

(v) In these grants the master or chief of the hospital, is called the *Syndic*.

(w) *Thorn*, col. 1920. In the interim of this hospital's foundation, and the appropriation of *St. Margaret's church*

1271, being the last of Henry III, another patronage or *rectory*, viz. that of the church of *St. Margaret*, in *Canterbury*; being given to it in pure and perpetual alms, by the same *Abbat and Convent*, patrons of it, at the instance of *Hugh Mortimer*, then *Archdeacon of Canterbury* (w); besides these, they had nothing else, excepting the small island, behind their house, made use of by them as a garden, and an old mill belonging to, and near it, called *Medmilne*, but long since forgotten, which before had been, as well as the house itself in which they dwelt, the property of one *Lambin, a Fleming* (x).

This hospital appears to have been founded for a place of succour and relief for poor priests, i. e. *chaplains, curates* and other like unbeneficed clerks; chiefly those probably, who either by age or other infirmities, were disabled from the performance any longer of their holy functions abroad in the world, and were therefore here accommodated with a chapel, adjoining their habitation, in which they might perform divine offices, and celebrate for their benefactors; it was, as well as the hospital, dedicated to the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, the first fabric of which, was not, as now, built of stone, one *Thomas Wyke, syndic* or *master* of it, having first in 1373 new built it of such materials.

This hospital escaped the general dissolution, and remained un-suppressed in *Q. Mary's* reign, in the second year of which, anno 1554, *Hugh Barret* was presented by the patron, *Nicholas Harpsfield, Archdeacon of Canterbury*, to the mastership of this hospital, together with the *rectory* of *St. Margaret's*, in this city, appropriated to it, and then vacant by the death of *Nicholas Langdon*, the last incumbent there (y); in which state this hospital remained till the 17th year of *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, on the 14th of May, in which year it was surrendered up to the queen, by *Blaze Winter*, the master of it, *Edmund Freake, Bishop of Rochester*, then *Archdeacon of Canterbury*; the patron and the *Archbishop, Matthew Parker* the ordinary, together with all its lands, revenues,

to it, the *Rector* and *Master of the Hospital*, with the consent and confirmation of the *Abbat* and the *Archdeacon*, came to a composition about the tythes, and other ecclesiastical rights and duties of this hospital. *Battely's Somner*, p. 73, appendix xxv^b. The grants of these two churches to the hospital, are printed in *ibid.* appendix, No. xxiii, xxiv.

(x) *Battely's Somner*, p. 71.

(y) He was nominated by the patron, and afterwards presented to the *Dean and Chapter of Christ Church*, ordinaries, or keepers of the spiritualities in the then vacancy of the see, who gave the person presented, institution with letters mandatory to the *Archdeacon* or his official, for his induction. See *Battely's Somner*, p. 73. See the note of the instrument of institution and induction, in *ibid.* appendix, No. xxiv^b.

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ly: then, advowsons of churches, and all appurtenances belonging to it (z); (which *surrender* was confirmed by the *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, under their common seal, two days afterwards, and *inrolled* in chancery); upon which the queen, upon the humble petition of the *Mayor and Commonalty of the city of Canterbury*, the same having been surrendered up to her, upon that intent and confidence, granted this *hospital*, with all its possessions and appurtenances, as above-mentioned, to them and their successors, by *letters patent*, under her great seal, dated July 5, in the above year, to hold, as of her manor of *East Greenwich*, in *free socage*, by *fealty only*, and not *in capite*, for the benefit and use of the poor of this city for ever (a). This grant appears to have been obtained by *John Rose*, then *Mayor*, and *Richard Gaunt*, then *Sheriff* of this city, at whose suit and solicitation, at the expence of 50*l.* it was procured; which sum was afterwards reimbursed to them by a *general tax* on the community of the city (b).

From the above time this *hospital* has belonged to the city; it was for many years afterwards called the *Bridewell hospital*, from its being made use of as the *Bridewell*, or *House of Correction* of the city, and from there being kept and maintained in it a number of *Bridewell*, or *Blue Coat Boys*, poor townsmen's children; but in the year 1729, an act of parliament having passed for the establishment of a *General Workhouse*, for the better relief and employment of the poor of this city, this house or *hospital* was allotted for this purpose; since which, it has been usually known by the name of the *City Workhouse*, being likewise the *city bridewell and house of correction*, and as such it is used at this time. The yearly *rents* of this *hospital*, amounting to 1*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.* are payable to the *Archbishop* (d).

MAYNARD'S HOSPITAL, or *Spital*, is situated in a small lane leading eastward out of *Stour-*

(z) In the antient taxation of the revenues of this *hospital*, the *spiritualities* of it being the above two churches, were valued at 5*l.* and the *temporals* of it at 6*l.* total 11*l.* Thorn, col. 2168.

(a) See Battely's *Somner*, p. 19 & seq. The Queen's grant is printed in *ibid.* appendix, No. xxv. The grant is remaining in the chest in the city chamber.

(b) This is indorsed on the back of the grant.

(d) In 1643 they were paid to the *Archbishop* from this *hospital*, by the hands of the *Mayor and Commonalty of Canterbury*.

(e) The inscription, transcribed underneath, sets forth, that it was founded in the year 1317, in the 12th year of King Edward II. *Mr. Somner* says, he had good inducement to avouch, that it was founded in King Henry II.'s reign, and however the inscription put up in after-times, varies from this, his assertion seems to be nearest the truth. See *Tan. Mon.* p. 229.

(f) He was so called in antient writings, to distinguish him from another family of the same name here, who were *dyers*; which addition continued to his posterity, who

street, being corruptly so called, for the founder of it was one *Mayner*, a citizen of *Canterbury*, dwelling in *St. Mildred's* parish, in K. Henry II.'s days (e). He was a man, it seems, of noted wealth, and was, as such, surnamed *Mayner le Rich* (f).

It was, together with the small chapel belonging to it, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*; the endowment or possessions of it are vested in the prior, brothers and sisters, for the time being, in whose names all the leases are granted. The *mayor and commonalty* appoint the *master*, who is generally the *senior alderman*; the present master being *Alderman James Simmons*. The *mayor and aldermen* are the *visitors*. The former of whom have the appointment from time to time of the brothers and sisters, who must be upwards of 50 years of age, of good and honest conversation, unmarried, and have resided for the preceding seven years within the liberties of the city (g).

William Benet, of *Canterbury*, by his will in 1464, ordered that his executors should give the place that *Roger Goldfinch* dwelled in, and the 2*s.* *quit-rent* of his tenement, held by *John White*, to the *brethren and sisters of Maynard's Spital*, and their successors for evermore.

By the survey taken by the *commissioners* in K. Henry VIII.'s time, upon the statute of the 37th year of his reign, cap. 4, it appears, that the revenues of it then consisted of small tenements, and strips of garden ground in this city, which were of the yearly value of 3*l.* 7*s.* besides nine acres of wood, called *Brotherbedd's wood*, and a close of land adjoining to it, called *Brotherbedd's close*, in the parish of *Fordwich*.

In the year 1600, the income of these estates were yearly, 20*l.* 4*s.* This house and chapel were repaired in 1617, by *Joseph Colf, esq;* alderman of this city, and *master* of this *hospital* (h).

But the buildings of this *hospital* and *chapel*, having been blown down by the great storm,

were known by it, and so called after him, *viz.* *Erbistam* and *Winulphus* his sons, and afterwards *Maynerus*, probably his grandson, of which the two former lived in the reigns of King Richard I. and King John; and in the 1st of King John, *Winulphus* was one of the *Præpositi* of the city; and *Maynerus* in the 13th year of King Henry III, was *Governor* of the city.

(g) In the year 1666, the records of this *hospital* being sent to *London* on account of a law suit then depending, were destroyed in the great fire, except the *old leases* since Queen Elizabeth's time.

(h) Though this *hospital* and *chapel*, as will be further mentioned below, have been since rebuilt, yet the old inscription at the reparation of it in 1617 has been replaced on it, which is as follows: "This house and chapel was founded by *John Maynard* for three brothers and four sisters, anno domini 1317, in the 12th year of King Edward II. This work was finished and the chapel was repaired in the year of our Lord 1617, by *Joseph Colf, esq;* alderman of the city of *Canterbury*, and *M.* of this *hospital*."

which

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which happened on Nov. 3, 1703, were all rebuilt from the foundation with brick, by the charitable contribution of *the Mayor, Aldermen and other worthy benefactors*, in the year 1708, *John Beaumont, esq;* being then *Mayor*; the work being first principally promoted and carried on by the application of *Alderman Oughton*, chamberlain, and *Alderman Wilson*, master of this hospital; *the contributions* amounting to upwards of 300*l.* and the expences of erecting the buildings to 299*l.* and upwards, as appears by *the Chamberlain's accounts*.

This hospital has a common seal, on which is the representation of *the Virgin Mary, with a child in her arms*.

COTTON'S HOSPITAL adjoins to that last mentioned, and indeed is the same as part of it, being three several rooms or lodgings erected by *Leonard Cotton*, of *St. Margaret's*, gent. *Alderman and Mayor* of this city in 1580, who by his last will in 1605, gave three places in *Maynard's Spital*, to one poor widower and two poor widows, such as should be inhabiting in the parish of *St. Margaret*, if there should be any dwelling there capable thereof. In default, to such poor of *St. Mildred's*; in default of which, then to any such as should dwell in the city and county of *Canterbury*, the persons to be of good, honest behaviour, and of the age of 50 years at least, to be nominated and placed here by *the Mayor of Canterbury*; which poor persons should receive to their own uses, from the hands of *the Mayor* for ever, all the profits and revenues of such lands and tenements as he bequeathed for their maintenance and relief; for which purpose he gave to certain trustees therein named, his tenement with its appurtenances, in which strangers then dwelt, in *St. Margaret's* parish, and on the north side of his then dwelling-house, and another tenement in that parish; and another with an orchard and its appurtenances in *Winchepe*, in *St. Mildred's* parish in this city; and he willed that the above-mentioned *feoffees*, the survivors of them, or their heirs, should, within six months after his death, enfeoff *the Mayor and Commonalty* of the said city, or such other persons as they should think fit, most agreeable to the laws of the realm in these premises, for the use, maintenance and relief of the said three persons, to be placed in the said rooms in the hospital, or spital called *Maynard's Spital*, as aforesaid, for ever. And he ordered, that if *the Mayor* or any other persons who should have any interest in the premises, should at any time dispose of or convert the same, or any part thereof, or the produce thereof, to any other benefit or purpose

than as aforesaid, or should at any time put in any other poor persons than as above described, or in any shape should abuse this gift, contrary to the meaning of his will, that from thenceforth this his bequest concerning the said poor should be void and determine; and that such persons and their heirs which should be seized of the premises to the aforesaid uses, should from thenceforth stand and be seized thereof, to the use of *the prior and brethren and sisters of St. John's Hospital*, without *Northgate*, and their successors for ever, for their relief and comfort (i).

The estates given by the testator are leased out, and produce a clear income of 5*l.* os. od. per quarter, or 20*l.* os. od. per annum; which money is paid to the three poor, of *Cotton's* foundation, quarterly (k).

Though there are here two hospitals, having separate endowments, yet being one connected building, and under the same patronage of the mayor of this city, for the time being, who with the aldermen are visitors, and one of the latter always master of them, it may be looked upon as one and the same hospital.

The modern benefactions to it are—*The yearly portion* it is entitled to receive from *Mrs. Master's* legacy, who died in 1716, being the 6th part of the interest due yearly from 163*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* old south sea annuities; which sum is vested in *the Mayor and Commonalty* of this city, in trust, for this and the other hospitals in *Canterbury*; of which a further account may be seen below; among the benefactions made to this city.

Mr. Matthew Browne, in 1717, gave by his will 10*s.* a year, issuing out of two houses in the Borough of *Staplegate*, to be paid yearly to the brothers and sisters of it on the 12th day of March for ever; with power of distress, &c.

Thomas Hanson, of *Crosby-square*, *London*, esq; by his will proved in 1770, gave 500*l.* to this hospital; which sum is now vested in three per cent. bank annuities, and produces a dividend of 17*l.* 10*s.* per annum; and there being no fund for repairs, *Mr. William Rigden*, of *Canterbury*, brewer, in 1771, by bargain and sale inrolled in chancery, vested in trustees a messuage and smith's forge, in *Hawk's-lane*, in this city, to apply the rents to the reparations of *Maynard's* and *Cotton's* hospitals, the surplus to be divided among the brothers and sisters of *Maynard's* seven houses, resident constantly there, in such manner as the trustees should think fit. The annual rents of *Maynard's* hospital, including seven pounds paid by the city, amounted in 1712 to 36*l.* 12*s.* and so on nearly the same to 1770; and that they were not more, was owing to the abuses

(i) This will was proved in 1605, in the Prerog. off. Cant. and there was a definitive sentence, by which the Commissary confirmed it in the same year.

(k) The three houses founded by *Cotton*, are those next to *Castle-street*, at the east end of the hospital.

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committed in the management of them; but this being looked into by *the Mayor and Commonalty*, and a better regulation of them taking place, they amounted in 1785 to 46l. 4s. od. and are now, in 1796, increased to 69l. 10s. od; besides which the present master has received by *finer* 35l. which, with the annual 6l. 6s. od. left by *Mr. Rigden*, has been expended in a complete and thorough repair of the chapel and ten houses; and there is no doubt, but if *the Mayor and Commonalty* continue to patronize and protect the poor of these hospitals, with the same attention, their revenues will be still further improved.

ST. JAMES'S, otherwise ST. JACOB'S HOSPITAL, at the further end of *Wincheap*, is situated in the parish of *Tbanington*; but being without the bound of the city, which run close along the walls of it, the reader will find an account of it in *the description* of that parish, in *the third volume of the History of Kent*.

BOYS'S HOSPITAL, named by the founder *Jesus Hospital*, is situated in *the suburbs of Northgate*, at the further end of *the street* leading to *the Isle of Thanet*; it was founded and endowed by the will of *sr John Boys*, of *St. Gregories*, *knt.* proved in the year 1612, whose monument yet remains on the north side of the nave of the cathedral, for eight poor men and four women, at the least, besides the warden or principal of the hospital, who has a house to himself, and the rest of the members have each apartments; which form the three inner sides of a square, a dwarf wall and the gate forming the side next the road. *The warden and brothers* are bound by the founder's statutes, to attend divine service in their habits, which are long black cloth gowns, every Sunday morning, at the cathedral. *The number* of brethren and sisters are to be increased to a number not exceeding 20; of which, one-third only are to be women, as the revenues of the hospital should allow. The poor in it to be first such of the parish of *Northgate* as had lived there seven years, not under 55 years of age, and not worth 10l.—then of *St. Dunstan's*; then of *St. Paul's*, and in default of any such there, then of *St. Mildred's*, or any other part of the city—*The warden* to have yearly 10l. every brother and sister 4l. and the *clavinger* 40s. more, and to have black gowns once in three or four years. *The warden or schoolmaster* to teach freely to read and write, and cast accounts, 20 boys above 12 years old, of the parishes of *Northgate*, *St. Paul's*, *St. Mildred's*, *St. Albage*, *Westgate*, or *St. Dunstan's*, to be presented by *the churchwardens and overseers*; and in default, by *the Mayor of Canterbury*, to be taught for two years, and then six of them to be put out apprentices, or to some mechanical art, and afterwards to be accounted out-

brothers of the hospital, and to have certain cloathing, and yearly payments out of the revenues of it. The founder, in his *book of ordinances* of this hospital, directed, that *the warden* shall be appointed by such of *the surname* of the founder, who should be owners of the seat of *Betteshanger*, and in default of such, by those of the same name, who should be owners of the seat of *Fredville*, both at that time in the possession of this name and family; and in default of such, by *the Dean of Canterbury*, for the time being; if no *Dean*, by *the Mayor* of the city; and if any of these fail to nominate in the space of two months, then, after proper notification, by *the Archdeacon* of the diocese. The above-mentioned two seats having for a long time been in the possession of other names and families, *the Deans of Canterbury* have for many successions been masters here, and as such, on any vacancy of *the brethren or sisters places*, have nominated two persons, statutablely qualified, to *the Mayor*, who chooses one of them, to supply the vacancy; but of these, the poorest, most impotent, and most honest and best behaved, is, by *the founder's order*, to have the preference.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, widow, by her will proved 1694, gave, out of her personal estate, 5l. a year to *Jesus hospital*, to be paid and divided among the poor of it, in like manner as her gift to *Cogan's hospital* abovementioned; and this hospital receives likewise from *Mrs. Master's legacy*, who died in 1716, yearly, the sixth part of the interest due from 1631. 16s. 3d. old south-sea annuities, being the sum vested in *the Mayor and Commonalty* of this city, in trust, for *the several hospitals in Canterbury*; of which, a full account may be found below, among *the several charitable benefactions* to this city.

The Mayor, Dean and Archdeacon, or the greater part of them, are appointed visitors, who are to audit and examine the accounts of *the hospital*, on Dec. 12, yearly, and receive 10s. for their pains.

It appears by the account taken of the estates of it, at the death of the founder in 1612, that *the annual rents* were then 96l. 12s. in possession, and on his wife's death, 38l. more, and two quarters of wheat. *The rents reserved* on the present leases granted by the hospital in 1777, were only 117l. 12s. per annum; 11. 19s. towards their annual feast on *St. John's day* at *Christmas*; an annuity of 5l. out of *Asb marshes*, and another of 6l. 13s. 4d. out of land in *Sbolden*, and the quitrents of the manor of *Whitacre*, 3l. 17s. nett per annum, making all together 133l. 2s. 4d. being the whole of *the then annual income* of it, exclusive of the fines on leases (1). But since this, the revenues having still considerably further increased, by the particular attention

(1) See the abstract of statutes and state of this hospital

printed by *the Rev. Mr. Duncombe*, in 1777.

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paid to the letting of the estates belonging to the charity, as it appeared in 1787, at the annual visitation of the Mayor and Dean of Canterbury, visitors, attended by several of the aldermen. They then ordered, in consequence of this, agreeable to the direction of the founder, that one more brother should be added to the former number, and that six more poor boys should be taught to read, write and cast accounts, and that three of these boys should every year be put out apprentices, with a premium of eight pounds, and that 40s. should be laid out in cloathing every such boy, at the time of his being put out; and they increased the salaries of the former brothers and sisters 10s. per quarter each.

Robert Grove, of Hythe, gent. by his will anno 1608, gave to sir John Boys, knt. 20l. for the use of Jesus hospital, to be bestowed in land or such like, for that use for ever (m).

BRIDGER'S ALMSHOUSES are situated in the suburbs between St. George's-gate and Riding-gate, on the road opposite the city ditch; they were built in 1778 by the Rev. Mr. Byrch, executor, and in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Sarah Bridger, of this city, for six poor women, the nomination of whom is vested in his heirs.

HARRIS'S ALMSHOUSES, so called from the founder of them, are situate on the left hand or eastern side of Wincheap, and were built in the year 1726, for the habitations of five poor families, by Thomas Harris, of Canterbury, hopt-merchant; who, in his will proved June 8, that year (n), mentions, that as to all his five messuages and dwellings, with the gardens and appurtenances in Wincheap, in St. Mildred's, which he designed for almshouses, and in which he had placed five old men and their wives, to live there during their lives, rent free; he gave and devised the same to trustees, nine in number, viz. Isaac Terry, Stephen Durant, John Austen, of St. Martin's, gents. William Nebersole, of St. Margaret's, gent. Henry Terry, of St. Mary Magdalen, mercer, and his grandsons Edward Charlton, Thomas, John and Richard Barbam, to them and their heirs for ever, upon trust, as such old persons as were or should be placed therein by him, during his life, should continue therein during their lives, rent free, they respectively keeping the dwellings and appurtenances, and the fences of the gardens and back-sides thereto belonging, in good repair; and in trust that as

they or any of them should die, the said trustees, or the survivors of them, or the major part of them, or the heirs of such survivor, should from time to time place in the same dwellings as they should become respectively vacant, such other poor persons as they or the major part of them should think proper, there to remain and dwell for their lives, rent free, and so from time to time for ever; and be ordered that two of the said tenements or dwellings should be from time to time filled up with two poor persons of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and the other two with two poor persons of the parish of St. Mildred; each to be of the age of 50 years at the least, and who did not receive alms of any of the said parishes; and further, for the better support and maintenance of the said poor persons dwelling therein, he gave and devised to the said trustees and their heirs for ever, all his messuage or farm, called Marley, in Kingston, then let at 21l. per ann. and all that share of wood, containing about three yards of land belonging to the said farm, for them to dispose and pay the clear yearly rents and profits, all charges being deducted therefrom, among the said poor people dwelling in the same, to be divided equally, share and share alike, among them, and so to continue among them for ever; and when the said trustees should be reduced to three, be ordered, that they should convey the said messuages or almshouses, farm, lands and tenements, unto a competent number of new trustees, and their heirs; and so in like manner from time to time, for ever.

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Sir Thomas White, Alderman of London, gave 100l. to be paid by the Chamberlain of the city of Bristol, at Merchant-Taylor's Hall in London, once in 24 years, for the profit of young beginners, freemen and traders in this city, to be lent out to them in parcels of 25l. to each poor freeman, for the space of 10 years, without interest; they to give their own bond, and such other security as the Court of Burghmote should think proper and sufficient; to repay the same, after that time was expired, into the chamber of the city, to be lent out again for the same intent and purpose (o).

Mr. John Whitfield, of this city, gent. by his will in 1687, gave 150l. to be lent out to poor tradesmen, freemen of this city, in parcels of 25l.

of payment, and non-delivery of any of the sums to any of the cities, or towns therein mentioned, contrary to the tenor thereof; all which forfeitures were to be to the use of the President and Scholars of St. John's, provided if the rents decayed, so that the payments could not be made, the same should cease, till that decay ceased, and in such case the President and Fellows of St. John's, should pay out of the forfeitures to them happening, such money as the city of Bristol neglected to pay to the towns to which the

(m) Will, in Prerog. off. Cant.

(n) In Prerog. off. Cant.

(o) There was an indenture made between the Mayor, &c. of Bristol, the President and College of St. John in Oxford, of the said sir Thomas White's foundation, and the Warden of the Merchant Taylor's Company in London, dated July 1, 1560, for the better performance of this gift, in common with the like to the Merchant Taylor's Company, and other towns, with a forfeiture upon Bristol, in default

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each, *gratis*, for five years and no longer, nor twice to any one man; upon such *security* as the *House of Burghmote* should order, direct and approve of, and so to be lent out and taken for ever; and when any sum of 25*l.* should be repaid into the *Chamberlain's hands*, he should give notice at the next *Court of Burghmote* after the payment, that it might be known for some other freeman to petition for it; and the *Chamberlain* or *Town Clerk* should give a note to the executors of the testator, or inform them how, and to whom the money was lent; and that once in three or four years, such persons as should have the *freehold and inheritance* of the messuage, wherein he then lived, might have liberty to inspect the securities given for the said money, and once in five years might present two persons, such as he or they should think fit, to have two of the said 25*l.* *gratis*, giving security as aforesaid, and to be in like manner approved (p).

Thomas Paramore, of *Monkton*, *esq.*; by his will in 1637, gave his messuage called the *Flower-de-luce*, in *Canterbury*, to his nephew *Thomas Paramore*, on condition, that he payed to the *Mayor and Aldermen* of the same 100*l.* the same to be lent to five poor shopkeepers of this city, freely; and he willed, that whosoever should borrow the sum of 20*l.* parcel of the same, should put in good security to the *mayor and aldermen*, to repay the same at the end of five years; which said poor shopkeepers should, with the consent of the *mayor and aldermen*, be appointed by his said nephew during his life, and afterwards by the *house of burghmote*, or the major part of them for ever (q).

Mr. Edward Johnson, ribbon-weaver, by his last will in 1677, gave 100*l.* to be disposed of at the discretion of the *mayor and chamberlain*, for the time being, and the two eldest aldermen, to 10 poor tradesmen, *freemen* of this city; that is to say, to each 10*l.* a piece, to remain in their

default was made—that two persons should be chosen, one by the *Mayor of Bristol*, and the other by the *President and Fellows* aforesaid, who should make a survey every 20 years, whether the money was employed in the towns, according to the devise; which if neglected, the town which made default, should lose the benefit of any further receipt, and some other town should have the same.

There is in the city chest, the copy of a deed dated July 1, 1566, relating to *Mr. Thomas White's* gift.

(p) In his will, he desired that the 150*l.* as aforesaid might be mentioned on his monument in *St. Mary Magdalen's* church, in *Canterbury*, that the same might not be forgotten; and by his will he appointed that the fire engine then in *St. Margaret's* church, and the buckets there, should remain there for the service of the town, and that there should be paid yearly out of the messuage in *St. Margaret's* wherein he dwelt, the sum of 20*s.* half yearly, into the hands of the church wardens of *St. Margaret's*, to be disposed of as hereafter mentioned; and he ordered that his other fire engine of wood, which he had invented, should

hands for the space of 10 years, without paying interest, they giving good security for the repayment of it at the end of that term, and so to continue and remain to be disposed of in the same manner, from time to time for ever.

Mr. Henry Robinson gave into the hands of the *chamberlain* of this city, the sum of 100*l.* to the intent, that as often as the interest of it should amount to the sum of 5*l.* it might be employed in setting up some honest young man, who was born in the city, and who had served seven years apprenticeship to some trade in it, having been bound thereto by the churchwardens and overseers of some parish within the city, towards the stocking and setting him up in his said trade; the young man to be from time to time chosen and nominated by the *mayor, recorder, and aldermen* of the city, of which the *mayor* or *recorder* always to be one; and that the name of such young man at the time of payment of the said 5*l.* should be entered and registered in a book, kept by the *chamberlain*, and he to account once every year to the *mayor, recorder, and aldermen*; and whoever should receive the said money, should enter into bond with one or more securities to be approved of by the *mayor, recorder and aldermen*, in the penalty of 10*l.* to be paid to the *chamberlain*, for the repayment of the said money, in case that he should give over or leave off his trade within two years after his receiving it. Provided, that no young man answering the above description, should apply for the said 5*l.* then it might be given to any other young man born in the city, who had served his apprenticeship to some trade in the same, he giving the same security (r).

Mr. John Watson, alderman of this city, by his last will in 1633, gave two tenements, once *John Winter's*, at the iron cross, being at the four vent way between *St. Margaret's* and *Castle-Street* (s), which had been given to superstitious

remain to the parish of *St. Mary Magdalen*, if they would accept of it and provide some fit place to set it in; and also 5*l.* to buy buckets to hang up in that church; and if not accepted there, then to the parish of *St. George*. And as to the 20*s.* per annum above-mentioned, he ordered that 2*s.* 6*d.* of it should be paid to the respective clerks of the parishes where the engines should stand, for their care in looking after them.—10*s.* to be given to some poor men of the city, to be chosen by the churchwardens of either parish, five out of each parish to play the engines once a year, or oftener if they pleased, that the use of them might be known; and the other 5*s.* to lye in stock in the hands of the churchwardens of *St. Margaret's* for the amending and repairing the said engines and buckets; but if they should not be so exercised, then the 10*s.* to be put into the stock with the 5*s.* per annum, and the account of it to be kept in the parish books of *St. Margaret's*.

(q) The will is in Prerog. off. Cant.

(r) In the city chest is an indenture dated April 28, 1642, concerning this gift of *Mr. Robinson*.

uses,

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uses, and had been purchased by him of the crown, having *escheated* to it (1), and likewise a small piece of meadow land in *St. Mildred's*, to the mayor and commonalty and their successors for ever, as *feoffees in trust* to the uses of the poor inhabitants of the city of *Canterbury*, for them to employ the whole rents and profits of the land and tenements, for the buying and providing yearly for ever, *ruffet* cloths, to make cloaths for the aforesaid poor, aged, decrepid and impotent persons, inhabiting in the several parishes of the said city; to be delivered to them on the feast of *St. Andrew* yearly, to cloath the poor of three parishes every year by turn and course; beginning with the parishes of *St. Margaret*, *St. Mildred*, and *St. Mary Bredin*, and so on through the city, as the will at large directed. The poor persons to be above the age of 50 years, and to be at the election and nomination of the mayor and four of the eldest *aldermen* for ever; and his will and desire was, that the chamberlain should have full power to demise and let the premises by writings under his hand and seal for three years, and so on for the like term for ever, for utmost value or yearly rent without any fine; and that he should receive the rents, provide the cloaths, and account yearly for the sums received and disbursed to the mayor and four of the eldest *aldermen*, upon the first Thursday in the month of *December* yearly for ever; and that 6s. 8d. should be paid to the mayor and *aldermen* for their pains in it; and 10s. to the chamberlain for his pains about the business and affairs aforesaid, and for taking care that the tenements were kept in good repair.

Mr. Avery Sabine, an *alderman* of this city, by his last will in 1649, gave an annuity, or rent charge of 20l. *per annum* for certain charitable uses; of which 10 *marcs* were to be paid yearly to the use of *Kingsbridge hospital*, and the remainder to cloath 10 poor people in the city of *Canterbury*, on the feast of *St. Andrew*, yearly; the overplus to be laid out in the charges of renewing the *feoffment*, or to be divided between the poor people of this city, in manner as by the will is more fully expressed; and he vested all his lands in *Monkton* in *Thanet*, in *feoffees* for the discharge of this trust, and ordered that when the major part of them should be deceased, the *feoffment* to be from time to time renewed.

Mr. John Cogan, by his will proved in 1657, among other charities, gave the lands and tenements, which he had lately purchased, being in or near the parishes of *St. Mildred* and *St. Mary Castle*, in or near the city of *Canterbury*, and in or near *Thanington*, of the yearly value of 35l.

which he hoped, within the space of 10 years more, would be of an improved value of 10l. more, which he had bought and intended to dispose of, for the encouragement of *maid servants* to stay and continue for the space of six or seven years together; he therefore willed and devised to any such three *maid servants*, as should dwell and inhabit freely and without compulsion or restraint, with any master or mistress, not being their kindred, within the city of *Canterbury*, for the space of six or seven years together, without shifting them of their service during the said term, upon certificate, by such master or mistress, of such service done by any such *maid servant*, to be made to his executors, or the survivor of them, and after their decease, to the mayor and recorder of the city of *Canterbury*, and three or more of the said *aldermen*, for the time being, that there has been paid to such *maid servant* or *maid servants*, not exceeding 50s. a year, given by their masters or mistresses, the sum of 5l. a piece, of lawful money of *England*, and the overplus and surplusage, the tenements being kept in good reparations, be willed should be employed and laid out by his executors, and the survivor of them during their lives, and after their decease by the mayor, recorder and three of the antient *aldermen* of the city, for the payment of the cloathing of six fatherless maiden children, from the age of six years to the age of 21 years; each of them to have a petticoat and waistcoat of coloured kersey, garnished with two statute laces, and one pair of shoes, and one pair of stockings, provided for them, to have them against the 25th day of Dec. commonly called *Christmas day*, and so to go through the city of *Canterbury*, from parish to parish, as the said overplus and surplusage would reach and extend unto, for ever; but the rent of this estate has been so much improved, that the number of children clothed, has, of late years been upwards of sixty, and extended every year to all the parishes throughout the city (u).

Mrs. Mary Masters, of *Canterbury*, spinster, by a codicil to her will in 1716, gave the sum of 5l. *per annum*, to all and several the hospitals, but not mentioning where the hospitals were; and her personal estate too being deficient in the payment of her legacies, the payment of them was withheld by her heir and executor, *sir Harcourt Masters*, *knt.* (v) and this causing a suit of litigation, the cause was heard before *sir Joseph Jekill*, the Master of the Rolls, in *Easter Term* 1718; when the court determined, among other matters in the will and codicil, that, as to the 5l. *per annum* to all and every the hospitals, it

(1) Late in the occupation of *Mr. Edward Scudamore*, but now let in separate tenements.

(1) Battely's Somner, p. 169.

(u) See his bequest of his house, &c. called *Cogan's Hospital*, above, p. 288.

(v) She was the daughter of his father's elder brother.

GIFTS, &c. TO THE CITY.

appearing, that *the testatrix* lived in *Canterbury*, for many years, and died there, and that she had taken notice by her will, of *two Canterbury hospitals* by name; this charity was held not to be void for the uncertainty, but to have been intended for *all the hospitals in Canterbury*, but not as was pressed, to the hospital a mile out of *Canterbury*, viz. at *Harbledown*, though founded by the same *Archbishop of Canterbury*, and governed by the same statutes; and this *the court decreed*, notwithstanding it was objected, that they ought not to go out of the words of the will, and confine the general words *all hospitals*, to those in *Canterbury*; and the court did this the rather, because these charities if they prevailed would be perpetuities of 5l. per ann. and by that means create a deficiency, and consequently in a great part defeat the rest of the will, as to plain legacies in favour of those which were doubtful. *Sir Harcourt Masters*, the heir and executor abovementioned, was one of *the Directors of the South Sea Company*, in the fatal year 1720, whose estates were vested by act of parliament in trustees, for the benefit of the sufferers in that general calamity. In consequence of which, about the year 1737, the money which had been paid by *the trustees* of the Director's forfeited estates, out of the estates of *sir Harcourt Masters*, on account of the above annuities, was laid out in the purchase of 163l. 16s. 3d. old south sea annuities, which in 1740 stood in the names of *John Lynch, D. D.* and *John Knowler, esq.* the latter of whom received the interest from time to time. and paid one sixth to *the hospital of St. John*; another sixth to *that of Eastbridge*; another sixth to *that of Maynard*; another sixth to *that of Jesus*; another sixth to *that of Smith*; and the remaining sixth to *that of Cogan*.

On the decease of *Dr. Lynch, John Knowler, esq.* being *the surviving trustee*, he, upon June 16, 1761, being present in burghmote, proposed to transfer the said 163l. 16s. 3d. to *the mayor and commonalty* of the city of *Canterbury*, as trustees for the said hospitals; which proposal being accepted by the court, he transferred that sum to them accordingly, for the above purpose.

DIFFERENT GIFTS OF LANDS, TENEMENTS, &c.
TO THE CITY.

JOHN BRIGGS, anno 36 Edward III, gave to this city a parcel of land, called *Le Gravel Pet*, in *Winchape-field*, in the parish of *St. Mary de Castro*, lying between a certain way leading from *Winchape* towards *Dodingdale*, towards the south, as the deed expresses it (w).

(w) Battely's Somner, p. 183, from the archives of the city.

(x) In the Prerog. off. Cant.

(y) The two stone houses in Somner's time, the one the Tyger, the other the White Horse, situated by the above lane, were, as he conjectured, the two tenements given as

William Bennet, of *St. Andrew's* parish, mayor of this city in 1450, gave by his will in 1464 (x) to this city, two tenements beside *Jury-lane*, in *St. Mary Bredman's* parish, to the welfare and common profit of the city for evermore, except 10s. to be paid yearly to *the parson and churchwardens* of *St. Andrew's*; and he ordered his executors to buy 300 feet of *ashler*, of *Folkestone*, to make a wharfe about *the King's Mill* thereto, and 5s. for the reparation of *the shamelys* for strange bocherys to occupy every market day, and for paving the strete from *St. Andrew's* to *the Pyllorie*, that might go cleaner thereto 10s. *John Fremingham* and *Thomas Lambsyn* were his feoffees and executors (y); besides the above, he gave other benefactions, as will be mentioned elsewhere.

Roger Brent, of *All Saints* parish, in this city, and owner of *the Dunjeon* manor, who died in 1486, having been an alderman and thrice mayor of this city, gave to the community of it and their successors, his messuage called *Stoneball*, in the parish of *All Saints*, in which church he lies buried, to hold to them and their heirs, upon trust, that they and their successors should build a certain dwelling for honest men and women to live in, for which they should take the annual profits arising from thence, to the use of the said community (z).

John Broker, of *St. Margaret's*, alderman and twice mayor of this city, by his will anno 1521, gave to *the mayor and commonalty* of this city for ever, two houses, the one in *St. Mary Castle* parish, the other at *the Waterlock*, in *St. Margaret's* parish (a).

Thomas Petit, of *St. George's*, esq; by his will anno 1626, gave 50l. to *the mayor and commonalty*, to be employed by them continually for the maintenance of two hospital boys at the least, in their new hospital.

John Webb, gave by his will anno 34 Eliz. as appears by *the burghmote book*, 50l. to *the mayor and corporation* of this city.

Thomas Ludd, of this city, glazier, by indenture, dated April 28, 1649, out of the good will which he bore to this city, gave and confirmed to *the mayor and commonalty* of it and their successors, one annuity or yearly rent charge of eleven shillings, to be issuing and going out of his messuage, with its appurtenances in a street, called *the Rulb-market*, in the parish of *St. Alphage*, in this city (b), and payable on *Midsummer day* to them, for the purpose of establishing a lecture or sermon for ever, to be preached yearly

above-mentioned. They belong to the city at this time.

(z) Will, Prerog. off. Cant. (a) Ibid.

(b) Bounding to the said street south; to the house called *the King's Head*; west; and to the house of *Thomas Bullock*, east.

GIFTS, &c. TO THE CITY.

upon Holy Cross day, being the day of the election of the mayor, and immediately before the election, by such a preacher as the mayor for the time being should think fit, and at such place as he should appoint for the more solemn meeting of the mayor, aldermen, &c. of the city; and be ordered, that the mayor, &c. and their successors should pay to every such minister for his pains therein, the sum of ten shillings, immediately after the end of the said sermon; and to the parish clerk one shilling, for ringing the sermon bell and for his attendance; with a power of distress, &c.

Henry Vanner, of St. George's, in Canterbury, alderman of this city, by his will in 1630, gave to the mayor and commonalty of it and their successors for ever, the sum of 150l. upon condition, that they should for ever thereafter, from time to time, maintain and keep, bring up, and place in a decent and religious manner, within the city, six poor children, born within the same; whereof two of the said six should be kept and maintained in the name of Juane Vanner, his late sister deceased, and the other four in his own name, until such time as the said children should be fit to be apprentices, or should otherwise be provided for; the election, denomination and appointment of them to be in the said mayor and commonalty for ever. And he gave to the said mayor and commonalty, one yearly rent of 10l. to be received from his executor, out of the rents of his leases of Barton lands, for so long time as they should continue in being; and directed, that the said legacy should be employed towards the raising of a stock of money for the helping of poor tradesmen; for which purpose his desire was, that the said mayor and commonalty, from such time as they should be possessed of any competent sum of money, fit to be let out to poor tradesmen, which should need to have any such sum of money as 5l. that then such person or persons, giving sufficient bond with sureties, to the mayor and commonalty for the repayment of it, should have the same for such term as the mayor and commonalty, and the person or persons so requiring the said sum or sums, should agree upon; for which money no use or interest should be required. And he ordered that the said poor tradesmen, dwelling in the parish of St. George, should have the preference before any other.

Robert Rose, of the precincts of Christ church, gent. by his will in 1620, gave 100l. to be for the poor children of the hospitals of Canterbury, in such sort to be employed for the best use and purpose, as the like by others had been bestowed.

Hester Hammond, of Canterbury, spinster, by her will proved 1719, gave the sum of 20s. per annum, to be paid by her executor yearly, towards the charges of maintaining the charity school for

boys in the city of Canterbury; the same to continue to be paid so long as that school should be maintained and kept up; her niece Phebe, wife of Mr. Thomas Lefroy, her executrix.

Dorothy Nixon, of Christ church, in Canterbury, widow, by a codicil to her will proved with it, in Feb. 1730, gave 400l. to her nephews, Herbert, Thomas and George Randolph, upon trust, that they, the survivor or survivors of them and the heirs of such survivor, should lay out the same in land of inheritance, and in the mean time to place out the same at interest, and apply the same to the putting out of one boy, and the remainder towards the putting out of one girl; if not enough for both to be apprentices, to be chosen by her said trustees, or the majority of them, out of some or one of the charity schools within the city and liberty of Canterbury; and if the said schools should all fail, then the said boy and girl should be chosen and elected out of the poorer sort of the children belonging to, and of the parish of St. Margaret, within this city.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THE CITY OF CANTERBURY is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Canterbury and deanry of the same.

As to the several parish churches which have been, or now are within this city or its suburbs; the first of them that is found mentioned, excepting that of St. Martin, is that of the four crowned martyrs, taken notice of upon this occasion by Bede, who says, that a little before the year 624, great part of this city was burnt, and the flames raging vehemently near this church, Archbishop Mellitus put a stop to them by his prayers. The four crowned saints gave title to an ancient church in Rome, and was probably given to this church by one of our three first Archbishops, who were Romans. The place where this church was situated, cannot now be marked out, but as far as can be guessed by Bede's short narrative, it was not far from the Archbishop's palace, and not improbably on the same spot of ground where St. Alphage's church now stands; for the flames were driven by a south wind towards the north side of the city, and the Archbishop was carried near to this church of the four crowned martyrs, where a stop was put to the fire; the wind suddenly turning to the north, as the venerable historian relates it (c). Another church is mentioned in a charter of Coenulph, K. of Mercia, and Cutbred, K. of Kent, anno 804, being a gift to the Abbess and her nuns of Liminge, of a piece of land, which belonged to the church of St. Mary, situated in the west part of this city. But as no such church is now, or is

(c) Bede, lib. ii, c. 7.

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read of, to have been standing since *the conquest*, it may be safely inferred, that from the face and condition of the city having suffered an utter change since that period, especially when *the Danes* made such havock of both place and people in K. *Ethelred's* days, both by fire and sword; the church abovementioned, as well as all others within it, were then totally destroyed and annihilated; so that all that we know of (except *St. Martin's*) must have been erected since that time, and the names of the saints to which several of the churches are dedicated, as *St. Alpbage*, *St. Dunstan*, and *St. Edmund the King and Martyr*, serve to confirm the truth of it.

There are, within the walls of this city, *twelve parish churches* now remaining, and there were *five more*, which have been long since *demolished*, and there are *three churches* now situated in the *suburbs* of it, and there has been one *demolished*—Of those now remaining, there were only *two*, viz. *St. Martin's without*, and *St. Alpbage's within* the walls, which were not of the patronage of some religious house or abbey, in or in the near neighbourhood of the city, and these *two* were in *the patronage of the Archbishop* (d).

It may be thought strange, that the number of churches in this city has decreased so much, and that so many of them have been *united* to others, and yet together, even at this time, make but a *very moderate income* to the incumbents; this has been supposed, in general, to have been occasioned by the great failure of their former profits, which they enjoyed before the reformation, of private masses, *obits*, processions, confessions, or the like; all which then fell to the ground, and lessened the income of most of them to a very small pittance. However, as will be seen below, some of these churches were become *desecrated* and in ruins, and others were *united* long before the above time; which seems to have been owing, in great measure, to many of them having been built by the bounty of well disposed persons, in hopes of a future support and endowment, which failing, and the repairs and support of the fabric lying too heavy on the parishioners, they suffered them to run to ruin; and there being no sufficient maintenance for the priests, they became *desecrated*, or were *united* to some other neighbouring churches. Indeed it appears plain, that poverty was the sole cause of their decay; for in their most flourishing state, the benefice of each of these churches was so low and poor, that they were for that very reason excused in all *taxations*, being of less value than the stipends of poor vicars, which had been advanced above five *marks* a year (e).

(d) Battely's Somner, p. 163.

The decrease of the value of church benefices was equally felt in other cities and towns, as well as this, which occasioned an *act of parliament* to be passed at *Oxford*, in the 17th of K. Charles II, for *uniting churches* in cities and towns corporate; in conformity to which, in 1681, a *petition* was made to *the Archbishop*, under the names and seals of the major part of *the mayor and aldermen, and justices of the peace*, of this city, who being informed of the *Archbishop's* intentions of *uniting* the parish churches of it, according to the above act, they did thereby give their free consent, that those within the city should be united, viz.

St. Paul's and *St. Martin's*,

St. Mary Bredman's and *St. Andrew's*,

Holy Cross Westgate, and *St. Peter's*,

St. Alpbage's and *St. Mary's Northgate*,

leaving all things necessary to the perfecting of this union, according to the tenor of the above act; which instrument was dated March 6th, that year, and signed by *Jacob Wraight*, mayor, and *P. Barrett*, recorder, &c. To this was added a *petition of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury* to *the Archbishop*, as being *perpetual patrons* of the parish churches of *St. George*, *St. Mary Magdalen*, *St. Paul*, *St. Mary Bredman*, and *St. Peter*, within the city and liberties, for *the uniting of those churches with each other and with others adjoining*, in manner as above-mentioned in the former petition, which was given under *their common seal*, dated March 13th the same year. Upon the receipt of these, *the Archbishop* issued his *decree*, reciting the two petitions for uniting the several above-mentioned churches, the particulars of which will be found below under the description of each of them; which *decree* was dated at *Lambeth*, on March 24, 1681. To which *the inhabitants of each parish* signed their consents, by their several *instruments*, dated December 19th, 20th, and 21st, the same year. After which, by a *decree of the Archbishop's* in 1684, with the consent of *the mayor, aldermen and justices of the peace* of this city, and of *the King*, under his great seal as *patron*, he *united the church of All Saints with St. Mary de Castro*, already united to it, to *the parish church of St. Mildred*; further particulars of which will be found below, under the latter parish. It should seem *the decree of the Archbishop* in 1681, for *the uniting of the churches of Holy Cross Westgate, and St. Peter* did not have its full effect, for on April 6, 1692. There were *two petitions*, one from *the mayor and eight others*, and another from *the Dean and Chapter* to *the Archbishop*, similar to the former ones, for this purpose; and *the Archbishop's decree*, dated at *Lambeth*, the 13th

(e) See Battely, pt. ii, p. 177.

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of that month, united these churches; and with the same particulars in every thing else as the former decree in 1681 (f).

OF THE CHURCHES

At present within the walls of this city.

ALL SAINTS church is situated on the north side of the High-street, almost adjoining to King's-bridge. It is a building, which, notwithstanding the late repair of it, has no very fightly appearance, being built of rubble stone, and covered with plaister; seemingly of about K. Edward III.'s reign. It consists of two isles and two chancels, having a turret at the west end of the south side, new built in 1769 (g), in which is a clock and only one bell (h).

The old steeple projected so far into the street, that when King's-bridge adjoining was widened at the above time, for the accommodation of the public, it was found necessary to take down the steeple of this church, and to re-build it as at present.

This church has no monuments, and not many inscriptions in it. It is situated so very low, close to the river side, that it is exceeding damp, the water arising in the graves, if dug more than three feet deep.

It appears by the survey of the King's Commissioners, taken anno 2d Edward VI, that there were obit lands given by Thomas Fryer, by his last will for a yearly obit, to be kept within this church for ever, the yearly value of which was 13s. 4d. of which was distributed to the poor 2s. 8d.—Clear 10s. 8d. That there was obit rent given by John Coleman, by his last will, for an obit to be kept in this church for the space of twenty years, from the last day of January 1536; which rent, was by the year, 10s. of which was distributed to the poor 2s. 4d.—Clear 7s. 8d. (hb)

(f) Copies of all these instruments are in the Register's Office, Canterbury.

(g) Somner mentions some grave-stones in it remaining in his time, of persons of good account, buried in it; among others, of Roger Brent, an alderman, and thrice mayor of this city, who died in 1486, and was buried in St. Mary's chapel, in this church, and as appears by his will, was a good benefactor to the city. On his grave-stone were the arms of Brent, impaling Lee; on another grave-stone were the arms of Apulderfeld, impaling Evening; and on another, 2 chevrons, impaling 3 chevrons; and in one of the windows were the arms of Archbishop Morton. All which have been long since obliterated.

The following inscriptions on grave-stones are remaining in it; at the east end of the south isle, a memorial, partly obliterated, for Elias Maurois, a native of French Flanders, who fled from thence on account of his religion, obt. 1623, æt. 50, leaving a widow, two sons and four daughters. Another for Thomas Sheldon, obt. 1700, an infant. One for Thomas Humard, esq; alderman of Nor-

This church's cemetery or church-yard was acquired and laid to it but in modern times, as it were, says Somner, for in K. Henry III.'s time, and afterwards in K. Edward III.'s time too, it was in private hands, as appears by several deeds of those times, and did antiently belong, in part at least, to Eastbridge hospital. It is situated on the north side of the church, and being on higher ground, has many tomb and head stones remaining in it.

The patronage of this church, which is a rectory, was part of the possessions of the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine, with which it continued till the general dissolution of monasteries in the reign of K. Henry VIII, in the 30th year of which, it was, with the rest of the possessions of it, surrendered into the King's hands, where it has remained ever since, the King being at this time patron of it. This church, with that of St. Mary de Castro, before united to it, was in the year 1684, united by Archbishop Sancroft to that of St. Mildred, in this city, with the consent of the mayor and aldermen and justices of the peace of it, and of the King, patron of it.

In the antient taxation, in K. Richard II.'s time, this church was valued at four pounds per ann. but on account of the slenderness of its income, was not charged to the tenth (i). This rectory is valued in the King's books at seven pounds per ann. In 1588, here were 135 communicants. In 1640 it was valued at 30l. communicants 105.

There is a terrier of this rectory, but without date, in the registry of the Consistory Court of Canterbury.

John Coleman, of this parish, who lies buried in our Lady's chapel, in this church, by his will anno 1535, gave his garden, which lay opposite the parsonage of it, to the parsons of it and their successors for ever.

wich, who died in this city, on his return from France, in 1753, æt. 41. Arms—On a bend, between two cotises engrailed, three roundlets. A memorial for Dorothy Dent, daughter of Henry and Margaret Dent, obt. 1792, æt. 26. Another for Susanna, daughter of Valentine Simpson, and Mills his wife, obt. 1740, an infant. One for Margaret, wife of Daniel Lister, buried here between two of their daughters, obt. 1621. In the north isle, a memorial for Shadrack Tyler, B. A. son of Robert Tyler, vicar of St. Laurence; and grand-son of Shadrack Cooke, vicar of Faversham, obt. 1756, æt. 22. Another for Joseph Royle, alderman of this city, obt. 1788, æt. 54. John Fuller, alderman of this city, was buried beside his late wife, in this church in 1569. In the register of this parish, which begins in 1558, are several entries of the burials of the Bridges's, Denne's, Six's, and Sawkins's.

(b) On the bell is this inscription, in old English letters, Joseph Hatch made me in 1623.

(hb) This survey is printed at the end of Somner, by Battely. (i) Thorn, col. 2169.

CHURCH

CHURCHES.—ALL SAINTS.—ST. ALPHAGE.

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine. (k) William Byde, in 1467.
(l) Alanus Hydmarsh, in 1476.

(m) Richard Knepe, in 1535.

(n) William Blossom, obt. 1550.

(o) Roger Squyre, in 1550.

The Queen. (p) Henry Fisher, Sept. 26,
1579 . . . refig.

Richard Hayes, March 2,
1590, refig. 1608.

William Watts, in 1634.

The King. (q) Philemon Pownell, cl.
Feb. 10, 1608.

(k) (l) They are mentioned in different wills in the Prerog. off. in Canterbury.

(m) He is mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. Cant.

(n) His will is in Prerog. off. Cant.

(o) He is mentioned as Parson of Albaldwyn in Canterbury, in a will in Prerog. off.

(p) He was also vicar of St. Dunstan's, near this city.

(q) A dispensation passed September 14, 1626, for his holding this rectory, with the hospital of poor priests, and the parish church of St. Margaret annexed to it. Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii, p. 878.

(r) He was in 1673, presented to the rectory of St. Peter's, in this city. See Wood's Ath. vol. ii, col. 886.

(s) On the 1st bell there is no inscription; on the 2d, in capitals, Henry . . . lin, Geo. May, churchwarden . . . made me 1692. On the 3d, in old English letters, Joseph Hatch made me 1616. The frame appears once to have contained a 4th bell.

Sommer mentions the following burial inscriptions, on brass, in old English letters, in this church, all long since destroyed: viz. one in the chancel for John Piers, born at Maidstone, rector of this church. For John Parmenter, rector, who was Commissary of Canterbury likewise, and rector of Adisham, and died in 1501. For Robert Provest, rector of this church, obt. 22 January, 1487. For John Lovelych, B. L. who was rector and likewise register of the Archbishop's Consistory at Canterbury, obt. Sept. 6, 1438. For Richard Stuppeny, B. L. L. who was a Proctor of Canterbury, obt. 1596. In the fourth chancel, for Henry Gosborne, of St. Alphage, gent. citizen and alderman, and four times mayor of this city, in the chapel of our Lady, obt. April 22, 1522. He had two wives, by whom he had 25 children; of which ten were sons, and by his will gave 20 marcs, (a large legacy in those days) towards repairing the city walls. On his stone these two shields,—Sable, a fess gules, between 3 gesse argent; and—Vert, a saltier argent, a chief ermine. Robert Gosborne, clerk, rector of Penhurst, his brother, lies close by him, obt. 1523. For Richard Engham, of Great Chart, obt. February 7, 1568. In the middle isle, for John Caxton, and Joane and Isabel his wives; he was a benefactor to this church, and died October 12, 1485. For John Colfol, parish-clerk of this church, obt. May 28, 1500. For Nicholas Reve, citizen and wax-chandler, of Canterbury, obt. 1431. On the second pillar from the west end, on a brass plate, the only one now remaining of those mentioned by Sommer, Gaude Prude Thoma, per quem fit ista Columpna, with his coat of arms. He lived in K. Edward IV. th's days, and by his will appointed to be buried by Christ church porch, and gave by it as much as would build a pillar in this church, and five marcs to the works of Christ church, anno 1468. In the west window, the figures of Edmund Staplegate and

(r) Richard Burney, cl. Sept.
28, 1661.

Humphry Bralesford, A. M.
Sept. 3, 1684.

On the 29th of which month, this church was united to that of St. Mildred, in this city, to the list of the rectors of which, below, the reader is referred for an account of the rectors of these united churches.

ST. ALPHAGE church is situated in the north part of the city, on the west side of Palace street; it is a large handsome building, consisting of two isles and two chancels, having a square tower steeple at the west end of the north isle, in which are three bells (s).

Eleanor at Pytte, his wife, in coloured glass, and underneath, Orate p. aibus, Edmudi Staplegate, & Elenora at Pytte, uxoris ejus. This man, who took his name from his habitation at Staplegate, adjoining this parish, was in K. Edward III.'s days, several times one of the Bailiffs of this city. In the west wall, without, an inscription for Agnes Halke, who was buried the first in this church yard after its consecration, anno 1502. There were formerly many coats of arms in the windows of the church; among others,—Or, 2 chevrons gules;—Or, a cross engrailed gules;—Azure, a fess dancette sable, in chief three mullets argent;—On a saltier 4 arrows in the centre of a heart, between 4 pellets;—Azure, a lion rampant crowned, double queued or;—Azure, 3 wheat sheaves or. The following monuments and grave stones are among others in this church at this time: A memorial near the altar-rails for Thomas Wise, S. T. P. descended of a genteel family in Oxfordshire, incumbent of this parish and of Beaksborne, a six preacher of this cathedral, and a prebendary of that of Lincoln; he died 24 July, 1726, æt. 55. Arms—3 chevrons. Another next the last, for Brodnax Brandon, gent. eldest son of William Brandon late of Portsmouth, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir William Broadnax, knt. of Godmestham. He married Charlotte, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Ward, late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and left issue three children; Edward, Grace, and Philip; obt. 1733, æt. 35. Arms—Barry of 10, over all a lion rampant, ducally crowned; impaling a cross fleure. An inscription on a brass plate for John Mainwaring, esq; of an antient and noble family of that name, of Pyvor in Cheshire; he married Barbara, eldest daughter of John Winter, cl. prebendary of Canterbury, by whom he had one son and three daughters, obt. 1621, æt. 67. An inscription on the same stone, inscribed the reverse way, for Elizabeth Maundy, daughter of William Maundy, M. D. formerly of this city, obt. 1776, æt. 78. A memorial for the eldest son of Captain Thomas Coakley, obt. 1649. In the north isle, at the east end, a memorial for Honora, daughter of Charles Knowler, gent. and Honora his wife, obt. 1729, æt. 18 years. On the left hand also lies Charles, son of the above-mentioned Charles and Honora, who died an infant, 1714; also for Charles Knowler, gent. who left issue surviving by Honora his wife, two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, obt. 1750, æt. 72; likewise for Honora his wife, 1776, æt. 94. A mural tablet for Samuel Vassal, esq; son of Colonel John Vassal, obt. 1714, æt. 38. Arms—Azure, a sun in chief, a vase in base or. A memorial for Peter Peters, of the dissolved Dominican monastery, near this parish, M. D. the eldest son of John Peters, of the same place, M. D. He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John Stoning, of London, by whom he had three children, John, Anne, and Elizabeth; of whom John and

CHURCHES.—S T. ALPHAGE.

Thomas Prowde of this parish, died anno 1468, and by his will gave one pair of organs, to the use of this church.

Anne dying young and unmarried, but Elizabeth survived and married Thomas Barret, of Lee in Kent, esq; obt. 1697, æt. 40. Under the same stone lies buried Elizabeth his wife, obt. 1722, æt. 48. Arms—Peters, or, 3 roses gules; on an escutcheon of pretence, Stoning, argent, on a chevron gules, three martlets, between 3 hurts, each charged with a fleur de lis or. On two hatchments above; arms—Peters, quartering Stoning. Another for Anne, eldest daughter of Peter Peters, M. D. obt. 1712, æt. 18. Arms—Peters, and Stoning, quarterly. One for Michael Peters, gent. obt. 1754, æt. 69. Arms—Peters, a crescent for difference. On a hatchment at the north-east corner, an inscription for John Stockar, rector of this parish almost 46 years, obt. 1708, æt. 84. Arms—Stockar. On another at the south side of the north isle, arms—Bix, on an escutcheon of pretence, Gules, a chevron or; and an inscription for Mr. Thomas Bix, of Bishopsgate, London, buried here near his grandfather and grandmother, obt. 1697, æt. 42. On another against the north wall, arms—Simpson, impaling vert, a chevron between 3 rams passant or, for Roger Simpson, gent. obt. 1656. Mary his wife obt. 1648. A memorial for William Crayford, esq; formerly recorder of this city, obt. 1733, æt. 38; also for Susanna and Elizabeth Crayford, who died in 1726 and 1735, infants; and for Susanna, widow of William Crayford, esq; obt. 1775, æt. 78; also for Bennet, wife of Edward Crayford, surgeon, obt. 17—, æt. 35. Arms—Crayford, a crescent for difference, impaling 2 chevrons between 3 mullets. On a hatchment against the north wall, arms—Crayford, a mullet for difference, for Edward Crayford, esq; third son of Edward Crayford, of this city, esq; obt. 1693, æt. 26. On an adjoining hatchment,—arms 6 coats; 1st, Crayford; 2d, Wootton, sable, a saltier argent, an annulet for difference; 3d, sable, 3 passant or; 4th, argent, a chevron between 3 bulls heads caboshed sable; 5th, At-Sea, barry of 6, argent and gules, a fish argent, between 2 haunches, a label of 3 points; 6th as the 1st, for Jane, wife of William Crayford, esq; daughter of Mr. Thomas Rogers, obt. 1698, æt. 22; she left issue Susanna, William, and Elizabeth. Another hatchment, arms—Crayford, 6 coats as above, impaling Peters. A memorial near the gallery for Anthionetta Crayford, wife of Peter Crayford, of this city, gent. obt. 1727, æt. 51; also for Peter Crayford, gent. obt. 1732, æt. 56. Arms—Crayford, impaling 2 chevrons between 3 mullets. A memorial for George Hammond, gent. obt. 1761, æt. 63; also Mary his widow, obt. 1782, æt. 81; likewise Mary their daughter, obt. 1788, æt. 65, and for Thomas Hammond, gent. (attorney and several years chamberlain of this city) their son, obt. 1791, æt. 56. A memorial for Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Mary Hammond, of this parish, obt. 1775, an infant. Small stones for Lessfords and Morgans. Memorials for Bushers and Potters. A memorial at the west end of the north isle for William Culling, gent. obt. 1647. Another for the rev. Mr. Le Suer, at first chaplain to the Earl of Lifford's regiment, afterwards to a regiment called the Portuguze foot, and lastly minister to a French episcopal chapel in this city, obt. 1746, æt. 80 years; also for Margaret his wife, obt. 1749. Frances Le Suer their niece placed this stone to their memory. A memorial, the beginning hid by the pews born at Montpellier in France; she died in this parish, obt. 1730, æt. 73. Another along the front of the gallery, for John Knott, obt. 1684; also for Mary, wife of Michael Foutrell, of this parish, youngest daughter of Mr. John Knott, obt. 1649, æt. 51. Several memorials for the Knotts and Foutrells. A memorial for Mrs. Algerina Dashwood, eldest daughter of George Dashwood, esq; and niece of Mr. Bridget Knott,

By the return of the King's Commissioners, anno 2 Edward VI, it appears, that there were lands given by Isabell Fowle, by her last will,

obt. 1713, æt. 14. Arms in a lozenge—On a fess 3 griffins heads erased. A memorial for Sarah, wife of William Napton, obt. 1745, æt. 50. On a hatchment against the east end of the north wall, arms—Brandon, barry of ten, argent and gules; over all a lion rampant or, impaling azure a cross fleury or. In the south isle, a small mural monument in a corner south of the altar, for Matthew Hadde, eldest son of Henry Hadde, of Frinted, both alike esqrs. He was of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and for 27 years performed the office of Justice of the Peace within this city. He was steward of four courts; 1st, of the chancery of the Cinque Ports at Dover; 2d, of the royal manor of Wye; 3d, of the dissolved monastery of St. Augustine; and lastly, of the town and port of Faversham; and practised as a barrister at law to the county at large, obt. 1617, æt. 72. Arms, at top—Gules, 3 stags heads caboshed or, between the horns of each a cross crosslet, fitchee argent, a crescent for difference; at the bottom, Hadde, as above, quartering per fess argent and azure, a tower gules, impaling Hammond of St. Albans. On the left side, Hadde, impaling Wilford. On the other side, Hadde impaling Roper of Eltham. At the top of the monument, Edward Hadde, gent. repaired this in 1678. On a mural monument on the south side of the isle, for Jane, the wife of John Roberts, esq; eldest son of sir John Roberts, of this parish, knt. only daughter and heir of Josias Hugesen, of Norton, esq; deceased, by Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Ambrose Rose, gent. she left issue only Jane her daughter. This monument was erected by her husband; arms—Roberts, per pale, 3 pheons heads, impaling Hugesen. On a wooden tablet, against the opposite pillar, is a long fulsome inscription for the above Jane, wife of John Roberts, esq; she died in 1656, æt. 20, within 15 months after her being married. A memorial for sir John Roberts, knt. obt. 1648, æt. 71; also for Mary, wife of John Coppin, gent. and daughter of the said sir John Roberts, obt. 1685, æt. 42; arms, on a hatchment above,—Per pale, azure and gules, 3 bears heads couped, a chief or; a mullet for difference, impaling Roberts. A memorial for Dame Jane Roberts, widow of sir John Roberts, knt. and daughter of Stephen Bunce of Throwley, gent. obt. 1665, æt. 54, near her late husband. Arms—Roberts, impaling Bunce. A memorial for Anne, wife of Norton, esq; and daughter of sir John Roberts 1681, the rest is hid by the pews; arms—A cross potent, quartering Roberts. A mural monument over the south door, for Mr. Simon Wakefield, of this parish, obt. 1710, æt. 58. His wife Anne, obt. 1714, æt. 58; they left issue one son and two daughters, John, Eleanor and Elizabeth; also for the said John, who died unmarried 1719, æt. 37. Arms—Argent, on a fess between 3 water bougets gules, a passant. A mural tablet at the north side of the isle, shewing that in the vault beneath lies Sarah, widow of William Bennett, of this parish, obt. 1780, æt. 69; also for William Bennett, son of the above, leather-cutter, obt. 1782, æt. 29. On a hatchment opposite the south door, for Mary, wife of John Coppin, gent. and daughter of sir John Roberts, knt. obt. 1585, æt. 42. A memorial for Mrs. Deborah Timewell, only daughter of John Bridges, esq; late of this city, and wife of Edward Timewell, of Chigwell in Essex, esq; obt. 1752, æt. 47; also for the said Edward Timewell, esq; obt. 1762, æt. 77. He was the eldest son of Benjamin Timewell, esq; one of the commissioners of the navy in the reign of Q. Ann, E. B. their brother caused this stone to be placed here. Arms—Or, on a chief crenelle, 3 lions heads erased, impaling, on a cross, a leopard's face. Memorials for Edward Foutrell, 1720; Robert Hoghen, 1741; Ester Le Hook, obt. 1738, æt.

CHURCHES.—S T. ALPHAGE.

for a priest to celebrate *masse* within this church, from the third week in *Lent* until the morrow after *Easter-day*; as also, that one torch should be bought yearly to serve the high altar for ever; the *yearly value* of the land being 12s.—That there was *lamp-rent* likewise given by *John Selowe*, for the maintenance of *one lamp*, to burn yearly before the image of *St. John the Evangelist*, within this church, for ever; the said rent was by the year 6d. (t)

This church, which is a *rectory*, is exempted from the jurisdiction of *the Archdeacon*. It has been from early times part of the possessions of *the see of Canterbury*, and still remains so, being at this time, with *the rectory or church of St. Mary Northgate*, united to it in 1681 (u), of the patronage of his Grace *the Archbishop*.

The church of *St. Alphage* is valued in the *antient taxation*, in K. Richard II.'s reign, at four pounds *per ann.* but on account of the slenderness of its income, was *not rated* to the tenth (v). It is valued in the King's books at 8l. 13s. 4d. and *the yearly tenths* at 17s. 4d. the church of *Northgate* having been united to it since, being valued *separate* from it (w). In 1588 it was valued at 30l. Communicants 120. In 1640 it was valued at 40l. Communicants the like number.

The parsonage-house, which adjoins the church and church-yard *southward*, has had two good benefactors, in *Mr. Herbert Taylor*, formerly *rector* of this church, and *Mr. Hearn*, the present rector.

85; for *John Berry*, *obt.* 1780, *æt.* 78. There are some good remains of *painted glass* yet left; among which are the following coats of arms—*Sable, a fess gules, between 3 swans argent*; the same coat impaling *Vert, on a chevron argent, 5 horse shoes*; the same impaling *Vert, a saltier or, a chief ermine*; a *chevron between 3 birds heads erased, and Gules, a saltier or*.

Among the wills in the *Prerog. off. Canterbury*, I find that *William Proude*, of *St. Elphe*, was buried in 1596 in this church, before the altar of *St. James* and *St. Erasmus*. *Richard Colfoll* was buried in it in 1501. *Richard Burcharde*, of this parish, anno 1534. He gave by his will to this church 3l. towards the making of a new pair of organs, to be set up on the north side of the choir, before the image of *St. Elphe*, on the south side of it; also 40s. that is 6d. quarterly, to a clerk to be provided to play on the same at high feasts. *John Whytlock*, anno 1503, in this church on the north side of it. *Thomas Colphall* alias *Colpham*, of *St. Elphys*, beside *Joan* his wife in 1541. *Serlys Prude*, alias *Proude*, of *St. Alphage*, *gent.* in 1584, before his pew. *Christopher Turner*, *gent.* of this parish, in 1591, before the pew of the late deceased *Mrs. Lovelace*. *Thomas Mancringe*, *gent.* in 1593. *Christopher Nevinson*, of this parish, *gent.* in 1617. *Thomas Gay*, of *Canterbury*, *gent.* in 1660. In the chancel, *Henry Hales*, of *the precincts of Christ church*, *gent.* in 1679, near his grandchild *Mary*, daughter of his son *John Hales*; *Mary Hales*, of *the precincts of the Archbishop's palace*, widow in 1687. *Anne Hecault*, of *Canterbury*, spinster, near her mother and sisters, in 1720. Besides the above burials in this church, there is frequent mention in *the parish register* of it, which be-

There are *two terriers* of this rectory, the one dated *anno* 1637, the other April 27, 1747, in the registry of the *Consistory Court of Canterbury*.

CHURCH OF ST. ALPHAGE.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented:

RECTORS.

- (*) *Robert Istep*, in 1405.
 (xx) *John Lovelycb*, L.L.B.
obt. Sept. 6, 1438.
 (y) *John Piers*, in 1461.
 (z) *John Elys*, in 1467.
The Archbishop. *Robert Elys*, in 1476.
 (a) *Robert Proveste*, *obt.* Janu.
 22, 1487.
John Cussham, in 1490.
 (b) *John Parmenter*, in 1501.
 (c) *Thomas Davyes*, in 1518,
obt. 1540.
 (d) *Umpbrey Jordan*, in 1540
 and 1549.
 (e) *John Atkins*, *obt.* Feb.
 1580.
John Alderston, inducted
 March 1580.
Joshua Hutton, in 1594, re-
 signed 1596.
John Sheppard, induct. 1597,
 resigned 1599.
David Platt, A. M. induct.
 Oct. 1599, *obt.* Sept.
 1642.

gins in 1558, of the *Lovelaces*, *Masters*, *Juxons*, *Halls*, *Denews*, *Dennes*, *Foches*, *Primroses*, &c.

(t) The return of the commissioners is printed at the end of *Somner*, by *Battely*.

(u) See the petitions for the uniting of these churches, and *the Archbishop's decree* thereon, above, p. 462; by which this church of *St. Alphage* and *St. Mary Northgate* were united, both belonging to the same patron; and that the former should for ever be the church presentative, and that the parishioners of each should resort to the same, as to their proper church.

(v) *Thorn*, col. 2169.

(w) *Bacon's Liber Regis*, p. 26.

(x) He is mentioned as a *seoffee* of *Amabilia Gobion*, in a deed in the *Surrenden* library.

(xx) He was register of the *Archbishop's consistory court*, and lies buried in the chancel.

(y) His grave-stone, in the chancel of this church, is very antient, but without date; but he is mentioned in a will in the *Prerog. office* in 1461.

(z) He and his successors, including *Jordan*, are mentioned in different wills in the *Prerog. off. Canterbury*.

(a) He lies buried in this church in the choir of it, as ordered by his will, and devised by it to his pytt-making, 3s. 4d.

(b) He was commissary of *Canterbury*, and rector of *Adisham*, and lies buried in the chancel here.

(c) He was buried in this church, before the image of *St. Elphe*, in the choir. His will is in *Prerog. off. Cant.*

(d) See *Strype's Life of Cramner*, p. 100.

(e) He was buried in the chancel.

Richard

CHURCHES.—S T. ANDREW.

(f) *Richard Pickis*, obt. Jan. 1660.

Edward Fellow, A. M. ind. June 1661, obt. 1663.

(g) *John Stockar*, A. M. inducted Sept. 24, 1663, obt. 1709.

During his time this church appears to have been united to that of *St. Mary Northgate*, so that he died rector of both churches, as did his successors, viz.

(h) *Thomas Wise*, S. T. P. induct. April 1709, obt. July 24, 1726.

(i) *Herbert Taylor*, A. M. inducted Aug. 1, 1726, resigned 1753.

(k) *John Airson*, A. M. 1753, resigned 1761.

(l) *George Hearn*, cl. collated May 1, 1761. Present Rector.

ST. ANDREW'S church stands in a small recess, about the middle of the *High-street*, on the south side. It was built in the room of the antient church of the same name, which stood at a small distance, in the centre of the street, the passage along which was through two narrow lanes on each side of it. This church was an antient structure of only one isle, and one chancel, having a spire steeple at the west end; in it were many monuments and inscriptions; the former of

(f) He was, as well as his successor, buried in the chancel of this church. His will is in Prerog. Court, *Cant.*

(g) He was a native of *Switzerland*.

(h) He was vicar likewise of *Bekeborne*, and one of the Six Preachers of *Canterbury cathedral*, and a *Prebendary* of *Lichfield*. He was buried in this church July 29, *æt.* 55.

(i) He resigned these churches on being inducted to the vicarage of *Bridge*, with *Patrickborne*, in 1753, of which he was patron.

(k) One of the Minor Canons of *Canterbury cathedral*. He resigned these churches for those of *St. Martin* and *St. Paul*.

(l) One of the Six Preachers of *Canterbury cathedral*.

(m) In the old church there were, in *Mr. Somner's* time, brass plates and inscriptions for *Edward Bolney, esq;* obt. 1517. For *Stephen White*, citizen and the first ironmonger that ever was dwelling in the city of *Canterbury*, obt. 1592; and in the windows, the figure and an inscription on the glass, *Orate p̄ aia Dni Wilmi Mellrose Rectoris Eccle scæ Mariæ de Brodman*. By it was his device, being w. m. with a rose over head. And in another the figure and an inscription, *Orate p̄ aia patris Jobis Fanting Rectoris Scæ Mariæ de Bredyn—Det Mater Xii Fanting John Gaudia Cæli*. These, perhaps, were benefactors to the church about the time that one *John Petyt* of this parish was; who by his will in 1498, gave five marks to the making a new steeple and a new roof to it. And one *John Swan*, another parishioner here, at the same time an alderman, and sometime mayor of this city, gave in like manner by his will, 66s. 8d. towards the work of a new roof and steeple here, when it should happen to be new made. In this church

which, when this church was pulled down in 1764, an act of parliament having been obtained for this purpose, for the accommodation of the public, by laying open the street, were at first deposited in the undercroft of the cathedral; but when the new church was finished, they were placed in the vestibule of it; an account of them will be given below. Among these were the several monuments of the rectors of this parish, from *Dr. Cox* in 1544, to *Mr. Paris*, who died in 1709, both inclusive, and were for the most part buried in it. Among these it is observable, that there were two ancestors of the famous *Dean of St. Patrick's*, viz. *Thomas Swift*, his great-great-grandfather, and *William his son*, who were successively rectors of this church from 1569 to 1624; the former of them having expressly desired by his will, that his bones should rest in that church, where his people so entirely loved him (m).

This church being thus taken down, a new one was erected, though not till some years afterwards, on a spot of ground bought for the purpose, of sufficient size for a small cemetery likewise adjoining (n). This church, which is a neat building of brick, with a small turret of wood, in which hang two bells (o), was opened by licence from the Archbishop, for the performance of divine service, on Dec. 26, 1773, and was consecrated, with the church-yard, on the 4th of July following (p).

It appears by the return made by the King's

was a chantry for one *William Butler*. In *Gostling's Canterbury*, there is a neatly engraved view of this old church.

(n) The ground was purchased and the church built, partly by the parish rates and partly by the collection of private contributions; the expence of the ground and building amounted in the whole to 1900l.

(o) On one of the bells are these words, ROBERTUS MOR ME FECIT, 1597.

(p) In the vestibule of the new church, as has been already mentioned, are placed the monuments, formerly in the old church; to commemorate which, against the west wall there is put up a tablet of white marble, and these monuments: one for *Katherine Gibbon*, eldest daughter of *Robert Gibbon*, citizen and draper of *London*, and *Mary* his wife, who was born at *Ipswich*, in 1622, and died in 1633. One for *Dorothy Sprakelyng*, wife of *Robert Sprakelyng*, of *Bocton Aluph, gent.* and eldest daughter of *Giles Master, esq;* by his second wife *Elizabeth*, daughter of *William Petyt*, of *Chilham, esq;* obt. 1749. Another for *Mr. Thomas Swift*, rector of this church 22 years, obt. 1592, *æt.* 57; and for *Mr. William Swift* his son, who succeeded him in this church 33 years. He was rector of *Harbaldowne* 22 years; obt. 1624, *æt.* 58. *Margaret*, wife of *Mr. Thomas Swift*, lies in the cathedral church-yard, against the south door, with nine of her children. *Mary*, wife of *Mr. William Swift*, lies buried with him, obt. 1626, *æt.* 58. They left issue one son, *Mr. Thomas Swift*, preacher in *Herefordshire*, (who died in 1658, *æt.* 63, leaving 10 sons; one of the younger of whom was *Jonathan*, the father of the *Dean of St. Patrick's*) and two daughters, one the wife of *Thomas Witseide, gent.* and *Margaret* wife of

CHURCHES.—ST. ANDREW.

Commissioners, anno 2 Edward VI, that there were *obit lands* given by the last wills of *Robert Bone*, *John Swanue*, and *Edmund Mynot*, for the keeping of their several *obits* yearly within this parish church for ever. The yearly value of which lands were 36s. of which the outgoings were 5s. 11d. distribution to the poor 2s. 6d. clear 27s. 7d.—and that there was *obit rent* given by *William Bennet* (q), for one *obit* to be kept within this church for ever; which rent was of the yearly value of 10s. and there was likewise given by the same *William Bennet*, *lamp-land*, to find one *lamp* within this church for ever, the yearly value of which land was 10s. and that there was *church-rent* then given, but by whom was not known, the rent being of the yearly value of 1d. (r)

In a will anno 1534, I find mention of *St. Ninian's light*, in this church.

This church is a *rectory*, the patronage of which was part of the possessions of the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, with which it continued till the final dissolution of it in the 30th year of

of *Henry Atkinson*, apothecary and citizen of London. Which two daughters erected this monument. Arms—Sable, an anchor or, enwreathed with a dolphin azure. A small tablet framed and glazed, for *Thomas Sawisi*, once *rector* of this church, *obt.* 1592. A tablet for *Giles Master*, late of the parish of *St. Paul*, *esq;* who by *Mary* his wife, daughter of *Edward Hales*, of *Chilbam*, *esq;* had three sons and six daughters, of whom were surviving at the time of his death, *Edward* his only son, who married *Dorcas*, daughter of *sr Hugh Hamersley*, sometime *Lord Mayor* of London. *Mary*, widow of *William Watmer*, late of this city, alderman; and *Deborah*, widow of *Edmund Randolph*, M. D. also by his second wife *Elizabeth*, the daughter of *William Petit*, of *Chilbam*, *esq;* he had two sons and three daughters; of whom were then only surviving, *Dorothy*, married to *Robert Sprakelyng*, *gent.* and *Frances*, married to *James Bix*, *gent.* He died in 1644, *æt.* 67. He lived to see issue of his loins, children and grandchildren, 46. Arms—Gules, a lion rampant, holding a rose branch, impaling his two wives, *Hales* and *Petit*. A tablet for *Edward Aldey*, *rector* of this parish 49 years, and *Prebendary of Christ church, Canterbury*, 13 years. He left issue surviving by *Margaret Moorfield*, his first wife (buried near him) *Edward*, his only son; *Mabell*, then wife of *William Foche*, *gent.* *Anne*, then wife of *Thomas Elwin*; of this city, alderman. His second wife was *Judith*, widow of *Henry Tooke*, *gent.* He left surviving *Mary*, the daughter of *Thomas Hawke*, *gent.* his third wife, (she died in 1682, and was buried in the chancel near him.) He died on July 12, 1673, *æt.* 79. Arms—Ermine, on a chief sable, 2 griffins combatant argent. Another for *Arthur Kay*, D. D. *rector* of this church, and Six Preacher of the cathedral 30 years. He married *Elizabeth* the daughter of *Thomas*, the only son of *sr William Southland*, of *Lee* in *Ickbam*, by whom he had issue nine children, three sons and six daughters, *obt.* 1701, *æt.* 60. A small tablet at the bottom of the above, for the above-mentioned *Elizabeth*, wife of *Dr. Kay*, *obt.* 1720, *æt.* 74. Arms—Argent, an eagle's head erased gules, between 3 torteauxes, impaling or, a griffin segreant vert; on a chief gules, 3 spears heads argent, for *Southland*. A tablet for the *Rev. Mr. John Paris*, A. M. late *rector* of the united parishes of *St. Mary Bredman* and *St. Andrew*, vicar of

K. Henry VIII, when it was, with the rest of the possessions of that monastery, surrendered into the King's hands; whence it was afterwards granted by the King, in his 34th year, in exchange, and with other premises, to the *Archbishop of Canterbury* (s); but upon its being united in 1681 to *St. Mary Bredman's rectory* (t), (which was of the patronage of the *Priory of Christ church*, and on the dissolution of it had been given to the *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*); that being the mother church to the smaller parish, the right of patronage of these united churches was decreed to the *Archbishop* and the *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury* jointly; that is to say, two turns to the *Archbishop*, and one turn of presentation to the *Dean and Chapter*. In which state the patronage of it continues at this time.

The church of *St. Andrew* was valued in the antient taxation, at 8l. per annum.

This *rectory*, with that of *St. Mary Bredman* united, is valued in the King's books at 22l. 6s. 8d. (u) and the yearly tenths at 2l. 4s. 8d. (v) In 1588, it was valued at 60l. Communicants 200.

Beakesborne, and master of the hospitals of *East Bridge*, *St. John*, and *St. Nicholas, Harbledown*. He was born at *Marlborough*, in 1658, and educated at *Corpus Christi college, Oxford*. He married *Anne*, the daughter of *Robert Hill*, of *Newton*, in *Cambridge*, *gent.* *obt.* 1709, *æt.* 51. A flat stone near the east side of the vestibule, for *Thomas Noble*, of this parish, *obt.* 1716, *æt.* 48. Another for *Nathaniel Hulfe*, *gent.* and *Anne* his wife, many years inhabitants of this parish. He died in 1746, *æt.* 75; she died in 1749, *æt.* 71; and three of their children, who died infants. Arms—Hulfe, an escutcheon of pretence, a fess between 3 estoiles. In the upper vestibule, on an hatchment; the arms of *Hulfe* and inscription, for *Nathaniel Hulfe*, *gent.* of *Horton*, near *Chartam*, but an inhabitant and citizen of *Canterbury*, from the time of his youth, *obt.* 1746, *æt.* 75.

(q) *William Benet*, son of *Robert Benet*, of *Stour-street*, was of this parish, and lived in *K. Henry VI.* and *K. Edward IV.*'s reigns. By his will, which is dated in the third year of the latter reign, anno 1463, he appears to have been a man of much note and wealth; and the several charitable donations in his will were very considerable; by it he ordered to be buried in the church of *St. Augustine*, by *Alys* his wife. He gave 4s. 4d. yearly quit-rent, out of a tenement in *Clement's-lane* to his *seoffees*, the *parson* and two *church-wardens* of *St. Andrew's*, to sustain and keep the clock of this church; and as they had no goods in hand, as other churches had, he gave them five *mares* in money, to be put to the use and welfare of it; and likewise 10s. yearly to be paid to the *parson* of this parish or his deputy, and the two *church-wardens*; to be issuing from his tenements in *St. Mary Bredman*, devised by him to the city.

(r) The survey of the commissioners is printed at the end of *Battely's Somner*.

(t) Augtn. off. deeds of purchase and exchange, box *Kent*, C. 50.

(s) See these instruments, and the decree of the *Archbishop*, above, p. 462, and under *St. Mary Bredman*, below.

(u) Of this sum *St. Andrew's* was 13l. 6s. 8d.

(v) *Bacon's Liber Regis*, p. 26.

CHURCHES.—ST. ANDREW.—ST. GEORGE.

In 1640, it was valued at 80l. the like number of communicants.

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated anno 1630, in the registry of the Consistory Court of Canterbury.

CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

- The Archbishop. (w) John Cox, S. T. P. obt. 1544.
William Morphet, inducted Dec. 22, 1565.
Henry Morray, July 3, 1570.
(x) Thomas Swifte, A. M. March 18, 1572, obt. June 12, 1592.
(y) William Swifte, A. M. July 8, 1592, obt. Oct. 24, 1624.

(w) I find his name spelt in a manuscript *Cockys*. All the rectors here mentioned down to Dr. Kay inclusive, were buried in the old church; under the scite where it once stood, their remains still rest.

(x) (y) They were both likewise rectors of *St. Michael, Harbledown*. See more of them in Biog. Brit. index *Swifte*. The will of *Thomas Swift* is in Prerog. off. *Canterbury*.

(z) He was a *Prebendary* of *Canterbury*, and died *æt.* 79.

(a) A *Six Preacher* of the cathedral; he died *æt.* 60.

(b) An arch for the convenience of foot passengers, was cut through the circular or stair case part of this tower a few years since, when the city was new paved; but from the many cracks discernable above, it appearing to have done the tower much injury, and that it was becoming dangerous, the commissioners of the pavement of the city, in August 1794, ordered it to be taken down and the square tower to be made good, with a pointed spire of wood on the top, at their expence.

(c) On these bells are the following inscriptions: the 1st, 2d, and 4th of which are in old English characters; the 3d, in Roman capitals. On the 1st, *Joseph Hatch* made me 1627; 2d, *Sa'te Georgi ora pro nobis*; 3d, *Thomas Palmer* made mee 1664. *Thomas Dunkin, William Rillehill, c. w.*; 4th, *Josephus Hatch me fecit, 1625*.

Among other monuments and memorials in this church are the following, viz. a monument on the south wall near the altar, for *Ann*, daughter of *John Polley* alias *Polhill*, of *Oxford*, gent. thrice married; first, to *Thomas Gilman*, mercer and citizen of *London*, by whom she had no issue; secondly, to *William Nutt*, of *Canterbury*, Councillor at Law, to whom she bore only *John Nutt*, yet living; and thirdly, to *Thomas Milles*, of *Davington*, son of *Richard Milles*, of *Ashford*, 25 years head customer of *Sandwich* and the member ports thereof, in *Kent*, viz. *Dover, Faversham, Milton* and *Rochefer*; 44 years water bailiff there, keeper of *Rochefer castle*, and squire for the body of *K. James I.* unto whom she bore two daughters, namely, *Ann Milles* the first, born in 1615, then living, and a second born in 1618, both in *Canterbury*; the latter died soon after she was born, and was buried here beside her mother, who died at *Davington Hall*, in 1624. Arms—*Ermine, a fer de moline sable, on a chief of the last, 2 wings conjoined or, impaling 1st and 4th, argent, on a bend gules, 3 crosses potent or*; 2d, *argent, an eagle displayed sable*; 3d, *sable, a fess between 3 garbs or*. A mural monument near the above, for *Thomas Forster*, A. M. rector of this parish and of

(z) *Edward Alday*, A. M. Nov. 6, 1624, obt. July 12, 1673.

(a) *Arthur Kay*, S. T. P. July 18, 1673, obt. — 1701.

During his time, these two churches of *St. Andrew* and *St. Mary Breadman* appear to have been united: a list of the future rectors of which may be seen below in the account of the latter, which is the mother church..

ST. GEORGE'S church is situated on the north side of the *High-street*, near the gate of the same name; it is a large handsome structure, consisting of two isles and two chancels, having a well built tower steeple, with, till lately, a pointed leaden turret at the north-west corner of it (b). There are four bells in the tower, and one formerly in the turret (c).

Chartham, and one of the Six Preachers of the cathedral, obt. September 13, 1764, *æt.* 53. A mural monument for *Nicholas Knight*, gent. late of this parish, son of *Thomas Knight*, also interred near this place; also *Margaret*, his first wife, and seven children by her; and *Johanna* his second wife, and five children by her, who after being an inhabitant and housekeeper 50 years, in this parish, obt. 1667, *æt.* 78. Arms—*Gules, 2 bars ermine, in chief 3 griffins heads erased argent*. A mural monument near the altar on the north side, for *Edward Randolph*, M. D. He had 10 sons and five daughters, by *Deborah* his wife, fourth daughter of *Giles Master*, of *Canterbury*, esq; obt. 1681. Another for *John Hobday*, gent. and *Elizabeth* his wife, only daughter of *Avery Hilles*, esq; a magistrate of this city: They had a numerous issue who are buried here; he died in 1713, *æt.* 66; she died in 1732, *æt.* 83. *Edward Hobday*, of *London*, merchant, their only surviving son erected this monument in 1750. Arms—*Gules, a fess fusille, argent and azure, between 3 mullets pierced of the 2d; over all an escutcheon of pretence, azure, a chevron between 3 fleurs de lis argent*. On a hatchment for *Hills*, and inscription for *John Hills*, gent. obt. 1687, *æt.* 41. A mural tablet on the north side of the south isle for the Rev. *Weyman Bouchery*, late rector of *Little Blakenham* in *Suffolk*, obt. 1712, *æt.* 27; and *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Gilbert Knowler*, esq; of *Hearne*, obt. 1751, *æt.* 64; and also for their daughter *Sarah Bouchery*, obt. 1783, *æt.* 71. This monument was erected by their son the Rev. *Gilbert Bouchery*, vicar of *Swoffham* in *Norfolk*. A mural tablet for *George Bryant*, obt. 1727, *æt.* 74. In the north isle, at the east end, another for *Mary Robins*, 1775. On a hatchment, arms—*Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ermine; 2d and 3d, pale of 6, argent and gules, impaling these arms;—1st, Sable, a chevron between 3 fleurs de lis, argent;—2d, Argent, a bear rampant, collared and chained or; and an inscription for John Cotes, of Canterbury, gent. obt. 1655, æt. 71; in memory of whom Margaret his wife, daughter of John White, gent. and Anne his wife, daughter of Richard Beresford of Westorham, esq; erected these their arms. On another over the second pillar, arms—*Argent, on a cross gules, 5 fleurs de lis or, impaling argent, a chevron between 3 hearts gules; and an inscription for Thomas Durant, of New Romney, gent. obt. 1688, æt. 42; and for his eldest son Thomas Durant, of Canterbury, gent. obt. 1702, æt. 28. On another on the third pillar; arms—*Sable, within a bordure, a vulture or, impaling gules, 2 bars ermine; in chief 3 griffins***

CHURCHES.—ST. ANDREW.—ST. GEORGE.

This church, which is a *rectory*, was part of the possessions of the *Priory of Christ church* in *Canterbury*, and at the *dissolution* of it was granted by *K. Henry VIII.* to the *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, in the *patronage* of whom, together with that of *St. Mary Magdalen* in *Burgate*, united to it in 1681 (*d*), it remains at this time.

It appears by the return of the King's Commissioners, anno 2 Edward VI, that there were *obit* lands given by the wills of *Edward Parle-gate*, *Thomas Rayley*, and *John Williamson*, as well for the observation of their *obits*, as for the maintenance of *one lamp* in this church for ever; the *yearly value* of which was 76s. and 8d. of which the *outgoings* were 8s. 1d. *ob.* distributed to the poor 10s. reparations of the church 22s. 11d. *ob. clear* 35s. 7d. and there was *obit* rent given by *Thomas Cadbury*, of *one obit*, to be kept within

3 griffins heads erased argent, 1660. On the fourth pillar another; arms—Azure, 6 martlets, 3, 2, 1, or, impaling sable, 2 bars or, *ob.* 16—44

7.

27.

On the fifth pillar another; arms—Argent, on a fess gules, a cross crosslet fitchy or; between 2 trefoils of the field, between 3 others proper, impaling as the last, *etatis* 53. On the sixth pillar another; arms—Azure, a dexter hand erect proper, a mullet for difference, impaling parted per bend or and sable, a sea lion rampant, double queued, counter-changed.

At the east end, on a pannel of wood, in a frame, with columns and a pediment, a painting representing *Guy Faux*, entering the parliament-house; and underneath, IN PERPETUAM PAPISTARUM INFAMIAM. On a small shield; arms—Argent, a chevron between 2 trefoils in chief, and a laurel leaf in base; impaling gules, 3 arrows or; under the pediment

CAROLI ANNOTT

. 1632.

English Fleete . . 88. . . Spanish Fleete

under which was a representation of the two fleets, which is now obliterated.

In the middle isle, on a plain stone, a memorial for *John Plummer*, *gent. ob.* 1703, *et.* 35. *Mary*, wife of *John Plummer*, daughter of *Thomas Turner, esq; ob.* 1727, *et.* 58; by whom he had *William, John, Hellen, and Samuel*; also *John Plummer, gent. ob.* 1732, *et.* 37; and *Samuel Plummer, gent.* Attorney at Law, of the society of *Cliffords Inn, London, ob.* 1754, *et.* 52; sons of the said *John and Mary*. Arms—A chevron between 3 griffins heads erased, impaling 6 coats; 1st, 3d, and 5th, ermine; 2d, 4th, and 6th, a fer de molin, on a chief a lion passant guardant. On a small stone a memorial for *William*, son of *John and Mary Plummer, ob.* 1696, an infant. A memorial for *Elizabeth*, relict of *Richard Comyns, esq; Sergeant at Law*, late of *Wristle Lodge, in Essex*; daughter of *Thomas Chiffinch, esq; of Northfleet, ob.* 1764, *et.* 60; leaving one daughter. Arms—On a lozenge, a chevron ermine, between 3 garbs, impaling on a fess embattled 3 leopards faces. Another for *Thomas Cobb*, youngest son of *Benjamin and Catherine Cobb*, late of *New Romney, ob.* 1765, *et.* 10 years. A flat stone, part broken off, for *Vilal Dole* one of the ministers of the *French church* in this city, *ob.* 1686. In the south isle, on a small white stone in the shape of a heart, *Joseph Hasted* died an infant, 1769. On a brass plate with the figure of a priest, an inscription for

this church for ever, the yearly value 5s. (*e*) In the *antient taxation*, this church was valued at ten marcs.

This *rectory* is valued in the King's books at 7l. 17s. 11d. and the yearly tenths at ol. 15s. 9½d. (*f*) In 1588, it was valued with *St. Mary Burgate*, at 80l. Communicants 300. In 1640 it was valued at only 50l. (*g*)

Thomas Petit, of *St. George's, Canterbury, esq;* by his will in 1626, gave 50l. to be disposed of to young married couples for ever, the poorest, as near as might be, of four parishes, one of which should be that wherein he should die, which by the register, to be in this parish of *St. George*; a more particular account of which is given in vol. iii. of the *History of Kent*, under *Cbilbam*, p. 141.

A terrier of this *rectory*, dated May 13, 1630, is in the Consistory Court of *Canterbury*.

John Lovelle, once rector of this church, *ob.* April 24, 1438. On a small stone, *Sarah Maria Bouchery, ob.* 1683. *Rebecca Bouchery, ob.* 1685. Memorials for the *Greenbills, Caisters*, and *Banks's*. A memorial for *Stephen Hobday, A. M.* rector of *Lower Hardres*, and vicar of *St. Dunstan's, ob.* September 22, 1743. *Anne Hobday, ob.* 1746; *Ester Hobday, ob.* 1748; *Edward Hobday*, of *London*, merchant, *ob.* 1760. A memorial for *William Copin, ob.* 1633, *et.* 71. One for *Edward Taylor, ob.* 1747, *et.* 86. Another for *Jacob Sharp, ob.* 1774, *et.* 82; and for the *Rev. John Sharp, D. D.* rector of *St. Mary Abchurch, London*, late Fellow of *C. C. C. ob.* 1772, *et.* 44; and for his mother *Elizabeth Sharp, ob.* 1780, *et.* 81. A memorial for *Thomas Cunry*, late of *Ash, ob.* 1641, *et.* 50. Arms—A pile issuing from the chief between 4 fleurs de lis, over all a fess. A memorial for *Algerina Dashwood, ob.* 1748, *et.* 76. In this church are, besides the hatchments already mentioned above, these following. One against the south wall; arms—1st and 4th, argent, a chevron engrailed between 3 cocks argent, crested, &c. gules; 2d and 3d, quarterly; 1st, or, an eagle displayed sable, legged gules; 2d and 3d, gules; 4th, or. On the 2d arms, Hills, sable, a chevron between 3 fleurs de lis or; on the 3d arms, Hills, impaling or, a chevron engrailed, between 3 cocks argent; on a 4th arms, or, 3 roses gules, seeded and barbed proper.

Besides the above there are entries in the register of the burials of the *Thornbersts, Masters*, and *Petytts*. *The Lady Mills* in 1634, *Courthopes, Sakers, Wraitbs, Hasteds, Barretts, Foches, Hardres's, sir Peter Gleane, bart.* who died an immature death in 1719, and *Peters's*.

The register begins in the 30th year of *K. Henry VIII*, anno 1538, being at first only a copy taken from the old register, as is mentioned in the title of the book. The register itself begins anno 1574.

Richard Pargate, a wealthy citizen of *Canterbury*, who died in 1457, was buried in this church, in the *Lady chapel*, before the altar, and gave towards the paving the isle of the church, where his father lay, 20s. *William Tenbam, esq;* of this parish in 1500, was buried in the same chapel, at the head of *Edward Pargate* there. *John Rose, alderman*, in this church in 1591.

(*d*) See the petitions and instruments, for the uniting of these churches, above.

(*e*) See this return of the commissioners, printed at the end of *Battely's Somner*.

(*f*) Rent to the church wardens 3s. 4d. pension to the priory of *Christ church* 5s. *Bacon's Liber Regis*, p. 26.

(*g*) Without the church of *Burgate*.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.

PATRONS, or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
<p><i>Prior and Convent of Canterbury.</i></p>	<p>(b) <i>John de Natyndon</i>, about 1330. (i) <i>John Lovel</i>, obt. April 24, 1438. (k) <i>John Williamson</i>, L.L. B. in 1490 and 1519. (l) <i>Edward Broughton</i>, in 1523. (m) <i>William Bassenden</i> . . . 1558.</p>
<p><i>Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.</i></p>	<p><i>Mark Saunders</i>, Nov. 12, 1574. (n) <i>Thomas Wilson</i>, A. M. July 21, 1586, obt. Jan. 1621. <i>Thomas Jackson</i>, A. M. presented April 1622, obt. 1661. (o) <i>Blaze White</i>, A. M. May 7, 1661, refig. 1666. (p) <i>Elisha Robinson</i>, A. B. Oct. 1, 1666, obt. Jan. 30, 1670.</p>

In whose time, viz. 1681, the churches of *St. George* and *St. Mary Magdalen* appear to have been united, and the next incumbent and his successors have been presented to these united rectories.

John Sargenson obt. 1684.

(b) See Battely's *Somner*, p. 68.

(i) He lies buried in this church:

(k) *Wills*, Prerog. off.

(l) He was likewise the *Archbishop's commissary*.

(m) See *Strype's Annals*, p. 43, 46.

(n) See parish register of *Lewisham*. He was buried in this church-yard, at the end of the chancel, on January 23. His will is in Prerog. off. *Canterbury*, in which he styles himself *minister of God's word*, in *St. George's, Canterbury*. See *Granger*, vol. i, p. 254.

(o) Likewise rector of *Stonar*.

(p) He was buried in the body of *St. George's* church.

(r) He was afterwards rector of *Chartham*.

(s) He was likewise rector of *Mersham*, and one of the Six Preachers.

(t) He was a *Prebendary of Canterbury*, and afterwards rector of *North Cray* and of *St. Swithin's, Londonstone*.

(u) He held the rectory of *Pluckley* with these churches, both which he resigned for that of *Ickham*. He was afterwards a *Prebendary of Canterbury*, and *Archdeacon* of the diocese, and on his elder brother's death succeeded to the title of *baronet*.

(w) And rector of *Chartham*, by dispensation. He lies buried in this church.

(x) He had been rector of *Brook*, and vicar of *Milton* by *Sittingbourne*; he resigned these churches of *St. George* and *St. Mary Magdalen* on being inducted to the vicarage of *Stone* in *Oxney*, and is one of the *Minor Canons* of this cathedral.

Francis Master, A. M. presented July 10, 1684, obt. 1686.

(r) *John Maximilian Delangle*, S. T. P. July 3, 1686, refig. 1692.

(s) *John Cooke*, A. M. March 9, 1692, obt. 1726.

(t) *William Ayerst*, S. T. P. Dec. 10, 1726, resigned 1729.

(u) *John Head*, A. M. Feb. 10, 1730, refig. 1760.

(v) *Thomas Forster*, A. M. July 21, 1761, obt. Sept. 13, 1764.

(w) *Francis Gregory*, A. M. Dec. 11, 1764, refig. May 1777.

(x) *James Ford*, A. B. 1777. Present Rector.

ST. MARGARET'S church stands on the west side of the street of the same name. It is a large building, consisting of three isles and three chancels, having a tower steeple at the west end of the south isle; there are three bells in it (y).

It appears by the survey of the Commissioners, anno 2 Edward VI, that the lamp lands given by the last will of *John Wynter*, and *Joane* his wife, for the maintenance of a lamp within this church for ever, as has been mentioned above, were of the yearly value of 12s. of which the outgoings were 10d. clear 11s. 2d. and there were obit lands given to this church by the will of *James*

(x) One of the *Minor Canons* of the cathedral.

(y) On the first bell is the date 1599; on the second, in old English letters, *Josephus Hatch me fecit* 1625; on the third, the same. *Mr. Somner* mentions several antient memorials on brasses in this church, all which are long since destroyed; viz. for *Leonard Cotton*, gent. mayor of this city in 1579, obt. 1605, et. 80, of whom mention has been made above, in the account of his charitable benefaction to *Maynard's Spital*. Another for *Thomas Fort* and *Elizabeth* his wife. One for *John Holbrand*, and *Joane* and *Joane*, his wives, obt. 1452. Another for *Richard Pret*, of *Canterbury*, citizen and draper, and *Alice* his wife. There had been other antient inscriptions, but the brasses were gone; perhaps among them was one for *John Broker*, of this parish, in his time an alderman, and twice mayor of this city, who by his will in 1521, appointed to be buried before *St. John's altar*, in this church, the south chancel being dedicated to that saint, and the other to our Lady, each of which had its proper altar, the official's court, standing in the place of the latter. This *John Broker* was a good benefactor to this city and left a sum of money to be bestowed on the reparation of the way between the castle gate and the *Tren cross*, in the ward of *Worgate*. In the windows of this church were formerly these arms—*Clifford*, impaling *Savage*. *Browne*, impaling *Glover*; and a coat;—*Argent*, a bend sable, on a canton azure, a fleur de lis argent, impaling or, on a fess vert, a hind passant of the field. Among others, there are in this church the following monuments and grave-stones. On the north side of the

CHURCHES.—S T. MARGARET.

Ase, for one obit, to be kept in it for ever; that they were of the yearly value of 4s. the outgoings of which were 8d. clear 3s. 4d. per annum (x).

In this church is held an *Ecclesiastical Court*, in which the *Archbishop* once in four years visits the clergy in the neighbouring parts of his diocese; besides which, there are two other visitations annually held in it by the *Archdeacon*, or his *Official*, one for his clergy, the other for the churchwardens only; the parishes exempt from his jurisdiction being visited by the *Commissary*, at such time as he is pleased to appoint. In

the altar, a handsome monument, for *ſir George Newman*, L. L. D. Commissary to the *Archbishops Whitgift, Bancroft, and Abbott*, and Judge of the *Cinque Ports* to the *Lords Warden, Lord Cobham, Earl of Northampton, the Lord Zouch, and the Duke of Buckingham*, almost for 30 years; he was thrice married, first to *Elizabeth Wycliff*; secondly, to *Mary Gough*; and thirdly, to *Sybilla Wenland*, who survived him. He had issue by them 11 children, viz. by the first, *Elizabeth* and *Richard*; by the second, *Mary*, married to *H. C. esq*; by the third, four sons and four daughters, of whom he left surviving four only, viz. *Margaret, George, James* and *Sybilla*. He died in 1627, *æt. 65*, and his eldest son the same year, *æt. 28*, about four months after him. Arms—Or, a fess dancette gules, between 3 eagles, displayed sable. A mural monument on the south side of the altar, for *George Barrett, esq*; eldest son of *ſir Paul Barrett, bart. obt. 1709, æt. 46*; and also for *Susan*, his wife, daughter of *Thomas Green, gent. obt. 1711, æt. 49*. The monument erected by *Thomas Barrett, esq*; their only child. Arms—Or, on a chevron between 3 mullets sable, 3 lions rampant of the field, impaling azure, 3 stags tripping or. An antient mural monument, with the half-length effigies of a man, and inscription for *John Watſon*, who had been mayor, chamberlain, and sheriff of this city, and was a good benefactor to the poor of it, *obt. 1633*; and also for *Leonard Cotton*, once mayor, and sheriff of it, a benefactor likewise to it. (See their gifts to this city above, among the benefactions given to it.) At the west end of the middle isle, a mural tablet for *Mary Burnby*, the daughter of *Thomas Woolley Pickering*, by *Mary* his wife; she died in 1786, *æt. 36*, and an infant son, named *John*. At the east end of the north isle, a mural monument for *Paul Lukin, gent. proctor* in the two ecclesiastical courts of the *Archbishop* and *Archdeacon*, and 20 years auditor to the *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Canterbury*, and for his wife, daughter of *Martin Hirst, gent. married* near 39 years, and had a numerous issue. He died in 1716, *æt. 72*; she died near six months after him in the same year, *æt. 58*. Arms on the west side,—Sable, 3 mullets argent, on a chief of the last, a demi lion rampant, vert, impaling azure, a sun in its glory or; on the east side the same arms, without the impalement. A mural monument near the last, for *Anthony Oughſon, gent. descended* from an antient family of that name, at *Fillongley*, in *Warwickſhire*, but for 66 years an inhabitant of this parish; and for *Anne* his wife, daughter of *ſir James Bunce*, of *Kemſing*, by *Dorothy*, daughter of *ſir William Hugesſen*, of *Provender*. They had issue three sons and one daughter, of whom the last only survived, and erected this monument. He died 1750, *æt. 87*; she died 1732, *æt. 66*. Arms—Paly gules and azure, a lion rampant or, impaling azure, on a fess argent, 3 eagles displayed of the field, between 3 bears of the second. Near the pulpit is a mural tablet, in a frame carved and gilt, for *Francis Aldrich, S. T. P. principal* of *Sidney College, Cambridge, obt. 1609, æt. 33*. This monument was erected by his son,

this church likewise, and in a court he has in the body of the cathedral, causes for fornication, defamation and other ecclesiastical matters, are tried before *surrogates*, appointed to that office. This church, which is a *rectory*, was part of the possessions of the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, and was in the year 1271, being the last of *K. Henry III*, given by them at the instance of *Hugh Mortimer, Archdeacon of Canterbury*, in pure and perpetual alms, to the hospital of *Poor Priests*, in this city, with which it remained till the suppression of it in the 17th year of *Q. Elizabeth's*

Simon Aldrich. Arms—Argent, a bend engrailed, on a canton or, a pheaon azure, impaling or, on a fess azure, an afs proper. A brass plate, having the effigies of a man, and inscription for *John Wynter, mayor* of *Canterbury, obt. 1520*; who by his will founded a lamp to burn before the high altar of this church, in perpetual memory of the most holy body of our Lord *Jesus Christ*, for which purpose he gave two tenements at the *Trencroſſe*, in this parish, of the yearly value of 16s. and to free the church-yard of this church from the yearly rent of 3s. to the *Prior and Convent of Christ church*, arising from the same. A mural monument for *William Somner*, that industrious antiquary, author of the *history of Canterbury*, and several other learned books and curious tracts of antiquity. He was born March 30, 1606, *obt. March 30, 1669*. Arms at the top,—Ermine, 2 chevrons gules; at the bottom the same, impaling azure, a chevron ermure, between 3 arrows, on a chief argent, 2 birds sable, legged gules; on a canton gules, a mullet or. In the middle isle are flat stones, and memorials for *Jane*, wife of *Rev. Thomas Leigh, rector* of this parish, *obt. 1707, æt. 70*, and for the said *Rev. Thomas Leigh, obt. April 19, 1774, æt. 67, rector* of this church and of *Murſton* 40 years. For *Valentine Jeken, obt. 1746, æt. 23*. *Alderman Jeken, obt. 1750, æt. 81*. *John Jeken, town clerk, obt. 1767, æt. 55*. *Thomas Leigh, obt. 1748, æt. 12*. For the *Biggs's, Pilchers, Lane, Read, Beaumonts, Obrien, Broxup, Wilson, Carters, White, and Warmer*. For *Paul Lukin*, and *Grace* his wife; *Thomas* their son died *æt. 19*; *Anne, æt. 22*, both in 1715. In the north isle, for *Aphra Raylton, obt. 1737, æt. 26*; *Robert* her father, *obt. 1738, æt. 52*; *Aphra* his wife, *obt. 1749, æt. 66*; *Elizabeth* their daughter, *obt. 1757, æt. 47*. For *Stephen Bean, of Wingham, obt. 1753, æt. 46*. For *John Darken, M. D. obt. 1784, æt. 74*. For *Anne Brandon*, widow of *William Brandon, of Portsmouth, esq; obt. 1762, æt. 93*. For *William Hatcher, obt. 177-, æt. 86*; and *Mary* his wife, *obt. 1780, æt. 79*. For *Lancelot Lovelace*, recorder of this city; and *Marcy . . . 1640*, for *Richard Botting*, of this city, *surgeon, obt. 1757, æt. 60*; and for his son *Richard Botting, of Faverſham, surgeon, who died* an untimely death, in 1765, *æt. 35*; also for *Anne*, relict of *Richard Botting*, and daughter of *Simon Holcomb, esq; obt. 1769*. *Leonard Brownt, of Canterbury, gent. and alderman* of the same, was buried in 1671, in the north isle, near the font. *Frances Newman, of Canterbury, widow*, was buried in 1686, in this church near her husband *George Newman, esq; Barbara Hennington, of the Archbishop's palace, widow*, in 1706, in the grave of *Mr. Somner*, her husband. *Judith Lovelace*, of this parish, widow, buried in 1712, in the chancel near her sons. *John Somner, of the Archbishop's palace, gent. in 1679*, in this church. Besides these there are in the register, frequent burials of the *Somners, Lovelaces, Lukins, Barratts, and Primroses*. The register begins so late as the year 1654.

(x) The survey of the commissioners is printed at the end of Battely's Somner.

reign,

CHURCHES.—ST. MARGARET.—ST. MARY BREADMAN.

reign (a); after which the patronage of this rectory became vested in the Archdeacon of Canterbury and his successors, with whom it has continued ever since; the Rev. the Archdeacon of Canterbury being the present patron of it.

In the ancient valuation this church of St. Margaret was valued at four pounds per annum.

This rectory is now of the clear yearly certified value of 63l. 10s. od. (b)

In the register of this parish is entered a certificate of the birth of Raymond Thomas, eldest son of the Hon. Henry Arundel, eldest son of the Lord Arundel of Wardour, in the year 1619, on Nov. 11.

CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET.

PATRONS, or by whom presented:	RECTORS.
	John . . . in 1216.
	Thomas Wyke, 1373.
	(c) Philip Taylor, in 1521.
	Nicholas Langdon obt. 1554.
	Hugh Barret, inducted July 27, 1554.
The Archdeacon.	Blaze Wynter, March 16, 1575.
The King by lapse.	(d) Philomen Pownel, cl. Sept. 21, 1626.
	(e) Francis Rogers, S. T. P. . . . obt. July 23, 1638.

(a) See an account of this hospital, above.

(b) Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 28. See Comp. among the Cotton Mss. Claudius D. x.—

(c) He is mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. Canterbury.

(d) A dispensation passed, dated Sept. 14, 1626, for his holding the rectory of All Saints, with the hospital of Poor Priests, in Canterbury, and the parish church of St. Margaret annexed to it. Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii, p. 878. It is observable, that he had a separate induction to St. Margaret's and the above hospital, and to both on Sept. 21.

(e) He was rector of Denton and vicar of Alkham, and son of Dr. Rogers, Dean of Canterbury, and Bishop Suffragan of Dover. See Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 587.

(f) He was presented to the hospital of Poor Priests in Canterbury, with the church of St. Margaret annexed to it, and in the patronage of the crown by lapse. Rym. Fœd. vol. xx, p. 313.

(g) He was buried in this church.

(h) He had been rector of St. Mary Bredin and held the rectory of St. Mary Magdalen Burgate, with this rectory by dispensation. He lies buried in St. Margaret's church, with many more of his family.

(i) Also vicar of Brookland, and a Minor Canon of the cathedral.

(k) Rector likewise of Murston near Sittingborne, and curate of Iwade.

(l) It was antiently called in latin, Ecclesia S. Mariæ Piscatorum, i. e. St. Mary Fishman's church, from a fish market held by it; and in yet earlier times, Ecclesia S. Mariæ de Andrefgate, from that place hard by it, where the four ways met at the old St. Andrew's church, once called Andrefgate, that is, Andrew's gate. See Battely's Somner, p. 164.

(m) The bell has on it the date 1. 5. 9. 7. Som-

(f) Tho. Ventris, cl. A. M.
August 10, 1638, ejected
1662.

(g) William Hawkins, 1662,
. . . obt. May 1674.

(b) William Lovelace, 1674,
. . . obt. Aug. 1683.

(i) Thomas Johnson, 1713,
. . . obt. Nov. 6, 1727.

Henry Shove, A. M. Dec.
15, 1727, refig. 1737.

(k) Thomas Leigh, A. M.
1737, . . . obt. April
18, 1774.

Gilman Wall, A. M. 1774.
Present Rector.

ST. MARY BREADMAN'S church, so named to distinguish it from the others in this city, dedicated to St. Mary, which surname it had from the Bread Market, formerly kept beside it (l).

This church stands on the south side of the High-street, near the centre of it. It is a very ancient building, seemingly of the early part of the Norman times. It is rather small, consisting of two isles and two chancels, having a tower steeple at the west end of it, in which hangs one bell (m).

This church, as well as those of St. George and St. Peter, was antiently of the patronage of the Priory of Christ church, as were likewise St. Michael Burgate, and St. Mary Queningate, both

never has preserved two antient inscriptions in this church, now obliterated, viz. in the chancel a brass plate and inscription in old English letters, for Thomas Alcock, rector, who died on Holy Cross day, anno 1500. And another inscription on brass in the body, for William Megg, sometime alderman of this city, who died in 1519.

The following monuments and grave-stones are, among others, remaining in it, viz. a mural monument near the altar, for Joseph Colfe, esq; alderman, sometime mayor and Justice of the Peace for this city, obt. 1620. His 1st wife was Budwine, by whom he had issue nine children, of whom four died before him. He left surviving, by his 2d wife Margaret, three sons and two daughters; Joseph, Thomas, Charles, Mary and Anne; which wife, his three sons and the husbands of his two daughters, erected this monument, viz. Thomas Jackson, Joseph, Thomas and Charles Colfe, and Richard Henley. Arms, on a shield quarterly, 1st and 4th, Colfe, or, a fess between 3 horses current 2 and 1 sable; 2d and 3d, azure, a cross chequy, or and gules, between 4 mullets of the 2d; on each side the arms of Colfe singly. A memorial close to the altar-rails, for sir Paul Barrett, knt. Sergeant at Law. He had three wives; the first was Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Stanley, of this city, gent. by whom he had four sons and four daughters, five of whom survived, obt. 1685, æt. 53. Arms on a shield above, Barrett impaling Stanley, a crescent for difference. Another adjoining, for Mary, wife of Paul Barrett, of this city, esq; only daughter and heir of Thomas Stanley, late of this city, gent. obt. 1672, æt. 32. A memorial westward of the above, the 1st part of which is covered by the step. . . likewise for Hester, only daughter of Mr. John and Hester Warly, obt. 1707. A memorial for John Lec, of this city, gent. obt. 1722, æt. 59. He left issue by Mary his wife, one daughter

CHURCHES.—ST. MARY BREADMAN.

long since demolished; all which five churches, together with that of *St. Sepulchre*, were confirmed to the priory, by the bulls of *Pope Alexander III*, and several succeeding Popes, and each of them paid to it an annual pension; this of *St. Mary Breadman* paid yearly 6d.

After the dissolution the patronage of it was granted to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*, who possessed the entire presentation to it till the year 1681; when the church of *St. Andrew* adjoining, of the patronage of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, being united to it, the future right of presentation to these united churches was decreed; two turns to the Archbishop, and one turn to the Dean and Chapter; in which state it continues at this time. This church of *St. Mary Breadman*, though it has the smallest parish, yet is esteemed the mother church to the other (n).

This church was valued in the antient taxation at four marcs; but from the slenderness of its income, was not charged to the tenth (nn). It is valued in the King's books at 9l. per annum.

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated May 10, 1630, in the registry of the Consistory Court of *Canterbury*.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY BREADMAN.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

Prior and Convent (o) *Richard Langdon*, anno of *Christ church*. 25 Edward III.

John Colley.

Thomas Alcock, obt. on *Holy Cross* day, 1500.

ter *Mary*, who married *Mr. John Warly*, surgeon, of this city. On a stone adjoining, on a brass plate, an inscription in capitals, for *Matthew Gibbon*, of *London*, obt. 1657, æt. 9. Below the above, is a stone, having on brass the small figure of a priest, with his hands closed in prayer, and inscription in old English letter, for *Robert Richmond*, rector of this church, obt. July 8, 1524. A small stone for two infant daughters of the *Rev. John Duncombe*, rector of this parish, and *Susanna* his wife; another for an infant son of the same. A memorial for the *Rev. John Duncombe*, rector of this parish and *St. Andrew's* united, vicar of *Herne*, and one of the *Six Preachers* of the cathedral, obt. Jan. 19, 1786, æt. 56. In the south isle, two small stones and memorials, for *Jane* and *Susanna Staines*, who died infants. In the cross space, near the west end, a memorial for *Mr. William Powell*, of this parish, obt. 1694, æt. 42. At the north side of the above, a memorial for *Sarah Garratt*, late wife of *John Garratt*, obt. 1714, æt. 55. A memorial for *Richard Iddenden*, and . . . his wife; he died 167. . . she died 1676; the rest obliterated. A memorial within the north door, near the west end, shewing that in a vault underneath lies *George Knowler*, son of *George Knowler*, of this parish, alderman of this city, and *Elizabeth* his wife, obt. 1776, æt. 18; likewise *Mrs. Anne Brisenden*, aunt to the above, obt. 1783, æt. 65.

(n) See the petitions for uniting these churches, and the Archbishop's decree thereon, above; by which this church

Robert Richmond, obt. July 18, 1524.

The Dean & Chap. *William Mellrose* of *Canterbury*. *John Fanting*.

The Queen by lapse. *James Bisset*, March 12, 1590

Dean and Chapter. *Nicholas Benart*, in 1604. *Matthew Wariner*, Jan. 29, 1637.

The Archbishop. *Arthur Kay*, S. T. P. July 18, 1673.

At which time these two churches of *St. Mary Breadman* and *St. Andrew* appear to have been united, viz. in 1681; so that he was collated to both of them united, as were the succeeding rectors. *Dr. Kay* died in 1701, and was succeeded by

The Archbishop. (p) *John Paris*, A. B. collated Nov. 7, 1701, obt. Nov. 5, 1709.

Dean and Chapter. (q) *Robert Cumberland*, A. M. presented January 19, 1709, obt. November 6, 1734.

The Archbishop. (r) *William Wood*, A. M. collated Dec. 1734, obt. Feb. 13, 1736.

Isaac Terry, A. M. induct. Feb. 20, 1736, obt. Dec. 1744.

Dean and Chapter. (s) *Francis Walwyn*, S. T. P. presented May 9, 1745, resigned 1757.

The Archbishop. (t) *John Duncombe*, A. M. collated Jan. 25, 1757, obt. 1786.

and *St. Andrew's* were united, and the former declared to be the church presentative, and that the parishioners of both should resort to the same, as their proper church, and that the patron of *St. Andrew's* should have the right of presentation upon the then vacancy, and upon the next avoidance that should after happen; and the patron of *St. Mary Breadman* the next after that, and so in the same proportion and order of turns for ever.

(nn) *Thorn*, col. 2169.

(o) He lies buried in this church, as do his successors down to *Fanting* inclusive.

(p) He was likewise vicar of *Bekeborne*, and master of *Eastbridge* hospital, *St. John* and *St. Nicholas*, *Harbledown*, and was buried in *St. Andrew's* church, æt. 51.

(q) He held the rectory of *Hastingleigh* with these churches, and was a Minor Canon of the cathedral.

(r) He resigned the rectory of *Westbere* for these churches, and was perpetual curate of *Goodnestone*, by *Sanawich*.

(s) He had been rector of *East Peckham* and *Great Mongeham*, and was afterwards rector of *Adisiam*, and a *Prebendary* of *Canterbury*.

(t) Late Fellow of *Bennet College*, in *Cambridge*; in 1763 he had a dispensation to hold *West Thurrock*, in *Essex*, with these churches; he was afterwards vicar of *Herne*, and a *Six Preacher*. He was the author of several learned publications of various sorts;

William

CHURCHES.—ST. MARY BREADMAN.

(*) William Gregory, A. M. collated 1786. Present Rector.

ST. MARY BREDIN, usually called *Little Lady Dungeon* (v) church, is situated at a small distance north westward from the *Dungeon*, whence it takes that name, and *Watling-street*. It is a very small building, seemingly antient, consisting of a nave, and small isle on the north side of it, and a chancel; at the north-west corner is a wooden pointed turret, in which hang three small bells (w). You go down into it by several steps, which makes it very damp.

This church was built by William, furnamed

(u) He is vicar likewise of *Cosmus Bleane*, and master of *Eastbridge hospital*, and was one of the Six Preachers of the cathedral.

(v) It has the name of *Little Lady*, from its being the least church in this city, dedicated to our Lady, and its near situation to the *Dungeon*, or *Dunjill* as it is called by the common people, occasioned the latter name.

(w) The inscriptions on the bells are—On the 1st, R. Phelps facit. Thomas Francis church-warden, 1711—ad, in old English letters. M. A. H. T. A. †. On the 3d, in like letters, N. O. Deu. Favoamus. Jhon.

Among the monuments and inscriptions are the following.—A mural tablet over the altar for James Ley, an accomplished youth, who after having studied the law for five years at *Lincoln's Inn*, intending to travel, and waiting at *Dover* for a fair wind, was taken ill of a fever, and returning to *Canterbury* in hopes of recovery, died here in 1618, æt. 20. Sir James Ley, knt. (afterwards Earl of *Marborough*) master of the Court of Wards, the father, erected this monument to his second son. Arms below, Ley, argent, a chevron between 3 seals heads couped, sable, a crescent for difference—On the south side, Ley, as above, impaling or and azure, on a bend 3 birds—On the north side the same quarterings; 1st, argent, a chevron between 3 leopards faces, sable; 2d, or, a chevron engrailed, between 3 3d, or, a chevron azure, between 3 roses gules; 4th, argent, 3 trees erased vert, fruited or; 5th, ermine, a chevron paly of 6, or and azure, between 3 leopards faces of the last; 6th, on a chevron, azure, 3 fish, or; 7th, 8th, gules, ten bezants, 4, 3, 2, and 1; 9th, or, a lion rampant, azure; 10th, argent, a cross fleury, or. A mural tablet and inscription, shewing, that in a vault near it, lies Thomas Francis, obt. 1785, æt. 52. Another, on the west side of the last, for William Slodden, obt. 1788, æt. 46; he married Elizabeth-Farewell, widow of Thomas Francis, by whom he had two sons, William and James Penvold, of whom William died an infant in 1787; the latter was born a posthume five months after his father's death. A plain altar tomb on the south side of the altar rails, round the verge of which is an inscription for Humphry Hales, esq; son of sir James Hales, knt. deceased 1555. The same father sir James Hales, knt. . . . N. B. the rest hid by the pews.—A mural tablet over the above, for George Sheldon, third son of William Sheldon, of Beoly in *Worcestershire*, esq; who first married Frances, daughter of Thomas More, of *Gobbins* in *Hertfordshire*, esq; and afterwards Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of sir James Hales, of the *Dungeon*, knt. the widow of sir Stephen Hales, of *Sniterfield* in *Warwickshire*, K. B. which George died without issue in 1679, and lies buried here, as does Elizabeth his second wife, who died 1679, five months after his death. Arms above, Sheldon, viz. A fess between 3 martlets, on the west side Sheldon, impaling Hales; on the south side the same, impaling More, viz. a chevron, be-

Fitzhamon, being the son of *Hamon*, the son of *Vitalis*, one of those who came over from *Normandy* with *William the Conqueror*. This *William* was, no doubt, the patron of this church, which he had built, and most probably gave it to the neighbouring nunnery of *St. Sepulchre*, where it staid till the dissolution of that house in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, when the patronage of it was granted anno 29th of it, with the nunnery and the rest of the possessions of it, to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, subject nevertheless to the payment of 3s. to the vicar of this church; all which were again reconveyed by the Archbishop to the King in his 37th year, in exchange for other

between 3 moorcocks. About the middle of the north side is a handsome mural monument, on which, among much sculpture, are the figures of a man and woman kneeling before a desk, and inscription for William Mann, esq; erected by Francis Blenerhasset, his latter wife having been married to him near four years. He died in 1615, æt. 56. Arms—Mann, or, a chevron ermines, between 3 lions rampant sable, impaling gules, a chevron ermine, between 3 fish argent, a crescent for difference. A mural tablet near the above, for sir Christopher Man, knt. buried near to his brother here, obt. 1638, æt. 76. Arms on the west side, Man, as before, impaling Monings, viz. gules, 3 crescents, or. In the middle, Man impaling ermine, 6 escallops gules; on the east side, Man impaling Sbirley, viz. bendy of 8, argent and azure, a canton ermine, quartering 2d, argent, a chevron sable, between 3 martlets gules; 3d, ermine, a cross fery, gules. A mural tablet for Lady Elizabeth Man, daughter of Richard Willys, of *Baals*, in the county of *Hertford*, esq; late wife of sir William Man, of this city, knt. by whom he had issue, Elizabeth, Jane, Anne, William, Christopher, and Richard; she died in 1642, æt. 26. Arms—Man quartering ermine, 6 escallops gules, impaling Willys, parted per fess, gules and azure, 3 lions rampant, counter-changed; a bordure ermine, quartering 2d, argent, a lion rampant, sable; 3d, gules, 2 bars or, in chief 3 bezants. A brass plate near the step, close to the altar rails, and inscription for Christopher Bachelor, late of this parish, and Katherine, his wife, daughter of Herbert Finch, gent. who lived together 60 years, and had issue three sons and eight daughters, and both died in Sept. 1604. Arms—on a bend, 3 fleurs de lis, between 3 wings, impaling Finch, quartering a saltier engrailed, between 4 lions heads erased. A brass plate, with the arms of Finch; the figure and inscription lost. A memorial for Mary, wife of John Wigzell, of this parish, gent. obt. 1788, æt. 50. A memorial for six infant children of the name of Francis. In the north isle, on a flat stone, under the belfry, a memorial for Captain James Harris, of Major General Willis's regiment of marines, obt. 1705, æt. 50. Arms—3 crescents, 2 and 1.—A flat stone and memorial for Mrs. Abigail, widow of Mr. Robert Darnald, and grand-daughter of sir Thomas Hayes, sometime Lord Mayor of London, and daughter of Edward Colimore, esq; of *Brandford* in *Suffolk*, obt. 1707, æt. 72. Arms—in a lozenge ermine, a canton ermines, impaling a chevron between 3 bugle horns. A plain stone for Day, daughter of Rob. of the *Ile of Thanet*, issue by her, three s. He died 38 y 1632. N. B. the rest is hid by the pews. In the chancel are memorials for Nathaniel Denew, who had by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Abraham Jacob, of *Dover*, two sons and three daughters, obt. 1720, æt. 55; also the above Denew, obt. 1723, æt. 20. Dorothy, wife of the above Nathaniel Denew, obt. 1743, æt. 75. Arms—Denew, viz. or,

CHURCHES.—ST. MARY BREDIN—ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

premises (x), and he granted them the following year to *the Hales's*, lords of the manor of *the Dungeon*, whose burial place was within this church; since which *the patronage* of it has continued in the possession of the owners of that manor, down to *Henry Lee Warner*, of *Walsingham Abbey*, in *Norfolk*, the present patron of it.

Upon the decline of the church of *St. Edmund of Riding-gate*, not far distant, of the patronage likewise of the same nunnery, it was in 1349 united to this of *St. Mary Bredin*, with the consent of *the Priores and Convent* (y).

In the ancient taxation this church is valued at five marks, but on account of the slenderness of its income was not charged to the tenth (z). This vicarage is valued in the King's books at 4l. 1s. 5½d. and *the yearly tenths* at ol. 8s. 1½d (a). In 1588 it was valued at 20l. Communicants 82. It is now of *the clear yearly value*, as certified, of 18l. 18s. od. (b)

It was held for a long time as a *donative*, that is, from about 1670 to 1742, and a *curate* was licenced to serve in it; but in the latter year *the Rev. Curteis Wightwick* took out the seals for it, and was presented to it as a *vicarage*, by *the Lord Chancellor*; on his resignation in 1751, it was again held in *sequestration*, and continues so at this time.

There is a *terrier* of this rectory, dated Aug. 24, 1615, in the registry of the Consistory Court of *Canterbury*.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY BREDIN.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

VICARS.

(c) *Wm Dobbynson*, in 1556.

5 chevrons azure, impaling or, on a canton gules, an eagle displayed of the field. A memorial, much obliterated, for *Edward Master*, obt. 1638, æt. 21. Another for *George Master*, obt. 1652, æt. 25. At the west end of the south isle, a memorial for *Titus Rufford*, obt. 1696, æt. 74. Another nearly obliterated, for *sr Christopher Man*, Esq. and for *sr William Man*, knt. only son of the same, by his second wife *Frances*, daughter of *sr Edward Master*, knt. Another for *Joyce*, daughter of *sr Christopher Man*, knt. died an infant, 1636; *Anne*, daughter of *sr William Man*, by his wife *Elizabeth Willys*, obt. 1637; *Richard*, his son, obt. 1642, infants; *Jane*, second daughter of the same, obt. 1673. A memorial for *Katherine*, eldest daughter of *John Shirley*, of *Lewes* in *Suffex*; 1st married to *Whittingham Wood*, of *Bromley*, esq; died the widow of *sr Christopher Man*, knt. obt. 1641, æt. 49. Another for *Joshua Webster*, sometime a merchant in *London*, trading to the *Lewant* sea, but at his death an inhabitant of this parish, obt. 1696, æt. 52; he was by his will a good benefactor to the school founded and endowed by his father, at *Whittington* in co. of *Derby*.

Somner says, that *John Hales*, *Humphry Hales*, and *James Hales*, lie buried in this church; likewise *John Hales*, son of *John Hales*, second Baron of the Exchequer, which *John*, the son, died May 4, 1532, as appeared by the inscription on brass, still remaining on his grave-stone here; and that the effigies and coat armour of *John Chiche*, who lived in *K. Henry III.*'s reign, and was owner of *the Dungeon manor* adjoining, which coat was, *argent 3 lions rampant azure*,

(d) *Thomas Panton*, in 1572.

The Queen, *bac vice*. *John Milner*, A. B. March 27, 1596, refig. 1599.

Richard Hardres, *John Taylor*, A. M. Feb. 24, 1599, refig. 1601.

of Hardres, esq; *Wm Strudle*, Feb. 13, 1601, refig. 1606.

(e) *Christopher Cage*, Dec. 6, 1606, refig. 1610.

John Sheperd, Sept. 8, 1610 and in 1636.

William Lovelace, in 1663.

After which this vicarage seems to have been looked on as a *donative*, and a *perpetual curate* was appointed to it, however, in 1737 I find it held as a *sequestration*, for it was then committed as such to *Henry Shove*, cl. who was appointed to it on Jan. 15, 1737.

Thomas Leigh, cl. succeeded him on Oct. 1737,

and continued so till *Curteis Wightwick*, A. M. (f) was presented to it by *the Lord Chancellor*, on Nov. 23, and inducted the 26th, 1742; he resigned the vicarage in 1751, when it was again put in *sequestration*, and *Thomas Leigh*, cl. was again appointed to it, after whose death *Gilman Wall*, A. M. was appointed on Jan. 20, 1775, and is *the present sequestrator* of it.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN's church, in *Burgate*, stands on the south side of the middle of *Burgate-street*, being rather a small building, consisting of two isles and a chancel, having a square tower at the north-west corner, in which are three bells (g).

were painted in the west window of this church; and that the latter was carved on stone, in one corner of the chancel.

Besides the above, there are frequent entries in the register of this church, which begins in 1552, of the burials of *the Berrys*; of *Silas Johnson*, gent. in 1635; of *the Mans*, *Spencers*, *the Lady Coventry*, in 1710, *the Denews*, *Houghams*, and *Lees*. *James Dunkin*, alderman of this city, was buried in this church in 1624.

(x) Augmentation-office, deeds of purchase and exchange, box *Kent*, D. 75.

(y) The union of these churches, made by *the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury*, *sede vacante*, on Nov. 3, anno 1349, is in *Regist. E. Eccles. Christi, Cant.* fol. 46^b. a. b. by which Register, fol. 1, it appears, that *the Priores and Convent* had only a few quarters of corn out of it for themselves, and the vicars had all the other profits.

(z) *Thorn*, col. 2169.

(a) *Viz. endow in decim. predial and personal, & al spiritual profic. per annum 1l. 3s. 4d. Pens recep. Prioris Sci Sepulchri, 3s. prox. 2s.* Bacon's *Liber Regis*, p. 27.

(b) Bacon *ibid*.

(c) *Wills*, *Prerog. off*.

(d) And rector of *St. Mary Magdalen Burgate*.

(e) He was likewise vicar of *Littleborne*.

(f) He was rector of *Bonnington*.

(g) On the bells are the following inscriptions, in old English characters; 1st, *Joseph Hatch* made mee, 1616; 2d,

Sanctis

CHURCHES.—ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

This church, which is a *rectory*, was part of the possessions of the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, and continued with it till the final dissolution of the monastery in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the King's hands, who granted it soon afterwards in his 33d year, to his new-founded *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, where the patronage of this church, since united in 1681, as mentioned above, to that of *St. George's*, remains at this time.

One *Richard Wekys*, of this parish, *butcher*, in 1471, was a great benefactor to this church. The steeple of it was new built in 1503; towards which one *sir Harry Ramsay*, of *St. George's*, was a benefactor (b). *John Fremingbam, esq;* who was Mayor of this city in 1461, gave by his will, among other acts of piety, 20 nobles to this church (i).

By the return of the King's Commissioners, an. 2 Edward VI, it appears, that there were lands given by *Edm. Brandon*, by his last will, to the

Sancte Petre ora pro nobis. J. S.—3d, Sancte Patricia ora pro nobis

Among the monuments and grave-stones in this church, are the following, viz. at the east end of the south isle a mural tablet for *Mr. Edward Dering*, late of *Doddington*, obt. 1786, et. 69. Arms—Or, on a saltier sable, a crescent for difference; another, shewing that in a vault near, are deposited the remains of *Richard Barbam, esq;* obt. 1784, et. 74. *Elizabeth* his wife died 1781, et. 74. *Elizabeth* their daughter died 1782, et. 46, and *Sarah* their daughter, obt. 1784, et. 44. Arms—Argent, on a fess gules, a fleur de lis and 2 martlets or, between 3 bears passant sable, impaling gules, 9 martlets, over all an escutcheon argent. A mural monument for *Henry Saunders*, counsellor at law, of this parish, who married *Jane*, eldest daughter of *Thomas Paramor*, of *Fordwich, esq;* by whom he had an only daughter and heir *Anne*, married to *John*, son and heir apparent of *Thomas Marsh*, of *Tipton in Devon, gent.* He died in 1637, et. 63. Arms—Parted per chevron, sable and argent, 3 elephants heads counterchanged as the field, impaling Paramor. A mural monument near the pulpit, for *Michael and Thomas Paramore, gents.* sons of *Thomas Paramore, esq;* sometimes mayor of this city. *Michael* died et. 9, and *Thomas*, who married *Anne*, the daughter of *Henry Franklyn*, of *Tbroughley, gent.* obt. 1615. Arms—Paramore. In the south isle, a memorial for *Ann*, daughter of *Benjamin Chandler*, and *Ann* his wife, of this parish, 1740; *Dawlinge Chandler*, obt. 1741, and another of the same name, 1743, both infants. A memorial for *Anne*, wife of *Benjamin Chandler*, of this city, apothecary, who left three surviving sons and three daughters, obt. 1747, et. 33; also for *Ijaac Casaubon Chandler*, obt. 1748, an infant. *Benjamin Chandler*, the husband and father of the above, obt. 1778, et. 68. A memorial for *Kembrom*, the wife of *Edward Keward*, deceased, obt. 1587. Another for *Elizabeth*, widow of *Peter Paris*, of *Goudhurst*, obt. 1778, et. 60. In the north isle, a memorial for *John* the son of *Mr. John Mills*, obt. 1693, an infant; one for *William Lofia*, 1761, an infant; one for *Noah Bolain* and *Elizabeth* his wife; he died 1751, et. 61; she died 1764, et. 78; *Noah* their son, abs. 1764, et. 38; also *Edward* and *Easter*, children of the last-mentioned, died in their infancy. In the south isle, an elegant mural monument of rich sculpture, for *John Whitfield, gent.* who was buried with his grandfather and grandmother, *John*

intent, that one priest should say the masse of *Jesus* weekly within this parish church of *Mary Magdalen* for ever, the yearly value of which was 10s. of which was clear 9s. 6d. That there was light-rent given by *John Brande*, by his deed for the maintenance of a light, as well to burn nightly before the body of *Christ*, as also at the celebration of divine service within the church for ever. The same rent was by the year 8s. (k)

In the ancient taxation, this church was valued at eight marks per ann.

This rectory is valued in the King's books at 4l. 10s. od. and the yearly tenths at ol. 9s. od. (l) —In 1588, it was valued at 20l. Communicants 93.

At a visitation holden anno 1560, it was presented, that there belonged to the parsonage house, a piece of ground called *Maudelen croft*, which had been wrongfully detained by *Mr. Hyde*, auditor of *Christ church*, to the great impoverishment of the parsonage (m).

and *Catherine*, and his parents, *Henry* and *Anne*, under it. He married *Rebecca*, youngest daughter of *Robert Jaques* formerly Sheriff of this county. She died 1685, et. 36, leaving surviving issue *Anne*, *Rebecca*, *Roberta*, *John*, *Robert*, and *Henrietta*. He was a liberal benefactor to this city, and the poor of it, by his will (which has been already mentioned above among the charitable gifts to it); he died of an apoplexy in 1692, et. 56. Arms—Whitfield impaling Jaques. A memorial for *John* and *Jaques*, sons of *John Whitfield, gent.* and *Rebecca* his wife, who died in 1668 and 1671. On a brass plate in the north isle, an inscription for *Margaret Rook*, obt. 1494. Another like for *Joan*, daughter of *John Hatche*, once the wife of *Henry Lynde*, of *Canterbury*, obt. 1467. On another like for *Christopher Alcock*, draper, obt. 1490. A plain stone and memorials on it, for *C. Packe*, M. D. obt. 1749, et. 59. *C. Packe*, an infant, obt. 1769. *Maria Paake*, daughter of *Herbert Randolph*, obt. 1772, et. 85. A memorial for *John Wingate*, obt. 1698, et. 54. One for *Susanna*, wife of *John Bungay*, obt. 1620. One for *Susanna*, wife of *William Gray*, obt. 1776, et. 74; also for *William Gray*, obt. 1784, et. 89, an inhabitant of this parish 66 years, and a member of the corporation 60; also for *Martba*, wife of *Philip Castle*, and daughter of *William Gray*, obt. 1788, et. 58 years.

Mr. Somner says, there was in his time an inscription on a brass plate, for *Sybell*, widow of *Libby Orchard*, late of *Monkton-court*, in *Tbanet*, obt. 1586.

In the windows of this church were formerly these arms—Sable, a chevron between 3 hawks heads argent.—Argent, a chevron gules, in chief 3 roses; in base a crescent sable.—Gules, a chevron between 3 flags heads, caboshed or; and Azure, three others in pale or. In this register, which begins so late as the year 1634, are many burials in this church, of the *Lovelaces*, *Netherfoies*, *Dennes*, and *Whitfields*, and of *Elizabeth*, widow of *Thomas Lightfoot*, of this parish, in 1614, in the chancel near her deceased husband.

(b) Battely's Somner, p. 165.

(i) Ibid. p. 181.

(k) This return is printed at the end of Batt. Somn.

(l) Redd. Priori. Sii Gregorii 2s. 8d. To the hospital of *St. James* 4s. In undercroft, terr. voc. *Maudelyn croft*, 5 acres 10s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 27.

(m) By records it appears, that this ground lies in the parish

CHURCHES.—ST. MARY MAGDALEN.—ST. MARY NORTHGATE.

There is a *terrier* of this rectory, dated April 27, 1630, in the registry of the Consistory Court of *Canterbury*.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

PATRONS.
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

	(n) James ——— anno 27 Edward I.
	(o) <i>Tho. Fysher</i> , Oct. 10, 1553.
<i>The Queen.</i>	(p) <i>Tho. Panton</i> , July 9, 1580.
Dean & Chapter of <i>Canterbury</i> .	<i>Thomas Warriner</i> , Dec. 15, 1585, <i>obt.</i> 1606.
	<i>George Marson</i> , March 6, 1606, <i>refig.</i> 1631.
<i>The King.</i>	(q) <i>John Marston</i> , A. B. Oct. 28, 1631, <i>obt.</i>
Dean & Chapter.	(r) <i>Wm Lovelace</i> , A. M. Sept. 26, 1660, <i>obt.</i> Aug. 1683.

In whose time it seems, this rectory and that of *St. George* were united, and on his demise *John Sargenson* was presented the first to these united churches, and died possessed of these rectories in 1684; a list of whose successors may be found above, under the account of *St. George's* church.

ST. MARY NORTHGATE church is built partly over the city gate, called *Northgate*, and partly on the west side of it, from which is a staircase to go up to that part over the gateway, in which divine service is performed. It consists of only a body and chancel, being remarkably long and narrow, having a square tower steeple at the west end, rebuilt of brick, in the room of the old one, which fell down a few years ago (s).

Under the choir, or chancel of this church, is a vault, with an open space or loop-hole in the wall, fashioned like a cross. It was sometime a *hermitage*, but is now belonging to the *parsonage* (t).

There is a modern *burying-ground* belonging to this parish, on the north side of *Broad-street*, a little westward of *Ruttington-lane*.

This church, which is now a *vicarage*, was part of the ancient possessions of the *Prior and Con-*

parish of *St. Martin*, and is bounded north by the street; southward by land of *St. Augustine's*; and that the parson of this church paid 4s. per annum to the hospital of *St. Jacob*. *Bately's Somner*, p. 165.

(n) *Prynne*, p. 824.

(o) He had the Queen's letters of presentation, anno 1553. *Rym. Fœd.* vol. xv, p. 347.

(p) He was vicar of *St. Mary Bredin*.

(q) See *Wood's Ath.* vol. ii, p. 1013.

(r) Vicar likewise of *St. Mary Bredin*.

(s) There were originally four bells in the old steeple, one of which, the second, is now broken. The first and third stand at the bottom of the present tower; the fourth, or tenor, is hung in its proper place. On the bells are these inscriptions: on the first, in *old English* letters, *Joseph Hatch made mee*, 1623. The second is broke and gone. On the third, in like letters, *Joseph Hatch*

vent of *St. Gregory*, in *Canterbury* (u), with whose consent as patrons of it, *Arccb. Stratford*, in the year 1346, endowed the vicarage of it as follows; that the vicar and his successors, vicars in this church should have all and all manner of oblations in the church of *Northgate*, and in every other place within the bounds, limits or tythings of it, of whatsoever sort made, or to be made, or accruing to it, or in it, or liable to increase in future, the oblations or obventions of the hospital of *Northgate* alone excepted; and that the vicars should receive and have all tythes of wool, lambs, pigs, geese, apples, pears, hemp, flax, beans and other fruits and herbs, growing in orchards or gardens, and the tythes of mader (v) arising within the parish; and also all other small tythes of whatsoever sort belonging to this church, and all other profits, which the vicars of it had been used to take in former times, except all great tythes (estimated of the yearly value of four marks) belonging to it, which the religious had reserved to themselves; and that the vicars should undergo at their own costs and expences, the burthen of performing divine offices in the church and the finding of the books and ornaments of it, of the processional tapers, and of one lamp which ought to burn in the chancel of it, and the administering of bread, wine, lights, and other things there necessary for the celebration of divine rights; and also the payment of tenths, and the imposition of any other matters which should happen to be imposed on the *English* church, for the moiety of the tax of this church; but that the religious should acknowledge for ever, and undergo the burthen of rebuilding and repairing the chancel of it, within and without, and the payment of the tenths of this sort and the imposition of whatsoever sort for the other moiety of the taxation of it, and all the other burthens, ordinary and extraordinary incumbent, or which ought to be incumbent on it, and which were not allotted above to the vicar of it (w).

made mee, 1616. On the fourth, in like letters, *William Crippin*, c. w. *Joseph Hatch* made me, 1623.

(t) *Mr. Somner* has preserved the memory of these inscriptions, in this church, in *old English* letters, on brass plates, which have been long since lost and destroyed, viz. one for *Jeffrey Holman*, *sq;* *obt.* January 24, 1478. One for *Walter Garrade*, late vicar here, *obt.* August 26, 1498. Another set in the north wall, for *Ralf Browne*, sometime alderman and mayor of this city, in 1507 and 1510. In one of them were formerly the arms of *Apulderfield*, and a shield, containing 6 lions rampant. In the church is a memorial for the *Macarees*, but it is mostly hid by the pews. The parish register begins so late as 1640.

(u) *Dugd. Mon.* vol. ii, p. 374.

(v) *Decimas Warentiæ*, five Mader, vulgariter nuncupat. in orig.

(w) *Bately's Somner*, appendix, num. lxxviii. See the declaration

CHURCHES.—ST. MARY NORTHGATE.—ST. MILDRED.

After this, both the *advowson* and *advowson* of the vicarage of this church, continued with the *Prior and Convent of St. Gregory*, till the *dissolution* of it in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when coming into the King's hands, both of them were granted, among the rest of the possessions of the *priory*, to the *Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors*, where the *appropriation* still remains, his Grace the *Archbishop* being the present possessor of it. In the ancient taxation, this church was valued at 66s. 8d. (x)

George Gipps, esq; M. P. for this city, is the present lessee of this *parsonage*, worth, as estimated, only 3l. per ann.

The *advowson of the vicarage* likewise passed by the above grant to the *Archbishop and his successors*, and this vicarage being in 1681, united to the adjoining *rectory of St. Alphage (y)*, as such, still continues in his Grace's *patronage*, who has ever since collated to that *rectory*, with the *vicarage of Northgate* united to it.

In the ancient taxation, this vicarage was valued at five *marcs per ann.* but on account of the slenderness of its income, it was not charged to the tenths (z). This vicarage is valued in the King's books at 11l. 19s. 4½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 3s. 11½d. (a)

Richard Mascall, of *Christ church*, in *Canterbury*, in his will proved 1703 (b), recites, that whereas he had by deed indented and inrolled in *Chancery*, and dated June 22, 1692, and by other conveyances purchased of *Joseph Wells*, of *Ash*, yeoman, one annuity or yearly rent charge of 4l. issuing out of the manor of *Mardall*, with its appurtenances, in *Hothfeld* and *Ashford*; he then gave one moiety of the same to the poor people of *St. Mary Northgate* for ever, to be distributed among the most indigent poor people of it, by the minister, churchwardens and overseers of the poor of it, within ten days after they should receive the same; and the other moiety he gave to the parish of *Chart next Sutton Valence*, for the purposes therein mentioned, with power of distress, on non-payment, &c. and reimbursement of all costs and charges, from time to time, out of the said manor and lands and premises; and he directed a copy of the deed

to be kept in the book of accounts of the parish officers of *St. Mary Northgate* for ever, and the original deed to be kept in the parish chest of *Chart Sutton*, there carefully to be preserved for ever.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY NORTHGATE.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

- The Archbishop.
- (c) Thomas Skeene, in 1346.
 - (d) Walter Garrarde, in 1476, obt. Aug. 26, 1498.
 - (e) William Kempe, in 1520. William Page, in 1523.
 - (f) William Lovell, S. T. B. Dec. 3, 1572, obt. 1581. Thomas Webbe, . . . Aug. 10, 1581. John Stybbynge, jun. March 11, 1583.
 - (g) William Okell, refig. Anthony Kirkbye, . . . June 15, 1597, refig. 1609.
 - (b) Elias Meade, A. M. Nov. 30, 1609, obt. 1612. Thomas Tatnall, A. M. Apr. 30, 1612.
 - (i) Sampson Kennard, A. M. May 29, 1612, obt. 1635. Daniel Bollen, A. M. Dec. 2, 1635. John Stockar, A. M. Sept. 24, 1663, obt. 1709.

During his time, viz. in 1681, this church and that of *St. Alphage* appear to have been united, so that he died rector of both churches, being the first that was so inducted to them; a list of whose successors, may be found above, under the account of *St. Alphage's church*.

ST. MILDRED'S church is situated at the south west extremity of the city, near the *Old Castle* and the river *Stour*, in the church-yard belonging to it. This church is a large handsome building, of three isles and three chancels, with a square tower steeple on the north side, in which are five bells (k). This church, and a great part of the city, was, according to *Stow*, burnt

declaration made by Robert, Prior, and the Chapter of *Canterbury*, sede vacante, dated 1348, concerning the ordination of this vicarage, which was made on November 4, 1346. Register E fol. 12^a. Mss. Cantuar. The execution, on account of the ordination of this vicarage, dated at *Canterbury*, 10 kal. November, 1348. Regist. P. fol. 54^b. ibid. See Ducarel Rep. p. 17.

- (x) Thorne, col. 2166.
- (y) See *St. Alphage*, above, p. 467.
- (z) Thorne, col. 2169.
- (a) Viz. endow. in decim. predial personal & al spiritual, profic per annum 11l. 8s. 8d. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 27.
- (b) In Prerog. off. *Canterbury*.

- (c) See Somner, appendix, p. 73.
- (d) Wills, Prerog. off. He lies buried in this church.
- (e) He and his successor are both mentioned in a will, in Prerog. off. (f) His will is in Prerog. off.
- (g) He is mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. in 1604, as late minister of this parish.
- (h) His will is in Prerog. off. proved January 8, 1612.
- (i) See *St. Dunstan's* parish register.
- (k) On the first bell is this inscription in capitals, Richard Phelps made me, 1711. On the second, no inscription. On the third, in capitals, the same as the first. On the fourth, in old English letters, Josephus Hatch me fecit, 1622. On the fifth, a figure in relief, of Christ, bound and

CHURCHES.—ST. MILDRED.

in the year 1246, anno 30 Henry III, but as it should seem not entirely so, for at the west end of the south aisle there is a very fair Roman arch, remaining over the window, and by all appearance the work of those times.

This church is a *rectory*, the patronage of which was part of the possessions of the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine, with whom it con-

and crowned with thorns, and this inscription, in old English letters: J. H. S. have * marce * on * the * Sowles * of * Thomas * Wood * and * Margaret * his * wyfe * a·n·n·u·n·a· m·c·c·c·c·c·x·x·x·v·j· T. M. W.

These initials surround a shield of arms (which has at each corner a coin,) viz. quarterly, 1st and 4th, a fess ingrailed, between 3 fleurs de lis; 2d and 3d, on a fess between 6 bendlets, 3 above and three below, a crescent, impaling, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a mule passant, in chief a mullet; 2d and 3d, a saltier between 4 mullets. In the middle chancel of this church are 6 flat stones, which are in part hidden by the floor, within the altar rails, and the inscriptions on the remainder are obliterated. On a stone Edwardus, the rest obliterated. Arms, on a brassplate—Parted per pale, azure and or, 3 griffins segreant, impaling gules, on a bend between 2 cotizes argent, 3 annulets or. A memorial, part obliterated, for William Glover, gent. obt. 16— Margaret his wife died in 1654, et. 79. Another for Richard Sandys, esq; grandson of Sir Richard Sandys, of Northborne, bart. obt. 1763, et. —2 years; also Susan Crayford Sandys, relict of the same, obt. 1777, et. 56. Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, Sandys; 2d and 3d, a castle crowned with a dome. One for the Rev. and learned John Rigden, B. D. born in this parish, educated in the King's School, vicar of Ryegate in Surrey, and Fellow of St. John's college in Cambridge, obt. 1732, et. 42; his brother William placed this stone. One for Mary, wife of Laurence Bridger, gent. obt. 1701, et. 24. On two small tablets, the names, Winifred Bridger, Laurence Bridger. On a stone, a memorial for John Stanley, cl. A. M. son of Mr. John Stanley, twice mayor of this city, obt. 1658, et. 49. Arms—Stanley, in chief a mullet, for difference. In the north chancel, a mural monument, for Thomasine Honeywood, widow, late the wife of Anthony Honeywood, of this parish, and before the wife of John Adye, of Doddington, gent. and one of the daughters and heirs of Richard Day, of Tring in the co. of Hertford, gent. who died 1626, et. 70, having had issue by her first husband two sons, John and Thomas, and five daughters; of whom John married first to Elizabeth Waller, eldest daughter of Thomas Waller, of Beaconsfield, esq; and after to Mary, daughter of Solomon Cole, of Lyffe in Hampshire, esq; Mary to John Fell of Hampsted, gent. Elizabeth to John Bix, of Bapchild, gent. Joane to Edward Ledesbam, of London, gent. and Jane to James Wood, of Tunstall, gent. Thomas and Margaret died unmarried. Arms, on the east side, Adye, impaling parted per chevron or and azure, 3 mullets pierced counterchanged. On the west side, Honeywood, impaling as above. At the top, as the impalement single. Near the above monument, against the east wall, is a small hatchment, being vairs, argent and azure, on an escutcheon of pretence, gules, a chevron or, impaling Master. On a hatchment, a memorial for John Bix, gent. obt. 1708, et. 27; and a child of his. Arms, the same, with the like impalement as that last mentioned. On another a memorial for John Bix, gent. and Frances his wife, obt. 1694, et. 81. Arms, the same as the last. A mural monument for William Smith, late of this parish, gent. and Dorothy his wife, daughter of George Juxon, late of Chart

continued till the dissolution of that monastery, in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, when it came into the hands of the crown, where it has continued ever since, the King being the present patron of it.

The church of St. Mildred is valued in the ancient taxation, at eight marks per ann.

This rectory, with that of the ancient desecrated church of St. Mary de Castro, or of the Castle, is

Sutton, gent. by whom he had three sons, William, George and John; and six daughters, all surviving him. He died 1699, et. 68; she obt. 1711, et. 75. In the pavement, near the above monument, is a flat stone with the same inscription, varying only in the age, being there said to be 69. In the north aisle a small stone for Richard Teale, obt. 1759, an infant. Another for William, son of William and Susanna Eades, obt. 1761, an infant. A memorial for John Wear, gent. of this parish, obt. 1763, et. 73. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Richard and Elizabeth Austen, and left Thomas, Elizabeth and Rebecca, also Elizabeth his wife, obt. 1775, et. 78. A memorial for Lydia, wife of William Eades, of this parish, gent. obt. 1755, et. 49. A memorial for Frances Bix, obt. 1686, an infant. A memorial for William Astong, obt. 1780, et. 26; also Augustine, son of William Haslong, esq; and lady Frances Alicia his wife, obt. 1779, an infant. Another for Elizabeth Adye, wife of John Bix, of this parish, gent. obt. 1636. A memorial for Frances, wife of James Bix, gent. obt. 1683, et. 64. She was daughter of Giles Master, esq; by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Pettit, formerly of Chilham, gent. One for William Brome, son of John Brome, of Tuppence, esq; obt. 1749, et. 25. Another for Nathaniel Highmore, esq; obt. 1790, et. 66. One for Mrs. Mary Smith, obt. 1743, et. 60. A memorial for Thomas Bayly, who left issue, by Aphra his wife, one son and one daughter, obt. 1719, et. 56; also for the said Aphra, obt. 1732, et. 37. At the north-west corner stands the font. It is of stone and leaded within, in form of an octagon; each side of which is adorned with a niche, in the pedestal part, and above with quarterfoils, each containing a small ornament on a lozenge. On the first next the wall at the east side, are, in old English capitals, gilt, the letters J. H. S. In the middle space are the following stones and memorials; for Henry Waddell, alderman and twice mayor, of this city. He had two wives; first, Margaret, the daughter of Mr. ———, by whom he left only one daughter, Margaret; and afterwards Rebecca, daughter of William King, of this city, gent. by whom he left Anne, Henry, William and Rebecca, obt. 1705, et. 62; also for Rebecca his daughter above-mentioned, obt. 1709, et. 17; also for Rebecca his wife, obt. 1716, et. 50. For William Waddell and Elizabeth his wife, late of this parish, who had issue one son, Henry, surviving. She died 1712, et. 18; he died 1714, et. 24. For Aphra, the only daughter of Robert Beak, gent. obt. 1716, et. 31. Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a cross moline ermines; second, Denne, of Denne-hill, viz. 3 leopards faces; third, Denne, of Thanct, as before. For Hester, daughter of Thomas and Phebe Leffroy, obt. 1706, an infant. For Katherine Fitch wife of Mr. Richard Birkenhead, obt. 1625. For Edward late of this parish, obt. 1639, et. 80. A mural tablet for Robert Gilbert, obt. 1624. A memorial close within the west door, for alderman John Garlin, twice mayor of this city, obt. 1713, et. 88. Another for Henry, son of Robert and Elizabeth Flatman, obt. 1700, et. 22; also for Anne, late wife of John Browne, second daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Flatman, obt. 1702, et. 19; also for Elizabeth last mentioned, obt. 1711, et. 63. He left

CHURCHES.—ST. MILDRED.

valued in the King's books, at 17l. 17s. 11d. and the yearly tenths at 11. 15s. 9½d. (l) In 1588,

issue three daughters, *Elizabeth, Margaret and Mary*; also for *Elizabeth, wife of Valentine Jeken*, one of the daughters, *obt. 1714, æt. 37*. A memorial for *Robert Beche, presbiter, obt. 1679, æt. 60*; his widow placed this stone; also for *Aphra Beake, obt. 1684, æt. 55*. Also for *Robert Beake, gent. son of Mr. Robert and Aphra Beake*, who married *Bridget* the third daughter of *Vincent Denne*, serjeant at law, by whom he had issue one daughter, *Aphra, obt. 1701, æt. 37*. Arms—*Beake*, as before. On an hatchment, arms—*Sandys*, impaling *Hougham*, argent, 5 chevrons sable. A mural tablet at the north side of the altar, for *Thomas Cranmer, esq;* son of *Edmund, Archdeacon of Canterbury*, nephew of *Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury*, by his brother. He was register of the Archdeaconry, and had issue by *Anne*, five sons and eight daughters, *obt. 1604, æt. 69*. Arms at top, *Cranmer*, Argent, on a chevron azure, between three pelicans sable, vulnerating themselves, as many cinquefoils or. On three shields on the frieze: The left shield,—Argent, on a fess between 3 lozenges sable, an annulet, quartering *Cranmer*. The middle one, quarterly, 1st and 4th,—Azure, 3 bars or, in the dexter chief a canton ermines; 2d and 3d, *Cranmer*. The right shield, quarterly, 1st and 4th—Sable; 2d and 3d, *Cranmer*. Two shields below, 1st quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Norwood*, ermine, a cross engrailed gules; 2d and 3d, *Cranmer*. The second shield, *Cranmer* singly. On the south side of the chancel, an altar tomb for *fr Francis Head, bart.* who married *Margaret*, daughter of *James Smithsbye, esq;* by whom he had issue six sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter survived him, *viz. Richard, Francis, James, John and Anne, obt. 1716, æt. 46*. Arms—*Head*, with the arms of *Ulster*, on a canton, impaling ermine, on a fess gules, 3 roses or; *Smithsbye*, quartering 2d and 3d, *Green*, azure, 3 stags tripping or. A cenotaph, in memory of *fr William Cranmer, knt.* the second son of *William Cranmer, esq;* descended from *Edmond Cranmer, Archdeacon of Canterbury*, and brother to the *Archbishop*. He was bred a merchant, and was in 1691 chosen Governor of the *Merchants Adventurers Company* residing in *London*, *obt. 1697, æt. 67*, unmarried; being born in this parish, and lying buried in the parish church of *St. Leonard, Bromley, in Middlesex*. *Mr. John Kewick*, his executor, out of gratitude, erected this monument. Arms, *Cranmer*, as before. At the north side of the chancel is a mural monument, designed by the late *Captain Riou*, and executed by *Moore*, for *Winefrid Bridger, obt. 1776*, and for *Winefrid Bridger*, her grandmother, *obt. 1727*; also for her father *Lawrence Bridger, esq;* and *Mary* her mother, who died in 1738 and 1701, and for her brother *John Bridger, esq;* *obt. 1747*. Arms on an hatchment above, *Bridger* in a lozenge, Argent, a chevron engrailed sable, between 3 crabs gules. Another, *Bridger*, impaling on one side,—Argent, 2 bars, in chief 3 martlets gules; on the other, Argent, a bend cotized sable. Above the tomb of *fr Francis Head* is a very beautiful mural monument of marble, in a pyramidal form. Upon the tablet, in front of the pyramid, is the figure of *Hope*, represented leaning on an urn, supposed to contain the ashes of the deceased. On each side of the tablet are basso relievos. That on the east side representing *Pegasus*, expressing poetical genius; the other denoting benevolence and charity, by the ancient symbol of the pelican. On the top is placed a small vase, on which are emblazoned the arms, *viz. Argent, on a chevron sable 3 cinquefoils pierced of the 1st, between as many falcons heads erased azure*. On the tablet is an inscription, to the memory of *William Jackson, esq;* of this city, *obt. 1789, æt. 31*, unmarried; (whose death was occasioned by a hurt

it was valued at 50l. Communicants 360. In 1640, it was valued at 70. Communicants 100.

he received a few days before, in riding an unruly horse.) Underneath is a long epitaph, enumerating his excellent good qualities, all which he truly deserved. The monument was erected by his father and mother, *John and Sarah Jackson*, in 1790. The elegance of the execution of it displays the skill of the sculptor *Bacon*. On a flat stone in the middle of the boarded floor, under the altar, is a flat stone and memorial, telling that in a vault underneath lay *Susan*, the infant daughter of *Richard and Catbarina Sandys, obt. 1775*, and also *Catbarina*, wife of the *Rev. Richard Sandys*, of this parish above-mentioned, who died in 1777, *æt. 29*. Arms—*Sandys*, impaling *Hougham*.

The south chancel is now closed up from the church, but there is an access to it from the church-yard. It was formerly called the *Wood's chancel*, from its belonging to a family of that name. It is now in a ruinous desolate state, and the pavement sunk into a hollow, towards the vault underneath.

Somner says, that there was once in the windows of it in very ancient characters, the name of *Richard At-Wood*; and on a brass plate an inscription for *Thomas At-Wood, esq;* steward of the *Archbishop's* household, and mayor of this city, who in honor of *Jesus* caused this chapel to be made, and for *Margaret* his wife, daughter of *John Moyle, esq;* and he says that a family of this name anciently dwelt in this parish, in *Stour-street*, where one *Thomas At-Wood* dwelt in *K. Henry VIII's* time; being four several times mayor of this city, and kept his mayoralty in his house there. He built this chapel or chancel, for a peculiar place of sepulture for himself and his family, several of whom lie interred in it, under fair grave-stones, formerly inlaid with brass, all long since shamefully torn away; and that in the windows of this church were formerly these names; *Magister John Bould—Dns. Johannes Mawny, orate p aibs Roberti Bennet & Crist. orate p aibs Johannis Boys orate p aibs Johannis Pocot & Johannis Pocot filii ejusdem*; but none of these are now left. Only on the south side there remains a neat mural monument. Arms—Argent, a chevron between 3 bulls heads cabeshed sable, borned or, impaling ermine, on a chevron gules, 3 leopards faces passant fleurs de lis or, to the memory of *Lady Margaret Hales*, daughter and heir of *Oliver Wood, esq;* by *Joane*, daughter and heir of *Henry*, son and heir of *fr William Cantelop, knt.* She was married to three knights, *viz. first, to fr Walter Mantel*; secondly, to *fr William Hault*; and lastly, to *fr James Hales, knt.* She died in 1577. *Thomas Newil, Dean of Canterbury*, erected this monument to her memory, in 1599. Arms, on the left side—Or, a cross gules, impaling *Wood*. On the right side *Hales*, impaling *Wood*. At the bottom, a genealogical tree, bearing the following shields of arms. 1st, Argent, a cross engrailed between 4 martlets sable, impaling *Wood*. Second, obliterated, impaling the 1st coat without its impalement. Third, as the impalement of the 2d, impaling Argent, on a chevron gules, between 3 3 mullets or. 4th, the same, impaling *Hales*. 5th, as the 1st, impaling Azure, 3 lions rampant, 2 and 1 or. 6th, as the impalement at top, impaling Argent, a fess nebule, azure between 3 lions passant sable. 7th, as the top with the impalements. 8th, Gules, a saltier argent, impaling the 1st. 9th, Argent, 3 eagles displayed, between 2 cotizes, impaling the 1st. 10th, Sable, a bend lozengy argent. 11th, 6 coats; 1st, 3d and 5th, Azure, a lion rampant or, 2d, 4th and 6th, or, impaling the 1st.

In the register of this parish, which begins anno 1559, are several entries of the burials of the *Newmans, Hand-* fields,

CHURCHES.—ST. MILDRED.—HOLY CROSS.

Archbishop Sancroft, by his decree, dated Sept. 29, 1684, united the rectory of *All Saints*, in this city, with *St. Mary de Castro*, of the King's patronage likewise, to this of *St. Mildred (m)*, in which state it continues at this time. It is now of the clear annual value of 80*l.* (n)

The neighbouring church of *St. John*, becoming desolated after the reformation, tacitly devolved to this church of *St. Mildred*, and it has ever since been esteemed as part of this parish (o).

CHURCH OF ST. MILDRED.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.
The Crown.

RECTORS.

- (p) *William . . . anno 27*
Edward I.
(q) *John Balbourne*, in 1503.
(r) *Humphry Gartb*, in 1540.
John Hill, induct. Nov. 20,
1567, obt. 1601.
(s) *Richard Allen*, S. T. B.
May 16, 1601.
. . . . *Man*, in 1654.
(t) *Richard Burney*, Sept. 8,
1661. refig.—
James Ardern, cl. A. M.
May 26, 1662, refig. 1666.
(u) *Simon Lewth*, A. M. Oct.
8, 1666, obt. 1672.
John Sargenson, A. M. Oct.
2, 1672, obt. 1684.
Humphry Bralesford, A. M.
Sept. 3, 1684, refig. 1708,

on the 29th of which month, 1684, this church and that of *All Saints*, were united, so that his

fields, Cranmers, Netherfoles, Drylands, Swifts, Norwoods, Bix's, Johnsons, the Lady Catherine Carter in 1678, *Scotts* and *Freemoultts*.

One *John Stulp*, it seems, was a good benefactor to the making of several new pews in this church, as appears by his name on them. *George Stanley. esq;* mayor of *Canterbury*, was buried in 1676, in the chapel or burying place in *St. Mildred's* church, near his father and mother there.

(l) *Viz. In un parcel terr gleb. per ann. 3*l.** *Bacon's* *Liber Regis*, p. 27.

(m) *Register Sancroft*, f. 252, a. b. *Mss. Lambeth*. In the *Prerog. off. in Canterbury*, is the instrument of *William, Archbishop of Canterbury*, for uniting the churches of *St. Mildred, St. Mary de Castro*, and *All Saints*, having the consent of the mayor, alderman and justices of the peace of the city of *Canterbury*, and of the King under his great seal, he being the patron of the same. The *Archbishop* in it decreed, that the church of *All Saints* and *St. Mary de Castro* already united, should remain so united and consolidated, with and to the parish church of *St. Mildred*, aforesaid, and that the parishioners of each should belong to the parish church of *St. Mildred*, as their own proper church, and that as often as the said church alone, out of the three before-named, should be and remain presentative, and as often as any vacancy of the same should happen, dated at *Lambeth*, September 29, 1684.

successors were presented to the rectories of *All Saints* and *St. Mildred* united.

- (v) *John Andrews*, A. M.
April 5, 1708, obt. 1710.
(w) *James Henstridge*, A. M.
Nov. 22, 1710, obt. Dec.
4, 1745.
(x) *Theodore Delafaye*, Feb.
4, 1746, obt. July 26,
1772.
(y) *Anthony Lukyn*, August
1772, obt. Nov. 12, 1778.
(z) *Wm Theophilus Montjoy*
Webster, presented Dec.
24, 1778, obt. April 17,
1788.
(a) *Edward-Wm Whitaker*,
presented May, 1788.
Present Rector.

HOLY CROSS WESTGATE church, so called both from its dedication and situation, stands just within the city gate, called *Westgate*, on the south side of the street, almost adjoining the city wall. It is a large church, but low, consisting of three isles and a chancel, having a square tower at the west end, in which are five bells (b).

On the north side of the church, eastward of the porch, are the ruins of the walls of a chantry, adjoining the walls of the church, but shut out from it, and open to the air.

In allusion to the church's name of *Holy Cross*, there was formerly over the porch, or entrance into it, a crucifix, or representation of our Saviour's crucifixion, as may be learnt from the will of *Richard Marley*, dated 1521, who appointed to be buried in the church-yard,

The King's confirmation of the same, under his great seal, dated October 14, 1684. (n) *Ibid.*

(o) See below.

(p) *Prynne*, p. 824.

(q) *Wills*, *Prerog. off.*

(r) He is mentioned in a will, in *Prerog. off. Cant.*

(s) He resigned this rectory and the King's presentation again, June 28, 1637. *Rym. Fœd.* vol. xx, p. 207.

(t) *Wood's Ath.* vol. ii, p. 885. See *St. Peter's*.

(u) And vicar of *Holy Cross Westgate*.

(v) Likewise rector of *Knolton*. He was buried in this church.

(w) He was rector of *Brook*, and a Minor Canon of this cathedral.

(x) He had been sometime curate of *Queenborough*.

(y) He held the vicarage of *Reculver*, by dispensation.

(z) He was inducted to the rectory of *St. Mildred and St. Mary de Castro*, with the united rectory of *All Saints*, on January 1, 1779. He died suddenly at *Reading*, in *Berks.*

(a) And rector of *St. John's, Clerkenwell*. He was inducted to this church of *St. Mildred* on June 10.

(b) On the bells, 1st, in capitals, *John Fisher*, church warden, 1739; 2d, in old *English* letters, *Joseph Hatch* made me, 1608; 3d, *Joseph Hatch* made me 1615, I. H. R. C.—4th, *Stephanus Nortone de Kent*, me fecit; 5th, in like letters, but capitals, *Joseph Hatch* made me, 1608, &c. &c.

before

CHURCHES.—HOLY CROSS WESTGATE.

before the *crucifix* of our Lord, as nigh the coming in of the *north* door there as conveniently might be, and ordered his executors to see gilt well and workmanly the *crucifix* of our Lord, with the *Mary* and *John*, standing upon the porch of the said *north* door (c); but this *crucifix* has been many years removed, and the *King's Arms* placed in its room (d).

There was antiently in this church, a *chantry*, to which belonged a priest, called *Jhesus masse* priest, who had been accustomed to say *masse*, and to help to maintain divine service in this church, and was removable at the pleasure of the inhabitants. It was not known by whom it was founded, but by tradition, with the help and devotion of the parishioners, who bought several lands and tenements to maintain this *chantry* (e); the valuation of which, as appears by the return of the commissioners for the visiting of *chantries*, and such like foundations, in the 2d year of K. Edward VI.'s reign, was found worth 11l. 9s. 8d. of which, outgoings deducted, there remained clear 8l. and 19d. ob.

(c) This will is in Prerog. off. *Canterbury*. He mentions in it the brotherhood of *Holy Cross*, in the said church. The three altars in it, the picture of our *Lady of Pita* and of *St. Erasmus* in it, and he gave 5l. towards the setting up a new rood-loft in it.

(d) In the *north* wall at the west end, in a window now stopped up, is a figure of a man, holding a skull between two columns. On the frieze in capitals, *In Memoria Almundi Colpb.* On the plinth, in the same capitals, *In spe Requirimus et Resurgemus.* Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Colse-Or, a fess between 3 horses current sable*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, a cross chequy or and gules, between 4 mullets of the second.*

Mr. Somner has transcribed some of the ancient epitaphs in this church, remaining in his time, but they have been, long since, all of them obliterated. For Stephen Mathew, mercer, of this city, obt. January 5th, 1442. For sir Wm. Hall, chaplain. For Robert Colt, brewer of this city, obt. December 6, 1444, and Dionisia his wife. For Wm. Colkyn, obt. August 3, 1440. For John Nayler and Robert Nayler, his son, late alderman of this city, which Robert died December 25, 1545. For Thomas Ramsay and Margaret his wife, obt. May 3, 1495. For John Cornwell, dyer, and Joane and Alice his wives. He died December 30, 1492. For Margaret Colpboll, wife of Thomas Colpboll. She died March 1, 1533. For James Hope, gent. obt. December 12th, 1458. For Cristiana Crane, obt. January 22, 1445. For John Barber and Joane his wife. He died April 10, 1533. For Thomas Lyud, first mayor of *Canterbury*; and Constantia his wife, February 12. . . . For William Charnell, first *chantry* priest of *Jhesus*, obt. Dec. 20, 1516. Several of the vicars lie buried in the *chancel*; as Nicholas Chilton, obt. 1400. Robert Raynhull, obt. 1416, and Patricius Gerard, obt. 1458; and close by them lies one Clement Harding, B. L. but their inscriptions are long since gone. Alice Wode, widow, daughter and heir of William Wodlande, ordered by her will in 1522, to be buried in the church-yard of *Holy Cross Westgate*, near the tombs of her ancestors. The following monuments and inscriptions are among others, at present remaining. At the south side of the *chancel* is an elegant mural *cenotaph*, for

To this *masse* there belonged a *fraternity*, called from thence the *fraternity of Jhesus masse*, or *Jhesus brotherhood*, founded by whom was not known, within this church; the lands and tenements belonging to which were of the yearly value of ten shillings. There were divers men and women, who, through devotion, gave to this *brotherhood*, some 4d. some 8d. yearly; for which they were named *brothers and sisters*; which money was bestowed upon lights in the church; and upon one *masse* and *dirige*, for the brothers and sisters departed, who were recommended to our *Saviour's* mercy, by the priest at *masse*. The names of this *fraternity* were entered on a *bead-roll* kept for the purpose. Both *chantry* and *fraternity* were suppressed, with all others of the like kind, in the 2d year of K. Edward VI, tho' it appears to have been without a priest for some time before (f).

The present church was built in K. Richard II.'s reign, in the room of one of the same name, which stood over the antient gateway of *Westgate*, and was of course demolished, when Arch-

James Six, A. M. and Fellow of *Trinity College, Cambridge*, who died at Rome, in 1786, *æt.* 29, and was buried in that city. Arms, *azure, in chief, 2 crescents, in base a mullet of 6 points argent.* Near the altar-rails, a memorial for John Seaman, son of the late *Dutton Seaman, esq;* and Elizabeth his wife, of *Guildhall, London*, obt. 1789, *æt.* 48. A memorial opposite the pulpit, for Leak, wife of Peter Boudry, obt. 1750, *æt.* 72; also for the said Peter Boudry, obt. 1753, *æt.* 80. A memorial near the west door, for the Rev. Francis-William Durand, 41 years minister of the *French* church, within the precincts of the cathedral, obt. 1789, *æt.* 74. In the north isle are memorials for Mrs. Elizabeth Goddard, wife of Cornet Goddard, of the 20th regiment of dragoons, obt. 1781, *æt.* 34. And for several of the *Turners*. In several parts of the church are stones, which appear by the marks on them to have been robbed of their brasses, particularly in the *chancel* and *middle isle*. In the former are four, which have had large figures and inscriptions on them. At the east end of the isle, one which had a small figure and inscription, opposite the cross space. One which had two figures and an inscription, on the north side of the last, in the same space. One which had a small figure and inscription, on the south side. One which had two large figures and inscriptions; and in the side isles are several others in the same state.

Mr. James Six, of this parish, F. R. S. a gentleman well known to men of science, for his ingenious pursuits in astronomy and natural philology, was a good benefactor to this church; by whose gift principally, the late erected organ was placed in it, where he lies buried. He died in September, 1793.

(e) *Viz.* one messuage and 66 acres of land and marsh, lying in *Ab;* six tenements in this parish; four little tenements in *St. Dunstan's*, and two in *Harbledown*.

(f) The return of the Kings commissioners, anno 2d Edward VIth. is printed at the end of *Somner*; by which it appears likewise, that there were then 240 *housing* people within this parish, and that the salary, issues and profits of the lands of the above *chantry*, had been for one year before, distributed to the poor of the parish, there not having been any priest nor any sale of the same. That there were

obit

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bishop Sudbury, in that reign, pulled down that gate, which was become ruined, and built the present one. *The King's licence* for the purchase of the ground, for the scite of the present church, and the *cemetery*, being dated March 10, anno 3 Richard II. (g)

This church was part of the antient possessions of *the priory of St. Gregory*, in *Canterbury* (b), to which it was appropriated, but no vicarage seems to have been endowed in it, till *Archbishop Stratford*, by his instrument under his seal, dated at *Saltwood* on the 5th of the *ides* of June, in the year 1347, and of his translation the 14th, endowed the vicarage of this church as follows: *John Sorges* being then vicar of it, THAT it being affirmed on the part of the religious, that they had in time past acknowledged the burthens of the payment of the *tenhs*, and other impositions whatever, for the taxation of this church, and also all ordinary burthens incumbent on it, and that they had received nothing of the fruits, rents, profits, or obventions of it, during the time of the abovementioned vicar, although in the times of the other vicars of it, they were accustomed to have, and take from it a certain pension of money; the vicar likewise asserting, that all the commodities of the church were scarce adequate, in those times, for his sufficient maintenance, and the burthens incumbent on his vicarage; wherefore the *Archbishop*, having duly considered the premises, and examined into the same, in the presence of the parties, and with their consent decreed and ordained, that the abovementioned religious and their successors should receive and have in future, the tythes of all and singular the gardens within the bounds and limits of the parish of this church, wheresoever situated; and also the tythes of a certain mill, commonly called *Shesfote's mill*, situated within the parish of this church; but that the said vicar and his successors, vicars there, should have and possess two small houses, below the church, situated on both sides of the same, of antient time belonging to the vicarage of it; and that the vicars of the church should likewise receive, possess and have for ever, in the name of their vicarage, the rest of the tythes, as well large as small; and also the oblations, and fruits, rents, issues and profits, all and singular, belonging to the said church, or which should belong to it in future, by any cause or occasion whatsoever, the same not being

obit lands given, by the last wills of *John Delphes* and *John Boll*, to keep their *obits* in this church for ever, the yearly value of which was 32s.—of which in money distributed to the poor 10s. To the reparations of the church 8s. So there remained clear 14s. There was lamp land given by the last will of *William Harnesbill*, for the finding of one lamp, to burn for ever, before the sacrament in this church, the yearly value of which land was 10s.

allotted to the religious, as abovementioned. And that the vicars of the church should acknowledge and undergo at their own costs and expences, the burthen of serving the church in divine services, and the providing and finding of bread, wine, lights, and other things, which should be necessary for the celebration of divine rites in the same, such as were to be found and provided, either by right or by custom used in the diocese, by the rectors and vicars of places; and likewise the washing of the vestments and ornaments of the church, and the finding or producing of straw, with which the church should be strewed in such manner, and as often as should be necessary; but the burthen of rebuilding and repairing of the chancel of the church, and the finding or producing and repairing of books, vestments, and ornaments of the same, which ought or were used to be found, produced, or repaired of right or custom, by the rectors of churches, and moreover the burthen of the payment of *tenhs* and other impositions whatsoever, which should or ought in future to belong to the said church, according to the taxation of it, or otherwise; and also the rest of the burthens, ordinary and extraordinary of it, of whatsoever sort incumbent, or which ought to be incumbent on the vicar, for the time being, and not allotted above, the religious should undergo for ever and acknowledge; reserving, nevertheless, to himself and his successors, *Archbishops of Canterbury*, the full power of augmenting and diminishing the vicarage, if and at any time it should seem expedient to him or them (i).

After this, both the appropriation and advowson of the vicarage of the church, continued with the *Prior and Convent of St. Gregory*, till the dissolution of it in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII, when coming into the King's hands, both of them were granted, among the rest of the possessions of the priory, to the *Archbishop* and his successors, where the appropriation still remains; his Grace being the present possessor of it.

This church or parsonage appropriate, in the antient taxation, was valued at 100s. (k)

George Gipps, esq; is the present lessee, under the *Archbishop*, of this parsonage, which is worth, according to estimation, only 14s. per ann.

The advowson of the vicarage likewise passed by the above grant, to the *Archbishop* and his successors; but in the time of *Archbishop Sancroft*, anno 1681, by the mutual consent of the *Arch-*

(g) See this licence in Battely's Somner, appendix, No. lxxii.

(b) Dugd. Mon. vol. ii, p. 374.

(i) Battely's Somner, appendix, No. lxxix.

(k) Thorn, col. 2166. A copy of a composition of this vicarage is extant, in Mss. marked A. 11. fol. 38^o. in Archiv. Eccles. Cath. Cantuar.

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bishop and of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, patrons of St. Peter's church, being that of the adjoining parish, the latter has been united to this of Holy Cross Westgate (l), so that the patronage is now become vested in the Archbishop and Dean and Chapter alternately; in which state it continues at this time.

There was an inquisition, *ad quod damnum*, to enquire, if it would be to the King's prejudice to grant to Simon Tanner, and others, a licence, to give and assign one messuage, and one garden, with appurtenances, in the parish of the Holy Cross of Westgate, to Robert Raynbull, vicar of this church and his successors (m); which inquisition was taken at Canterbury on the Tuesday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, anno 16 Richard II. (n)

The vicarage of Holy Cross Westgate, is valued in the antient taxation at 4l. per ann. but on account of the slenderness of the income was not charged to the tenth. It is valued in the King's book's at 13l. 0s. 0d. ob. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 6s. 0½d. (o) In 1588 it was valued at 30l. Communicants 280.

There is a terrier of this vicarage, dated May 13, 1630, in the registry of the Consistory Court of Canterbury.

John Whyttok, of St. Alphage parish, by his will in 1503, gave to every poor bedwomen dwelling in Westgate parish, in the houses of theould vicars gift, 12d. (p)

CHARITIES.

Abraham Colfe, by his will proved Jan. 25, 1657, gave six penny loaves, to be distributed every Lord's day, to five poor godly men or women of this parish, and one man or woman of the French congregation, inhabitants here, who attend the whole time at their respective churches, one penny loaf each, of good wheaten bread; the poor persons to be changed every Sunday; charged on the stock of the Leather sellers Company, in London, amounting in money to 1l. 7s. And he gave by his will likewise, 6s. 8d. yearly, to be equally divided to the prisoners of Westgate, St. Dunstan's, and Maidstone gaols, in money; and for want of such, to those in the house of correction, in bread, charged on a house and or-

(l) See the petitions for the uniting of these churches, and the Archbishop's decree thereon, above; by which this parish church was united to that of St. Peter, and it was declared that the former should for ever be the church representative; and that the parishioners of both should resort to the same, as to their proper church; and that the patron of St. Peter's should have the right of presentation upon the first avoidance which should happen, and the patron of Holy Cross Westgate upon the next, and so on alternately for ever. It should seem as if this decree did not effectually take place at that time, for in 1692 there were two petitions, similar to the former ones. In 1681, one from the

chard in Broad-street. Which charities were by his will vested in trust, with respect to the former five, and to the prisoners in the different gaols, in the vicar and churchwardens of Westgate, and with respect to the latter one, in the minister and elders of the French congregation.

Thomas Maneringe gave by will, Sept. 12, 1592, the sum of 6s. 8d. to be yearly distributed to 20 poor men, at Easter, in money, charged on a house and orchard in Broadstreet.

John Smith, cl. parson of Wickbambreaux, by indenture dated July 25, in the 14th year of K. Charles I. anno 1638, that help and means might not be wanting to such persons who were prisoners, either in the custody of the gaoler of the gaol of the city and county of Canterbury, or in the custody of the gaoler of the gaol of the county of Kent, kept in the parish of St. Dunstan, at such time as such prisoners were to suffer punishment for their offences, to bring them to repentance, and to induce them, after their trials, to lead a better life; therefore, for the instruction of such as should be in either of the said gaols, he had taken order, for the reading of divine service, and preaching of sermons to them, in manner as hereafter mentioned; with reasonable allowance for the preacher's pains. For the performance and accomplishment of which, he granted and confirmed to Hamon Lewknor, of Acrise, esq; and seven other feoffees and trustees and their heirs, one annuity or yearly rent of 5l. issuing and going out of two pieces or parcels of marsh land, containing by estimation ten acres, called Sbereives Marsh, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Wickbam Brooks, to have and to hold the said annuity or yearly rent unto the said Hamon Lewknor, and the other trustees, their heirs and assigns for ever, upon the trusts hereinafter mentioned; the said annuity to be payable four times a year, at the Sessions-house, in the Castle at Canterbury, with power of distress on non-payment. The said annuity to be paid to and received by the said Hamon Lewknor and the others, upon the special trust and confidence, that they should therewith provide and procure the usual divine service of the church of England, to be read four times in the year, and a sermon to be preached at each of those times, by a licenced preacher, unto the

mayor, &c. and the other from the Dean and Chapter, which was followed by a decree of the Archbishop, for the uniting of these churches, with the same regulations of presentation as before.

(m) Thorne, col. 2169.

(n) Chertæ Antiq. A. 16. Archiv. Cantuar.

(o) Redd. Prior Eccles. Christi 35. Endow pro mans & parv. ten & duo Gardin per ann. 1l. 1s. in decim. predial & personal, & al profic. per ann. 12l. 3s. 6d. redd. solut Archiep. Cantuar. 1s. 4d. Orig. endow. ut supra. See Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 27.

(p) Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

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prisoners who should from time to time be in the gaol of the city of Canterbury, as near before the several Quarter-sessions, to be kept in and for the city, as conveniently might be; the said service and sermons to be read and preached in the church of Holy Cross Westgate, if consent could be had for that purpose; if not, then in some convenient chamber in the house, wherein the gaoler or keeper dwelt, and that the said feoffees should likewise procure and provide the like services; and sermons should be read and preached at the like times unto such prisoners, as should from time to time be in the aforesaid gaol for the county of Kent, then kept in the parish of St. Dunstan, at the like times as aforesaid; the same to be read and preached in some convenient chamber of the house, where the said gaol was, for the better instruction of such prisoners; and that the said feoffees should pay to such preacher, each time for his pains 10s. and should further deliver to him 2s. 6d. to be thus bestowed by him; 6d. to the gaoler for preparing the room, and 2s. among the prisoners so instructed; which money so to be paid to the said preachers, should be paid unto them on demand, at the Register's office, for the Archdeaconry of Canterbury, where it should be before-hand left for that purpose; and that after his death the sole nomination of all such preachers, as should instruct the prisoners for the time being, in the aforesaid gaols, and of providing and procuring them to read such services, and preach such sermons, in such manner as aforesaid, should be vested in the Archbishop, his Commissary, for the time being, or the Archdeacon of Canterbury for the time being, or such of them as should be living and abiding in or about the city of Canterbury, so that such readers and preachers so nominated to read and preach in the gaol of the city of Canterbury, should be living and abiding within the Deanry of Canterbury, that so they might attend the same with the least trouble; and those to read and preach in the gaol of the county of Kent, in St. Dunstan's; to be living and abiding either in the deanries of Bridge, Westbere, or Elebam, or any of them; and that every such licenced preacher should have a month's notice thereof, at the least, and better to provide himself for the purpose.

And the survivors of the said feoffees, their heirs or assigns, when they should be deceased to the number of four only, that then they so

(q) Vix. William Mann, of Canterbury, esq; Thomas Belk, D. D. Prebendary of Canterbury; George Oxinden, of the University of Cambridge, esq; L. D. Henry Oxinden, of Brook, esq; Edward Nutt, of Nackington, esq; William Kingley, jun. of Christ church, Canterbury, esq; William Courtbope, of Stodmarsh, esq; and Henry Marsh, of Kingston near Canterbury, esq;

(r) Somner, appendix, p. 74.

(s) He lies buried in the chancel of this church, as does

surviving, or the heirs of the survivors of the feoffees, should convey the said annuity to four others of worth and quality, living in or near the city of Canterbury, and to their heirs and assigns for ever, for the like trust, intent, and purposes as was therein before expressed and declared, and not otherwise. And for the better preservation of this deed, that one part of it should be with the consent of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, deposited in the registry of the Archdeaconry, to remain there among the writings in the custody of the Register, in right of his office, and so successively with them from register to register, by which it might be kept in memory, from what deanries the preachers were from time to time to be chosen, and that they might, in convenient time, be provided; and the register or his clerk might shew the same to such persons as should require it, or make such copies as should be desired, on payment of the usual fees, &c. for the same.

In the year 1680, all the feoffees were deceased, excepting Henry Oxinden, then sir Henry Oxinden, of Wingham, knt. and bart. who was then become the only grantee and trustee of the said annuity. He, by indenture, dated Oct. 6, in the above year, and intended to be inrolled in chancery, assigned it over to sir James Oxinden, of Dean, knt. and eight others (q), and their heirs and assigns for ever, in trust only, for the continuing, upholding and preserving the above trust, recited in the above indenture, and for no other intent or purpose whatsoever.

CHURCH OF HOLY CROSS WESTGATE.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

VICARS.

- (r) John Sorges, . . . in 1347.
 (s) Nicholas Cbilton, . . .
 obt. 1400.
 (t) Robert Raynbull, . . .
 obt. 1416.
 (u) Patrick Gerrard, . . .
 obt. 1458.
 (v) John Rotley, refig. in 1460.
 (w) Clem. Hardinge, L. L. B.

 (x) Thomas Pedecocq, . . .
 obt May, 1501.
 (y) Dunstan Petle, in 1527.

his successor Raynbull. By the writ *ad quod damnum*, above recited, it appears Raynbull was vicar in 1392.

(r) He was rector of St. Peter's likewise. He lies buried in this church. (u) He lies buried in this church.

(v) Will's Prerog. off. Canterbury.

(w) He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

(x) He was buried in the church-yard. His will is in Prerog. off. Canterbury.

(y) He is mentioned in a will, in the Prerog. off. Cant.

CHURCHES.—HOLY CROSS WESTGATE.—ST. PETER.

- The Archbishop.* (z) *Tho. Wellys*, . . . 1522.
 (a) *John Sweeting*, Dec. 13, 1582, and in 1586.
The King, sede vac. (b) *John Bungay*, A. M. April 2, 1611, obt. 1617.
The Archbishop. (c) *James Lambe*, A. M. Nov. 1, 1617, obt. 1662.
 (d) *John Ardern*, A. M. May 26, 1662, refig. 1666.
 (e) *Simon Lowth*, A. M. Sept. 20, 1666, refig. 1679.
Christopher Hargrave, A. B. Aug. 19, 1679, resigned the same year.
 (f) *Charles Kilburne*, A. M. inducted Oct. 9, 1679, obt. Jan. 14, 1737.

On the resignation of *Christopher Hargrave*, in 1679, this rectory and that of *St. Peter*, being

the church of the adjoining parish, appear to have been united, and *Charles Kilburne* was inducted to both these united churches, as were his successors following.

- (g) *Tho. Buttonsbow*, 1737, . . . resigned 1741.
 (b) *William Miles*, A. M. Oct. 1741, obt. Oct. 16, 1746.
 (i) *Robert Ayerst*, A. M. Jan. 19, 1747, refig. 1786.
 (k) *John Gostling*, A. M. 1716. Present Rector.

ST. PETER'S church is situated at a small distance from the north side of the street of that name; the church, which is not large, consists of three narrow isles and a chancel, with a square tower at the west end of the south isle, in which are three bells (l).

(z) He was also *Suffragan Bishop of Sidon*, and rector of *Woodchurch*. See *Willis's Mitred Abbeyes*, vol. ii, p. 97.

(a) *Parish Register.* (b) *Ibid.* (c) *Ibid.*

(d) He and his successor are mentioned as rectors, in the parish register.

(e) He was likewise rector of *St. Mildred*.

(f) He was buried in this church.

(g) He resigned this rectory on being presented to that of *Addington*, in the diocese of *Rochester*.

(b) He held the rectory of *Offham* with this, by dispensation.

(i) He was at the same time made a Minor Canon of the cathedral; after his resigning this rectory, he became a Six Preacher and afterwards rector of *Speldhurst* in this county.

(k) He was rector of *Brook* and of *Milton*, by *Canterbury*; the former of which he resigned on being inducted to these churches.

(l) On the bells are the following inscriptions. On the 1st, in capitals, *John Lee, sen. and William Balduck, church-wardens, 1637; John Palmar made me.* On the 2d, in old English letters, capitals, *Jobannes rate Digrate pro nobis orate.* Arms, at three places, a chevron between 3 chevi-rooks. 3d, in the like capitals, *Sancta Maria, pro nobis.* *Somner* has recorded the inscriptions on some of the grave-stones, and the legends in some of the windows of this church, none of which have been for a long time since remaining. He says, there were in the windows formerly this legend, in old English letters; *Thbis Ikbam & lone sa femme gijoint ici de Salmes eit mercy 1400.* And on a brass plate an inscription for *William Ikbam*, once citizen and bailiff of the city of *Canterbury*, who died July . . 1424. A legend in another window. *Orate p aia Wilhelmi Septuans militis & Elizabethæ ux ejus.* Another under a figure kneeling, in his surcoat of arms: being—*Per pale, ermine and a lion passant-guardant crowned, a bordure with cross-croffets fitebee.* *Orate pro bono Statu Johannis Bigg armigeri ac Aldermanni bujus Civitatis Cant & Constantie uxoris ejus qui me Vitrari fecerunt anno domini 1473—et Specialiter pro bono Statu Willielmi Bygg Civitatis Cant & Johanne Consortis sue & p aibs parentum ac benefactorum eorum qui hoc lumin anno dom. 1468.*

The above *William Bigg*, seems to be the same person who, with *John Coppyn*, of *Whitstaple*, built the market cross, at the bullstake, in this city, and gave 10l. towards the new building of *St. George's Gate*. In the chancel was a brass

plate, for *John Colley*, once rector of this church, obt. February 22, 14-8. He built the chancel window over the altar, on the foot of which was once legible, this legend; *By John Colley, who was parson here.* In the body was an inscription on brass, for *John Syre*, once rector of this church, obt. anno 1436.

There are considerable remains of painted glass, particularly at the east end of the north isle, in the upper part of which window there are the following shields of arms. *Viz.* in the 1st range, *Vulence, Barry, gules and or*, impaling *Norwood, ermine, a cross engrailed gules; Barude, or, 2 chevrons gules*, impaling *Rokesley, azure a fess gules, between 6 lions rampant azure.* A coat obliterated, but was *Apulderfield*, impaling *Averanches or, 5 chevronels gules.* *Poynings*; impaling *Rokesley*. In the 2d range, *Criol*, impaling *Averanches;—Argent, 3 chevronels gules; on a chief of the last, 3 billets azure*, impaling *Criol*. In the lower range, *Poynings*, impaling *Fitzpaine,—Gules, 3 lions passant argent; over all a bend azure.* *Poynings*, impaling *Tulbot,—Gules, within a bordure engrailed, a lion rampant or.* In the north window, *Sable, 6 keys or, 3, 2 and 1 or.* *Poynings*. The remains of 4 figures. The arms of *Christ church*, in *Canterbury*. In the centre of the window, the remains of a figure, sitting in a chair of state. In the window at the east end of the chancel, are the remains of two figures, and that of a deer or hind, lodged. And there were formerly these coats, among others: *Or, an eagle displayed or; gules, on a chevon 3 keys or.* And in the north window the effigies of a woman, kneeling, on her mantle 3 crescents.

The following monuments and grave-stones are among others in this church. In the north isle, a mural monument for *Elizabeth*, only daughter of *alderman Lincall*, by *Mary* his first wife, obt. 1708, æt. 14; also *Elizabeth*, the first wife of *Thomas Lincall, sen.* obt. 1703, æt. 65. Another near it for *Elizabeth*, wife of *Thomas Lincall, jun.* of this parish, daughter of *William Smith*, of this city, by whom he had issue six children, of whom three are here interred. The three surviving were *Thomas, Dorothy* and *William*. She died 1714, æt. 44. At the east end a mural tablet for *Ralph Barudwyn* and *Marian* his wife; which *Ralph* was *alderman* and twice *mayor* of this city; who died in 1611, æt. 75. By which *Marian* he had issue, one son *Samuel*, deceased, and here buried, and seven daughters, of whom *Martha* the third deceased, and lies buried by her father here. On a small stone an inscription, almost obliterated, but the name of *Heyman* is legible. Memorials

for

CHURCHES.—ST. PETER.

By the survey of the King's Commissioners, anno 2 Edward VI, it appears, that there were *obit lands* given by *William Bigge*, who is mentioned above as lying buried in this church, by his last will, for one *obit* to be kept, and a *lamp* to be maintained within this church for ever; the yearly value of which lands was 14s. 4d. of which the *outgoings* were 16d. distribution to the poor 2s. 9d. clear 10s. 3d. And that there were *light-lands* given and bequeathed by *Thomas Ikbam*, who is likewise mentioned above, as buried in this church, by his last will, as well for the maintenance of *two tapers* before the sacrament in this church, as to be employed in other works of charity for ever. The yearly value of which lands was 23s. and 4d. the *outgoings* of which were 2s. clear 21s. 4d. (m)

The *parsonage-house* of this church was given to *Thomas*, the then rector of it, by one *Richard de Langdon*, of *Canterbury*, with the King's licence, anno 25 Edward III. (n)

This church, which is a *rectory*, was part of the possessions of the *Priory of Christ church in Canterbury*, and at the dissolution of it, in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, came into the King's hands, who granted it in his 33d year, by his *dotation charter*, to his new-founded *Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*; since which, in 1681, *Archbishop Sancroft*, with the mutual consent of the *Dean and Chapter*, and of the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, patron of the adjoining *rectory and church*

for the *Fowlers*, A memorial for *Dorothy*, the widow of *Giles Hinton*, D. D. 1730. In the south isle, a mural monument for *Joseph Sawkins*, late of this city, gent. the second son of *John Sawkins*, of the same, gent. by *Elizabeth* his wife, and married *Hester*, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. *John Cooke*, by whom he had issue eight children, *Joseph*, *Hester*, *Elizabeth*, *John*, *William*, *Charles*, *James* and *Jane*; of whom five were then surviving, but *Hester*, *John* and *Charles*, lie buried in this isle. He died suddenly in 1752, *æt.* 55. His widow erected this monument; also for the above-named *Jane Sawkins*, *obt.* 1755, *æt.* 19. Arms—Vert, a fret argent, an escutcheon of pretence or, 2 lions passant-guardant gules, impaling as on the escutcheon. In the middle chancel, a memorial for *Lewis Kilburne*, son of *Charles Kilburne*, rector of this church, who died in 1704, *æt.* 17. Arms—A chevron between 3 ducks. A memorial for *Thomas Passett*, of *Lincoln's Inn*, gent. date obliterated. In the middle isle are memorials for *Leonard Spraklin*, *obt.* 1629, *æt.* 49. Arms, *Spraklin* impaling three crescents. For *William Gunsley Friend Ayerst*, *obt.* 1750, an infant. For *Bennet Hales*, *obt.* 1646, an infant. For *Harnet*, *Talbutts*, *Huffam*, *Cuckows*. Arms—A chevron, in chief 3 crescents, impaling 2 lions combatant, supporting in their paws a tower. For *Thomas Halke*, *obt.* 1575. For *Tomlins*, *Shorte*, *Bassett*. For *John Leed*, mayor, *obt.* 1670. *Bottings* and *Pilchers*. *Henry Swerder* was buried in 1504, in the chapel of *St. John Baptist*, in this church: He gave by his will the three *alms houses* to this parish. *Roger Clark*, who was mayor anno 1511, by his will in 1542, appointed to be buried between the church-gate and the church-door of *St. Peter*, in *Canterbury*. It seems then, says *Somner*, p. 183, that one of the altar tombs here at this day was erected for him. *Thomas Halke*, mayor of *Canterbury*, was buried in 1611, in

of *Holy Cross Westgate* (o), this church of *St. Peter* has been united to it, so that the patronage of these united churches is now become alternate in the *Archbishop and Dean and Chapter*; in which state it continues at this time.

This church, in the antient taxation, is valued at four pounds per annum, but on account of the slenderness of its income, was not taxed to the tenth (p).

This rectory is valued in the King's books at 3l. 10s. 10d. and the yearly tenths at 7s. 1d. (q) In 1588 it was valued at 20l. Communicants 153. In 1640 it was valued at 40l. Communicants 120.

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated May 11, 1630, in the registry of the Consistory Court of *Canterbury*.

CHURCH OF ST. PETER.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

- (r) *Thomas* in 1321.
 (s) *Thomas* in 1351.
 (t) *John Syre*, *obt.* 1436.
 (u) *Thomas Sterlyng*, in 1504
 and 1519.
 (v) *William Grene*, in 1524.
 (w) *John Colley*, *obt.* Feb.
 22, 14—. . . .
 (x) *Robert Thompson*, in 1546.
Nicholas Patytere, Feb. 5,
 1582, refig. 1605.

The Crown.

this church, in the space there, where his former wives were buried; and he ordered that his stone then being in the church should be trimmed, and laid over him, with remembrance of his death, and his wives and children graven in brais upon it.

In the register are frequent entries of the *Netherfoles*, *Spraklyns* and *Hales*, &c.

(m) This survey is printed at the end of *Battely's Somner*.

(n) *Battely's Somner*, p. 164. The grant is among the *Chartæ Antiq. of the Dean and Chapter*, marked A. 209. The King's licence is among the same, marked R. 227.

In the register of *Henry*, *Prior of Canterbury*, *ab. an.* 1285, ad 1327, among the *Mss.* in the public library at *Cambridge*, marked E. e. v. fol. 31, it is entered that the church of *St. Peter* is bound to pay 6s. 8d. to the treasurer of that priory.

An arbitration made by *Nathaniel Brent*, *Ant. I. L. D.* concerning 13s. 4s. yearly, to be paid to the rector of the church of *St. Peter* for tenths of a certain meadow near the scite of the house of the *Friars Minors*, dated April 22, anno 1636. *Chartæ Antiq. A. 192*, among the *Archives* of the *Dean and Chapter*.

(o) See *Holy Cross Westgate*, above.

(p) *Thorne*, col. 2169.

(q) *Pens. solut. Prior Eccl. Cantuar. 6s. 8d. Prox. 2s. 8d.* *Bacon's Liber Regis*, p. 27.

(r) *Somner*, appendix, p. 69. (s) *Ibid.*

(t) He was buried in the body of this church.

(u) He is mentioned in a will in *Prerog. off.*

(v) He is mentioned in a will in the same office.

(w) He lies buried in this church.

(x) *Wills*, *Prerog. off. Canterbury*.

Dean

CHURCHES DESECRATED.

- Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. (y) Rufus Rogers, A. M. 1605, *obt.* Feb. 1651.
 The King. Duell Read, cl. Septemb. 7, 1672.
 Dean & Chapter. (z) Richard Burney, inducted in 1673, refig. 1679.
 Charles Kilburne, A. M. inducted Oct. 9, 1679.

On this church and that of *Holy Cross Westgate* being united, in 1681, he was inducted the first to both of them so united, and he died in 1737 rector of both churches; a list of whose successors may be found above, under the account of *Holy Cross church*.

THE ALMS HOUSES.

Henry Swarder, of this parish, by his will in 1504, ordered, that his three messuages, next to a certain one of his, situated next the corner, beside the shell in *St. Peter's-lane*, be founded for ever for three poor people to dwell in, they keeping sufficient reparations for the same; these have been for a long time vested in the parishioners, to place in them such poor people of their parish as they should in their discretion think proper; and on Sept. 16, 1599, anno 41 Elizabeth, it was agreed on, at a meeting of them, that whoever should be placed in any of the said houses, should pay at their entrance 6s. 8d. towards the reparations of the house they were to enter into; and also should pay yearly to the churchwardens 6d. every quarter, for so long time as they should continue therein, and that the churchwardens should have power to distrain for the same.

The same day a legacy of 30s. given by *Leon. Bonner*, late of this parish, deceased, towards the reparation of the said houses, was paid into the hands of the churchwardens.

BESIDES the above-mentioned churches at present remaining within the walls of this city, there were five others, which have been long since demolished, and their districts united to the present churches and parishes above described. These churches were

ST. EDMUND'S church, being dedicated to *St. Edmund, king and martyr*, and usually called *St.*

(y) He was buried in this church.

(z) He had been rector of *Old Romney*, from which he was ousted by the puritans, about 1643, and after the restoration became rector of *St. Mildred's* and of *All Saints*, in *Canterbury*. He died April 1, 1692. See an account of him, in *Wood's Ath.* vol. ii, col. 885.

(a) Thorne, col. 1838.

(b) The church of *St. Edmund* was a rectory, and valued in the antient taxation at 53s. 4d. but on account of the slenderness of its income, was not charged to the tenth. Thorne, col. 2169.

(c) See above.

(d) Battely's Somner, p. 11. (e) Ibid. p. 181.

Edmund of Ridingate, from its situation near adjoining to that gate; was built by one *Hamo*, the son of *Vitalis*, who was one of those who came over from *Normandy* with *William the Conqueror*, and gave it to the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, whence it was granted in the year 1184, by *Roger*, then *Abbat*, and his Convent, to the *Priorefs and Convent of St. Sepulchre's*, just by, to hold in frank almoign, they offering as an acknowledgement of the *Abbat and Convent's* former right to it, 12d. yearly, upon the altar of *St. Augustine*, on the same saint's day, as a rent towards the repair of their organs (a).

This church, upon the declining of it in the year 1349, was united to that of *St. Mary Bredin*, not far distant from it (b), by the then *Commissary of Canterbury*, especially authorized for that purpose, by the ordinary, that is, the *Prior and Convent of Christ church*, in the vacancy of the see, on *Archbishop Bradwardine's* death, with the consent of the *Priorefs and Convent of St. Sepulchre's*, then patrons of it (c).

The remains of this church have been wholly removed a long time since, insomuch that there have not been the least traces of the scite of it to be found for many years past (d).

ST. MARY DE CASTRO church, so called from its situation near the castle, and to distinguish it from the other *St. Mary* churches in this city, has long been desolated, the chancel only of it being left standing; to the repair of which one *Roger Ridley*, by his will anno 1470, gave 4l. (e) Time was, when it was as absolute a parish church as any about this city (f), and though before the reformation it seems not to have been in a very flourishing condition (g), yet that change in religious ceremonies was very probably the cause of this church's still further decay and desolation; for offerings, altarages, and such profits, of which this benefice chiefly consisted, and from which the maintenance of the incumbent was in great measure drawn, being by this change abolished, there was not from other matters a sufficient competency left for him, so that it became soon afterwards deserted, and was united to *St. Mildred's* (b), and has been ever since esteemed as part of that parish (i). To this church was united, in 1449, the neighbouring

(f) There was in 1484, a cemetery belonging to this church; for *Alice*, wife of *Michael a Wood*, of *Wincheap*, by her will proved that year, ordered to be buried in it.

(g) In the antient taxation, this church was valued at 66s. 8d. but on account of the slenderness of its income, was not charged to the tenth. Thorne, col. 2169.

(h) See *St. Mildred's*, above.

(i) *Mr. Somner* says, a little before his time, this church was again divorced from *St. Mildred's*, by having a particular incumbent presented and inducted into it; but this seems to have been an only instance, as from that time no one has thought it worth their attention, and it has consequently remained united to *St. Mildred's*, the same as before.

small

CHURCHES DESECRATED.

small church of *St. John*, long since likewise *desolated*, a further account of which will be given below.

The *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine* were patrons of this church of *St. Mary*, before the *dissolution* of that monastery (*k*), since which the *patronage* of it has of right become vested in the *Crown*, and continues so at this time, the *Crown* having presented to it so late as the year 1637. The following is a list of such *rectors* of it as I have met with.

(*l*) *Richard* . . . in 1231.

(*m*) *Thomas Pysard*, anno 27 Edward I.

(*n*) *Simon* . . . anno 1321.

(*o*) *Richard Allen*, S. T. P. July 26, 1637.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S church, called from the slenderness of its income, *St. John the Poor*, had a parish called *St. John's* belonging to it. It stood much about the upper end of that lane leading from *Castle-street*, called *the Back-lane*, though formerly from this church, *St. John's-lane*.

This church coming to ruin, was, with the consent of the patrons, the *Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*, united in 1349, by the *Prior and Convent of Christ church*, ordinaries during a vacancy of the see, to the church of *St. Mary de Castro* abovementioned (*p*); the profits of the former then amounting to 40s. and the latter to five *marcs* (*q*); the church of *St. Mary* being made the *mother church*, by virtue of which union, *John Skippe*; *cl.* was admitted to both churches, on Nov. 11, 1349.

After which, I find no further mention of this parish church of *St. John* (*r*); but it seems to have been included in that of *St. Mary de Castro*, and as such united with it to the church of *All Saints*, as has been already mentioned above. The remains of it were for a long time used as a malthouse, or in tenements, and continue so at present.

The book of *St. Laurence's hospital* makes mention of some portions of *tythes*, belonging to

(*k*) Battely's Somner, p. 165.

(*l*) Ibid. p. 77.

(*m*) Prynne, p. 824.

(*n*) Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 33.

(*o*) He was presented to *St. Mildred's* rectory in 1601, to which he had a second presentation on June 28, 1637, after which as appears above, he had next month a presentation to this church. See Rym. Fœd. vol. xx, p. 207.

(*p*) The inquisition for the uniting of the churches of *St. Mary de Castro* and *St. John*, called *the poor*, is dated 5 kal. Julii, anno 1349, and in Regist. Ecclef. Christi. Cant. fol. 46^b.

(*q*) In the antient valuation, the church of *St. John* was valued at 66s. 8d. but on account of the slenderness of its income, was not charged to the tenth. Thorne, col. 2169.

(*r*) One *Henry Plaice* was killed by a fall from a ladder, anno 5 Edward III. as he was at work in tiling *St. John's*

this church, by the following entry, viz. That the *hospital* received all the *tythes* of four acres of land in *Market-field*, and the *rector of St. John*, in *Canterbury*, received of two acres, eight sheafs; and of two other acres, seven sheafs, in all one copp. And the *hospital* received two parts of the *tythes* of six acres of land lying at *Stone-street*, toward the south, and a narrow way toward the north. And the *rector of St. John*, in *Canterbury*, received a third part of the *tythes* (*s*).

ST. MARY OF QUENINGATE, was a church so called from its situation near that antient gate, in a lane called *Queningate-lane*, within the city wall. I find it in old records called both a church and a chapel. That such there was, is most certain, as may be traced in the records of *Christ church*, now of more than 580 years old, which *priory* had the *patronage* of this church given to it, by *Hugh Magminot* (together with eleven mansions in *Canterbury*) (*t*), and which was, among others, confirmed to it by a bull of *Pope Alexander III*, and by many bulls of the like sort afterwards. By the above records, it appears likewise, that the *rector* of this church in 1381, made an exchange of it, and *St. Michael* church in *Burgate*, to which it was an annexed chapel for *Portpool chantry*, in *St. Paul's*; the profits of this church and chapel amounting to no more than 4l. yearly—further than which, I find no further mention of it, nor any trace of the scite of it (*u*).

ST. MICHAEL BURGATE, was another church, situated, as appears by its name, in *Burgate-street*, and probably on the north side of it near the gate itself, and within the city walls. Upon its *dissolution*, the parish of it was united to the church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, in *Burgate* (*v*). The *patronage* of it belonged to the *Priory of Christ church*, to which it paid an annual pension of 2s. and it appears to have been confirmed, among others, to that *priory*, by the bull of *Pope Alexander III*, and of divers succeeding Popes (*w*). When it was *desecrated*, is not known (*x*), but probably it was long before the reformation;

church in *Canterbury*, as is recorded in the crown rolls of that year.

(*t*) Battely's Somner, p. 166.

(*u*) Somner's manuscript papers in the library of *Christ Church*.

(*v*) It was valued in the antient taxation with the chapel of *Queningate*, at 4l. but on account of the slenderness of the income, was not charged to the tenth. Thorne, col. 2169.

(*w*) Battely's Somner, p. 16.

(*x*) Ibid. p. 146.

(*y*) This church was in being in 1490; for *fr. John Hopton*, chaplain, by his will that year gave a legacy to the parishioners, when they should make new pews in the quire of *St. Michael's* church. *William Byllynghye*, curate of the parish church of *St. Michael*, in 1501, was buried in the chancel of this church. *Richard Smith*, was parish priest of it in 1516.

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the site of it, as well as that of *St. Mary of Queningate*, having been seemingly afterwards included within the bounds of *the precincts of the priory*, now of *the Dean and Chapter* (y).

Besides the churches above described within the walls of this city, there are *three at this time, without them*, viz. *St. Dunstan's*, *St. Paul's*, and *St. Martin's*, each in their respective suburbs; and there was another, viz. that of *St. Sepulchre*, adjoining to that nunnery, which has been long since *desecrated*; the former of these, *St. Dunstan's*,

(y) The remains of this church have long since been converted into a dwelling house, demised on lease by *the Dean and Chapter*, to a branch of the family of *Lynch*. The two physicians of that name, father and son, lately possessed and resided in it; some of the antient walls of the church are still remaining.

(z) On the 1st bell is this inscription, in capitals, Thomas Palmar made mee 1661. c. w. On the 2d, the same; and on the 3d, in old English characters, Johannes Hams. R Campana.

In this church, among others, are the following monuments and grave-stones, viz. A mural monument, at the east end of the south isle, for *sir Edward Master*. He married *Dorcas*, the daughter of *sir Hugh Hammersley*, sometime *Lord Mayor of London*, by whom he had 20 children. Arms—Gules, a lion rampant, holding in its paws a rose branch, or, impaling gules, 3 goats heads or. Another for *Lieutenant John Toker*, in the service of the crown, under *K. James II.* in the *Princess Anne's* royal regiment of horse, in 1388, obt. 1713, et. 46. Arms—Vert, on a bend argent, 3 hearts gules. At the east end of the north isle, on the north side of the altar rails, a mural monument for *sir William Rooke*, of *St. Laurence*, in this parish, *kn.* who after some years imprisonment, and other sufferings for his loyalty, was soon after the *King's restoration* put into the commission; had likewise a regiment of foot, and the command of a troop of horse. He was one of the deputy lieutenants for this co. and high sheriff of the same, for several years, part in *K. Charles II.'s* reign, and near four years in *K. James II.'s* reign. He married *Jane Finch*, daughter and co-heir of *Thomas Finch*, of *Coptree*, esq; in *Allington parish*, near *Maidstone*; by whom he had *George*, *Mary*, *Ursula*, *Anne*, *Thomas*, *Jane* and *Finch Rooke*, obt. 1690, et. 70. Arms, on a hatchment,—Argent, on a chevron engrailed, 3 cheffrooks between as many Cornish choughs sable, impaling argent, a chevron between 3 griffins passant, sable, for *Finch*. A memorial on canvas, and gilt frame, against the wall on the south side the altar rails, for *George Fineux*, gent. obt. 1653, et. 40; second son of *Thomas Fineux*, of *Hougham*, near *Dover*, esq. He married *Margaret*, second daughter of *Valentine Morstoft*, citizen and merchant of *London*, by whom he had two children, *Elizabeth* who died an infant, and *Pierce*, a posthume, then living, 1654. Arms—Vert, a chevron between 3 eaglets, displayed or, impaling Azure, a flag lodged or. On a brass plate nailed against the easternmost pillar, an inscription for *Master Edmund Hovynden*, once vicar of this church, who died July 24, 1497. On an oval tablet against the north wall, for *James Daniell*, of this parish, obt. 1758, et. 51; also for *Jane Mantell*, obt. 1775, et. 88; like for *Jane*, widow of *James Daniell*, and daughter of *Henry* and *Jane Mantell*. *Jane Daniell* died in 1788, et. 78. A white marble tablet for *Mary*, daughter of *Daniel* and *Susanna Nickalls*, who were many years inhabitants of *St. Andrew's*, in this city, and were buried with their family in that church, which is now no more,

being in the county at large, has already been taken notice of under the hundred of *Westgate*, in which it lies, in vol. iii. of the *History of Kent*, p. 591. I shall therefore proceed to describe the others.

ST. PAUL'S church stands on the south side of the street of that name, within the city liberty, at a small distance without *Burgate*, in the high road to *Deal* and *Sandwich*. It is a small mean building, consisting of two isles and two chancels, having a square tower at the west end, in which hang three bells (z).

obt. 1764, et. 65. *Mr. Thomas Nickalls*, her brother, citizen and upholder, of *London*, obt. 1776, et. 75, and lies buried in the same vault. *Mrs. Sarah Nickalls*, sister to the above, obt. 1780, et. 71. *Mrs. Rebecca Nickalls*, another sister, obt. 1781, et. 69, being the last of the family. On a brass plate an inscription for *George Wyndbourn*, gent. and *Katherine* his wife. He died 1531. A tablet against the south wall, for *Mr. Nathaniel Price*, obt. 1787, et. 72, citizen and goldsmith, of *London*, and 17 years an inhabitant of this parish. A memorial for *Thomas Stoughton*, gent. obt. 1611, et. 26. A brass plate and inscription for *John Twyne*, esq; (the learned antiquary) obt. 1581, who was a school-master, and taught the latin tongue, and had been mayor of this city. In the south isle a memorial for *Mrs. Anne Masters*, daughter of *John Nowers*, of *Ashford*, gent. obt. 1716, et. 73. A memorial for *Johnson Macarce*, esq; obt. 1786, et. 62. One for *Edward Master*, son of *sir Edward Master*, obt. 1675, et. 36. *Hugh*, son of the above. Arms—Master, as before. A memorial for *sir Edward Master*, obt. 1690, et. 80. His lady, obt. the same year, et. 70. One for *Richard* and *William Tapenden*, of *Sittingbourn*. *Richard*, obt. 1737. *William*, 1740, both infants. Besides which there are memorials for the *Taddys*, *Waddells*, *Hollingberrys*, *Pembrokes*, *Tolpuss*, *Worger*, *Hodson*, and several others.

Besides the above, there are entries in the parish register, which begins in 1562, of the burials of several of the *Masters*, *Bests* of *St. Laurence*; *Randolphs*, *Lady Dorcas Master* in 1671; of *Fynch Rooke*, esq; in 1696, who was killed in a duel, on March 8th, that year, in the *North-holmes*, fought with *Ensign Anthony Buckeridge*; they both died in the field. *Lady Mary Rooke*, from *St. Laurence*, in 1699. *Captain Thomas Rooke* in 1701. *The Lady Rooke*, jun. in 1702. *Sir George Rooke* in 1708. *Dame Jane Rooke*, widow of *sir William Rooke*, in 1711. *George Rooke*, esq; the last heir male of this family, in 1739.

David Ferne, the short man, born in the shire of *Ross*, in the parish of *Ferne*, et. 27, was buried here in 1737. He was 30 inches high, from head to foot, and 36 inches round, as appears by the entry made in the register.

At the bottom part of the chancel window, says *Mr. Somner*, there was in antient character or letter, *Magister Hamo Doge*, a man of note in *K. Henry III.'s* reign, who was official to the Archbishop, and the last rector of this church before the erecting a vicarage in it. He was founder of a chantry in this parish, and for some time held the aldermany of *Westgate ward*. In the other windows, *Richard Favere*, *John Stace* and *Constance* his wife, *Joan Gale* and *Christiana* his wife, *George Windbourne* and *Katherine* his wife, *Richard Berne* and *Joan* his wife, and *Thomas Pollard*. This *Richard Berne*, who was of *Canterbury*, gave by will, dated 1461, full of pious and charitable legacies, 10l. towards the repair of this church, at that time in great want of it. He was buried in the isle in the south part of this church, before the cross. *John Twyne*, the antiquary, above-mentioned, who

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This church, like others in this city, of the patronage of the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine, had no particular cemetery or church-yard of its own, but in like manner buried in the common cemetery within the precincts of that abbey; after the dissolution of which, being deprived of that privilege, the parish was obliged to resort for this purpose to the church-yards of other churches in the neighbourhood, until the year 1591, when having purchased a piece of ground on the south side of Longport-street, a faculty was that year obtained for confirming it as a burial place of this parish; as it remains at present.

This church was part of the ancient possessions of the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine, to which it was appropriated, and a vicarage erected and endowed in it in the year 1268, anno 52 Henry III, by Hugh Mortimer, the Archbishop's official, with the consent of the patrons, and of Hamo Doge, then rector of it, who presented, with their consent likewise, Virgil de Alcbam, chaplain, to the vicarage of it, who was by the said official instituted canonically to the same; saving nevertheless to Master Hamo, rector of it, and his successors, rectors of the same, eight marks of silver yearly, from the fruits of the said vicarage, at the birth of our Lord, Easter, the feast of St. John Baptist, and the feast of St. Michael, in equal portions; and that the vicar should pay the procurations of the Archdeacon, and should sustain all other ordinary burthens; but that he should have and receive in the name of his vicarage, all obventions, oblations, chance payments, and all other rights to this church, in any manner belonging or appertaining (except grain and beans in the field) according to which, at that time the vicarage was taxed; sealed with the seal of the official's office, and dated at Canterbury, 5 id. Dec. anno 1268 (a).

After which, the appropriation and advowson of the vicarage of this church continued with the Abbat and Convent, till the dissolution of the monastery in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign (b), when they came into the King's hands, who soon afterwards, in his 33d year, settled them by his dotation charter, on his new-founded Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who

who lies buried in the chancel, was great-great-grandson of sir Bryan Twyne, of Long Parish in Hampshire, kn. by Alice his wife, daughter of William Piper, of Canterbury. See an account of him, in Wood's Ath. vol. i, col. 202, 387.

Richard Cram, of this parish, anno 1490, gave 6s. 8d. for a new pair of organs, to serve God, in this church.

(a) Battely's Somner, p. 167, appendix, No. lxvii. Thorne, col. 2095.

(b) Anno 31 Henry VIII. this parsonage was held in ferme, by sir Christopher Hales, at the yearly rent of 100s. In the ancient taxation it was valued at five marks.

(c) See the petitions, consent and decree of the Archbishop thereupon, above; by which this church and St. Martin's were united; and it was decreed, that this church of St. Paul

are the present possessors of this appropriation. But since the above time, by the mutual consent of the Dean and Chapter, and of the Archbishop, patron of the adjoining rectory and church of St. Martin, this vicarage of St. Paul was in 1681, united to it; so that the patronage of these united churches is now become alternate in the Archbishop, and the Dean and Chapter (c), in which state it continues at present.

On the abolition of Deans and Chapters, at the latter end of K. Charles I.'s reign, this rectory appropriate came into the hands of the state, and was surveyed by their order in 1650, in order to be sold; in which survey it was returned, that it consisted of the tythes of corn and hay, and other profits belonging to it, estimated to be worth 100l. per annum. The same being then let by the late Dean and Chapter, by their indenture, June 26, 1641, to George Best, gent. for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 5l. but that the premises were worth over and above the said rent 97l. and 7d. per ann. (d) On the restoration in 1660, this parsonage returned again to the Dean and Chapter, and in 1678 there was a terrier taken of it (e), by which it appears, that it consisted of the tythes of the farm, then belonging to the Earl of Winckelsea, in the occupation of John Sutton, containing by estimation, 120 acres, except the Hoath, which was bought heretofore of Mr. Smith, and was parcel of the manor of Barton; the tythes of 20 acres of wood-land; the tythes of 20 acres of land lying in Moate park, then in the occupation of William Ginder; the tythes of 16 acres of land, lying within the park, late Lord Camden's, and then of Edward Hales, esq; in the occupation of William Holmes; the tythes of the farm called the Old Park, containing by estimation 60 acres of land, in the occupation of John Sutton; all the residue of the lands within the parish, were parcels of and belonging to the tithery of St. Laurence.

In the year 1594, Andrew Peerson, cl. Prebendary of Canterbury, died possessed of the interest in the lease of the parsonage barn of St. Paul's, commonly called Caldcott barn, with three acres of land about it (f). George Best, gent. was lessee of this parsonage, as above-mentioned

should be in future the church presentative; and that the parishioners of the parishes belonging to each of the said churches should resort to the church of St. Paul, as to their proper church, and that the patron of St. Martin's should have the right of presentation, upon the first avoidance which should happen, and the patron of St. Paul's the next, and so alternately for ever.

(d) Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth library, vol. xv.

(e) It is now remaining among the Archives of the Dean and Chapter.

(f) He devised his interest in it to Joan, wife of his son Andrew Peerson, to the bringing up of their children, the lease being in the name of Roger May, of Hackington, gent. in trust for his use.

in 1650. He was owner of the house and estate of *St. Laurence* adjoining to it, in whose successors, owners of that estate, the lease of this parsonage continued down to the late *Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward*, whose tythery in this parish will be mentioned below, in whose heirs the interest of it remains at this time.

This *vicarage* was antiently valued at 66s. 8d. only, but on account of the slenderness of its income, was not taxed to the tenth (g).

It is valued in the King's books at 9l. 18s. 9d. and the yearly tenths at 19s. 10½d. (h) In 1588 here were 196 communicants. In 1640 it was valued at 40l. the like number of communicants. There is paid to the vicar, by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, in lieu of tythes of land in *St. Laurence*, 5l. per ann. and another 5l. as an augmentation of the vicarage.

There is a terrier of the vicarage, dated April 28, 1630, in the register of the Consistory Court of Canterbury.

PORTION OF TYTHES.

On the foundation of the hospital of *St. Laurence*, near this parish, in the year 1137, by *Hugh, Abbat of St. Augustine's*, he granted to it, in alms, inter alia, as part of its endowment, the whole tythe of wheat and peas of all the land, which adjoined to *Langeport*, of their demesne on the left side of the highway which led from *Canterbury* to *Dover*, which land was within this parish of *St. Paul*. These tythes, which consisted of those of the lands that were parcel of and belonging to the manor of *Barton*, after the suppression of the hospital, came, with the rest of the revenues of it, into the hands of the several grantees and possessors of it (i), as are mentioned below, in the account of that hospital, who in succession became possessed of them down to *John, Viscount Dudley and Ward*, and are usually known by the name of *St. Laurence tythery*; who, though he alienated the mansion of the hospital, with the lands contiguous to it, yet he retained the possession of this tythery, of which he died seized in 1788, and his heirs are now entitled to it.

In the year 1348, in the visitation of *Thomas Bradwardin, Archbishop of Canterbury*, on a complaint made by *Thomas Carlton, vicar of St. Paul's*, before the *Archbishop's Commissary*; that all and singular the small tythes of the manor be-

longing to the *Abbat, &c. of St. Augustine*, vulgarly called *Langeport*, alias *Barton*, in *St. Paul's* aforesaid, howsoever arising to the said *Thomas*, as vicar, had belonged from old time, and ought then to belong, as well of right as custom; and that *Thomas Wardrobe*, farmer of that manor had, to his great detriment, unjustly withdrawn, detained, and held all and all manner of tythes of this kind. He therefore sitting to determine the same, and all parties having been summoned and appearing in *Christ church*, on Sept. 27, anno 1349, and *Richard Scholdon*, monk of *St. Augustine*, and the master of *St. Laurence's hospital*, having then there produced to him certain muniments, which being diligently inspected and read over, it sufficiently appeared to him, that these tythes wholly belonged to the hospital, and ought in future so to do; he therefore proceeding lawfully in the said matter, at the instance and prayer of the said vicar, dismissed the said *Tho. Wardrobe*, farmer, as aforesaid, so far as related to the premises. In testimony of which, he had put his seal at *Canterbury*, on Dec. 10, in the year aforesaid (k).

CHARITIES.

Sir Henry Palmer, of Bekeborne, knt. by his will in the Prerog. office, *Canterbury*, anno 1611, gave 10s. to be yearly paid out of his manor of *Well Court*, to the minister and churchwardens of this parish, towards the relief of the poor of it.

Sir Edward Mester, of Canterbury, knt. by his will in 1690, gave 5l. towards the purchasing of a piece of ground for the enlargement of the church-yard, lying in the Borough of *Longport*, belonging to this parish of *St. Paul*; to be paid to the churchwardens of it, when they should have procured such piece of ground, adjoining to the church-yard, for that purpose.

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL.

PATRONS,
or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

The Abbat & Conv. (l) *Hamo Doge*, the last rector, resigned 1668. X

VICARS.

(m) *Virgil de Alkham*, the first vicar, in 1268.

(n) *Thomas Charlton*, in 1349.
Edmund Ovynde, in 1490.

(o) *Robert Spersfall*, in 1511.

(oo) *Roger Downvyle*, in 1523.

a manner as he, or any master of the hospital had before held or ought to have held the same.

(k) Ledger of *St. Laurence hosp.* cart. 18. (l) See above.

(m) See *ibid.* In a charter to *St. Radigund's*, to which he is a witness, he signs his name *Virgil de Cbilton*, perpetual vicar of *St. Paul's*.

(n) Ledger of *St. Laurence hospital*.

(o) (oo) Both mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. *Cant.*

John

(g) Thorne, col. 2169.

(h) Decret. primit. dat. Nov. 1. Ed. vi. Lamb. Archiv. Endow. in pens. recept. de mon. Sti Augustini 13s. 4d. in dec. predial. & personal. oblat. & al. spiritual. profic. per annum 9l. 13s. 2d. Prox. 5s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 26.

(i) By the grant of this hospital and its possessions, anno 17 James I, the King granted them to be holden in as ample

CHURCHES.—ST. PAUL.—ST. MARTIN.

(p) *John Clarke*, in 1523 and 1554.

(q) *William Walsall*, in 1562, obt. Sept. 18, 1621.

Dean & Chapter of *William Frye*, Dec. 19, 1621, obt. Feb. 1626.

William Jordan, in 1637.

William Lovelace, in 1659.

(r) *William Jordan* occurs again after the restoration in 1661, obt. 1681.

Owen Evans, A. B. Jan. 9, 1681.

On the uniting of this church, in 1681, to that of *St. Martin*, he was inducted the first to these united *rectories*. He died in 1743, rector of both. A list of whose successors may be found below, under the account of *St. Martin's church*.

There having been at different times, several altercations between the city and abbey of *St. Augustine*, touching the extent of the city's franchise or liberty, in this parish and hereabouts; to clear up all doubts relating to it, a composition was entered into between them, with the King's consent, in the year 1268, being the 42d year of K. Henry III.'s reign, at *Westminster*, before the King there (s).

The parishes of *St. Andrew*, *St. Mary Magdalen*, and for some time *St. Paul*, which before the dissolution of *St. Augustine's Abbey*, buried in the cemetery of it, being all churches of that *Abbey's* patronage, had the church-yard of *St. Mary de Castro's* church (of that *Abbey's* patronage likewise) assigned to them in lieu of that cemetery, for the burial of their dead there; a privilege in which *St. Mary Bredman's* parish did, and does now, but by what right is unknown; that church being of the patronage of *Christ church*, partake of, with the others, but all, or some part at least of the burials there, was received by the poor of *Maynard's Spittal*, who in return for it antiently kept it in repair, and for default, anno 1560, were presented by *St. Andrew's*; since which the case is altered, each parish keeping in repair their part of the inclosure (t).

ST. MARTIN'S church is situated at the eastern extremity of the suburb of its own name, standing on the side of the hill, a little distance from the north side of the high road leading to *Deal* and *Sandwich*, and within the city's liberty.

(p) Wills, Prerog. off. *Canterbury*.

(q) He and his successor lie buried in this church.

(r) He held the rectory of *Orgarfwike* with this vicarage.

(s) This composition is printed in Batt. Somn. app. p. 72.

(t) Ibid. p. 166.

(u) It is remarkable, that though this church is situated on an eminence, some way up the hill, yet that part of it on the north side of the alley, which leads through the midst of it, is flowed with water from the springs, almost as high up as the floors of the pews, whilst that part on

This church seems indeed very antient, being built, the chancel especially, which appears to be of the workmanship of the time, mostly of Roman or British bricks; the noted reliques and tokens of old age in any kind of building, whether sacred or profane (u).

It consists at present of a nave or body and a chancel (v), having a square tower at the west end of it, in which hang three bells (w). The chancel appears to have been the whole of the original building of this church, or oratory, and was probably built about the year 200, that is about the middle space of time when the Christians, both Britons and Romans, lived in this island, free from all persecutions. The walls of this chancel are built almost wholly of British or Roman bricks, laid and placed in a regular state, in like manner as is observed in other buildings of the Romans in this island, of which those in *Dover castle* are an instance.

This, as *Mr. Somner* observes, is an infallible token of an old British or Roman building; but he continues, when these materials are put into a wall (however plentiful they may be,) here and there promiscuously, without rule or order, they seem to be only a sign of the materials having been taken from the ruins of some other building, and were used as they came to hand by the workmen of some later time (x); which observation may, without doubt, be applied to the body of this church.

In the midst of the nave or body, there is an antient circular stone font, much enriched with ornamental sculpture. It consists of a cylindrical stone of near two feet six inches high, and as much in diameter; it is but a shell, so that the basin is sufficiently large to dip a child. The outside is embellished with four series of ornaments; the lower one is a simple scroll; the next a kind of hieroglyphical true-lover's knot; the third small Saxon arches, which shew the architecture, intersecting each other; the upper one a kind of lacing in semicircles inverted, intersecting one another. All the ornaments are very small and much enriched, so that it would be impossible to do justice to it, except by a drawing on a very large scale, which has occasioned the size of the engraving of it here inserted (y).

This church, so much celebrated for the great antiquity of it, is supposed by some to have

the south side is remarkably dry for several feet deep.

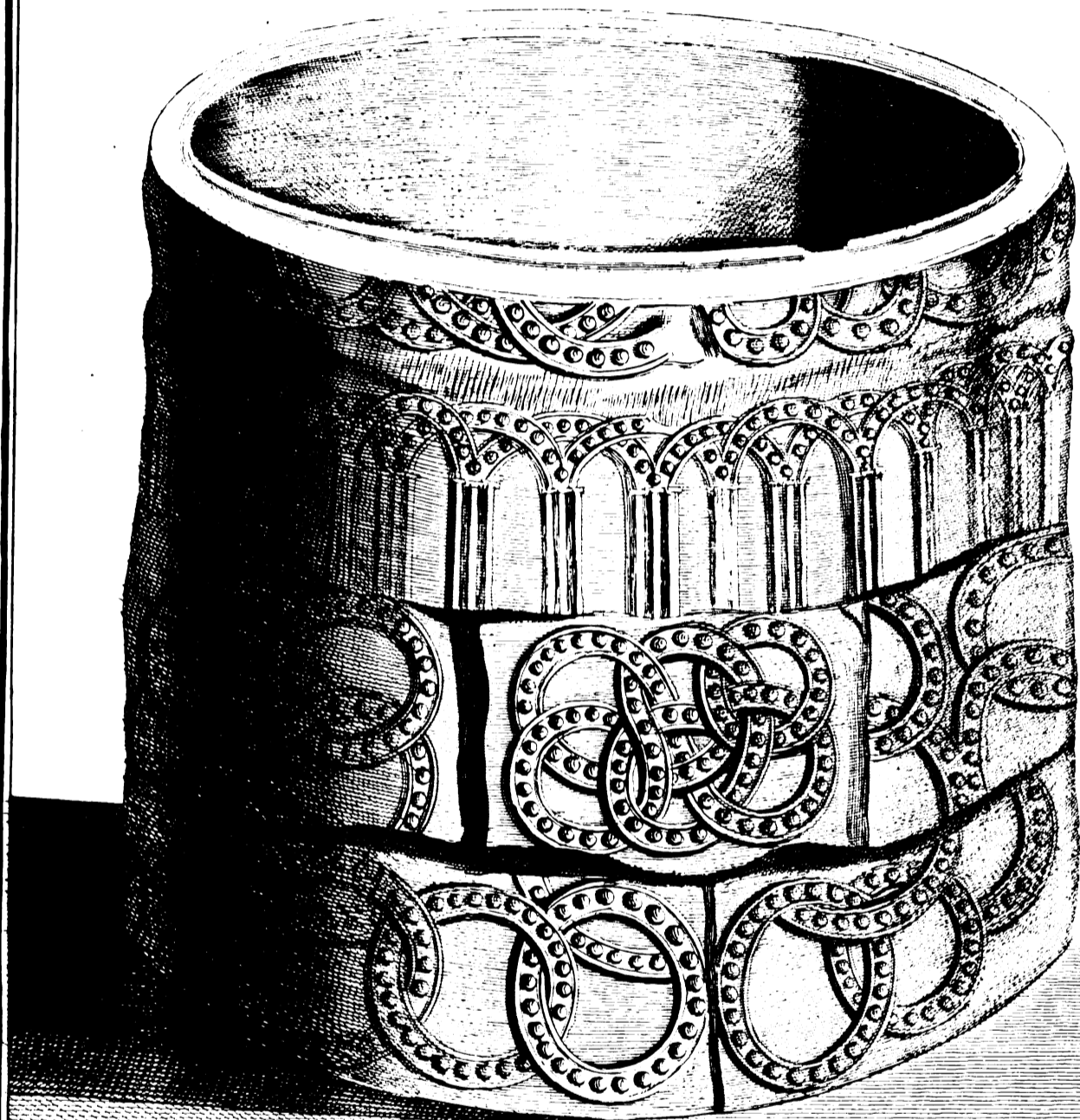
(v) In this church were formerly the images of *St. Christopher* and *St. Erasmus*.

(w) On the 1st bell, there is no inscription. On the 2d, *John Palmar made me 1. O. +. I. A. R.* On the 3d, in old English characters, *Ora pro nobis Santa Caterina*.

(x) Battely, pt. ii, p. 3.

(y) In the church are the following monuments and inscriptions. An altar tomb on the south side of the chancel, within the altar rails, erected for the Lord *John Finch*, Baron

An Ancient Stone Font, in St. Martins Church, Canterbury.



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CHURCHES.—ST. MARTIN.

been the resort of *St. Augustine* and his fellow labourers for their devotions at their first arrival, and by licence of *K. Etbelbert*, granted to them, in favor of *Q. Bertba* his wife, who had this church, built long before, as *Bede* says (x), by the believing Romans, and dedicated to *St. Martin*, allotted for the place of her public devotions. Others suppose that the chapel where

Baron of Fordwich; descended from the family of *Eastwell*. Above the tomb is a mural monument, with another long inscription to his memory. He died in 1660, *æt.* 77. It was erected by the *Lady Mabella Finch* his wife. Arms—*Finch*, quartering *Herbert*, and impaling *Fotherbye*. On the pavement of the space is a small cross of white marble, which has been much noticed by the curious, as of great antiquity, it is about nine inches long and six wide; the following is a representation of it.



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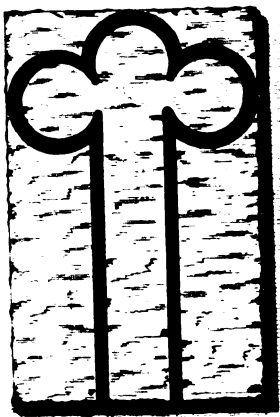
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CHURCHES.—ST. MARTIN.

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the

CHURCHES.—ST. MARTIN.

she married *K. Etzelbert*, and was dedicated by him to *St. Martin*. Whom it was dedicated to before, is not known, but most probably it was to *the Virgin Mary*; for *St. Martin* was not born till some time afterwards (*b*).

This church, which is a *rectory*, is exempt from the jurisdiction of *the Archdeacon*; it was part of the antient possessions of *the see of Canterbury* (*c*), and the *patronage* of it continued solely in *the Archbishop*, till the church was united in 1681 to the neighbouring church of *St. Paul*, by the mutual consent of *the Archbishop*, and of *the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*, the patrons of the latter (*d*); from which time it has continued in *the alternate presentation of the Archbishop and the Dean and Chapter*, the present patrons of it.

This church is valued in *the antient taxation* at 10*l.* It is valued in the King's books at 6*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.* and *the yearly tenths* at 12*s.* 6¼*d.* (*e*) In 1588 it was valued at only 20*l.* Communicants 71. In 1640 it was valued at 40*l.* Communicants 70.

It appears by *the survey* of the King's commissioners anno 2 Edward VI, that there were *obit lands* within this parish given and bequeathed by divers persons, that *one yearly obit* should be kept in this church for ever; *the yearly value* of which lands was 23*s.* 4*d.* of which the distribution to the poor was 12*d.* outgoings 21*d.* clear 20*s.* 7*d.* (*f*)

CHARITIES.

Sir Henry Palmer, of *Bekeborne*, *knt.* by his will in 1611, gave 10*s.* to be yearly paid out of his manor of *Well Court*, to *the minister and churchwardens* of this parish, towards the relief of the poor of it (*g*).

Dame Mabella Finch, *baroness of Fordwich*, by her will proved in 1669, gave to *Mr. Osborne*, minister of *St. Martin's* parish, in which she then dwelt, and to his successors for ever, ministers of the said parish, during the time he and they should continue as such, but no longer, for his

(*b*) *St. Martin* was *Bishop of Tours*, a saint then of great répute in *France*. He died in the year 395.

(*c*) In *the Cotton* library, Mss. Augustus 11, 90, is a charter, endorsed *Donatio unius Sedis in loco qui dicitur S. Martini Ecclesia & Villulæ Modicæ ad eandem Sedem fideli suo amico Wighelmo per Regem Æthelredum anno 867, indit. xv.*

(*d*) See the consent, petitions and decree of *the Archbishop* thereupon, above, and the particulars for uniting these churches, under *St. Paul's*, above.

(*e*) Viz. In *Penf. rec. de Decm. Reg. 2l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In *gardin. 3 rod terr. & decim gran. lan. agn. porc. lib. pasch. & omni. al. profic. in toto 6l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.* Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 26.

By a decree of the court of first fruits, the taxation of this parsonage of *St. Martin*, was reduced from 9*l.* per ann. at which rate it was formerly charged with the payment of first fruits and tenths, to 6*l.* 5*s.* dated November 26,

and their better maintenance, *one annuity* or yearly rent charge of 10*l.* yearly issuing, to be received and taken out of all her messuages, lands and tenements aftermentioned, viz. her manor, capital messuage or farm called *Ridgeway*, with the buildings, lands and appurtenances in *Chifflet*, and *Reculver*, containing 340 acres, and her lease of *Ozengell grange*, in *St. Lawrence*, held under *the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury*; and she ordered the sum of 100*l.* to be paid into the hands of *Mr. Bingham* and three such other of the ablest inhabitants of this parish of *St. Martin*, to be by them and *the churchwardens and overseers of it*, and their successors for ever, employed for the use and benefit of then and hereafter poor of this parish; they giving security to her executors, *Mr. Charles Fotherby*, and *Mr. Isaac Palmer*, as they or the major part of them should approve of, for the keeping and employing the said money, and for the due payment of the profits of it (*h*).

There is a *terrier* of this rectory, dated May 9, 1630, in the Registry of the Consistory Court of *Canterbury*.

CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN.

PATRONS. or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
<i>The Archbishop of Canterbury.</i>	(<i>l</i>) <i>John de Henney</i> , in 1321.
	(<i>k</i>) <i>John Bourn</i> , in 1330.
	(<i>l</i>) <i>John Brocn</i> , in 1492.
	(<i>m</i>) <i>Giles Talbot</i> , in 1509, obt. May 1524.
	(<i>n</i>) <i>John Hitchcock</i> , in 1539. — <i>Frencham</i> , refig. 1578.
	<i>John Mug</i> , March 1578, obt. 1587.
	<i>John Stubbs</i> , A. B. May 1587.
	<i>Rich. Genweye</i> , induct. 1592, obt. 1612.
	(<i>o</i>) <i>Wm Osborne, jun.</i> in 1665. <i>William Osborne</i> , A. M. induct. 1693, obt. Aug. 1693.

anno 1 Edward VI, in which decree there is a particular of the tythes, &c. due to the rector of this church. An exemplification of this decree is among the Archives of *the Dean and Chapter*.

(*f*) *The survey* of the commissioners is printed at the end of *Battely's Somner*.

(*g*) The will is in *Prerog. off. Canterbury*.

(*h*) *Ibid.*

(*i*) *Somner*, appendix, p. 33.

(*k*) *Stev. Mon.* vol. i, p. 328.

(*l*) *Wills*, *Prerog. off. Canterbury*.

(*m*) He was buried in the chancel of this church. His will is in the *Prerog. off. in Canterbury*.

(*n*) He is mentioned in a will in *Prerog. off. Cant.*

(*o*) He is mentioned in the will of *Lady Mabella Finch*, proved in 1669.

CHURCHES.—ST. MARTIN.

(p) Owen Evans, A. M. 1693,
obt. March 1742.

On the uniting of this church to that of *St. Paul* in 1681, he was *inducted the first* to both churches so united. He died in 1742, rector of both.

(q) Thomas Lamprey, A. M.
June 1743, obt. Sept. 2,
1760.

(r) John Airson, A. M. Dec.
1760, obt. Dec. 13, 1787.

(s) Thomas Freeman, A. M.
1788. Present Rector.

BISHOPS OF ST. MARTIN'S.

THIS place is said from the time of *Archbishop Theodore*, until that of *Archbishop Lanfranc*, that is, for the space of 349 years, to have been a *Bishop's see*; but what renders this almost incredible, is, that there is no mention made of any such in any history whatever, till near the time of the *Norman conquest*, and then of only two, *Eadfin* and *Goodwin*, who are both styled *Bishop's of St. Martin's*; the former is mentioned as such from the year 1032 to 1038 (t); the latter seems to have been constituted *Bishop of this see* in 1052, by *Archbishop Robert*, and died in the year 1061, according to *the Saxon chronicle*.

The office of these *suffragan Bishops* has been already fully treated of in the *History of Kent*, under the account of those of *Dover*; as to those of *St. Martin's*, the office of it being vacant a few years before *Archbishop Lanfranc* came to his see, he, after he became *Archbishop*, whether because two *Bishops* were too many for one city, the reason, as some say, which he gave for what he did, or having respect to that ordinance of *the Council of London*, holden anno 1075, requiring the removal of *Bishops sees* from obscure rural villages to cities, or because this *Bishop* was a *chorepiscopus*, a kind of *country suffragan*, an order of prelates he no doubt well knew had been for just reasons abolished abroad, and to foreign customs, he had according to all accounts, too much partiality; for one or more of these reasons, he refused to consecrate any other *Bishop* in this see; but as he needed the help of a substitute, he created in the place of it a kind of new office of *Archdeacon*, in which place he put *Valerius*, one of his chaplains, who became the first *Archdeacon of Canterbury*, at least

(p) He was also rector of *Elmstone*, and was buried here.

(q) In 1752 he had a dispensation to hold these united rectories, with that of *Stonar*.

(r) He was likewise rector of *Orgarwick* in *Romney Marsh*, and was a Minor Canon of the cathedral. He had been before rector of *St. Alphege with Northgate*.

(s) He resigned the rectory of *Old Romney* on being inducted to these churches.

in the light that office has been looked on ever since (u), and thus ended this *suffragan see of St. Martin*.

CUSTOM OF TYTHES.

THE ENDOWMENTS of these churches, as well within as without the walls of this city, in respect to *tythes*, ought not to be passed by in silence; *the custom and manner* of the payment of which, *Mr. Somner* says, in his time, whether *predial* or *personal*, was not in kind, but by and according to the rents of *houles*, viz. after the rate of 10d. in the *noble*, quarterly payable. This, *he says*, was *the general custom* of tithing throughout this city, one parish, *St. Andrew's*, only excepted, where, by what means was unknown, the custom was to pay something more, viz. 10½d. in the *noble*. How long this custom had been in force, was not found; but by records in *the Archbishop's registry* (v) it appeared, that antiently the clergy of this city were in the same situation for their tythes and offerings, as their brethren the clergy of *London* were, and partook with them of their custom; but how long afterwards this continued, or when or why it ceased and was changed, and abated into the present manner of tything, and whether or no *personal tythes* were then paid besides, (as *Linwood's* opinion is, that they ought to be, this being according to him, a *predial tythe*) was not found; but *he says*, he persuaded himself, that *personal tythes* were likewise paid, and that, because almost every testator, as well of this city, as the country round about it, gave some satisfaction more or less by his will, to the parish priest for his tythes forgotten, or negligently paid, which it was conceived could not easily happen in this certain kind of payment. Yet it was rather than otherwise supposed, these *privy personal tythes* were seldom or never drawn from the parishioner by any legal compulsory way, or from any course taken for their recovery, *in fore exteriori*, as it is called, but by other means as prevalent in those times. That is, one method, by the calling the parishioner to account for them *in foro conscientie*, in the Court of Conscience, at the time of confession, or thrift (perhaps the reason of their being called *privy tythes*); another by the terrifying danger of incurring the greater curse pronounced of *excommunication*, (which confirmed him much in his persuasion

(t) Gervas, col. 1651, says, that *Seward*, *Suffragan Bishop* (*Chorepiscopus*) of *Archbishop Eadfin*, died at *Abingdon*, and was buried there. *Archbishop Eadfin* sat from anno 1038 to 1050.

(u) See *Battely's Somner*, p. 34, 150.

(v) See these records, *Battely's Somner*, appendix, No. lxxi^a. lxxii^b.

EXTRAPAROCIAL JURISDICTION.

of the usual payment of them) declared in every parish church in town and country, until the reformation, four times in the year, against all such as withheld these tythes; the cause, perhaps, why every man was so careful not to die in his priest's debt for them (w).

HAVING now finished the description of the city and county of Canterbury, the suburbs and several places within the extent of the liberties of it, I come lastly to those *villes and districts* within the walls, as well as within the suburbs of it, which are esteemed to be either by privilege, charter, or custom of long time established, exempt from those liberties, being usually called *extra parochial*, and indeed not without some propriety; all which are held to be, except the *ville of the precincts of Christ church*, which has a constable of its own, within the hundred of Westgate, and all of them within the jurisdiction of the county of Kent at large.

THESE are within the walls of the city.

The BOROUGH of STABLEGATE.

The VILLE of the PRECINCTS of the ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.

The VILLE of the PRECINCTS of CHRIST CHURCH.

The WHITE or AUGUSTINE FRIARS.

KINGSBRIDGE or ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, and COKYN'S HOSPITAL.

THE FOLLOWING are situated without the walls of the city.

The PRIORY of ST. GREGORY.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

The ABBEY of ST. AUGUSTINE.

The BOROUGH and MANOR of LONGPORT.

SMITH'S ALMS HOUSES.

DOGE'S CHANTRY, and

ST. LAURENCE'S HOSPITAL.

THE BOROUGH of STABLEGATE, or *Staplegate* as it was afterwards spelt, is a small district, situated in the northern extremity of the city, which is by name excepted in the charter of K. Henry VI, made to the city, from the franchise of it, as being a parcel of the hundred and ville of Westgate, and of the see and liberty of the Archbishop, to whom at one time it is said to have belonged (ww).

It is generally conjectured to have derived its name from the Saxon, in which language it signifies the resting-place or end of a journey, or the laying down of a burthen; for it was, says Darel, the place appointed for strangers and travellers; and Thorne, the chronicler of St. Augustine's, assures us, that this was the reason why it was called *Stablegate*; where those wearied with car-

rying their burthens in the way, were unladen and stabled (x); so that this was the very place, as is generally conjectured, where *Augustin*, the first Archbishop of Canterbury and his company, on their being first received by K. Ethelred, were entertained and seated by him, before he resigned to him his own palace, and retired to *Reculver*.

Thorne is very particular in his relation of it. He says, the King granted to them a place of residence, situated in the city of Canterbury, viz. within the parish of St. *Ælphage*, on the opposite side of the King's highway towards the north, along which the wall of the archiepiscopal palace extended itself, in which *Augustine* with his associates were entertained till the time of the King's conversion. It was, continues he, at that time, as an oratory, for the King's family, who there adored and sacrificed to their gods; but the King, desirous of enfranchising this spot of his hospitality, and to acquit it from all exactions whatsoever for ever, granted, that the inhabitants should not answer to the citizens in any tallages or assessments, or contribute any subsidy to them, but be subject to the Archbishop in all things, and to enjoy in like manner as his palace, uncontradicted liberty, the privilege of being a sanctuary, a place of refuge for criminals, even after they were indicted, should they flee into this place of *Stablegate*, where they should enjoy the same privilege equally as in a church (y).

This borough has for many years past been in a state of ruin and poverty; the houses in it being inhabited only by poor and unprincipled people, who fly hither as to a sanctuary, and shelter from the liberty of the city. It was some time past erected into a ville, in order to maintain its own poor; but at present there being but few in it, who do not receive relief from the ville, the rates for that purpose are not only almost insupportable, but there are hardly any persons to be found to serve the office of collecting them, and to go through the other official duties of the ville.

There was formerly a family in this city, who from their residence in or near this place, were surnamed *De Stablegate*, of whom one *Edmund Stablegate*, the same person, probably, that *Lambarde* speaks of in his *perambulation*, under *Bilfington*, was in the 42d year of K. Edward III, a bailiff of this city, as appears by a deed made to the hospital of *Eastbridge*, to which, by the title of one of the bailiffs of it, he signs himself, among others, a witness (z). He had also a manor and seat, which was called after him, at

(w) See Battely's Somner, p. 171.

(ww) This district at present is bounded on the east by the street leading from Northgate to Palace-street; on the south, by the end of Palace street, and a part of King's-street; on the west, by Knott's-lane; and on the north, by that part of the parish of Northgate within the walls.

(x) Thorne, col. 1759.

(y) Ibid.

(z) By inquisition taken anno 46 Edward III, *Edmund Staplegate* was found to die seized of the manor of *Bilfington*, held in the manner, as is therein mentioned, and likewise nine messuages, one grange and 15 acres of arable, with

appur-

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Nackington, just without the liberties of this city, of which mention has already been made, under the description of that parish (a); and I find some of this name and family, who dwelt in the parish of *St. Albage* as late as K. Henry VIII.'s reign, for anno 1524. *Robert Staplegate* was of *St. Albage*, and possessed several tenements in this hamlet, and dying that year was buried in the cemetery of *St. Augustine's* monastery.

THE VILLE and PRECINCT of the Archbishop's Palace is situated on the eastern or opposite side of the street from *Stablegate* abovementioned, and adjoining eastward likewise to the precincts of the cathedral (b).

Augustin, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and his associates, being kindly received by K. *Ethelbert*, were accommodated with a habitation in this city, at *Stablegate*, near this palace, then the residence of that monarch, as has been mentioned above, where they presently afterwards began, says venerable *Bede*, to follow the examples of the apostles in their way of living (c). This sanctity of life and innocency of manners, joined to the persuasive arguments made use of by *Augustine*, in favor of Christianity, so far wrought on the King's mind, that he became a convert to the Christian faith, and shortly after removing his residence to *Reculver*, he bestowed as a further instance of his favor, on *Augustine*, for a perpetual seat for him and successors, his own royal palace in this city, conjectured to have stood much hereabouts. The palace with the adjoining buildings (d), *Augustine* afterwards converted into a cathedral and monastery; yet, as it should seem, he did not divide his dwelling, or set out his residence apart from the monks; but he, and they, and both their successors, living in common, both as to goods and possessions, and in one and the same habitation of one entire precinct, and this continued so afterwards till Archbishop *Lanfranc's* days, who came to the see about four years after the conquest, and being a Norman, altered most of the customs and usages of the English church to those of his own country, and among others of this his own

appurtenances in Canterbury, and the suburbs of Canterbury, held of the King in *burgage*, according to the use and custom of *gavel-kind*, and that *Edmund Staplegate*, was son and heir to the former; and the said *Edmund*, and *John*, and *Thomas* were sons and heirs to the latter.

(a) See vol. iii. of the History of Kent, p. 727.

(b) A few years ago these precincts were erected into a ville, so that now, parish officers are appointed of the inhabitants of it, and they maintain their own poor by a rate levied occasionally among them.

These precincts are now bounded, on the east and south, by those of the Dean and Chapter; on the west, by *Palace-street*; on the north, by the street that leads from the Borough of *Staplegate* to the *Green-court*, and to the precincts of the Dean and Chapter, and contain about three acres and 65 perches.

see and monastery, and among other regulations abolished this community of living, and among his other structures, built himself a court or palace, distinct from the monks, before which time there is no mention found of any such palace or like separate habitation for the Archbishop. Accordingly *Eadmer*, speaking of Archbishop *Lanfranc*, says (e), he it was, that first shifted and settled, in the manner they were at the taking the survey of *Domesday*, the manors and possessions between himself and the monks, setting out to each of them and their successors, their distinct and proper parts (f).

The antient building of *Ethelbert's* palace, in all probability, did not escape the fury of the Danes, but was consumed in the year 1011 by them in the same flames that destroyed both the church and city. For a long time after there does not appear to have been any thing of any consequence done towards the rebuilding or repairing it, as such; and whatever little had been done, had through the carelessness of Archbishop *Stigand*, the predecessor of *Lanfranc*, been suffered to fall down again, so that the latter found it, as well as his church, little more than a heap of ruins.

Whatever *Lanfranc* built of this palace, there seems now to be but very little, if any, part left; and indeed at the time Archbishop *Hubert* came to the see, which was about 100 years after *Lanfranc's* death, it was come to a state of decay; for it must be observed, that before, as well as after this time, this palace, which was at times brought to be a large and costly pile of buildings, experienced the change of fortune with frequent variety, being raised to a noble state by some, and suffered to shrink into shameful decay by other Archbishops; sometimes it was defaced by accidental fires, and at other times it was neglected and fell under the blemishes of dilapidation, through their carelessness, either from their residing in foreign parts, or preferring some of their other palaces and castles in their several manors for their residence; and it was again often repaired, enlarged, adorned and beauti-

(c) Hist. Eccles, lib. i. c. 26. Brompton, col. 729.

(d) Mr. Somner, willing to carry the antiquity of Christ church as high as possible, says, *Augustine* converted the palace and neighbouring church into a cathedral and monastery; but sure it seems improbable that there should be any church here. At that time, the King himself had been, till then a pagan, and was not likely to permit a christian church even in ruins, so near his own dwelling; and his Queen *Bertha*, who was a christian, through his favor, was permitted to follow her religion, had both her public and private church, and oratory at some distance, in the church of *St. Martin* or chapel of *St. Pancrase*.

(e) Hist. Novorum, lib. i, p. 8.

(f) Battely's Somner, p. 101.

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fied by others, who were honourable benefactors to it.

Archbishop Hubert, at his coming to *the see of Canterbury*, finding this palace in the state of decay as abovementioned, pulled down the greatest part of it, and afterwards laid the foundations of that large and stately hall, and other suitable offices, almost the whole of which remained till the times of rebellion in the middle of the last century. But though he sat in this see for upwards of 12 years, yet he left this work unfinished (g); the reason of which was not owing to his want of good will, or ability, but to his absence from hence, being constantly employed by the King in the highest offices of state (h); *Archbishop Langton*, *Hubert's* immediate successor, carried the building on, and having completed it, gained the credit of being the founder of it (i), yet was the beautifying and adorning of it left to one of his successors, *Archbishop Boniface*, who besides, as he himself expressed it, might truly be accounted the founder of it, by paying those debts which his predecessors had contracted for the expences of it (k).

This grand and stately hall, famous for the royal guests, who at different times found in it no less than royal entertainments becoming the greatest princes, and for the splendid feasts of little inferior account in general, made by *the Archbishops* on the days of their *intbronization*, at which not only many of the nobility and *suffragan Bishops*, but a great and numerous assemblage of respectable persons of the gentry, were present.

Among other remarkable occurrences which took place in it, it ought not to be forgotten, that in Sept. 1299, the marriage ceremony between K. Edward I. and *Margaret*, the King of France's sister, having been celebrated in the cathedral here, the nuptial feasts were sumptuously kept in this hall for four days together, most of the nobility both of England and France being present at them. The splendid and sumptuous entertainment made by *Archbishop Warham*, at his *intbronization*, is particularly related by his successor *Archbishop Parker*, and will be fully mentioned in the succeeding part of this history. During that prelate's time, in the year 1520, anno 12 Henry VIII, there was celebrated on one of the nights of *the Whitsun-week*, a splendid

ball in *the great ball* of this palace; at which the newly elected Emperor *Charles V.* danced with the Queen of England, and the King of England with the Queen of Arragon, the Emperor's mother; this being finished, a royal feast commenced, the tables were covered in the hall, and the banqueting dishes were served in; before which rode *the Duke of Buckingham*, as *sewer*, upon a white hobby, and in the midst of the hall was a partition of boards, at which *the Duke* alighted, and kneeled on his knee, and that done, took again his horse back, until he was almost half-way to the table, and there alighted and did the like as before; and then rode to the table, where he delivered his hobby, and sewed kneeling at the table where *the Emperor* was, and *the King* with his retinue kept the other end of the hall (l).

Archbishop Parker, at his coming to *the see* in the 1st year of Q. Elizabeth, found the palace with the great hall and the other edifices belonging to it in such bad repair, that in the two next years he was necessitated to lay out upwards of 1400l. in the re-edifying of them (m); after which, in 1573, that Queen being here on one of her progresses through the country, and Sept. 7 being her birth-day, he made a sumptuous banquet at this palace, to which he invited the Queen, *Gondy*, *Count de Rbetz*, and *Mote Fenslon*, with a great number of noblemen, who feasted with him in the great hall here on that day (n).

In this state the palace remained till the abolition of episcopacy and church government, after the death of K. Charles I, when the whole of it being sold to supply the necessities of the state, the purchasers, for the lucre of the materials, pulled down the great hall, and the other best apartments (being by far the greatest part of it) and converted the remainder into private houses, in which state it has continued ever since. However, on the restoration of K. Charles II, the remains of the palace, with *the precinct* of it, returned to *the see of Canterbury*; but *the Archbishop*, on taking possession of them, found the state of the buildings to be such, as not to be capable of being made habitable for him, and weighing well the considerable cost of re-building a palace here, and the inconveniences of its distance from London, demised the whole of the scite of it, with the buildings and precinct of it,

(g) Anglia Sacra.

(h) Lamb. Per. p. 313.

(i) Harpsfield, Eccles. Hist. p. 434.

(k) Stow's annals of K. Edward I. Mr. Somner gives us *the Archbishop's speech* on this occasion. My predecessors, says *the Archbishop*, built this hall at great expences, they did well indeed, but they laid out no money about this building, excepting what they borrowed. I seem indeed to be truly the builder of this hall, because I paid their

debts. *Archbishop Langton* left his see so much in debt, by what he laid out on this hall, and the excessive expences he was at, on *the translation of St. Thomas Becket*, that it cost *Archbishop Boniface* 22,000 mares or 14,666l. 13s. 4d. to clear the see of those debts.

(l) Peck's Desid. Curios. book. vi, p. 50.

(m) See Battely, appendix, No. x.

(n) See Camden and Strype's Annals, vol. ii, p. 314.

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on a beneficial lease to one lessee for 30 years, which is usually renewed every ten years, on paying an adequate fine; in which manner it continues at this time to be held (o), John Monins, esq; (p) who has built himself a handsome house on part of the premises, in which he resides, being the present lessee of them.

There is so very little remaining at present of this once stately palace, that it is hardly possible to form any conjecture what it ever was.

All that is now left of it is, two buildings converted into tenements opposite the western side of the cloysters; both of which have much shew of antiquity; these were repaired, and perhaps nearly rebuilt, by Archbishop Parker; one of them has a kind of regular and not unhandsome front for the time, westward, towards St. Alphage-street, built, by all appearance of it, by him; this was the remains of a spacious gallery between this part of the palace, and the great hall of it, which stood at the north end of it; the back part of this house towards the precincts of the palace, has a strong thick wall to it, built of flints, with an arched stone door-case, &c. which Mr. Somner thinks is the only part remaining of Archbishop Lanfranc's time, the room within it being that where the Archbishop then held his civil or temporal court. The other house adjoining, opposite the western door of the cloysters, is a high building of stone rubble and flint mixed, which seems of itself to be of some antiquity, but was greatly repaired by Archbishop Parker, whose arms are on the south side of it, towards Christ church-gate, as well as in the windows and some other places within doors. From this part of the palace is a high wall embattled, reaching to the north-west tower of the church, as a separation and bounds between the two precincts; in this wall are the remains of a sheltered way to the cloysters, for the accommodation of the Archbishop in bad weather, in his passage to the church; though on public and solemn occasions, his entrance to it was from a large gateway, the square tower of which, handsomely built of flint and ornamented with asbler stone, situated opposite and within a very small distance of the great western door of the cathedral, is still remaining, which, however seemingly otherwise, being on the outer side of the above wall, is yet within the bounds of the precincts of this palace.

(o) The reserved rent amounts to 60l. 8s. yearly; in 1770 the fine on renewal was 63l. and the rack rents 203l.

(p) See an account of him and his family, in vol. iv. of the History of Kent, under Charlton.

(q) These remains of the old palace, above-mentioned, escaped the fury of the puritans in the time of the great rebellion; for when they had killed the right owner and taken possession of his spoils, as Mr. Gosling tells us, their zeal for destroying cooled by degrees, and they had wit enough to find out that good houses were of more valued

The antient wall which surrounded these precincts, is still, in great part, remaining on the west and north sides of it, and was much more so, till the alterations made within these few years here; it is built of rubble-stone and flint, of great height and thickness, and seems by every appearance of it, to be part of that originally built by Archbishop Lanfranc. Nearly in the middle of the west side of it is a large handsome gateway, built of brick, with stone ornaments, by Archbishop Parker, being the principal entrance to the palace from St. Alphage-street; on the north side of it are some other brick buildings erected about the same time, seemingly for the inferior offices belonging to the palace (q), and until the present lessee, Mr. Monins, within these few years, pulled down several others for the purpose of erecting his new house and offices, and laying out his garden behind them, there were some small remains left of the great hall of this palace. The north porch of it, of no small size, opening into the precincts of the palace, then a dwelling-house, was remaining; and in the garden behind it were numbers of small pillars of the Betherden marble, once the ornaments of it, dispersed in fragments about it. At the eastern wall of the garden were two niches, adorned with pillars and canopies of this sort of marble, still maintaining the appearance of grandeur, and against the wall at the east end was the look of what seemed formerly to have been a cloyster, consisting of five arches on the outer side, which were eleven feet wide, the crowns of which appeared about four feet above ground, all below being buried in the rubbish which made the foot way.

At a small distance eastward from hence, adjoining to the west side of the cloysters, was, whilst the priory remained, the lodgings belonging to the cellarer of it, having a door opening into them. These at the dissolution of the priory came to the crown, and were particularly excepted out of the dotation charter granted by K. Henry VIII. to his new Dean and Chapter, and were afterwards granted to the Archbishop; since which they have continued to be esteemed as part of the precincts of his palace (r). Part of them were converted into a dwelling, though new modelled to a different appearance, till Mr. Monins pulled it down a few years since, and there is now remaining of it only a wall against the cloysters, though much

than the rubbish of them; and it is rather diverting to know, that the person to whose share one of the houses fell, that opposite the cloyster door, used to date his letters from his palace at Canterbury.

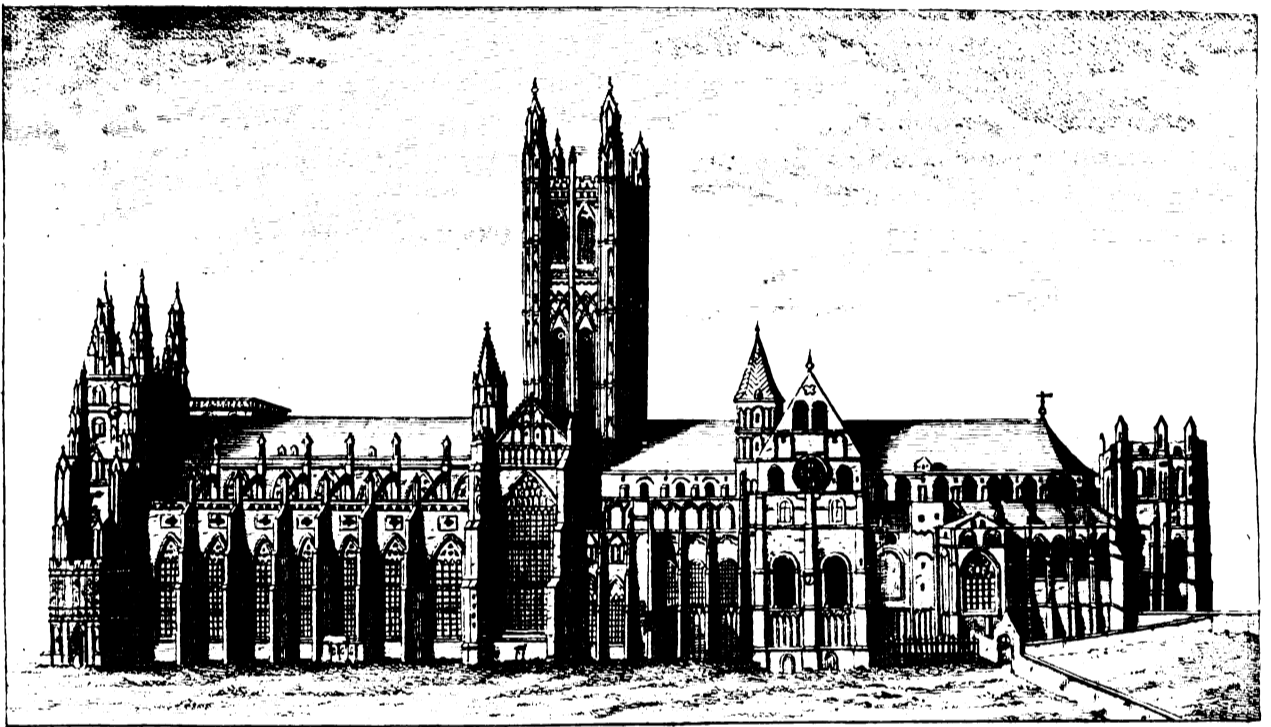
(r) The King exchanged the cellarer's lodgings with the Archbishop, for three acres of land, late parcel of the priory of St. Gregory, and lately included in the park at Canterbury, and other premises, by deed, dated April 24, anno 34 Henry VIII. Augmentation office, deeds of purchase and exchange, marked Kent, box, C. 50.

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higher, built of flint, with stone ornaments, being part of those antient lodgings abovementioned.

There was in 1720, a *French chapel* or *meeting-house* within these *precincts*; for *Anne Herauld* of *Canterbury*, *spinster*, by her will *proved* that year, gave the sum of 10l. to the adorning and

repairing of the *French chapel* or *meeting-house*, in the *Archbishop's palace* here, belonging to the *French congregation*; but there has been none such within memory, though there has been a *methodist meeting*, in a *chapel* within these *precincts*, for many years past, not improbable in the same place as abovementioned.



A South Prospect of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury.

The VILLE and PRECINCTS of CHRIST CHURCH.

THE VILLE of the *precincts* of *Christ church* is situated in the *north-east* part of the city within the walls of it; though within the *jurisdiction* of the county at large, it is not amenable to the *Court Leet* of the *hundred* of *Westgate*, to which it does no suit, having the privilege of a *constable* of its own, who is appointed yearly at the *Quarter Sessions* for *East-Kent*, from among the inhabitants of it, usually by recommendation from the *Dean and Chapter*, who are possessed of the *entire freehold* of it (s). *The cathedral church*

(s) These *precincts* were about 40 years ago erected into a *ville*, so that now in like manner as a *parish*, it has its own *parochial officers*, and maintains its own poor. This *ville* is now charged to the *county rate*, at 1l. 2s. 4d. being its settled proportion to the *county stock*.

stands nearly in the *south-west* part of it, adjoining to which, on the *north* side, stood most part of the *Benedictine priory* of *Christ church*, the remains of which are converted into dwellings and offices for the use of the *Dean and Chapter*, and the other members of this church.

THE CATHEDRAL AND PRIORY OF CHRIST CHURCH.

THE *history* of this *church* and *priory* has been so accurately and minutely investigated, both by *Mr. Somner* and his continuator *Mr. Battely*(t),

(t) *Mr. Somner* published his *History of Canterbury*, quarto, in 1640, and intended a *new edition* of it, but he did not live to execute that design; upon which the *booksellers*, to forward the remaining copies of it, caused a *new title* to be printed, *anno* 1662, and added to the book, which has

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that it would be very difficult to avoid a frequent repetition of what they have already published concerning it; so far from avoiding it, continued use has been made of their ingenious labours throughout the greatest part of this account, as the means of rendering the greatest justice to it. Not that the following history of them has been confined to their labours only, it is compiled from other authors likewise, who have since written on this subject in particular, and from various other authorities, as well as from personal knowledge, and has been extended as far as the nature of this work would admit. Every history and chronicle has much in it relative to the concerns of this church, and its prelates, nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider how much both were connected with the public affairs of the realm, and that it has ever been the *metropolitcal* church; a church, which has from the earliest antiquity, been universally revered for its sanctity, and rendered illustrious by a series of prelates who have presided over it, of high estimation for their piety as churchmen, and for their eminent abilities, when intrusted, as they frequently were, with the highest and most important offices of the state (u).

THE ORIGIN of a Christian church on the site of the present cathedral, is supposed to have taken place as early as the Roman empire in Britain, for the use of the antient faithful and believing soldiers of their garrison here; and that Augustine found such a one standing here, adjoining to K. Ethelbert's palace, which was included in the King's gift to him.

This supposition is founded on the records of the priory of Christ church (v), concurring with the common opinion of almost all our historians, who tell us of a church in Canterbury, which Augustine found standing in the east part

has made some suppose that there has been two impressions of it, which is certainly a mistake. Mr. Battely, the old impression having been long since sold off, published in the year 1703, a new edition of it, in folio, in which, whatever Mr. Somner had corrected or altered, with his own pen, in order to a second edition, was observed by him, and he added to Mr. Somner's History, a second part, which he styled *Cantuarua Sacra, or the Antiquities of the Cathedral, Archbishoprick, Priory, Dean and Chapter, Archdeaconry, the Monastery of St. Augustine, the parish churches, hospitals, and other religious places*, in or near this city; after which in 1721, Mr. Dart published the *History of this Cathedral in folio*, with beautiful plates of the building and the monuments in it, engraved by Cole. Mr. Gosling next, in 1777, published his *Walk*, in which this church and the priory with the precincts of them, are accurately described, and plates are added of the several parts of them, as they appear at present. Lastly, Simmons and Kirkby published a description of this church, with the lives of the several Archbishops, in 1783, being a new and much enlarged edition, of a smaller and more confined pamphlet, before printed by J. Burnby, on this subject.

of the city, which he had of K. Ethelbert's gift, which after his consecration at Arles in France, he commended by special dedication to the patronage of our blessed Saviour (w).

According to others, the foundations only of an old church formerly built by the believing Romans, were left here, on which Augustine erected that, which he afterwards dedicated to our Saviour (x); and indeed it is not probable that K. Ethelbert should have suffered the unsightly ruins of a Christian church, which, being a Pagan, must have been very obnoxious to him, so close to his palace, and supposing these ruins had been here, would he not have suffered them to be repaired, rather than have obliged his Christian queen to travel daily to such a distance as St. Martin's church, or St. Pancrace's chapel, for the performance of her devotions.

Some indeed have conjectured that the church found by St. Augustine, in the east part of the city, was that of St. Martin, truly so situated; and urge in favor of it, that there have not been at any time any remains of British or Roman bricks discovered scattered in or about this church of our Saviour, those infallible, as Mr. Somner styles them, signs of antiquity, and so generally found in buildings, which have been erected on, or close to the spot where more antient ones have stood. But to proceed, King Ethelbert's donation to Augustine was made in the year 596, who immediately afterwards went over to France, and was consecrated a bishop at Arles, and after his return, as soon as he had sufficiently finished a church here, whether built out of ruins or anew, it matters not, he exercised his episcopal function in the dedication of it, says the register of Christ church, to the honor of Christ our Saviour; whence it afterwards obtained the name of Christ church (y).

From the time of Augustine for the space of up-

(u) In this see, since its first erection, there have been 18 Archbishops sainted, nine made Cardinals, twelve Lord Chancellors, four Lord Treasurers, one Lord Chief Justice of England, and nine Chancellors of the University of Oxford.

(v) The monks who were never wanting to frame, as well to record evidences of all grants or rights, to which they had made any pretence, have left us in their old registers, several of this donation of K. Ethelbert. Mr. Somner has given three of them, which are transcribed in his Appendix, No. xxviii^a, xxviii^b, xxviii^c. These evidences inform us, that this church was built by the believing Romans, and that K. Ethelbert gave it, with his palace, to St. Augustine; but herein they are only transcribers from Bede; a name, which would have given credit to their records, so far as they followed him, had they not totally mistaken his meaning, in relation to the fact in question. See Battely's Somner, p. 84, pt. ii, p. 3. Thorne, col. 1760.

(w) Bede Eccles. Hist. lib. i, cap. 3.

(x) Gervas, col. 1310, says, that Augustine built a church in the city of Canterbury, which he dedicated in honor of our Saviour Jesus Christ. See Kilburne, p. 58.

(y) Regist. Cant. A. Bromton, col. 733.

wards

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wards of 300 years, there is not found in any printed or *manuscript* chronicle, the least mention of the fabric of this church, so that it is probable nothing befell it worthy of being recorded; however it should be mentioned, that during that period *the revenues* of it were much increased, for in the *leiger* books of it there are registered more than 50 donations of manors, lands, &c. so large and bountiful, as became the munificence of Kings and nobles to confer (z).

It is supposed, especially as we find no mention made of any thing to the contrary, that the fabric of this church for 200 years after *Augustine's* time, met with no considerable molestations; but afterwards, the frequent invasions of *the Danes* involved both the civil and ecclesiastical state of this country in continual troubles and dangers; in the confusion of which, this church appears to have run into a state of decay; for when *Odo* was promoted to the *Archbishopric*, in the year 938, the roof of it was in a ruinous condition; age had impaired it, and neglect had made it extremely dangerous; the walls of it were of an uneven height, according as it had been more or less decayed, and the roof of the church seemed ready to fall down on the heads of those underneath. All this *the Archbishop* undertook to repair, and then covered the whole church with lead; to finish which, it took three years, as *Osbern* tells us, in the life of *Odo* (a); and further, that there was not to be found a church of so large a size, capable of

(z) The particulars of them may be seen in Mr. Somner's appendix, No. xxxvi, and in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i, p. 18.

(a) *Ang. Sacr.* vol. ii, p. 83.

(b) A. D. 1011, in September, *the Danes*, with a numerous and well armed fleet, came to *Sandwich*, where landing, they made their way directly to *Canterbury*, which they immediately encompassed and besieged. Having carried on the siege with all vigour, using every warlike means either to battle or to scale the walls, or by throwing fire to set the city in flames; on the 20th day of September, the latter means took effect, for a fire being kindled in some houses that were nearest to the walls, it increased so much by a strong *south* wind, that the whole city was presently in a flame. The citizens were by this brought into a miserable streight; for before them they saw the enemy ready to enter, sword in hand; behind them were the flames, not only devouring their houses, but which was far more dreadful, ready to devour their wives and children together. Hence private affection and a tenderness of compassion prevailed so far over them that they neglected the public safety, they forsook the defence of the walls, and ran to their own houses to snatch their wives and children from the flames, who in the same hour were to be exposed to the merciless fury of the enemy. For whilst they were buried among the ashes of their houses, a breach was made and the enemy entered the city: then a terrible noise of shrieks and cries on one side, and of trumpets and shouts on the other, was lifted up to the heavens, so as the very foundations of the city seemed to be shaken by it. And now, who can conceive in his thoughts the sad confusion

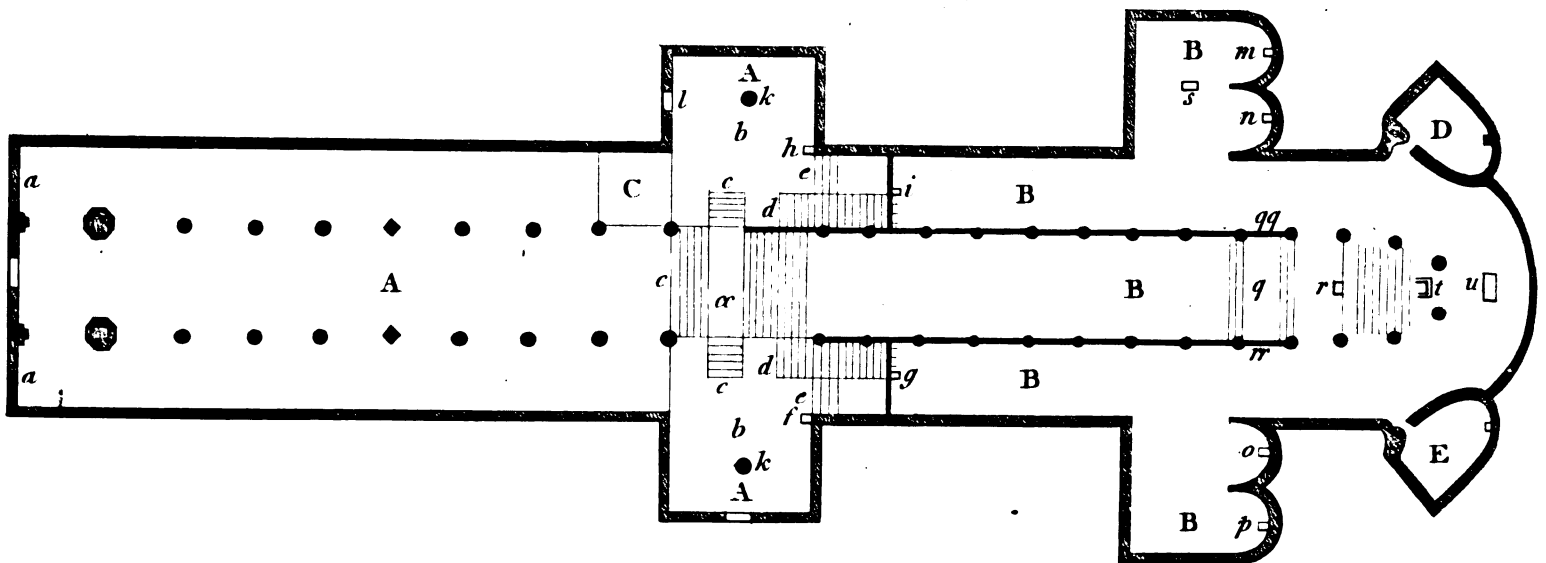
containing so great a multitude of people, and thus, perhaps, it continued without any material change happening to it, till the year 1011; a dismal and fatal year to this church and city; a time of unspeakable confusion and calamities; for in the month of *September* that year, *the Danes*, after a siege of 20 days, entered this city by force, burnt the houses, made a lamentable slaughter of the inhabitants, rifled this church, and then set it on fire, inasmuch that the lead with which *Archbishop Odo* had covered it, being melted, ran down on those who were underneath. The full story of this calamity is given by *Osbern*, in the life of *Archbishop Odo*, an abridgement of which the reader will find below (b).

The church now lay in ruins, without a roof, the bare walls only standing, and in this desolate condition it remained as long as the fury of *the Danes* prevailed, who after they had burned the church, carried away *Archbishop Alphege* with them, kept him in prison seven months, and then put him to death, in the year 1012, being the year after *Living*, or *Livingus*, succeeded him as *Archbishop*, though it was rather in his calamities than in his seat of dignity, for he too was chained up by *the Danes* in a loathsome dungeon for seven months, before he was set free, but he so sensibly felt the deplorable state of this country, which he foresaw was every day growing worse and worse, that by a voluntary exile, he withdrew himself out of the na-

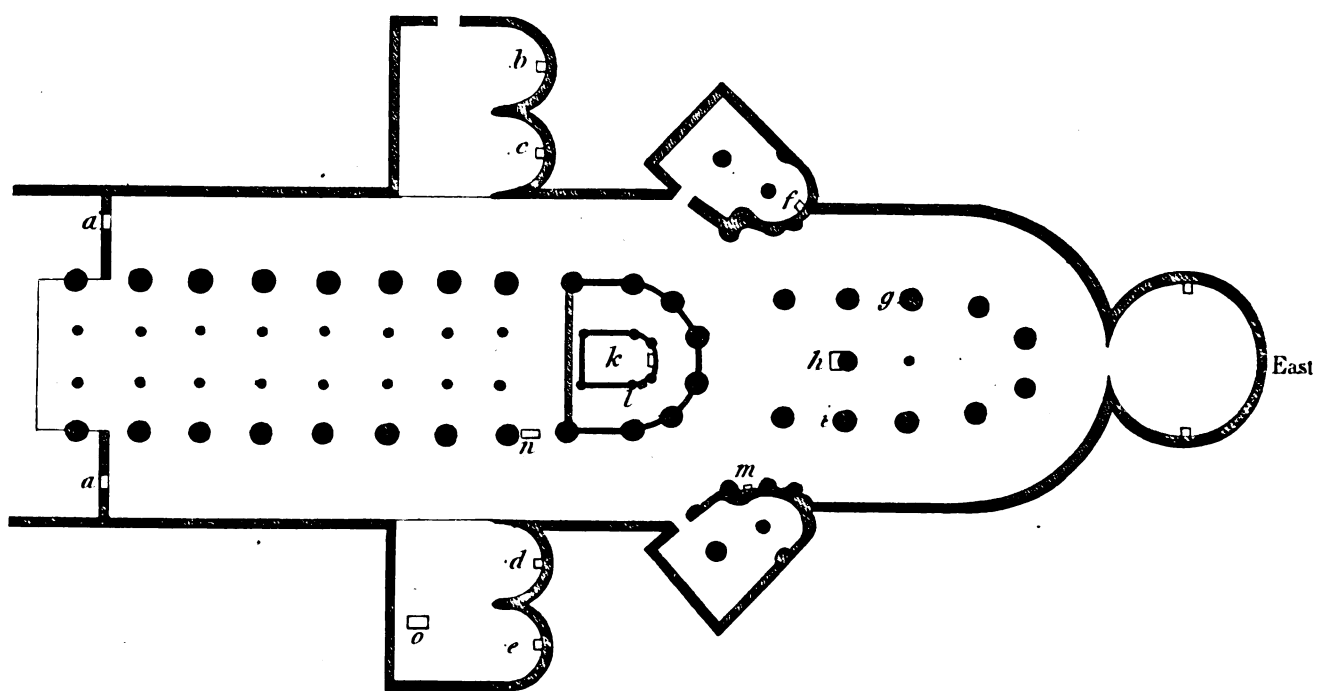
which overspread the whole city. Some fell by the sword, some perished in the flames, some were thrown headlong over the walls, and others in a manner more shameful than is fit to be expressed, were put to death. The matrons were dragged by the hair of the head through the streets, in order to extort from them the discovery of hidden treasures, which they never had, and then were cast into the flames. The infants were torn from their mother's breasts, some of them were carried about stuck on the tops of spears, others were laid under the wheels of carriages and crushed to pieces. The venerable *Archbishop Alphege*, who all this while had staid in the church, in the midst of his weeping monks, could no longer endure to hear of the calamities of the miserable people; but rushing out of a sudden from the church, ran among the heaps of the slain bodies into the midst of the enemies, crying aloud, *Spare! O spare!* &c. when they seized upon him, bound him, stopped his mouth that he might not speak, then beat and abused him. They then forced him back into the church, and there made him stand and see a most dismal tragedy; for before his eyes many were put to several kinds of cruel death, that he might behold in it the most frightful shapes before he came to die himself. The church was rifled and set on fire, inasmuch that the melted lead ran down upon the heads of the monks; they came out and were presently put to the sword. In this slaughter the monks and people, men, women and children were decimated, i. e. nine were slain and one saved alive, and *the Archbishop himself* was carried away, and afterwards put to death by them. See *Battely's Somner*, p. 84. From *Wharton's Ang. Sacr.* vol. ii, p. 133.

tion,

The Ichnography of the Church of Canterbury as built by Archbishop Lanfranc, with that of the Choir and the adjoining parts built by Prior Conrad.



The Ichnography of the Crypt as at the Dissolution of the Priory in 1540.



REFERENCES to the upper part.

- A *The naves and wings of the church built by Lanfranc.*
- B *The choir and parts built by Conrad.*
- C *The chapel of the Virgin Mary.*
- D *The tower and altar of St. Andrew.*
- E *The tower and altar of St. Peter and St. Paul.*
- a *The two western towers.*
- b *The lower wings.*
- c *The steps from the nave and both wings into the choir.*
- cc *The altar of the holy cross.*
- d *The steps to the upper part of the church.*
- e *The steps descending into the crypt.*
- f *The altar of St. Michael.*
- g *The altar of All Saints.*
- h *The altar of St. Benedict.*
- i *The altar of St. Blaise.*
- k *The pillars supporting the roofs of both wings.*
- l *The door into the cloyster.*
- m *The altar of St. Martin.*
- n *The altar of St. Stephen.*
- o *The altar of St. John the Evangelist.*
- p *The altar of St. Gregory.*
- q *The presbytery.*

- qq *The altar of St. Alphage.*
- r *The altar of Christ.*
- rr *The altar of St. Dunstan.*
- s *The tomb of Queen Edyve.*
- t *The patriarchal chair.*
- u *The chapel and altar of the Holy Trinity.*

REFERENCES to the lower part.

- a *The western doors into the crypt.*
- b *The altar of St. Mary Magdalen.*
- c *The altar of St. Nicholas.*
- d *The altar of St. Paulinus.*
- e *The altar of St. Owen.*
- f *The altar of the Holy Innocents.*
- g *The altar of St. John Baptist.*
- h *The altar of the tomb of St. Thomas the Martyr.*
- i *The altar of St. Augustine.*
- k *The chapel of the Blessed Virgin.*
- l *The tomb of Lady Mohun.*
- m *The tomb of the Countess of Athol.*
- n *Archbishop Morton's tomb.*
- o *The chantry of Edward the Black Prince, in which, perhaps, was the altar of St. Catherine.*

tion, to find some solitary retirement, where he might bewail those detolations of his country, to which he was not able to bring any relief, but by his continual prayers (c). He just out-lived this storm, returned into *England*, and before he died saw peace and quietness restored to this land by *K. Canute*, who gaining to himself the sole sovereignty over the nation, made it his first business to repair the injuries which had been done to the churches and monasteries in this kingdom, by his father's and his own wars (cc).

As for this church, *Archbishop Ægelnoth*, who presided over it from the year 1020 to the year 1038, began and finished the repair, or rather the rebuilding of it, assisted in it by the royal munificence of the King (d), who in 1023 presented his crown of gold to this church, and restored to it the port of *Sandwich*, with its liberties (e). Notwithstanding this, in less than 40 years afterwards, when *Lanfranc* soon after the *Norman* conquest came to this see, he found this church reduced almost to nothing by fire, and dilapidations; for *Eadmer* says, it had been consumed by a third conflagration, prior to the year of his advancement to it; in which fire almost all the antient records of the privileges of it had perished (f).

The same writer has given us a description of this old church, as it was before *Lanfranc* came to the see; by which we learn, that at the east end there was an altar adjoining to the wall of the church, of rough unhewn stone, cemented with mortar, erected by *Archbishop Odo*, for a repository of the body of *Wilfrid*, *Archbishop of York*, which *Odo* had translated from *Rippon* hither, giving it here the highest place; at a convenient distance from this, westward, there was another altar, dedicated to *Christ our Saviour*, at which divine service was daily celebrated. In this altar was inclosed the head of *St. Swithin*, with many other relics, which *Archbishop Alphege* brought with him from *Winchester*. Passing from this altar westward, many steps led down to the choir and nave, which

were both even, or upon the same level. At the bottom of the steps, there was a passage into the undercroft, under all the east part of the church (g). At the east end of which, was an altar, in which was inclosed, according to old tradition, the head of *St. Furseus*. From hence by a winding passage, at the west end of it, was the tomb of *St. Dunstan* (h), but separated from the undercroft by a strong stone wall; over the tomb was erected a monument, pyramid wise, and at the head of it an altar (i), for the mattin service. Between these steps, or passage into the undercroft and the nave, was the choir (k), which was separated from the nave by a fair and decent partition, to keep off the crowds of people that usually were in the body of the church, so that the singing of the chanters in the choir might not be disturbed. About the middle of the length of the nave, were two towers or steeples, built without the walls; one on the south, and the other on the north side. In the former was the altar of *St. Gregory*, where was an entrance into the church by the south door, and where law controversies and pleas concerning secular matters were exercised (l). In the latter, or north tower, was a passage for the monks into the church, from the monastery; here were the cloysters, where the novices were instructed in their religious rules and offices, and where the monks conversed together. In this tower was the altar of *St. Martin*. At the west end of the church was a chapel, dedicated to the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, to which there was an ascent by steps, and at the east end of it an altar, dedicated to her in which was inclosed the head of *St. Astorburtæ the Virgin*; and at the western part of it was the *Archbishop's pontifical chair*, made of large stones, compacted together with mortar: a fair piece of work, and placed at a convenient distance from the altar, close to the wall of the church (m).

To return now to *Archbishop Lanfranc*, who was sent for from *Normandy* in 1073, being the fourth year of the *Conqueror's* reign, to fill this see, a time, when a man of a noble spirit, equal

(c) Godwin de Præful. Angliæ.

(cc) W. Malmsb. de Gestis regum Angliæ, l. ii, c. 8. Ingulph. Hist. p. 507.

(d) Antiq. Brit. p. 94.

(e) Register Christ church.

(f) His words are: *Antiqua ipsius Ecclesiæ privilegia in ea conflagratione, quæ eandem Ecclesiam tertia, ante sui introitus annum, Consumpsit pene omnia perierant.* Eadmer, Hist. novorum l. i, p. 9. Gervas, col. 1310; says, that at the time when *Duke William*, with his armed forces entered, wholly wasted and subdued *England*, all things were given to pillage, and the church of *Christ* was burnt.

(g) This undercroft was made in imitation of the confessionary in *St. Peter's* church at *Rome*, with an arched or vaulted roof.

(h) According to his will, his body was laid very deep under ground.

(i) Battely's Somner, pt. ii, p. 7.

(k) Chorus psallentium.

(l) Eadmer's words are: *Quod hostium in antiquorum legibus regum jus homine exprimitur. In quibus etiam omnes querelas totius regni, quæ Hundredis vel Comitibus uno vel pluribus, vel ceste in Curia Regis non possent legaliter diffiniri, suam inibi sicut in Curia Regis summi, sortiri debere discerniter.* Mr. Selden, in his preface to the *Decim Scriptores*, has made a large commentary on these words of *Eadmer*. It has been observed, that such kind of courts are a proof of the great antiquity of a church or chapel, where they have been held. See Battely, pt. ii, p. 8.

(m) Eadmer, Hist. Nov. l. i, p. 9. See Batt. Som. p. 8.

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to the laborious task he was to undertake, was wanting especially for this church; and that he was such, the several great works which were performed by him, were incontestable proofs, as well as of his great and generous mind. At the first sight of the ruinous condition of this church, says the historian, the Archbishop was struck with astonishment, and almost despaired of seeing that and the monastery re-edified; but his care and perseverance raised both in all its parts anew, and that in a novel and more magnificent kind and form of structure, than had been hardly in any place before made use of in this kingdom, which made it a precedent and pattern to succeeding structures of this kind (n); and new monasteries and churches were built after the example of it; for it should be observed, that before the coming of the Normans most of the churches and monasteries in this kingdom were of wood; (all the monasteries in my realm, says K. Edgar, in his charter to the Abbey of Malmesbury, dated anno 974, to the outward sight are nothing but worm-eaten and rotten timber and boards) but after the Norman conquest, such timber fabrics grew out of use, and gave place to stone buildings raised upon arches; a form of structure introduced into general use by that nation, and in these parts furnished with stone from Caen in Normandy (o). After this fashion Archbishop Lanfranc rebuilt the whole church from the foundation, with the palace and monastery, the wall which encompassed the court, and all the offices belonging to the monastery within the wall, finishing the whole nearly within the compass of seven years (p); besides which, he furnished the church with ornaments and rich vestments; after which, the whole being perfected, he altered the name of it, by a dedication of it to the Holy Trinity; whereas, before it was called the church of our Saviour, or Christ church; and from the

(n) Ead. Hist. lib. i, p. 7.

(o) Stow's Survey of London, p. 352. Daniel Hist. in vita Conquest. See Battely's Somner, p. 86.

(p) Eadmer ibid. At this time all the remains of the old church, which age and flames had not devoured, were taken down to the ground. Gervais, in his Actus Pontificum Cantuar. col. 1654, tells us, that as the church of Canterbury with its offices were consumed by fire, in the time of the wars, Lanfranc making all things new, pulled down all that was old from the foundations. Lanfrancus omnia innovans a fundamentis, vetera evertit; and afterwards built up the church itself, with the offices within the wall, together with the wall itself.

(q) See Eadmer, Hist. Nov. p. 26, 35, 108.

(r) He adds this, in respect of the clear light of the glass windows, the beauty and comeliness of the marble pavement, and the curious paintings of the roof. Malmib. de Gestis Pontif. lib. i, p. 234. See Eadm. lib. v, p. 109. Battely's Somner, p. 86, pt. ii, p. 12.

(s) The greatness of this undertaking appears still more

above time it bore (as by Domesday book appears) the name of the church of the Holy Trinity; this new church being built on the same spot on which the antient one stood, though on a far different model.

After Lanfranc's death, Archbishop Anselm succeeded, in the year 1093, to the see of Canterbury, and must be esteemed a principal benefactor to this church; for though his time was perplexed with a continued series of troubles, of which both banishment and poverty made no small part, which in a great measure prevented him from bestowing that cost on his church, which he would otherwise have done, yet it was thro' his patronage and protection, and through his care and persuasions, that the fabric of it, begun and perfected by his predecessor, became enlarged and rose to still greater splendor (q).

In order to carry this forward, upon the vacancy of the priory, he constituted Ernulph and Conrad, the first in 1104, the latter in 1108, successively priors of this church; to whose care, being men of generous and noble minds, and of singular skill in these matters, he, during his troubles, not only committed the management of this work, but of all his other concerns during his absence.

Probably Archbishop Anselm, on being recalled from banishment on K. Henry's accession to the throne, had pulled down that part of the church built by Lanfranc, from the great tower in the middle of it to the east end, intending to rebuild it upon a still larger and more magnificent plan; when being borne down by the King's displeasure, he intrusted Prior Ernulph with the work, who raised up the building with such splendor, says Malmesbury, that the like was not to be seen in all England (r); but the short time Ernulph continued in this office did not permit him to see his undertaking finished (s). This was left to his successor Conrad, who, as the

conspicuous, when it is considered, that they took down a choir, which had been built not long before, by one who did nothing mean or little, consequently might be supposed to be decent and capacious, and which at that time could not be out of repair or fallen to decay. The pulling down this part of a new and well built church, and this it seems to have been; for the nave of it, the cross isles, and the angel steeple, all built at the same time with the choir, and by the same hands, continued for more than 500 years afterwards, was censured by some at that time, as a vain and needless expence, and the builders of the new choir were accused of extravagancy to the King, to whom it was intimated that the money spent about this costly building might have been more useful to him in his wars, and other expences of the state; but the King made a most gracious reply in favour of the monks, commending them who not having wasted or diminished the goods of the church, had increased the prosperity of it. See Eadmer, p. 109. Battely, pt. ii, p. 13.

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obituary of *Christ church* informs us, by his great industry, magnificently perfected *the choir*, which his predecessor had left unfinished (*t*), adorning it with curious pictures, and enriching it with many precious ornaments (*u*).

This great undertaking was not entirely completed at the death of *Archbishop Anselm*, which happened in 1109, anno 9 Henry I, nor indeed for the space of five years afterwards, during which *the see of Canterbury* continued vacant; when being finished, in honour of its builder, and on account of its more than ordinary beauty, it gained the name of *the glorious choir of Conrad* (*v*).

After *the see of Canterbury* had continued thus vacant for five years, *Ralph*, or as some call him *Rodulph*, *Bishop of Rochester*, was translated to it in the year 1114, at whose coming to it, the church was dedicated anew to *the Holy Trinity*, the name which had been before given to it by *Lanfranc* (*w*). The only particular description we have of this church when thus finished, is from *Gervas*, *the monk of this monastery*, and that proves imperfect, as to the choir of *Lanfranc*, which had been taken down soon after his death (*ww*); the following is his account of *the nave* or *western* part of it below *the choir*, being that which had been erected by *Archbishop Lanfranc*, as has been before mentioned. From him we learn, that the *west* end, where *the chapel of the Virgin Mary* stood before, was now adorned with two stately towers, on the top of which were gilded pinnacles. *The nave* or *body* was supported by eight pair of pillars. At the *east* end of the nave, on the *north* side, was an oratory dedicated in honor to *the Blessed Virgin*, in lieu, I suppose, of the chapel, that had in the former church been dedicated to her at the *west* end. Between the nave and the choir there was built

a great tower or steeple, as it were in the centre of the whole fabric (*x*); under this tower was erected *the altar of the Holy Cross*; over a partition, which separated this tower from the nave, a beam was laid across from one side to the other of the church; upon the middle of this beam was fixed a great cross, between the images of *the Virgin Mary* and *St. John*, and between two cherubims. The pinnacle on the top of this tower, was a gilded cherub, and hence it was called *the angel steeple*; a name it is frequently called by at this day (*y*).

This great tower had on each side a cross isle, called the *north* and *south* wings, which were uniform, of the same model and dimensions; each of them had a strong pillar in the middle for a support to the roof, and each of them had two doors or passages, by which an entrance was open to the *east* parts of the church. At one of these doors there was a descent by a few steps into *the undercroft*; at the other, there was an ascent by many steps into the upper parts of the church, that is, *the choir*, and the isles on each side of it. Near every one of these doors or passages, an altar was erected; at the upper door in the *south* wing, there was an altar in honour of *All Saints*; and at the lower door there was one of *St. Michael*; and before this altar on the *south* side was buried *Archbishop Fleologild*; and on the *north* side, *the holy Virgin Siburgis*, whom *St. Dunstan* highly admired for her sanctity. In the *north* isle, by the upper door, was *the altar of St. Blaise*; and by the lower door, that of *St. Benedict*. In this wing had been interred four *Archbishops*, *Adelm* and *Ceolnoth*, behind the altar, and *Egelnoth* and *Wilselm* before it. At the entrance into this wing, *Rodulph* and his successor *William Corboil*, both *Archbishops*, were buried (*z*).

(*t*) *Gervas's* words are, col. 1664, speaking of *Archb. Corboil*: dedicating this church in the year 1130, *Ecclesiam Cantuarie a Lanfranco fundatam & consummatam, sed per Anselmum auctam, cum honore & munificentia multa, dedicavit.*

(*u*) *Ang. Sacr.* vol. i, p. 137. He gave to it five large bells; the first of which required 10 men, the second as many, the third 11, the fourth 8, and the fifth 24 men, to ring them. This fifth bell was first of all given by *Prior Ernulf*, but being afterwards broken, *Prior Conrad*, at a prodigious expence, caused it to be new cast; and afterwards *Prior Wibert*, who died in 1167, gave a great bell to the steeple, which required 32 men to ring it. *Dart*, p. 9, where see an account of the ornaments given by *Prior Conrad* to this church.

(*v*) *Battely*, pt. ii, p. 13. (*w*) *Matth. Paris.*

(*ww*) *Dec. Script.* col. 1294. *Gervas* was one of the most voluminous writers of his time. His chronicle of the Kings of England, from anno 1122 to 1200, and his History of the *Archbishops of Canterbury*, from *St. Augustine* to *Archbishop Hubert*, who died anno 1205, are his two most considerable performances of the kind. A strict attention to chronology in the disposition of his materials is one of the chief excellencies of this historian. See *Henry's*

History of Great Britain, vol. iii, p. 427.

(*x*) *Obituary*, printed in *Ang. Sacr.* vol. i, p. 147.

(*y*) *John of Salisbury*, who flourished about the year 1172, in his *Prefatory Poem* before his book, mentions *the gilded cherub* on the pinnacle of this steeple, in these verses:

— — — *Sic Caput illa Britannis;*
Quam tibi præsignat ANGELUS arce micans.
 ANGELUS iste quis est! aut quæ domus illa, requires;
 Namq; novas rerum forma movere solet.
 Hæc est illa domus, quæ Chystum prima recepit,
 Aqua suscepit insula tota fidem.
 Insula tota fidem cepit, fideiq; parentem
 Prædicat, extollit, audit, honorat, amat,
 Consilii magni si nūsti forte datorum
 Non erit ignotus ANGELUS iste tibi.
 ANGELUS e specula totum circumspicit orbem,
 Et Corpus pennis subvehit atq; tegit.
 Sic videt e specula, sic protegit omnia pennis
 Ut jus non habeat hortis in orbe suo.

(*z*) These wings and the nave of the church, continued in the same state as *Lanfranc* had left them, above 300 years, but *the angel steeple* stood longer and then fell to decay; they were all taken down and rebuilt, as will appear below.

Hence,

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Hence, he continues, we go up by some steps into the great tower, and before us there is a door and steps leading down into the *south* wing, and on the right hand a pair of folding doors, with stairs going down into *the nave* of the church; but without turning to any of these, let us ascend *eastward*, till by several more steps we come to the *west* end of *Conrad's choir*; being now at the entrance of the choir, *Gervas* tells us, that he neither saw *the choir* built by *Lanfranc*, nor found it described by any one; that *Eadmer* had made mention of it, without giving any account of it, as he had done of the old church, the reason of which appears to be, that *Lanfranc's choir* did not long survive its founder, being pulled down as abovementioned, by *Archbishop Anselm*; so that it could not stand more than 20 years; therefore the want of a particular description of it will appear no great defect in the history of this church, especially as the deficiency is here supplied by *Gervas's* full relation of *the new choir* of *Conrad*, built instead of it; of which, whoever desires to know the whole architecture and model observed in the fabric, the order, number, height and form of the pillars and windows, may know the whole of it from him. The roof of it, *he tells us* (a), was beautified with curious paintings representing heaven (b); in several respects it was agreeable to the present choir, the stalls were large and framed of carved wood. In the middle of it, there hung a gilded crown, on which were placed four and twenty tapers of wax. From the choir, an ascent of three steps led to the *presbyterium*, or place for *the presbiters*; here, *he says*, it would be proper to stop a little and take notice of *the high altar*, which was dedicated to the name of CHRIST. It was placed between two other altars, the one of *St. Dunstan*, the other of *St. Alpbage*; at the *east* corners of the high altar were fixed two pillars of wood, beautified with silver and gold; upon these pillars was placed a beam, adorned with gold, which reached across the church, upon it there were placed *the Glory* (c), the images of *St. Dunstan* and *St. Alpbage*, and seven chests or coffers overlaid with gold, full of the relics of many saints. Between those pillars was a cross gilded all over, and upon the upper beam of the cross were set 60 bright crystals.

Beyond this, by an ascent of eight steps towards the *east*, behind the altar, was the *archiepiscopal throne*, which *Gervas* calls *the patriarchal chair*, made of one stone; in this chair, according to the custom of the church, *the Arch-*

bishop used to sit, upon principal festivals, in his *pontifical* ornaments, whilst the solemn offices of religion were celebrated, until the consecration of *the host*, which came down to the high altar, and there performed the solemnity of consecration. Still further, *eastward*, behind *the patriarchal chair* (d), was a *chapel* in the front of the whole church, in which was an altar, dedicated to *the Holy Trinity*; behind which were laid the bones of two *Archbishops*, *Odo* of *Canterbury*, and *Wilfrid* of *York*; by this chapel on the *south* side near the wall of the church, was laid the body of *Archbishop Lanfranc*, and on the *north* side, the body of *Archbishop Theobald*. Here it is to be observed, that under the whole *east* part of the church, from *the angel steeple*, there was an *undercroft* or *crypt* (e), in which were several altars, chapels and sepulchres; under the chapel of *the Trinity* abovementioned, were two altars, on the *south* side, the altar of *St. Augustine*, the apostle of the *English* nation, by which *Archbishop Athelred* was interred. On the *north* side was the altar of *St. John Baptist*, by which was laid the body of *Archbishop Eadfin*; under the high altar was the chapel and altar of *the Blessed Virgin Mary*, to whom the whole undercroft was dedicated.

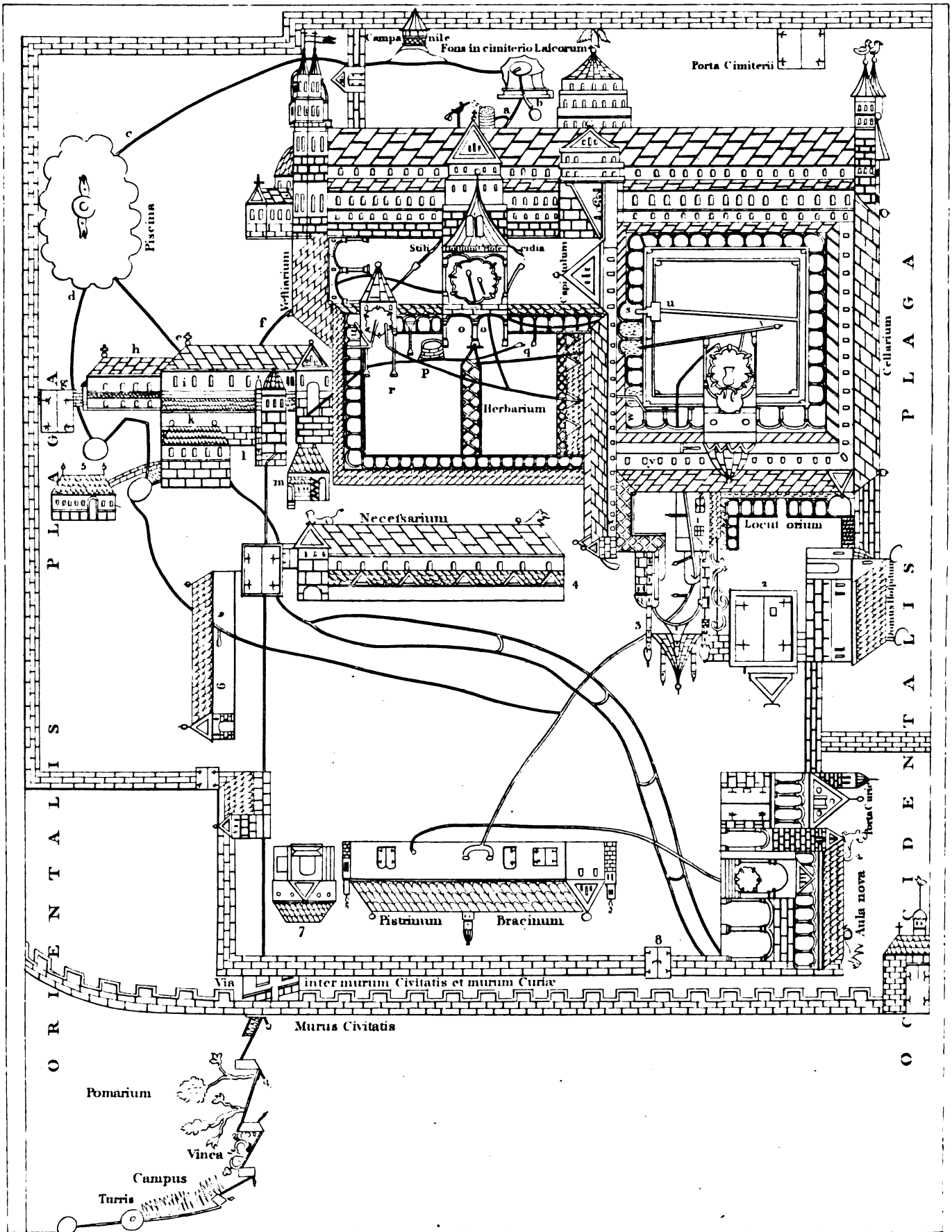
To return now, *he continues*, to the place where *the presbyterium* and *choir* meet, where on each side there was a cross isle (as was to be seen in his time) which might be called *the upper south* and *north wings*; on the *east* side of each of these wings were two half *circular* places or nooks in the wall, arched over after the form of porticoes. Each of them had an altar, and there was the like number of altars under them in the *croft*. In the *north wing*, the *north* portico had the altar of *St. Martin*, by which were interred the bodies of two *Archbishops*, *Wlfred* on the right, and *Living* on the left hand; under it in the *croft*, was the altar of *St. Mary Magdalen*. The other portico in this wing, had the altar of *St. Stephen*, and by it were buried two *Archbishops*, *Athelard* on the left hand, and *Cuthbert* on the right; in the *croft* under it, was the altar of *St. Nicholas*. In the *south wing*, the *north* portico had the altar of *St. John the Evangelist*, and by it the bodies of *Æthelgar* and *Aluric*, *archbishops*, were laid. In the *croft* under it was the altar of *St. Paulinus*, by which the body of *Archbishop Siricius* was interred. In the *south* portico was the altar of *St. Gregory*, by which were laid the corps of the two *archbishops* *Bregwin* and *Plegmund*. In the *croft* under it was the altar of *St. Owen*, *archbishop* of *Roan*, and underneath in

(a) Decim. Script, col. 1294.

(b) Battely, pt. ii, p. 10.

(c) *Majestas Dei*.(d) *Cathedra patriarchatus*.(e) *Croft*, Saxon *crypta*, *confectio*, *Mægrūgion*.

ECCLESIAE Cathedralis et PRIORATVS Benedictorum CANTVARIAE facies Borealis ab FADWINO Monacho, inter annos MCXXX et MCCLXXIV delineata.



- a. Purgatorium calani .
- b. Purgatorium fontis .
- c. Hic influit in piscinam de fonte cimiterii exterioris .
- d. De piscina in fontem prioris .
- e. Aqua hic erit in piscinam de eadem ala .
- f. Intrat in alam domus infirmorum .
- g. Porta cimiterii iuxta capellam .
- h. Capella infirmorum . i. Domus infirmorum .
- k. Necessarium infirmorum . l. Coquina infirmorum .
- m. Camera prioris vetus .
- n. Purgatorium .
- o. Via que ducit ad domum infirmorum .
- p. Puteus . q. Purgatorium .
- r. Columna in quam ducta aqua deficiente, potest hauriri aqua de puteo, et administrabitur omnibus officinis .

- s. Hostium locutorii . t. Fenestra terrea .
- u. Puteolus ante hostium locutorii ad quod conflant aque pluviales personales qui per arcum claustrum est: a quo puteolo dirigitur ductus per viam que ducit ad domum infirmorum et deviens contra hostium crepse deflectitur extra viam ad dextram .
- v. Purgatorium . w. Hostium terram .
- x. Dormitorium . y. Retectorium .
- z. Fenestra ubi ferula administrantur .
- 1. Fenestra per quam ejiciuntur scutelle ad lavandum .
- 2. Porta inter domum hospitiu et coquinam .
- 3. Coquina .
- 4. Camera ubi pueri lavantur .
- 5. Nova camera prioris . 6. Balneatorium et amens .
- 7. Granarium .
- 8. Portica iuxta aulam novam .

Barbo sculp.

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the croft, not far from it the altar of *St. Catherine*.

Passing from these crofts isles *eastward* were two towers, one on the north, the other on the *south* side of the church. In the tower on the *north* side was the altar of *St. Andrew*, which gave name to the tower; under it, in the croft, was the altar of *the Holy Innocents*; the tower on the *south* side had the altar of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, behind which the body of *St. Anselm* was interred, which afterwards gave name both to the altar and tower (*f*) (now called *St. Anselm's*) *The wings* or *isles* on each side of the choir had nothing in particular to be taken notice of—Thus far *Gervas*, from whose description we in particular learn, where several of the bodies of *the old archbishops* were deposited, and probably their ashes remain in the same places to this day.

As this building, deservedly called *the glorious choir of Conrad*, was a magnificent work, so the undertaking of it at that time will appear almost beyond example, especially when the several circumstances of it are considered; but that it was carried forward at *the Archbishop's* cost, exceeds all belief. It was in the discouraging reign of *K. William Rufus*, a prince notorious in the records of history, for all manner of sacrilegious rapine, that *Archbishop Anselm* was promoted to this *see*; when he found the lands and revenues of this church so miserably wasted and spoiled, that there was hardly enough left for his bare subsistence; who, in the first years that he sat in the *archiepiscopal* chair, struggled with poverty, wants and continual vexations through the King's displeasure (*g*), and whose three next years were spent in banishment, during all which time he borrowed money for his present maintenance; who being called home by *K. Henry I*, at his coming to the crown, laboured to pay the debts he had contracted during the time of his banishment, and instead of enjoying that tranquility and ease he hoped for, was, within two years afterwards, again sent into banishment upon a fresh displeasure conceived against him by the King, who then seized upon all the revenues of *the archbishopric* (*b*), which he retained in his own hands for no less than four years.

Under these hard circumstances, it would have been surprizing indeed, that *the Archbishop*

should have been able to carry on so great a work, and yet we are told it, as a truth, by the testimonies of history; but this must surely be understood with the interpretation of his having been *the patron, protector* and *encourager*, rather than the builder of this work, which he entrusted to the care and management of *the priors Ernulph* and *Conrad*, and sanctioned their employing, as *Lanfranc* had done before, the revenues and stock of the church to this use (*i*).

In this state as abovementioned, without any thing material happening to it, this church continued till about the year 1130, *anno 30 Henry I*, when it seems to have suffered some damage by a fire (*k*); but how much, there is no record left to inform us; however it could not be of any great account, for it was sufficiently repaired and that mostly at the cost of *Archbishop Corboil*, who then sat in the chair of this *see* (*l*), before the 4th of May that year, on which day, being *Rogation Sunday*, *the Bishops* performed *the dedication* of it with great splendor and magnificence, such, says *Gervas*, col. 1664, as had not been heard of since the dedication of *the Temple of Solomon*; the King, the Queen, *David, King of Scots*, all *the Archbishops*, and the nobility of both kingdoms being present at it, when this church's former name was restored again, being henceforward commonly called *Christ church* (*m*).

Among *the manuscripts of Trinity College library in Cambridge*, in a very curious *triple psalter of St. Jerome*, in *Latin*, written by the monk *Eadwyn*, whose picture is at the beginning of it, is a *plan* or *drawing* made by him, being an attempt towards a *representation of this church and monastery*, as they stood between the years 1130 and 1174; which makes it probable, that he was one of the monks of it, and the more so, as the drawing has not any kind of relation to the psalter or sacred hymns contained in *the manuscript*.

His plan, if so it may be called, for it is neither such, nor an upright, nor a prospect, and yet something of all together; but notwithstanding this rudeness of the draftsman, it shews very plain that it was intended for this *church* and *priory*, and gives us a very clear knowledge, more than we have been able to learn from any description we have besides, of what both were at the above period of time (*n*).

use till *Archbishop Becket's martyrdom*, and then was a *third time changed*; of which a more particular account will be given below.

(*n*) In the year 1755, *the Antiquarian Society* published an engraving of this drawing, with an account of it, and of the plan, adding that the book was given to *Trinity College library*, by *Dr. Nevil, Dean of Canterbury*, and *Master of that College*, and a great benefactor to it; probably it once belonged to this church, as in an index of books formerly belonging to it, mention is made of *Tripartitum Psalterium Eadwyni*.

(*f*) See Decim. Script. col. 1294 et seq. Battely's Somner, pt. ii, p. 10.

(*g*) Eadmer, Hist. Nov. p. 108. (*h*) Ibid. p. 26.

(*i*) Ibid. p. 108.

(*k*) Antiq. Brit. in vita Corboil.

(*l*) See Antiq. Brit. Harpsfield and Godwin, in vita Archiep. Corboil.

(*m*) Gervas, col. 1341, 1664. Battely's Somner, p. 14. At this time the church's common seal was renewed, which in the fore part had the representation of the church, with the name of *Christ church* round it. This seal continued in

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Forty-four years after this *dedication*, on the 5th of Sept. *anno* 1174, being the 20th year of K. Henry II.'s reign, a fire happened, which consumed great part of this stately edifice, namely, the whole choir, from the angel steeple to the *east* end of the church, together with the *prior's* lodgings, the chapel of *the Virgin Mary*, the infirmary, and some other offices belonging to the monastery; but the angel steeple, the lower cross isles, and the nave appear to have received no material injury from the flames (*o*). The narrative of this accident is told by *Gervas*, the monk of *Canterbury*, so often quoted above, who was an eye witness of this calamity, as follows:

Three small houses in the city near the old gate of the monastery took fire by accident, a strong *south* wind carried the flakes of fire to the top of the church, and lodged them between the joints of the lead, driving them to the timbers under it; this kindled a fire there, which was not discerned till the melted lead gave a free passage for the flames to appear above the church, and the wind gaining by this means a further power of increasing them, drove them inwardly, insomuch that the danger became immediately past all possibility of relief. The timber of the roof being all of it on fire, fell down into the choir, where the stalls of the monks, made of large pieces of carved wood, afforded plenty of fuel to the flames, and great part of the stone work, through the vehement heat of the fire, was so weakened, as to be brought to irreparable ruin, and besides the fabric itself, the many rich ornaments in the church were devoured by the flames.

The choir being thus laid in ashes, the monks removed from amidst the ruins, the bodies of the *two saints*, whom they called patrons of the church, *the Archbishops Dunstan* and *Alphage*, and deposited them by the *altar of the great cross*, in the nave of the church (*p*); and from this time they celebrated the daily religious offices in the oratory of *the Blessed Virgin Mary* in the nave, and continued to do so for more than five years, when the choir being *re-edified*, they returned to it again (*q*).

Upon this destruction of the church, *the prior and convent*, without any delay, consulted on the most speedy and effectual method of rebuilding it, resolving to finish it in such a manner, as should surpass all the former choirs of it, as well in beauty as size and magnificence. To effect this, they sent for the most skilful architects

(*o*) The outward walls of the church on each side the choir, and the two towers, *Anselm's* and *St. Andrew's*, seem to have received but little injury from the flames; for the principal damage was the weakening the pillars, by the firing of the adjacent stalls, otherwise the roof only had suffered.

that could be found either in *France* or *England*. These surveyed the walls and pillars, which remained standing, but they found great part of them so weakened by the fire, that they could no ways be built upon with any safety; and it was accordingly resolved, that such of them should be taken down; a whole year was spent in doing this, and in providing materials for the new building, for which they sent abroad for the best stone that could be procured; *Gervas* has given a large account (*r*), how far this work advanced year by year; what methods and rules of architecture were observed, and other particulars relating to the rebuilding of this church; all which the curious reader may consult at his leisure; it will be sufficient to observe here, that the new building was larger in height and length, and more beautiful in every respect, than the choir of *Conrad*; for the roof was considerably advanced above what it was before, and was arched over with stone; whereas before it was composed of timber and boards. The capitals of the pillars were now beautified with different sculptures of carvework; whereas, they were before plain, and six pillars more were added than there were before. The former choir had but one *triforium* or *inner gallery*, but now there were two made round it, and one in each side isle and three in the cross isles; before, there were no marble pillars, but such were now added to it in abundance. In forwarding this great work, the monks had spent eight years, when they could proceed no further for want of money, but a fresh supply coming in from the offerings at *St. Thomas's* tomb, so much more than was necessary for perfecting the repair they were engaged in, as encouraged them to set about a more grand design, which was to pull down the *eastern* extremity of the church, with the small chapel of *the Holy Trinity* adjoining to it, and to erect upon a stately undercroft, a most magnificent one instead of it, equally lofty with the roof of the church, and making a part of it, which the former one did not, except by a door into it; but this new chapel, which was dedicated likewise to *the Holy Trinity*, was not finished till some time after the rest of the church; at the *east* end of this chapel another handsome one, though small, was afterwards erected at the extremity of the whole building, since called *Becket's crown*, on purpose for an altar and the reception of some part of his relics (*s*); further mention of which will be made hereafter.

(*p*) This was called *the altar of the Holy Cross*, and was placed under the great cross, between the nave and the choir.

(*q*) *Gervas*, col. 1298. *Battely*, pt. ii, p. 14.

(*r*) *Gervas*, *ibid.*

(*s*) See *Gervas*, col. 1298 et seq. The original building of *Becket's Crown*, appears to have been but one story

The eastern parts of this church, as Mr. Gosling observes, have the appearance of much greater antiquity than what is generally allowed to them; and indeed if we examine the outside walls and the cross wings on each side of the choir, it will appear, that the whole of them was not rebuilt at the time the choir was, and that great part of them was suffered to remain, though altered, added to, and adapted as far as could be, to the new building erected at that time; the traces of several circular windows and other openings, which were then stopped up, removed, or altered, still appearing on the walls both of the isles and the cross wings, through the white-wash with which they are covered; and on the south side of the south isle, the vaulting of the roof as well as the triforium, which could not be contrived so as to be adjusted to the places of the upper windows, plainly shew it. To which may be added, that the base or foot of one of the westernmost large pillars of the choir on the north side, is strengthened with a strong iron band round it, by which it should seem to have been one of those pillars which had been weakened by the fire, but was judged of sufficient firmness, with this precaution, to remain for the use of the new fabric.

The outside of this part of the church is a corroborating proof of what has been mentioned above, as well in the method, as in the ornaments of the building. The outside of it towards the south, from St. Michael's chapel eastward, is adorned with a range of small pillars, about six inches diameter, and about three feet high, some with fantastic shafts and capitals, others with plain ones; these support little arches, which intersect each other; and this chain or girdle of pillars is continued round the small tower, the eastern cross isle and the chapel of St. Anselm, to the buildings added in honour of the Holy Trinity, and St. Thomas Becket, where they leave off. The casing of St. Michael's chapel has none of them, but the chapel of the Virgin Mary, answering to it on the north side of the church, not being fitted to the wall, shews some of them behind it; which seems as if they had been continued before, quite round the eastern parts of the church.

These pillars, which rise from about the level of the pavement, within the walls above them,

or range of windows in height, being vaulted over them, and the top adorned with handsome battlements. The monks afterwards began to raise this building still higher, but the dissolution of the priory in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, stopped their progress in it, and it was left unfinished. Henry de Eastria, who was Prior at the time of erecting it, is said to have laid out 115l. 5s. upon the building of this chapel.

(t) Grymbald is said to have erected a monument there

are remarkably plain and bare of ornaments; but the tower abovementioned and its opposite, as soon as they rise clear of the building, are enriched with stories of this colonade, one above another, up to the platform from whence their spires rise; and the remains of the two larger towers eastward, called St. Anselm's, and that answering to it on the north side of the church, called St. Andrew's, are decorated much after the same manner, as high as they remain at present.

At the time of the abovementioned fire, which so fatally destroyed the upper part of this church, the undercroft, with the vaulting over it, seems to have remained entire, and unhurt by it.

The vaulting of the undercroft, on which the floor of the choir and eastern parts of the church is raised, is supported by pillars, whose capitals are as various and fantastical as those of the smaller ones described above, and so are their shafts, some being round, others canted, twisted, or carved, so that hardly any two of them are alike, except such as are quite plain.

These, I suppose, may be concluded to be of the same age, and if buildings in the same stile may be conjectured to be so from thence, the antiquity of this part of the church may be judged, though historians have left us in the dark in relation to it.

In Leland's *Collectanea*, there is an account and description of a vault under the chancel of the ancient church of St. Peter in Oxford, called Grymbald's crypt, being allowed by all, to have been built by him (t); Grymbald was one of those great and accomplished men, whom K. Alfred invited into England about the year 885, to assist him in restoring Christianity, learning and the liberal arts (u). Those who compare the vaults or undercroft of the church of Canterbury, with the description and prints given of Grymbald's crypt (v), will easily perceive, that two buildings could hardly have been erected more strongly resembling each other, except that this at Canterbury is larger, and more profusely decorated with variety of fancied ornaments, the shafts of several of the pillars here being twisted, or otherwise varied, and many of the capitals exactly in the same grotesque taste as those in Grymbald's crypt (w). Hence it may be supposed, that those whom Archbishop Lanfranc em-

for himself, which on some disagreement between him and the Oxonians, he removed to Winchester. See Lel. Coll. vol. i, Editoris Præfatio, p. xxviii.

(u) He died in the year 903. See Lel. Coll. vol. i, p. 18.

(v) In Leland's Collections, as above, there are two plates, one of the inside of this crypt of Grymbald, with some capitals of the pillars with grotesque figures, the latter the *ichnography* of it, &c.

(w) The shafts of the pillars in this undercroft are about

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ployed as architects and designers of his building at *Canterbury*, took their model of it, at least of this part of it, from that *crypt*, and this *undercroft* now remaining is the same, as was originally built by him, as far *eastward*, as to that part which begins under the chapel of *the Holy Trinity*, where it appears to be of a later date, erected at the same time as the chapel. The part built by *Lanfranc* continues at this time as firm and entire, as it was at the very building of it, though upwards of *seven hundred* years old (x).

But to return to the new building; though the church was not compleatly finished till the end of the year 1184, yet it was so far advanced towards it, that, in 1180, on April 19, being *Easter eve* (y), the *Archb. Prior* and *Monks* entered the *new choir*, with a solemn procession, singing *Te Deum*, for their happy return to it. Three days before which they had privately, by night, carried the bodies of *St. Dunstan* and *St. Alphege* to the places prepared for them near *the high altar*. The body likewise of *Q. Edive* (which after the fire had been removed from the *north cross* isle, where it lay before, under a stately gilded shrine) to *the altar of the great cross*, was taken up, carried into the vestry, and thence to the altar of *St. Martin*, where it was placed under the coffin of *Archbishop Livinge*. In the month of July following the altar of *the Holy Trinity* was demolished, and the bodies of those *Archbishops*, which had been laid in that part of the church, were removed to other places. *Odo's* body was laid under *St. Dunstan's*, and *Wilfrid's* under *St. Alphege's*; *Lanfranc's* was deposited nigh the altar of *St. Martin*, and *Theobald's* at that of *the Blessed Virgin*, in the nave of the church (z), under a marble tomb; and soon afterwards *the two Archbishops*, on the right and left hand of *Archbishop Becket* in the *undercroft*, were taken up and placed under the altar of *St. Mary* there (a).

After a warning so terrible, as had lately been given, it seemed most necessary to provide against the danger of fire for the time to come; the flames, which had so lately destroyed a considerable part of the church and monastery, were caused by some small houses, which had taken fire at a small distance from the church. There still remained some other houses near it, which

about four feet in girt, and as much in height, but with plinth and capital, not less than six and an half; from thence spring the arches, which are nearly *semicircular*, and make the height of the vault about 14 feet; all above the capitals are plain, *westward* of the *cross isles*.

(x) It may not be amiss to observe here, that as this was the foundation of the church in the time of *Archbishop Lanfranc*, so it shews that the *east* end of his church was circular. *Mr. Battely's* plan makes it so, with a chapel and altar of *the Holy Trinity* there, and it is in general observed that the old *Saxon* churches turned *circular* at the

belonged to *the Abbat and Convent of St. Augustine*; for these the monks of *Christ church* treated, by an *exchange*, which could not be effected till the King interposed, and by his royal authority; in a manner compelled *the Abbat and Convent* to a *composition* for this purpose, which was dated in the year 1177, that was three years after the late fire of this church (b).

These houses were immediately pulled down, and it proved a providential and an effectual means of preserving the church from the like calamity; for in the year 1180, on May 22, this *new choir*, being not then compleated, though it had been used the month before, as has been mentioned above, there happened a fire in the city, which burned down many houses, and the flames bent their course towards the church, which was again in great danger; but the houses near it being taken away, the fire was stopped, and the church escaped being burned again (c).

Although there is no mention of a new dedication of the church at this time, yet the change made in the name of it has been thought by some to imply a formal solemnity of this kind, as it appears to have been from henceforth usually called *the church of St. Thomas the Martyr*, and to have continued so for above 350 years afterwards.

New names to churches, it is true, have usually been attended by *formal consecrations* of them; and had there been any such solemnity here, undoubtedly the same would not have passed by *unnoticed* by every historian, the circumstance of it must have been notorious, and the magnificence equal at least to the other dedications of this church, which have been constantly mentioned by them; but here was no need of any such ceremony, for although the general voice then burst forth to honour this church with the name of *St. Thomas*, the universal object of praise and adoration, then styled *the glorious martyr*, yet it reached no further, for the name it had received at the former dedication, notwithstanding this common appellation of it, still remained in reality, and it still retained invariably in all records and writings, the name of *Christ church* only, as appears by many such remaining among the archives of *the Dean and Chapter*; and though on the seal of this church, which was

east end, in which form this probably was before *Lanfranc* rebuilt it, and was continued in like manner by him.

(y) 13 *cal.* March. Gervas, col. 1457.

(z) Gervas *ibid.*

(a) These were *the Archbishops Athelard* and *Eadwin*.

(b) This *composition* was sealed with the King's seal, and with the seals of both the monasteries. See *Battely's Somner*, p. 88, appendix, No. xxviii, where the *composition* is printed, and pt. ii, p. 16. Thorne, col. 1820, 1827.

(c) Gervas, in *Decim. Script.* col. 1457.

changed

about this time; the counter side of it had a representation of *Becket's martyrdom*, yet on the front of it was continued that of the church, and round it an inscription with the former name of *Christ church*; which seal remained in force till the dissolution of the priory.

It may not be improper to mention here some transactions, worthy of observation, relating to this favourite saint, which passed from the time of his being murdered, to that of his translation to the splendid shrine prepared for his relics.

Archb. Thomas Becket was barbarously murdered in this church on Dec. 29, 1170, being the 16th year of K. Henry II, and his body was privately buried towards the east end of the undercroft. The monks tell us, that about the Easter following, miracles began to be wrought by him, first at his tomb, then in the undercroft, and in every part of the whole fabric of the church; afterwards throughout *England* and lastly, throughout the rest of the world (*d*). The fame of these miracles procured him the honour of a formal canonization from Pope *Alexander III*, whose bull for that purpose is dated March 13, in the year 1172 (*e*). This declaration of the Pope was soon known in all places, and the reports of his miracles were every where founded abroad (*f*).

Hereupon crowds of zealots, led on by a phrensy of devotion, hastened to kneel at his tomb. In 1177, *Philip, Earl of Flanders*, came hither for that purpose, when K. Henry met and had a conference with him at *Canterbury* (*g*). In June 1178, K. Henry returning from *Normandy*, visited the sepulchre of this new saint; and in July following, *William, Archbishop of Rheims*, came from *France*, with a large retinue, to perform his vows to *St. Thomas of Canterbury*,

where the King met him and received him honourably. In the year 1179, *Lewis, King of France*, came into *England*; before which neither he nor any of his predecessors had ever set foot in this kingdom (*b*). He landed at *Dover*, where K. Henry waited his arrival, and on Aug. 23 the two Kings came to *Canterbury*, with a great train of nobility of both nations, and were received with due honour and great joy, by the *Archbishop*, with his *com provincial Bishops*, and the *Prior* and the whole *Convent* (*l*).

K. *Lewis* came in the manner and habit of a pilgrim, and was conducted to the tomb of *St. Thomas* by a solemn procession; he there offered his cup of gold and a royal precious stone (*k*), and gave the convent a yearly rent for ever, of a hundred *muids* of wine, to be paid by himself and his successors; which grant was confirmed by his royal charter, under his seal, and delivered next day to the convent (*l*); after he had staid here two (*m*), or as others say, three days (*n*), during which the oblations of gold and silver made were so great, that the relation of them almost exceeded credibility (*o*). In 1181, K. Henry, in his return from *Normandy*, again paid his devotions at this tomb. These visits were the early fruits of the adoration of the new sainted martyr, and these royal examples of Kings and great persons were followed by multitudes, who crowded to present with full hands their oblations at his tomb. Hence the convent was enabled to carry forward the building of the new choir, and they applied all this vast income to the fabric of the church, as the present case instantly required, for which they had the leave and consent of the *Archbishop*, confirmed by the bulls of several succeeding Popes (*p*).

From the liberal oblations of these royal and

(*d*) There were in this church two volumes, filled with the records of these miracles; *Gervas* relates several of them. *John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter*, among others, wrote the life and passion of *St. Thomas*, giving a strange account of these miracles, being such, he says, as were never before wrought or heard of; and, indeed, from their absurdity, so they seem to be.

(*e*) See *Ralph de Diceto*, Dec. Script. col. 715, in whose history this bull is twice printed.

(*f*) *Battely*, pt. ii, p. 17.

(*g*) *Bromton*, col. 1126.

(*h*) Dec. Script. *Ralph de Diceto*, col. 604.

(*i*) *Bromton*, col. 1140, says, that *St. Thomas* had appeared three times to *Lewis* in a vision.

(*k*) *Chron. Sci Aug. Gervas*, Dec. Script. col. 1457, says, that K. Henry went to the sea-side at *Dover*, to meet the French King, on x cal. September; both Kings were with all due honor and unspeakable joy, received by *Archbishop Richard*, the *Bishops of England*, the *Convent of Canterbury*, and an innumerable multitude of the great men of the kingdom, brought hither in reverence to the memory of the martyr, at whose tomb, having finished his prayer, he offered up his golden cup, and the rent of 100 *muids* of

wine yearly, out of regard to the martyr and the church of *Christ*. He watched during the night at the tomb, and in the morning, at his request, was admitted into the fraternity in the chapter house, and having given his charter for the above rent, he departed joyfully, and embarked at *Dover*.

(*l*) The words of the charter are, *Centum modios Vini ad mensuram Parisensem*. K. John granted that the monks should receive this gift for ever, free from all custom. *Madox*, Hist. Exchequer, p. 19, and 526. See K. John's charter for this exemption, *ibid.* p. 526. A *muid* is supposed to be the third part of a tun, by *Battely*, pt. ii, p. 18. King *Edw. IV*, in his 22d year, issued his writ, reciting, whereas by virtue of the grants of the progenitors of *Lewis of France*, the *Prior and Convent* had and received, 33 *casts* of wine, from *France*, yearly; the King, out of his particular grace and affection and regard to the Convent, and the glorious martyr *St. Thomas*, granted that for the future they should take the same, free of all customs and taxes whatever. See *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xii, p. 166.

(*m*) *Bromton*.

(*n*) *Rad. de Diceto*, col. 720.

(*o*) *Ibid.* col. 604.

(*p*) *Viz.* Pope *Alexander III*, *Urban III*, and *Gregory IX*.

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noble personages at the tomb of *St. Thomas*, the expences of rebuilding *the choir* appear to have been in a great measure supplied, nor did their devotion and offerings to *the new saint*, after it was completed, any ways abate, but, on the contrary, they daily increased; for in the year 1184, *Philip, Archbishop of Coloigne*, and *Philip, Earl of Flanders*, came together to pay their vows at this tomb, and were met here by King Henry, who gave them an invitation to *London* (q). In 1194, *John, Archbishop of Lions*; in the year afterwards, *John, Archbishop of York*; and in the year 1199, K. John, performed their devotions at the foot of this tomb (r). K. Richard I. likewise, on his release from captivity in *Germany*, landing on the 30th of March at *Sandwich*, proceeded from thence, as an humble stranger on foot, towards *Canterbury*, to return his grateful thanks to God and *St. Thomas* for his release (s). All these by name, with many nobles and multitudes of others, of all sorts and descriptions, visited the saint with humble adoration and rich oblations, whilst his body lay in the undercroft. In the meantime *the chapel* and *altar* at the upper part of the east end of the church, which had been formerly consecrated to *the Holy Trinity*, were demolished, and again prepared with great splendor, for the reception of this saint, who being now placed there, implanted his name, not only on the chapel and altar, but on the whole church, which was from thenceforth known only by that of *the church of St. Thomas the martyr*.

(q) Ralph de Diceto. Dec. Script. col. 625. Rapin, vol. i, p. 239.

(r) Ralph de Diceto, Dec. Script. col. 675, 706.

(s) Bromton, col. 1257.

(t) K. Edward I, being at *Canterbury* on the feast of the translation of *St. Thomas Becket*, in his 27th year, presented the golden crown of *Scotland*, which he had found in the possession of *John Baliol*, at *Dover*, as an offering at the shrine of this saint. See *Walsingham Hist. Ang.* p. 44. *Matthew Westminster*, anno 1399, p. 415. *Prynne*, p. 798. This King either sent or personally offered every year, upon the day of the martyrdom of *St. Thomas*, 3 florins of gold, which the obituary calls his *chevage*; he gave to the convent several jewels, images and vessels of pure gold, of inestimable value, and granted it several liberties and privileges. See *Somner's manuscript papers*, in the library of *Christ church*. Whilst this shrine existed, the *Barons of the Ports of Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich*, were accustomed to present at it the cloths of estate, of gold or silk, which they held over the King and Queen at their coronations, and then claimed and received as their fees.

(u) Among these I find the following, in *Rymer's Fœdera*. The Duke of *Anjou*, who was then in *England*, a prisoner and hostage for the French King, had licence in the 35th year of K. Edward III, to visit the shrine of *St. Thomas*, as had *David de Bruys*, in the 39th year of that reign, and he had another licence in the 41st year of it, that he, together with *Margaret* his wife and 100 horsemen in their train, their servants, &c. should again visit this shrine. A licence and safe conduct in the 47th year of that reign was

On July 7, anno 1220, the remains of *St. Thomas* were translated from his tomb to his new shrine, with the greatest solemnity and rejoicings (s). *Pandulph*, the Pope's legate, the *Archbishops of Canterbury and Rheims*, and many *Bishops* and *Abbats*, carried the coffin on their shoulders, and placed it on the new shrine, and the King graced these solemnities with his royal presence (t). The *Archbishop of Canterbury* provided forage along all the road, between *London* and *Canterbury*, for the horses of all such as should come to them, and he caused several pipes and conduits to run with wine in different parts of the city. This, with the other expences arising during the time, was so great, that he left a debt on the see, which *Archbishop Boniface*, his fourth successor in it, was hardly enabled to discharge.

The saint being now placed in his new repository, became the vain object of adoration to the deluded people, and afterwards numbers of licences were granted to strangers by the King, to visit this shrine (u). The titles of *glorious*, of *saint* and *martyr*, were among those given to him (v); such veneration had all people for his reliques, that the religious of several cathedral churches and monasteries, used all their endeavours to obtain some of them, and thought themselves happy and rich in the possession of the smallest portion of them (w). Besides this, there were erected and dedicated to his honour, many churches, chapels, altars and hospitals in different places, both in this kingdom and

granted for *Alianor de Bruys, Countess of Carryck*, to travel to the glorious martyr *St. Thomas*, of *Canterbury*, with 60 horses in her train. Another of the same date, for *James de Douglas, Chivalier*. Another for the same person, next year, to travel hither to this shrine, with 20 servants and their horses. In the 33d year of K. Henry VI, the *Abbat of Melros*, in *Scotland*, had the King's licence to come into *England*, with 12 servants, and to come in pilgrimage to this shrine, and of remaining here for that purpose; and no doubt but there were many others granted at that time, and afterwards, for the same purpose. See *Rym. Fœd.* vol. vi, p. 324, 463, 582; vol. vii, p. 32, 37; vol. xi, p. 360.

(v) The words of K. Henry VI, to the monks of this place are, speaking of *St. Thomas*, whose precious body is gloriously enshrined in your church; and K. Edward IV. in his charter to this city, says, in whose metropolitane church, the body of *St. Thomas the martyr* lies honourably enshrined.

(w) The reliques of this saint, even the meanest things that had any relation to him, as his hair, his shirt, his cloaths, and even his shoes, were esteemed as invaluable treasures and coveted by all who could procure, by purchase or favor, any portion of them. In the church of *St. Paul* in *London*, two pieces of his skull, some part of his hair and some small shreds of his clothes, were preserved in costly vessels. At the hospital of *Harbledown*, a piece of one of his old shoes was hung out to the road, for travellers to kiss. The neighbouring monks of *St. Augustine's Abbey* chose the keeper of *St. Thomas's altar* for their *Abbat*, to induce him to bring some of these reliques, which lay on

the

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abroad (x). Thus this faint, even whilst he lay in his obscure tomb in the undercroft, brought such large and constant supplies of money, as enabled the monks to finish this beautiful choir, and the east parts of the church; and when he was translated to the most exalted and honourable place in it, a still larger abundance of gain filled their coffers, which continued as a plentiful supply to them, from year to year, to the time of *the reformation*, and the final abolition of *the priory* itself (y).

To return now again to the building of the fabric of this church; about the year 1304, or soon afterwards, the whole choir was repaired or beautified and three new doors made, and *the pulpitum* was new made; the flight of steps and the fine skreen of stone work so curiously carved, and still remaining at the west end of the choir, being made at the charge of *Prior Hen. de Estria*, who repaired likewise the new long belfry towards *the north*, the vestry and the treasury, with the new turret beyond it, the new great *horologe* in the church, and caused to be made several new bells, for different parts of it, as will be further mentioned below. The two wings or *cross isles*, on each side of the middle tower or *Angel steeple*, as it was called, which had continued in the same state that *Lanfranc* had left them, except that the middle pillar in each of them was taken down soon after the murder of *Archbishop Thomas Becket*, to give a fuller sight of that in the north wing, at the foot of which he yielded up the ghost, were, for the most part, rebuilt

the altar in *Christ church*, with him, which he did to their monastery; and *Benedict*, *Prior* of this church, when he was elected *Abbat* of *Peterborough*, carried with him to that monastery many reliques of *St. Thomas*, as his shirt, his surplice, and a quantity of his blood, in two *chrystal* vessels, besides which instances there were many others in different places abroad. See *Dugd. Hist. St. Paul's*, p. 234, 336. *Erasmus's Colloq; Perigrinatio religionis erga suscepi*.

(x) In the cathedral church of *St. Paul* in *London*, there was an altar to *St. Thomas the martyr*. Within the precincts of the church of *Peterborough*, was a chapel and an *alms-house*, dedicated to him. At *Lesnes* in this county, there was a priory dedicated to him. In this city was an *hospital* and a chapel, likewise dedicated to him; as there was a church, at *Fairfield*, in this county; and there are numbers of instances of this kind elsewhere in different parts of this kingdom. See *Dugd. Hist. of St. Paul's*, p. 228. Supplement to *Hist. Peterborough*, p. 287.

(y) The shrine had a clerk and other retainers, who constantly gave their attendance at it, and it was very necessary, both in regard of the treasure which was about it, and the continual offerings made at it, these amounting to a great value by the year, as it should seem by the accounts of them, which shew, that from about 200*l.* per ann. which they amounted to about 400 years since; they grew within six or eight years following to treble that sum. See *Battely's Somner*, p. 125.

(z) It appears that the north wing was not finished at the time of his death, for *Alexander Hawkyn*, who had been

from the foundations, by *Archbishop Sudbury*, (who came to this see in the year 1376) at his own proper costs and charges (z), and probably *the chapel of St. Michael* too, on the east side of the south wing, which may be esteemed as part of it, in the same state they remain at this time.

These being finished in the year 1379, anno 2 Richard II, the same *Archbishop*, a prelate of a public and generous spirit, directly afterwards took down *the old nave* of the church, which *Lanfranc* had erected, as being too mean and greatly inferior to the new choir, and which probably had by this time fallen into decay, purposing to rebuild it again at his own cost (a), to a state and beauty proportionable to the rest of the church. But in the next year, anno 1381, before he had laid one stone for the foundation of it, he fell into the hands of that mutinous rabble, headed by *Wat Tyler*, who cut off his head on *Tower-bill* (b). The monks having thus lost their good benefactor, were under the necessity of undertaking this work at their own charge. The two succeeding *Archbishops*, *Courtney* and *Arundel*, were as generous and honourable in their contributions towards this building as became the noble quality of their births, and the eminent dignity of their stations (c). In the *obituary* of *Christ church*, it is recorded, that *Archbishop Courtney*, in whose time this building was begun, contributed towards it 1000 *marcs* (d), and *Archbishop Arundel*, in whose time it was finished, gave a like sum of 1000 *marcs* to this work (e). During the time of the

secretary to several *Priors*, gave 150*l.* towards *the south steeple*, &c. and towards the new roofing of *this martyrdom*, the former of which was not built till some time after *Archbishop Sudbury's* death.

It has in general been supposed, that both these *cross isles* were wholly pulled down to the very foundations, by that *Archbishop*; but the tomb of *Archbishop Peckham*, who lived long before him, in the north wing, and a very plain old stair-case close by it, which could not be made to suit the rest of the new work, without violating that monument, shews, that part of what he did was only casing the old work; so does that projection still to be seen over the portico of *St. Michael's chapel* in the south wing, seemingly as what had once supported an organ, *ubi organa solent esse*; and a small part of the old wall on the outside this wing may still be discovered uncased; and another proof of it, though not to be seen, unless when the cloyster leads are repairing in that part, is a very fair circular window frame of stone, on the outside of the wall over the door, from the cloyster into *the martyrdom* or north wing, of which nothing is to be seen on the inside.

(a) In assistance to this work he had obtained of King Richard II, in his 2d year, the revenues and profits of *the Archdeaconsry*, then in the King's hands, for so long time as they remained with him. See *Rym. Fœd.* vol. vii, p. 216.

(b) Harpsfield, *Hist. Eccles. Ang. Sæcul. 15*, cap. 14, p. 634. *Battely's Somner*, p. 89.

(c) *Ang. Sacr.* vol. i, p. 61.

(d) See his other benefactions to this church and priory, below, under his life.

(e) *Ibid.* p. 62.

building

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building of it, the two parsonages of *Godmersham* and *Westwell* were appropriated, with the King's and Pope's licence, to the priory, to enable them the better to carry it on; and at the time of the appropriation of the latter, which was in the year 1401 (f), the convent had expended on this work upwards of 8000 *marcs* (g); about nine years after which, as near as can be computed, this fabric was finished; that is, before the death of *Prior Chillenden*, for he is recorded in the obituary to have fully completed, with the help of *Archbishop Arundel*, the rebuilding of the nave, with the chapel of the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, situated in the same. It was 30 years in building, and the whole of it continues at this time firm and entire (b).

At the time of *Archbishop Sudbury's* death, the west front of the church, with the two adjoining towers, had not in the progress of taking down the nave, been demolished; probably the monks

(f) K. Richard II, was at this time a great benefactor to this fabric, and to the priory likewise, for he forgave two *corrodies* of 30 *marcs*, and the forfeitures of their tenements in *London*, to the value of 1000 *marcs*, and gave them licence of *Mortmain*, to purchase lands or rents to the value of 200*l.* and to appropriate to themselves the churches of *Godmersham* and *Mepham*; and moreover gave, at the request of *Archbishop Courtney*, 100*l.* sterling towards the fabric of the high altar, and of the nave of the church, besides rich jewels and gifts, which he at several times offered at the shrine of *St. Thomas the martyr*, and at the altar in the chapel of the *Blessed Virgin* in the *undercroft*. Some little time after this, viz. in 1422, *Robert Clifford*, of *Well*, esq; brother of *Richard Clifford*, *Bishop of London*, gave 400 *marcs* towards the fabric of this church, and his silver plate, &c. He was buried in the nave of it. See *Somner's manuscript papers* in the library of *Christ church*.

(g) The preamble to the grant of *Godmersham rectory*, dated anno 1397, is printed in *Somner's Appendix*, No. xxix. It recites, that the *Prior and Convent* had already expended on the building of this nave, and other necessary works of the church, of their own money, more than 5000 *marcs*, as was manifest to all that saw it; and that the work which was begun, and what was otherwise of necessity to be undertaken there of their cloyster, which was pulled down, and their *chapter-house*, which was in imminent danger of ruin, could not be perfectly and decently repaired for less than 6000 *marcs*, the hospitality afforded to great personages and others of different kingdoms resorting to them from day to day, being attended to, and which they could not with credit decline, &c. That of *Westwell*, dated anno 1401, was much to the same purpose, only it expressed that the convent had then laid out upwards of 8000 *marcs* on it.

(b) In the carrying on the building of this church at different periods, so little care was taken in the planning of the new works, as not to carry them in a right line with the old, by which means the church is crooked, as is easily observed, by taking a view along the north wall of the nave, and likewise from the west door of it eastward to the end of the church, as well as by observing the pavement of the upper cross, where another angle is made, for when that came to be laid, the stones not fitting, as they should have done, the irregularity was remedied, by cutting many

of them out of the square in some places, and filling the vacancies up in others.

terrified at the great expence which they then found they must be subject to, determined to leave this part standing, and to add such alterations as would make it, as far as possible suitable to their new building; to effect which, they formed new windows in each tower, with pillars and arches similar to those in the rest of the nave; a large window was put in the center of the front between them (i), and a new porch underneath, and the whole, excepting the two towers, was now cased with stone.

On the north tower, *Archbishop Arundel* built a high leaden spire, and furnished the *Angel steeple* with five bells, afterwards called the *Arundel ring*, in process of time removed into this tower (k), which afterwards bore the name of the *Arundel steeple*.

The tower on the south side, being 130 feet high, usually called *St. Dunstan's steeple*, from a great bell hung in it, which was dedicated to that

of them out of the square in some places, and filling the vacancies up in others.

(i) The key stone of this window was demolished not many years since, by the throwing down of some rubbish from the *Oxford steeple*. On it was well carved the head of an uphooded monk, which was in good preservation; but now all that remains of it, is a scrap of drapery; it has been called the head of *Prior Chillenden*, who died in 1414, but perhaps erroneously.

(k) *Leland*, in his *Collectanea*, vol. i, p. 88, says, *Archbishop Arundel* built the west steeple, and supplied it with five bells; and in his *Itinerary*, vol. vi, f. 3, p. 6, says, "The belles that in the pyramis ledid at the weste ende of the chirche, are belles caulled *Arundella's Kinge*."—These bells, according to the records of the church, were first put into the *Angel steeple*, upon the rebuilding of which they were removed into this tower, called *Arundel steeple*. The weights of them was—The 1st bell 7188*lb.*—the 2d, 3646— the 3d, 2272— the 4th, 1646; to which *Prior William Molash* added a 5th bell, bigger than the others, weighing 8105; which bells have been since removed from hence, as will be further mentioned below. By these records it appears, that besides those bells mentioned above, as given by the *Priors Ernulf, Conrad, and Wibert*, there were given in 1316, anno 9 Edward II, by *Prior Hen. de Esfria*, five bells; the first was called *Bell Thomas*, which was hung in the great steeple or clock-house (*cloccario*) and weighed 800*lb.* three other bells were bought for the new long steeple, on the north side the church, of which the first weighed 2400*lb.* the second 2200*lb.* the third 2000*lb.* and one bell to toll when the chapter were to meet, which weighed 800 pounds. The price of these bells was, besides carpenter's and smith's work, 236*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* and in the year 1317, there were bought three new bells for the steeple under the *Angel*; the first weighed 1460*lb.* the second 1210*lb.* and the third 1124*lb.* which cost 65*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* and there were three lesser bells likewise added in the same steeple, which weighed 2750*lb.* and cost 10*l.* 18*s.* Soon after the year 1338, two great bells, *Jesus* and *Dunstan*, were given by *Prior Hatbrand*, to the south west steeple; and *Prior William Chillenden* in 1410, added another, which was dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and was in latter times hung up in the same steeple; and in 1430, *Prior Molash* gave a large bell, called *Bell Dunstan*, weighing 8105*lb.* as has been noticed above.

saint,

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faint, given by *Prior Molaſh*, was after this pulled down by *Archbiſhop Chicheley*, who came to this ſee in 1413, anno 1 Henry V, and was founder of *All Souls College* in Oxford. He made a great progreſs in the rebuilding of it, whence, in his honour, it had the name of both *the Oxford* and *the Chicheley ſteeple*, but dying before it was completed, it was finiſhed by *Prior Thomas Goldſtone*, who was not elected to that office till fix years after *the Archbiſhop's* death (l). He built likewiſe the elegant and beautiful chapel on the eaſt ſide of the martyrdom, which he dedicated to *the Bleſſed Virgin Mary* (m), now commonly called *the Dean's chapel*, from ſeveral of *the Deans* having been buried in it.

The great tower in the middle of the church, now uſually called *Bell Harry ſteeple* (n), but formerly, as has been mentioned above, *the Angel ſteeple*, being 235 feet in height, had continued without new building, or probably want of repair, as there is no mention of ſuch in any record till the time of *Prior William Selling*, who was elected in 1472, anno 11 Edward IV, and died in 1495, being the 10th year of K. Henry VII's reign. He is ſaid to have begun to rebuild it, and his ſucceſſor *Prior Thomas Goldſtone*, the ſecond prior of that name, to have finiſhed it before his death, which happened in 1517. This the *obituary* records, telling us that he erected and perfected the lofty tower in the middle of the church, between the choir and the nave, with excellent carved and gilded works, with windows and with both iron and glaſs work belonging to it, in which he was aſſiſted by what his predeceſſor *Wm Selling* had done, and by *Cardinal Archb. Morton*, who built great part of it at his own coſt and charges (o). For the ſtrengthening of this lofty tower, of moſt beautiful form, *Prior Goldſtone* cauſed two larger and four ſmaller arches of ſtone to be fixed underneath it, from pillar to pillar, as they now remain; on

(l) *Alexander Hawkin*, who had been ſecretary to ſeveral priors 40 years, gave 150l. towards the ſouth ſteeple, and a new bell, and towards the new roof of *the martyrdom*.—Somner's manuſcript papers in the library of *Chriſt Church*.

(m) *The Lady Mabilia Gobion* gave towards the new building of *the new chapel of the Virgin Mary* 14l. during this *Prior's* time, *Anne Tatterſhale* gave to the fabric of this church 140l. and a cenſor of pure gold to the high altar; and *ſir William Brencheley*, by his will in 1446, gave 100l. likewiſe to this fabric. Somner's manuſcript papers in the library of *Chriſt Church*.

(n) It is ſo called from a ſmall bell, called *Bell Harry*, placed on the platform, at the top of it (the only remaining one here), ſaid to have been brought out of France by K. Henry VIII, and given to this church.

(o) In the higheſt window in the inſide of this tower, over the choir door, was the *Archbiſhop's* arms, with a red *Cardinal's* hat over them, which was demolished by *the Puritans* in the middle of the laſt century, as were *the four gilt vanes* on the four pinnacles of the tower, on which were ſeverally repreſented the coats of arms of the King,

ſome of theſe his *rebus* and *motto* are carved in old Engliſh letters. His *rebus* was a gold ſtone, between theſe three capital letters T. P. G. ſo placed in general; and his *motto*, *Non nobis Domine, non nobis ſed nomini tuo fit gloria* (p). *Archbiſhop Warham* ſeems afterwards to have been a benefactor, by adding ſome additional ornaments at the top of it, as appears by his coat of arms at the top of the ſtone work. There was a ring of five bells remaining in this belfry at the diſſolution of *the Priory*, which was taken down anno 32 Henry VIII, and ſold by the King's Commiſſioners (q).

Whatever alterations or improvements were made to this church before *the diſſolution of the priory*, further than what has been already mentioned above, may be found in the account of the ſeveral *Priors* and *Archbiſhops* below, by whoſe care and bounty they were reſpectively made. I ſhall therefore only take notice (r), that a ſmall elegant chapel was built in the north wall of *the Trinity chapel*, at the upper end of the church, over againſt the monument of K. Henry IV. and his queen, ſoon after his burial, about the year 1447, as a chantry for the repoſe of their ſouls; and another ſtill ſmaller one, adjoining to *Archbiſhop Warham's* tomb in *the martyrdom*, for a prieſt to ſerve in it for the like purpoſe of ſaying *maſs* for the repoſe of his ſoul, &c. and that there was another ſmall chapel or chantry of *the Lady Joane Brencheley*, built on the outſide, but adjoining the ſouth wall of the nave, between the two buttreſſes of the fourth window, having a door opened to it in the wall of the church; in it was an altar dedicated to *St. John Baptiſt*. *Sir William Brencheley*, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, was buried near it, in the nave, in 1446, and his widow built this chapel next year, and erected an altar in it, with conſent of *the Prior and Convent* (s). After the diſſolution of *the Priory* it fell to decay and lay

Prince, Church, and *Archbiſhop*. See Culmer's *Dean and Chapter news*.

(p) In this place, in the middle of the line of the words of his motto, his name is inſerted in a *rebus* thus T a ſhield charged with three gold ſtones, and then P in gold; i. e. *Thomas Goldſtone*, *Prior*; at the upper part of the inſide of the tower, his name and motto are placed different, as mentioned above. Thoſe arches or *stretchers* are very ſubſtantial, and are pierced in ſuch patterns as make them in ſome meaſure an ornament, though they certainly were deſigned as a means of ſecurity to ſtrengthen the pillars under ſo great a weight.

(q) This appears by the records in the Augtn. Office; they weighed 24646 pounds, and were ſold to *Henry Criſpe* of *Birchington*, and *Robert St. Leger* of *Faverſham*. See *Battely*, part ii, p. 24.

(s) *John Coſſen*, chaplain of the chantry of *ſir William Brencheley*, *kn.* died in 1526, and gave 20s. to the reparations of the ornaments of this chantry chapel. He was buried in *St. Alphege church*.

(r) *Battely*, part ii, p. 25.

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in ruins, till *Dean Nevil*, about the beginning of *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, repaired it for a burying place for himself and family; hence it acquired the name of *Dean Nevil's chapel*, by which it continued to be called, till the whole of it, with the monuments in it, was a few years since pulled down, and the materials removed, as having an unsightly appearance to the rest of the church. Besides these, there have been only some few ornamental improvements made, but nothing in particular worthy of being noticed.

Some mention will, no doubt, be expected here of the destruction, in which *this cathedral* was involved during the unhappy troubles of *the great rebellion*, in the middle of the last century. It was in the very beginning of the year 1641, as we reckon the entrance of the year at present, when that dismal storm first arose, which afterwards shook and threatened with a final overthrow, the very foundations of this church, for upon the feast of *the Epiphany*, and *the Sunday* following, there was a riotous disturbance raised by some disorderly persons, in the time of Divine Service, in *the choir* of this church, and although by the care of the *Prebendaries*, a stop was then put to these disorders for a time, yet afterwards the madness of the people raged, and prevailed beyond resistance;

(1) Some account of one of those *sacrilegious* disturbances may be seen in *the Mercurius Rusticus*, published in 1648, in a letter of *Dr. Pafke*, one of *the Prebendaries* and *Vice Dean* of this church, dated Aug. 30, 1642. It relates, that *Colonel Sandys* arrived here with his troops on the Friday night, and presently caused a strict watch and sentinels to be set, both upon the church and upon their several houses; this done, *Serjeant-Major Cockaine* came to him, and in the name of the parliament demanded to see the arms of the church, and the store powder of the county, which being shewn him, he possessed himself of the keys. Next morning the members were excluded the church, and were not permitted to enter for the performance of divine service, but about eight o'clock *for Michael Livesey*, attended by many soldiers, came into the church offices, and commanded the keys of the church to be delivered up to one of their company, which being done, they departed with them; when the soldiers entering the church and choir, overthrew the communion-table, tore the velvet cloth from before it, defaced the goodly screen of it, violated the monuments of the dead, spoiled the organ, broke down the antient rails and seats, with the brazen eagle which supported the bible, rent the surplices, gowns, and bibles, and carried away others, mangled all the service books and common prayers, bestrewing the whole pavement with their leaves; a miserable spectacle to the beholders. They then exercised their malice upon the arras hanging in the choir, representing the history of our *Saviour*; on which, observing several figures of *Christ*, they pierced them, and cut them through with many blasphemous expressions, and afterwards committed many other villainous acts of the like sort. Not content with these exploits, they afterwards finding another statue of *Christ* in the frontispiece of the *Southgate*, they discharged against it 40 shot at least, triumphing much when they hit it in the head or face, as if they resolved to crucify him again in

the Dean and *Canons* were turned out of their stalls; the beautiful and new erected font was pulled down; the inscriptions, figures, and coats of arms engraven upon brass, were torn off from the antient monuments; the graves were ransacked, and whatever there was of beauty or decency in it, was despoiled by the outrages of *sacrilege* and *prophaneness* (1); in which forlorn state it remained until *the abolition of Deans and Chapters*, and *the sequestration of their revenues*, by ordinance of parliament in the year 1644, when the *government committees*, of which there were five in this county; those at *Maidstone* and *Canterbury* being the chief, took possession of those revenues, as well as of the *precincts* and church itself (u), and *Captain Thomas Monins*, of *Dover*, was appointed *treasurer general* of them, for the use of the state; and it is certainly owing to him, who appears to have been a *royalist* in his heart, that this *venerable building* was preserved from destruction, for he caused it to be maintained and repaired constantly out of the revenues of it; but in 1649 his office ceased, the state having passed *another ordinance* for the sale of all lands and tenements belonging to *Dean and Chapters*, and of the several *cathedrals* belonging to them; upon which, this of *Canterbury* was valued, as to all the materials of it,

his figure, whom they could not really hurt; nor had their fury stopt here, threatening the ruin of the whole fabric, had not the Colonel, with some others, come to its relief and rescue; when the tumult being appeased, they departed for *Dover*, from whence they were again expected as that day, and it was greatly apprehended they would plunder the houses of the church members, unless timely prevented.

(u) It appears by *Mr. Monins's* accounts, now in the hands of his descendant *John Monins*, of *Canterbury*, *Esq.*; that the *yearly rents* and *woods* which came into his receipt, amounted to 2217*l.* per annum. The *deanry*, *prebendal houses*, &c. were let to laymen at different rents; the late members of the church, if not delinquents, were allowed in general, a *third part* of their former income, and if they had no allowance, their wives were allowed a fifth part of it; the lower members and under officers were in general paid the whole of their stipends. 100*l.* was allowed yearly, to be distributed to the poor, of whom 241 were relieved yearly, at *Christmas*. Numbers of the *parochial* clergy were paid by order of *the Committee of Plundered Ministers*, *yearly pensions* and *augmentations*. There appears, during the whole time to have been the psalms read, lectures and sermons preached in the cathedral and sermon-house, and the sacrament administered in the former; the preacher in the cathedral had 150*l.* per ann. the lecturer in the sermon-house 100*l.* The charges for the repair of the church and precincts, and in keeping them in clean and good order, were not spared; among other articles I find, in 1646 paid for the repair of the roof of the church 109*l.* In 1647, a great repair was made to the arch over the body of the church, with much expence of masonry, &c. to the amount of 80*l.* for repairing the upper windows of the body of the church, &c. 16*l.* In 1649, the stone causeway was made from the *south gate* to the porch of the church, and the school had a great repair.

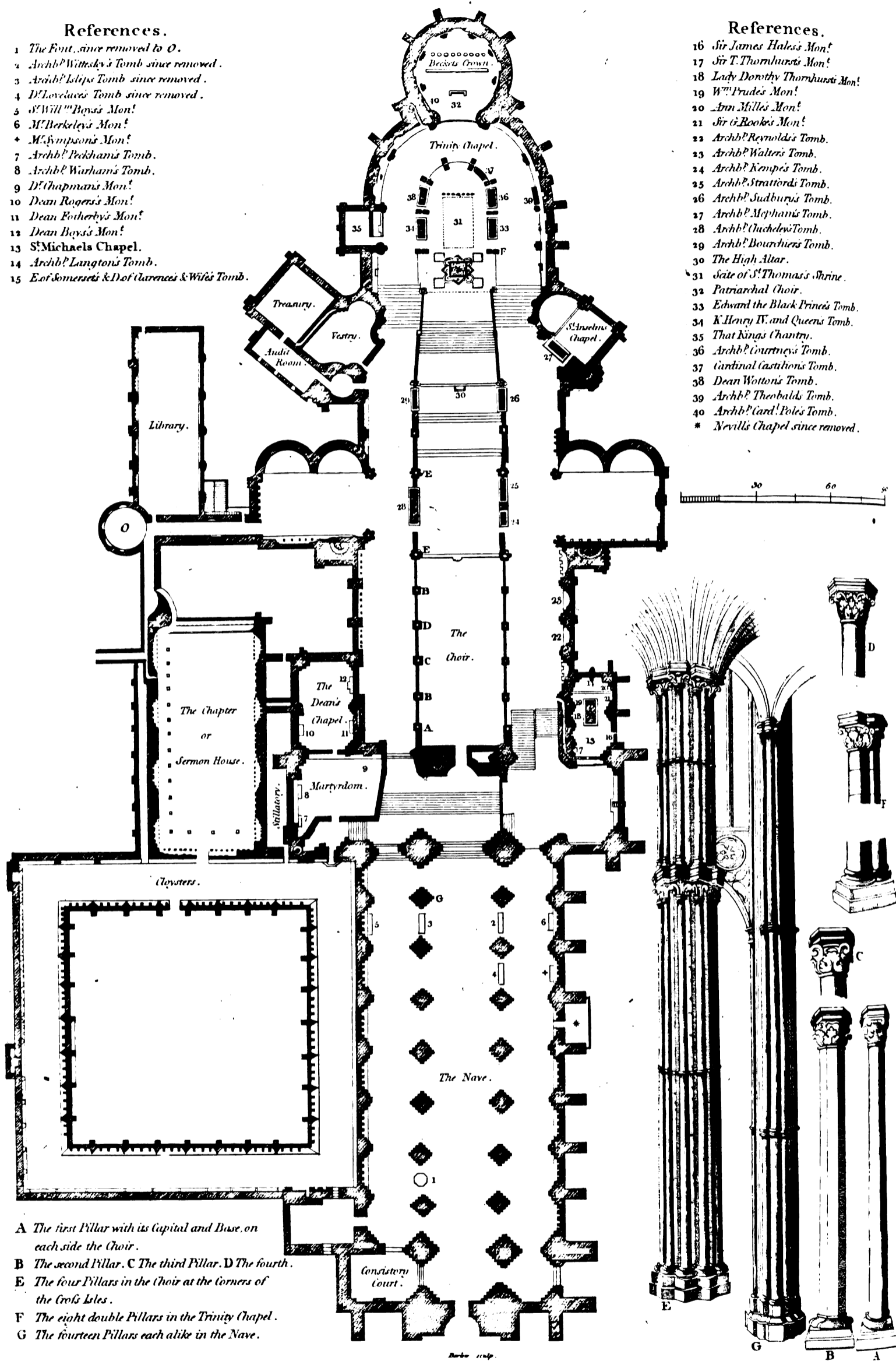
and

References.

- 1 The Font, since removed to O.
- 2 Archb^d Wittsky's Tomb since removed.
- 3 Archb^d Islips Tomb since removed.
- 4 D^r Lovelace's Tomb since removed.
- 5 S^t Will^m Bays's Mon^t.
- 6 M^r Berkeley's Mon^t.
- + M^r Simpson's Mon^t.
- 7 Archb^d Peckham's Tomb.
- 8 Archb^d Warham's Tomb.
- 9 D^r Chapman's Mon^t.
- 10 Dean Rogers's Mon^t.
- 11 Dean Fotherby's Mon^t.
- 12 Dean Bays's Mon^t.
- 13 S^t Michael's Chapel.
- 14 Archb^d Langton's Tomb.
- 15 Eof. Somerset's & D^r of Clarence's & Wife's Tomb.

References.

- 16 Sir James Halles's Mon^t.
- 17 Sir T. Thornhurst's Mon^t.
- 18 Lady Dorothy Thornhurst's Mon^t.
- 19 W^m Prades's Mon^t.
- 20 Ann Mills's Mon^t.
- 21 Sir G. Cooke's Mon^t.
- 22 Archb^d Reynolds's Tomb.
- 23 Archb^d Walter's Tomb.
- 24 Archb^d Kemp's Tomb.
- 25 Archb^d Stratford's Tomb.
- 26 Archb^d Sudbury's Tomb.
- 27 Archb^d Mepham's Tomb.
- 28 Archb^d Cuckew's Tomb.
- 29 Archb^d Bourchier's Tomb.
- 30 The High Altar.
- 31 Site of S^t Thomas's Shrine.
- 32 Patriarchal Choir.
- 33 Edward the Black Prince's Tomb.
- 34 K. Henry IV. and Queen's Tomb.
- 35 That King's Chantry.
- 36 Archb^d Courtney's Tomb.
- 37 Cardinal Castillon's Tomb.
- 38 Dean Wotton's Tomb.
- 39 Archb^d Theobald's Tomb.
- 40 Archb^d Card^l Pole's Tomb.
- * Nevills Chapel since removed.



- A The first Pillar with its capital and Base, on each side the Choir.
 B The second Pillar. C The third Pillar. D The fourth.
 E The four Pillars in the Choir at the corners of the Cross Isles.
 F The eight double Pillars in the Trinity Chapel.
 G The fourteen Pillars each alike in the Nave.

A Plan of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, with the Cloysters and other Buildings adjoining to it, with the Architecture of the several Pillars, and the Tombs and Monuments, as they were before the new Pavement of the Nave in the Year 1787.

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and the charge of taking it down (v). However, it by some means remained untouched, and at the restoration of monarchy, and the re-establishment of the church of England in 1660, it was restored to the Dean and Chapter, the lawful possessors of it; at which time this church was found in so neglected a condition, that it was found necessary to expend no less a sum than 12,000*l.* to put it in a decent state for the celebration of religious service (w).

THE CATHEDRAL of Canterbury is a noble and magnificent pile of building, the sight of which imprints on the mind a religious awe and veneration; and notwithstanding the different ages in which the several parts of it have been built, and the various kinds of architecture, singular to each, no one part corresponding with that adjoining to it, yet there seems nothing unightly or disagreeable in the view of it; on the contrary, the whole together has a most venerable and pleasing effect. The same observation may equally be applied to the inside of this church, where, on entering it, the mind is again impressed with awe and admiration at the fine perspective view of this vast and magnificent edifice, the work of many ages, and of incredible labour and cost to rear it to its present state, for the purpose of adoring the Almighty God of the universe, and of our Saviour Christ, as a sacred temple of holiness to his honour, praise and glory.

(v) Mr. Monins, the treasurer, on his being removed from that office, was made a captain of a troop of horse, which he held till the restoration, when he petitioned the King, in regard to his having ever favoured the royalists, and prevented much ill usage to them from time to time; for his having preserved this cathedral from ruin, and the other buildings belonging to it, whilst treasurer; and for his having secreted the church muniments and plate, and restored them at the restoration. That he might be permitted to keep his troop of horse, but for reasons, best known at that time, he was not permitted to do it.

(w) This money was paid from the body from their fines, though it was said to be in as good repair as any other cathedral; exclusive of this, they divided out of their first fines 1100*l.* a piece, besides having before made out of them a handsome present to the King. This is related in a letter written by a prebendary of this church, Peter de Meulin, 4to. 1668, inserted in the Harleian Miscellany, 4to. vol. iv, London, 1745.

(x) There have been many paintings and drawings made of this beautiful structure, in different views of the outward as well as the interior parts of it; many of these have been engraved in different works, and in single prints; there are in particular views of it engraved in Dugdale's Monasticon; Dart's history of this church; Battely's second part of Somner; Grose's Antiquities; and in Gostling's Walk. Mr. Battely has likewise given an ideal ichnography, as conjectured by the Rev. Mr. Sacket, of the old church, before Lanfranc, one of the church with the choir of Conrad, and another of the undercroft, as at the time of the reformation; and another ichnography of the whole church, with the cloysters, chapter-house and library; all which have references to the

To proceed now in the account of this fabric, with some particulars relating to the former and present state of the several parts of it, not mentioned above, and of the monuments and tombs which are, or have been within the walls of it (x).

At the entrance of this church, at the west front of it, notice has been already taken, that there were on each side a tower; that on the south side, called the Chicheley tower, had formerly on the south side of it, over the porch, at the entrance into the church (y), the figures cut in stone, of four armed men; the niches in which they were placed still remaining, representing those who murdered Archbishop Becket. In this tower there is now a fine musical peal of eight bells, and a clock which strikes a solemn sound on a large bell, appropriated for this purpose, and for tolling at funerals, being placed on the platform on the summit of it (z). On the vaulting of the porch are carved a number of coats of arms in stone, on the ribwork of it. The tower on the north side, called the Arundel tower, is very antient; it is in height 100 feet, the form of it, and the materials with which it is built, plainly shew it to have been of a very early date; indeed, by all appearance, it may well be conjectured to be the same that was built by Archbishop Lanfranc, with the rest of the church. It had formerly a lofty leaden spire, 100 feet high, placed on it by Archbishop Arundel, whence it was afterwards called by his name. This spire

several parts of them, the latter as it remained in his time; all which, with alterations as at present, are inserted in the course of this work.

(y) The roof of the porch is vaulted with stone work, richly carved with a cluster of shields of arms, being 28 in number, in a double circle. The arms of Old France and England quarterly; the rest round it among them are, the arms of the See of Canterbury, impaled with Chicheley, and of Courtney, with a label of three points. William Salter, of St. Elphe's parish, was buried in 1549, in this porch.

(z) In 1726, the bells in the Arundel steeple were taken down and cast into a new ring of eight, by Mr. Samuel Knight, bell-founder, and afterwards hung up in the Chicheley Tower. These six bells were cast at different times, and all, excepting the third bell, since the reformation, as appears by the inscriptions on them. On the 1st was Josephus me fecit, 1635; on the 2d, Josephus Hatch me fecit, 1636; on the 3d, T. G. Prior, Sancte Thoma, ora pro nobis; on the 4th, E. R. Robertus Mot me fecit, 1585; on the 5th, Joseph Hatch made me, 1606; on the 6th, W. H. Beate Trinitati Campana, hec sacra primo fusa, 1408, secundo 1624, Josephus Hatch me fecit.—The largest of the eight bells having been cracked, was recast in 1778. The weight of the new bell being 33 cwt. which is 3 cwt. less than that of the old one. The large bell on which the clock strikes, on the top of the tower, was likewise cracked in 1758, by the persons making it toll, by knocking on it for that purpose with a large hammer; an attempt was made to repair it by soldering, but the experiment failed, and it was new cast here, in the plumbery, in 1762. The old bell, the same given by Prior Molash, weighed 7500 cwt. being much larger than any in the peal.

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spire being much damaged in the great storm which happened in Nov. 1703, was taken down as low as the platform and balcony, which now make the top and finishing of it. This tower is now so weakened by age, and by the alterations made in the under part of it, to make it conformable to the rest of the nave on the inside, that it has been thought necessary to strengthen it with bands of many hundred pounds weight of iron. Underneath it, in the nave, is *the Archbishop's Consistory Court*, lately fitted up in an elegant manner, by *the present Commissary* of the diocese, *sir William Scott, knt.*

The nave has lately been *new paved* with white *Portland* stone, and has been much admired for its simplicity and neatness. On taking up the old pavement, the modern gravestones were all removed, but there was not that delicacy and decency used, as ought to have been to the remains of those antiently buried in it, by the workmen to whom it was intrusted, to make the ground firm and sure for the new pavement. At which time the *beautiful font*, the gift of *Dr. Warner, Bishop of Rochester* and *Prebendary* of this church, not long before the great rebellion broke out, in the last century, which stood between two of the pillars on the *north* side, at the lower end of the nave, was removed without the church to the adjoining *circular building northward*, close to the door of the library (a).

At the upper part of the *north* isle of the nave, near the place where *sir John Boys's* monument now is, was once, *in the old nave*, though parted

(a) This font (the former one being portable and removeable at pleasure) was *erected* in 1636, in which year it was *consecrated* by *the Bishop of Oxford*; it was *sacrilegiously* pulled down and defaced in the time of *the great rebellion*; but as soon as *the restoration* took place in 1660, *Mr. Somner*, who had bought up, at his own cost, and collected together the different pieces of it which had been pillaged by the rabble, restored the whole of them to the original donor of it, who re-edified it, and restoring it to its former beauty, replaced it again in the nave of this church; *Mr. Somner* having the honour of a daughter to be first baptized in it that same year. There is a print of it in *Mr. Gosling's Walk*, given by a descendant of the donor of it.

(b) *Anno* 1174, when the choir was burnt down, *Gervas* says, that the Convent erected an altar in this chapel, at which they solemnized the daily service till the year 1180, when they returned to the choir again; and then he tells us, the chapel with the altar was demolished; why they erected an altar, where there was one before, and how it could be said that they demolished this altar and chapel, when there is certain evidence, that in this very place the chapel and altar of *the Blessed Virgin* were standing many years after *Gervas* says they were demolished, is worth enquiring into; for in 1184, *Archbishop Richard* is said to have been buried expressly in this very chapel; besides which, in the registry of this church, there are several grants made to this very altar of *the Blessed Virgin*, in the upper part of the nave of the church, and to the same altar, which is before *the great cross* in the church; one of these

off, a kind of *chapel*, dedicated, as well as the altar in it, to *the Blessed Virgin Mary*, called from thence *our Lady's chapel* (b). In it were buried the *Archbishops Theobald*, and *Richard*, the immediate successor to *Thomas Becket*, whose leaden inscription and pontifical relics, that is, his cope, crozier and chalice were found in 1632, in digging *Dr. Anian's* grave; but this old chapel has not been heard of, since the present nave of the church has been built.

At the upper part of the nave are two *crosses* or *wings*; that on the *north* being called *the martyrdom*, from *St. Thomas Becket's* murder in it (c). In this wing stood an altar, by the wall where *Dr. Chapman's* monument now is, commonly called *the altar of the martyrdom of St. Thomas*, which, together with the place, *Erasmus* saw, and thus describes it. There is here to be seen an altar, built of wood, consecrated to *the Blessed Virgin*, small, and remarkable on no other respect, but as it is a monument of antiquity, and upbraids the luxury of these present times. At the foot of this altar, *the holy martyr* is said to have bade his last farewell to *the Blessed Virgin*, at the point of death. Upon this altar lies the part of the sword by which his head was cleft, and his being contused, it speedily hastened his death. We religiously, says *Erasmus*, kissed this piece of the sword, as rusty as it was, out of love and veneration to *the martyr* (d).

This place was, no doubt, highly esteemed by our ancestors, the walls of which seemed to have been hanged with arras; and the veneration it

grants is dated *an.* 46 Hen. III, 1262, and another still later in 1299; these prove, that the altar was standing many years after *Gervas* says it was demolished. This perhaps may be thus cleared up — When the choir was burnt, the Convent made choice of this chapel for the daily celebration of those offices of religion, which were before celebrated at the high altar, dedicated to our Saviour *Christ*; upon which they took down the altar of *the Blessed Virgin*, and in the place of it erected an altar to *Christ*, which was to be esteemed *the high* and *principal altar*, so long as they made use of it for the daily service. But when they returned to the new choir, where they had erected a *high altar*, they took down that which they had placed in this chapel; the taking down of which is most probably called by *Gervas*, the demolishing of the chapel and the altar, and that after this was done, they restored both the chapel and altar, consecrated to *the Blessed Virgin*, with the services that were wont to be performed there before. See Battely, part ii, p. 26.

(c) That part at the bottom of the steps, where he fell, was separated from the way to the choir, by a stone partition, on the door of which was written the following lines in *old English* letters:

*Est sacer intra locus Venerabilis atq; Beatus,
Presul ubi Sanctus Thomas est Martyrizans.*

A grave was dug here in the year 1734, so near this partition, that the foundation of it gave way, which occasioned its being taken down, and the way to it laid open.

(d) *Erasmii Colloq; Peregrinatio Religionis Eiga suscept.*

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was held in, seems to have been the reason of its being chosen for the solemnizing of the espousals of K. Edward I. with his queen *Margaret*, daughter of the King of *France*, which were celebrated here on Sept. 9, 1299, by *Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury*; near the door at the entrance from the cloister.

The fine painted window of this wing, given by K. Edward IV, was in great part destroyed in the time of *fanaticism*, in the middle of the last century; but what is left is sufficient to convince us how beautiful it must have been, when in its perfect state.

In this window, before that destruction of it, there was, as we are told, the picture of God the Father, and of *Christ*, besides a large crucifix and the picture of the Holy Ghost, in the form of a dove, and of the twelve apostles; there were likewise seven large pictures of *the Virgin Mary*, in as many several glorious appearances, as of the angels lifting her up into Heaven, and the sun, moon and stars under her feet, each having an inscription under it, beginning with *Gaude Maria*, as *Gaude Maria sponsa Dei, &c.* To these were added many figures of saints, as *St. George, &c.* but the favorite saint of this church, *Archbishop Becket*, was more rarely pictured in this window in full proportion, with his cope, rochet, mitre, crozier, and other pontificals; and at the foot of the window was a legend, shewing that it was dedicated to *the Virgin Mary*. *In laudem & honorem Beatissime Virginis Mariæ, Matris Dei, &c. (e)*

To give some account of the present state of this window; it is in the *Gothic* taste, with a multitude of lights or pannels of glazing; the three lower ranges of which are considerably large, and seven in each row. The middle one is almost all of coloured glass, the others plain, except some escutcheons of arms.

The coloured range has in its middle pannel, the arms of the church, under a canopy at present, but probably had once a crucifix or some other representation, held equally sacred, as all the figures on each side are kneeling to it. These are supposed to be those of *K. Edw. IV.* and his family, in as large life as their places permit. The King is next in the centre pannel to the *west*; in those behind him are *Prince Edward*, and *Richard, Duke of York*; in that on the *east* side is the *Queen*; in the next three princesses, and in the last two others: all have crowns or coronets, except these two. But these figures and descriptions under them, have been all much defaced and very badly repaired, by filling up those parts which had been demolished with glass

(e) This is taken from the account given of this window by the fanatic *Richard Culmer*, contemptuously stiled *Blue Dick*, the man principally concerned in the demolition of it. See *Gosling*, p. 209.

brought from other places, and intended for other figures of different sorts. In the ranges of small lights at the upper part of the window, each capable of holding one small figure only, are those of different saints; their height and distance having preserved them from being broken.

Mr. Gosling has given, in *his Walk*, p. 328, from the observation of a friend, which I suspect to be the late *Dr. Beauvoir*, a minute, and indeed a very curious and accurate description of this window in its present state, to which the reader is referred; as it is by far too long for the purpose of this work. By this account it appears, that most of the principal figures, and other parts of the window, which had been so maliciously destroyed, have been filled up by pieces of glass, taken, most probably, at the time of the restoration, from numbers of fragments scattered about in other parts of the church, no ways relating to the subjects here; and some most absurdly contrary to what they were, added to them; which fills the account above-mentioned full of probabilities and conjectures of the former state of it, when entire.

Adjoining to the north side of this isle or *martyrdom*, behind the tomb of *Archbishop Warham*, though without the wall of the church, was the chapel or *chantry*, being a very small one, erected by him, for a priest to celebrate for his soul, &c. but this was pulled down at the time of the reformation. Contiguous to this *martyrdom*, on the east side, is the chapel, usually called the *Dean's chapel*, from several of the *Deans* of this church having been buried in it. It has a most curious vaulted roof of carved stone-work; it was dedicated to the *Blessed Virgin*, whence it was, till the reformation, called *our Lady's chapel*. By the work, it appears to be of the time of *K. Henry VI.* and at the latter end of that reign to have been stiled the *new chapel of the Blessed Mary*, having been then lately built by *Prior Thomas Goldstone*, the first of that name who lies buried in it.

The opposite or south wing is, almost the whole of it, now paved with the modern grave-stones, removed from the nave of the church, when that was *new paved* a few years since; on the sides are several mural monuments of marble; all which will be noticed in their proper place below. The great window at the south end of it falling to decay, has been lately rebuilt, as it is said, at the cost of near 1000*l.* being filled with painted glass, taken from different parts of this church and the neighbourhood of it, and makes a very handsome appearance (f).

(f) This window was selected and arranged with much care and industry, by *Mr. John Simmonds*, one of the vesturers of the church, to whom the arrangement of it was committed by the *Dean and Chapter*.

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On the east side of this wing is the chapel of *St. Michael*, built mostly on the site of a former one, most probably, by the appearance of the architecture of it, about, or soon after the time these cross isles or wings and the nave of the church were taken down and rebuilt, but upon a smaller scale, as appears by *Archbishop Langton's tomb*, who lived in K. Henry III.'s reign, which is at the east end of it, and remains one half within the chapel, and the other without, in the church yard, the wall of the chapel being built across the middle of it (g). Notice has already been taken that these *cross isles* or wings were not wholly taken down by *Archbishop Sudbury*, and that what was left standing of them was almost all new cased with stone, to resemble the new parts, and that there is a projection over the entrance into *St. Michael's chapel* remaining, for the support of an organ, *ubi organa solent esse*; I shall therefore only observe further here, that it has the look of antiquity, being faced with wainscotting painted; on the two front pannels are the pictures of *St. Augustine* and *St. Gregory*, in their pontifical vestments, mitres, &c. done in stone colour (b).

Over this chapel is a beautiful room in the same style, being part of *Archbishop Sudbury's* repairs; the roof is of ribbed arches, on the keystones of which, are the faces, carved, of three members of this priory, whose names and degrees were in legends beside them, though now partly obliterated; the eastern one has remaining in old English letters, *Thomas*—— prior; meaning, I suppose, *Thomas Chillenden*, who was chosen prior in 1390. The middle one seems to have been *Johns Woodnesbergh*, who succeeded him in 1411; the western one is *Willms Molasch discipulus* (i).

From the martyrdom, above described, is a passage down several steps into the crypt or undercroft, the whole vaulted over with stone, and

(g) It appears from *Leland*, that this chapel was formerly called *St. Anne's chapel*; for in his *Itin.* vol. vi, f. 3, p. 4, he says, "In the cross isle that standeth beneath the degrees of the quire southward lye buried in *St. Anne's chapel*, *Simon Langhtoun*, and also another Bishop of *Cantuarbyri*. There lyeth also *John*, Counte of *So...* and another of them with a lady of *Claraunce*. This chapel be likelihod in this isle was new made from the honor of Erle *John of Somerset*. In the south wyndowes of he same goodly chapel be written yn the glasse wyndowes, these three names, *John* Counte of *Somerset*, the Lord *Percy*, the Lord *Mortaine*, and every one with the King's arms."

It seems to have been afterwards called *St. Michael's chapel*, and there was a large stone figure of *St. Michael* formerly placed on the top of the roof, over the south door of the adjoining south isle, under *Bell Harry* steeple; this figure, which held a great brazen cross in its hand, was pulled down in the time of the great rebellion, in the middle of the last century, by the Puritans; it was so large, that it required the strength of 100 men with a rope for the

supported by different sized pillars, extending under the remaining part of this church eastward, a place which at its entrance strikes us with its awful and solemn appearance; a work seemingly of the age of *Archbishop Lanfranc*, soon after the Norman conquest, and left entire, notwithstanding the misfortunes which destroyed the building over it at different times, and made use of by the architects as a part of the fabric which would have cost them great labour and time had they been obliged to rebuild it, and being no ways injured, was left as a substantial foundation fully sufficient for them to erect their future structure on it. That part of it under the choir and the side isles, has been for many years appropriated to the *Walloons* and *French Refugees* for their place of worship. Under the upper south cross isle, or wing of the choir, was the chapel or chantry of *Edward the Black Prince*, with an altar in it, dedicated to *St. Mary*, founded by him in the year 1363, and endowed by licence of his father K. Edward III, with the yearly revenue of forty marks, to be paid by the Prior and Convent, to the support of two chaplains to pray for his soul, &c. This chantry being suppressed by the act of 37 Henry VIII, grew out of use and deserted, and is walled up from the rest of the undercroft. I shall only observe further, relating to it, that the roof is a piece of more new and curious work than the vaults about it, and yet the overbuilt structure is as old as any that stands within the adjoining vaults of elder fashioned work; to accomplish this, the former roof over the chapel was undoubtedly taken off, which might well be without endangering the church, that the chapel might in all parts the better correspond and suit with the dignity and rank of the founder, and was rebuilt in the neat and more costly manner that it remains in at present (k).

Eastward of the French church, in the under-

purpose, and was so heavy, and fell so high, that in its fall it buried itself in the ground. It looked straight forward to a lane right over against it, in *Canterbury*, from thence called *Angel-lane*. See *Culmer's Dean and Chapter News from Canterbury*, edit. ii, p. 2.

(b) There are three round holes in the wainscot, seemingly marks of musket shot, probably made by the fanatics, out of enmity to these saints, in the time of the great rebellion. A few years since the workmen taking off the top covering of this wainscot, they found several leaden bullets behind it.

(i) This room was till lately made use of as a singing school for the choristers; before which it was used as an armory, and fitted up with racks for abundance of pikes, all which have been some years since removed.

(k) *Bately's Somner*, p. 97. *Robert Weef*, otherwise called *Robert Walpole*, of *Canterbury*, chaplain, by his will anno 1473, ordered to be buried in this church, in a certain chapel, called *le Pryncis chapel*, situate near the chapel of the Blessed *Mary* in cryptis there.

croft,

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croft, under *the Trinity chapel*, is a small oblong square place, inclosed with open Gothic stonework, being once a chapel, commonly called *our Lady Undercroft*. This chapel consisted of a body and chancel, divided by a step in the middle; the altar at the *east* end is destroyed, but the niche over it for the statue of *the Virgin* still remains, as well as the pedestal on which it stood, adorned with small figures in relievo of the *annunciation*, and some other parts of her history, not quite defaced.

Mr. Somner says, *the Blessed Virgin* had a chapel in *the crypt* so early as the year 1242; if so, probably, that of which we see the remains at present was erected in the room of it, the former one extending farther *eastward* than the latter, inasmuch, that *Archbishop Becket's tomb* of burial was placed in the middle of it. The stone-work, which incloses this chapel, is elegant, but is only at the sides and *east* end; towards the *west* it has none, being left quite open; probably this was the work of *Prior Goldstone*, the second who ruled this church at the time of *Archbishop Morton's* death in 1500, and might erect it according to the *Archbishop's* directions, who, *Mr. Collyer* tells us, was buried under the choir, in a fine chapel, built by himself. His gravestone still remains in the middle of it, and his monument at the *south-west* corner of the chapel, near which he had a *chantry* erected for a priest to celebrate for his soul, &c. This might be on the *north* side of the tomb, and join *the west* end of *the Lady chapel*, and being demolished at the reformation, accounts for that part of it being open, as we see it at present.

Since *the dissolution of the priory* and the reformation which followed, this chapel has been quite deserted, and has become despicable, tho' formerly so much celebrated, and of such high esteem, and so very rich, that the sight of it, debarred to the vulgar, was reserved to persons of great quality only. *Erasmus*, who by the especial favor of *Archbishop Warham's* recommendation, was brought to the sight of it, describes it thus; "There, says he, the Virgin mother has an habitation, but somewhat dark, inclosed with a double sept or rail of iron, for fear of thieves, for indeed I never saw a thing more laden with riches; lights being brought we saw a more than royal spectacle; in beauty it far surpassed that of *Walsingham*. This chapel

" was not shewed but to noblemen and especial friends, &c. (l)

At some distance *south-eastward* from the above, under the chapel of *St. Anselm*, is another now divided by a stone wall into two, with a pillar in the midst of each. No notice is taken of this part of the undercroft in *Gerwas's* description abovementioned, though the altars, &c. in that on the opposite side are there given. There has been much painting on the walls, tho' now almost obliterated; much of it related to the nativity of *St. John Baptist* and his *apocalypse*; below these, in the *north* wall, on a kind of cornice, were these words, *Hoc altare dedicatum est in honorem Sancti Gabrielis Archangeli*; but they are hardly legible now (m).

A few steps *eastward* from *our Lady's chapel*, abovementioned, is *Becket's tomb*, so called from *Archbishop Becket's* first interment there, whose dead body the assassins giving out that they would take and cast out into the open fields, to be a prey for beasts and birds, or otherwise abuse it; the monks immediately buried it here in a new tomb (n), in the middle of *the Virgin Mary's* chapel, afterwards pulled down, where it rested till *Archbishop Stephen Langton* translated it above, to *the Trinity chapel*, with great solemnity. Before this removal, it was to this place, where an altar was erected to the honor of *the tomb of the Blessed Martyr St. Thomas*, that *K. Henry II.* came with bare feet, to pray, in part of his penance, and *K. Lewis VII.* of *France*, came likewise to visit *St. Thomas's tomb*, and make his offerings to the saint.

This part of the undercroft, a vault of goodly architecture and scarcely to be paralleled, was, no doubt, in former time set much store by, and was highly celebrated. It was built under the magnificent chapel of *the Holy Trinity*, which the monks had erected after the fire of the church, instead of the small one at the *east* end of *Lanfranc's* church; and the architect took care that his work should be distinguishable enough from that, to which it was added, by the difference of taste, though by no means inferior to it in elegance and grandeur, and designed, as it should seem, to finish it in a circular form; at the *east* end there is an arch, over which there is remaining the figure of a crucifix, with a person standing on each side. This opens into the circular building, being the vault under *Becket's*

grave without any remains of corps or coffin, the whole perfectly clean.—Probably this grave was left undisturbed, when the stone coffin in which *the Archbishop* was laid, was carefully taken out of it, in order to remove his relics elsewhere.

The obituary of the church mentions, that *Thomas Otford*, who died in 1414, paved *the tomb of St. Thomas*, and *the chapel of St. John Baptist* therein, with square tiles; part of which pavement still remains.

(l) Erasmi Colloq; Peregrinatio Religionis ergo suscept.

(m) *Mr. Gosling's* opinion is, that *Mr. Darr's* description of the paintings here are, like some others in his book, more fancy than reality.

(n) To such as doubt, whether *Archb. Becket* had a grave here, *Mr. Gosling* relates what he had heard many years before he died, from an eye witness of undoubted credit, whom the learned *Archdeacon Battely* invited to see a stone in the undercroft taken up, under which they found a

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crowns, of about 30 feet *diameter*, the roof arched with ribs meeting in the centre. It is now the greatest part of it walled off and allotted to the first *prebendal* house, for the household uses of it.

To return again to the upper part of the church, and ascend the steps from the nave to the skreen at the *west* door of the choir, a beautiful piece of *gothic* carve-work, built by *Prior Henry de Eastria* in 1304; it is rich in flutings, pyramids and canopied niches, in which stand *six statues*, crowned; five of which hold globes in their hands; and the sixth, most probably meant for *K. Eitelbert*, being an antient man, with a long beard, holding a church in his hand (*o*); over this skreen is placed the most beautiful and harmonious organ, perhaps at this time in *England*, built in 1784, by the celebrated *Mr. Green*, at the expence of more than 1500*l.* to the *Dean and Chapter*, in the room of the former one, which stood *most unsightly* on the *north* side of the choir (*p*).

From hence *eastward*, before the reformation, the magnificence and glory of this church shone forth. The stalls on each side, divided into *the upper and lower choir*, in the former of which, *the prior, the principal officers* of the convent and the *senior* monks sat, in the latter the *junior* monks, were composed of wood richly carved and ornamented in the *gothic* taste. At the upper end of the *south* side was the *Archbishop's* stall, of the like sort, richly gilt; opposite to which, in the middle, on the uppermost of the two steps, was a beautiful eagle of brass, on which was laid *the precentor's* book, at which he sat during divine service, to perform his office, with a clerk on each side of him. Above this was *the presbitery*, where the choir was adorned on each side with costly hangings; those on the *north* side were the benefaction of *Richard Dering*, monk and *cellarer* of this convent, given, as

(*o*) That on the right hand of *K. Eitelbert* seems more delicately featured and feminine than the rest, and might perhaps be designed for *Bertha* his queen. *Culmer*, in his *Dean and Chapter News*, p. 20, describes this richly ornamented screen, before the damage done to it by him and his *puritanical* followers, in which *he says*, thirteen images, representing *Christ* and his twelve *apostles*, standing over the *west* door of the choir, were all hewed down by them; and twelve more at the *north* door of it; and twelve *mitred saints* fate aloft, over the *west* door, abovementioned.

(*p*) The *old organ*, which was an excellent one, was new built, excepting that the former front was preserved, in 1753; half the expence of it was defrayed by *Captain Humphry Pudnor*, of this city; and he would have contributed still more, if it might at that time have been removed to its present situation.

(*q*) *Battely's Somner*, p. 93, part ii, p. 29.

(*qq*) There is a list of them in the *manuscripts* in the *Cotton* libr. printed in *Dart's* appendix, pl. num. xiii, which takes up more than eight folio pages.

the legend wrought at the bottom of them imported, in 1511. Those on *the south* side, by *Prior Thomas Goldstone*, in the same year; the latter representing the birth, life and death of the Blessed Virgin, as *the obituary* informs us, most beautifully and curiously embroidered in rare and excellent figures, on three pieces of *arras*; the former representing that of *our Blessed Saviour*; and there was *another set of hangings*, probably still more rich and curious than these, as they were reserved for grand festivals and holidays only (*q*). These hangings were all put away, when the sides of this part of the choir were new wainscotted, and fitted up in the present handsome and more modern fashion. By these hangings, on the *north* side between the tombs of *the Archbishops Cbicheley* and *Bourchier*, was the repository for the relics of saints. *Erasmus* tells us, that on the *north* side (of *the presbitery*) were kept, close under lock and key, such precious rarities as were not to be seen by every body; infomuch that we should wonder if he should tell us, what a number of bones were brought forth, skulls, jaw-bones, teeth, hands, fingers, whole arms; most of which, out of devotion, he kissed; but the number was so infinite, that he found it impossible to stay to observe the whole of them (*qq*). Above this, raised on a flight of steps, stood the high altar (*r*), ornamented as rich as gold, silver, jewellery and costly art could adorn it; and *Erasmus* tells us, we should think the richest monarchs mere beggars, in comparison of the abundance of silver and gold which belonged to the furniture of it (*s*).

For the celebration of the divine rites in this church, with a pomp and solemnity equal to the rest of the splendor of it (*t*), the vestry was filled with jewellery, with candlesticks, cups, pixes, and crosses of every size, made of silver and gold, many of them richly and curiously wrought with mitres, pastoral staves, with vest-

(*r*) Underneath the pavement of this altar was a low vault, the grated windows of which looked into the undercroft; this was called the *lesser armory, armariolum*, to distinguish it from a greater one on the *north* side of the *north* isle. It contained nothing but the body of *St. Blaze*, being rather a feretry than a store-room.

(*s*) *Erasmii Colloq;* *ibid.* *Battely's Somner*, p. 94.

(*t*) The blaze of light occasioned by the numerous candles and torches provided constantly for the celebration of divine services in this church, must have added greatly to the magnificence of them. *Mr. Battely* has given the antient *assize of the weights and measures* of the wax tapers provided in the *sacristy* of this church, many of them of a large weight and size; *the paschal taper* weighed 300*lb.*; seven tapers in seven branches, weighed 50 pounds, namely six of them seven pounds a piece, and that in the middle eight pounds; procession candles 2*lb.* a piece, and on the feast of *the Purification*, each weighed 3*lb.* See *Battely*, part ii, appendix, numb. xix.

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ments and copes, almost without number, of all sorts and colours of damask and velvet, all richly embroidered and mixed with gold and silver, that the weight of many of them were almost too much for the wearer to support without the greatest fatigue; in short, the number and richness of them, as appears by the inventory taken at the dissolution of the priory, when they were carried away for the King's use, were almost beyond estimate (v).

These were chiefly given at different times by the Archbishops and Priors of this church. The obituaries of it mention several particulars of such benefactions; among others, Archbishop Stratford gave a most precious cope and his best mitre; Archbishop Arundel gave a mitre of gold beset with many jewels, a rich vestment, 21 copes and one of cloth of gold; Archbishop Morton gave 80 copes, embroidered with his name and arms; in short, the obituaries abound with instances of this kind; but all these rich ornaments were swept away at the time of the dissolution, and it may truly be affirmed, more for the sake of the rich plunder, than any real regard to reformation.

As to the present state of the choir of this church, it is said to be the most spacious of any in the kingdom, being about 180 feet in length, and 38 feet clear in breadth; the stalls for the Dean and Prebendaries are at the west end of it, six on each side the entrance, and are said to have been carved by Gibbons. They are of wainscot, divided by neat pillars and pilasters, fluted, with capitals of the Corinthian order, supporting arched canopies and a front elegantly carved with a rich foliage and other ornaments, of crowns, sceptres, mitres, &c. on it are the arms of England and France, of the Archbishopric, and of the Dean and Chapter; this work was part of what was performed after the restoration, at a vast expence, among the repairs of those mischiefs done by the Puritans in the time of the preceding troubles.

The old monkish stalls, in two rows, on each side of the choir, remained till the year 1704, when the present new seats and wainscotting on each side, were put up in their room, being the design of sir James Burrough (u), and are of the Corinthian or composite order. This part was put

(v). See an account of all these vestments, ornaments, jewels and utensils deposited in the sacristy of this church, an. 1321, in a manuscript in the Cotton Library, marked Galba, E. iv. 14, f. 114, printed in Dart's appendix, p. iv, Numb. vi. Of the silver vessels then in the refectory, *ibid.* p. 185.

(u) Sir James Burrough was Master of Caius College in Cambridge, and died in 1764. Whoever has seen the front of the Senate House in Cambridge, and compares it with either of these sides of the choir, cannot but observe the close resemblance one has to the other, being the designs of the same person.

up some years after the other, and though not so rich in ornaments, is intended to correspond in taste with them.

About this time, anno 1706, Archbishop Tenison gave the present throne, which is at the east end of these seats, on the south side, the expence of it being 244l. and upwards. The whole is of wainscot, the canopy and its ornaments raised very high on six fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with proper imposts, and makes a very grand appearance; at the right hand of it is the seat or pew for the Archdeacon. This seat, as well as the throne, are situated, as the former ones had been, in that part of the choir called the presbiterium, or chancel, which is distinguished from the lower part by the two steps above-mentioned, reaching from side to side; the middle stone of the lower one, having a semicircular projection, in which is a square cavity, now filled up, in which the stand was formerly fixed, on which laid the precentor's book when he performed the service of the choir, before the reformation (w).

Westward of these steps the pavement of the choir is of grey marble, in small squares; but eastward to the altar rail it is laid with large slabs of a very different kind of stone, a specimen of which, being a polished piece of this kind of marble laid as a tablet or shelf against the wall, appears near the northern entrance into the choir, perhaps placed there to lay a book on. This piece has so much the appearance of the grain of wood, that it has been judged by some to be a petrification; but when the new pavement of marble was laid at the altar, and many stones of this kind were taken up to make room for it, this notion appeared to be a mistaken one, and many of them were found capable of a polish, little inferior to agate, the edges in curious strata and the tops of them beautifully clouded. The connoisseurs have called them by different names, some antique alabaster agate; others, the Sicilian, and the Egyptian agate, and Dr. Pocock the oriental traveller, diaspro fiorito, the flowered jasper.

In the middle space of the choir, for the illuminating of it on Sundays and festivals, there hang two handsome brass sconces, of twenty-four lights each; that towards the west has on it the

(w) These steps, when the above alterations and improvements were made, were removed a little more towards the east, as they remain at present; in the doing of which, numbers of pieces of lead, which had seemingly been melted, were found under the stones, supposed by Mr. Gosling to be some of the lead, which being melted, fell down from the roof of the church, when the choir was burned down in 1174, and had made its way, through the extreme heat of the fire, into the joints of the pavement.

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arms of *Aucher*, impaling *Herwytt*, being the gift of *sir Anthony Aucher*, of *Bishopborne*, *bart.* who died in 1692. The other has on it the arms of *Tenison*, and this inscription; *the gift of Dr. Edward Tenison, Archdeacon of Carmarthen, Anno Dom. MDCCXXVI. (x)*

The ascent to the altar is by a flight of six steps, reaching from side to side within the altar-rails, the height of which has a fine and noble effect.

The present altar-piece was erected soon after the year 1729, from a design of *sir James Burrough* abovementioned; it is of the *Corinthian* order, very lofty and well executed, and makes a very grand and magnificent appearance; the expence of it was defrayed out of a legacy of 500*l.* left in 1729, by the will of *Dr. John Grandorge*, to be laid out on the church, and was afterwards employed to this purpose. At the same time, a handsome wainscotting was carried on from the altar-piece to the two side doors of the choir, in a taste designed to distinguish this part, being *the presbiterium* or *chancel*, from the rest of the choir.

To this benefaction, another of 200*l.* was added in 1732, from which a new pavement of black and white marble, in a fancied pattern, was made, beginning at the altar-rail, which is of wainscot with balustrades handsomely carved, at six or seven feet from which was carried on the noble flight of steps of veined white marble, reaching the whole breadth of the place; above these the pavement is continued in a pattern suitable to that below them, over the whole flat space on which the altar stands, being of the breadth of near 20 feet.

On the front of the upper step, the memory of the donor of this pavement is recorded, by

(x) *Dr. Tenison* was a *Prebendary* of this church at that time, and was afterwards *Bishop of Ossory* in *Ireland*.

(y) *Mrs. Nixon* was the widow of *Dr. Thomas Nixon*, *Prebendary* of this church; she died in 1731, and was buried in the body of it. *Mr. Herbert Randolph*, her nephew, to whose disposal her legacy, given in *the codicil* to her will, was left, determined to have it a *distinct expence*, and to compleat it himself if his aunt's money should fall short of it; this proved to be the case, and the finishing of it cost him 30*l.*

(z) There was once a *large sun* or *glory*, gilded, having in the middle the letters *I. H. S.* set up on high, supported by *cherubims* with expanded wings, painted and gilt, over this screen of the altar, but taken down, because it gave offence, long before the skreen was removed, but when, is not known; it now lies in the small chapel on the side of *K. Henry IV.'s* tomb. It has already been observed from *Gervas*, that at the *east* corner of the high altar, were fixed two pillars of wood, beautified with silver and gold, upon which was laid a beam adorned with gold, upon which were placed *the glory* (*Majestas Dei*) the images of *St. Dunstan* and *St. Alpbage*, and seven chests or coffers, overlaid with gold, full of the relics of many saints. The above cannot possibly be the glory which *Gervas* mentions, and have laid here ever since the reformation.

this inscription, *In honorem DEI hoc pavimento LEGAVIT DOROTHEA NIXON, 1732*; to this her executor, *Mr. Randolph*, was a contributor (y).

In the centre of the above skreen, between the pillars, is a *circular arch* in the wainscot, which was filled up as a blank space. This was afterwards ornamented with a large piece of crimson velvet, in a carved and gilt frame, placed in it over the altar, from a gift of *Archbishop Herring* of 50*l.* to be laid out on the church; since which a still further improvement has been made to this skreen, which has a very beautiful effect, by laying open this part of it and filling it with plate glass, framed in copper, gilt; by which means there is a fine prospective view thro' it, quite from the *western* extremity of the church, of *the eastern* part of it, being *the Trinity chapel*, with the circular pillars round it, and the several tombs between them, terminated by *Becket's crown*, and the fine painted windows at the *eastern* extremity of the whole. The former altar-piece, which was in *the Gothic* taste, richly carved and ornamented, of the colours of blue and gold, now forms the back part of the present new skreen (z).

The altar itself is of wainscot, being, except when *the sacrament* is made at it, very plain and undressed, having on it only a crimson velvet cloth and cushions, fringed with a gold border; a present made to the church, as was the furniture of *the Archbishop's* throne, *the Dean's* and *the Vice-Dean's* stalls, by *Q. Mary*, wife of *King William III.*, when she visited this church; but on a *Sunday*, when this altar is dressed up for *the sacrament*, and covered with its costly and splendid service of rich plate (a); it has, though perhaps, and indeed most likely far inferior to its

(a) One piece of the church plate is a *beautiful cup* adorned with the figures of a lion and a horse, being the supporters of *the Duke of Norfolk's* arms, and of a *talbot*, *the Earl of Shrewsbury's*, with this inscription under the foot of it; *Thomas Howardus seneris: Mag. Brit. regis ad Cæsarem legatus hac transiens 7 Aprilis, 1636. Votivum hunc callicem Deo. Opt. Max. humillime obtulit, altariq; hujus ecclesie Cathedralis sacrandum reliquit.* This shews it to have been the votive gift of *Thomas Howard*, then *Earl of Arundel*, who married the daughter and coheir of *Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury*, ambassador from *K. Cha. I.* to *the Emperor*, on his passage through this city at the time abovementioned. This *chalice* or *cup* is very elegantly finished, and probably had a cover equally so, but it has long since been missing.

In 1756, there was received from the executors of *Philip Bestock Weston*, of *Bestock* in *co. Berks, esq;* in pursuance of his will, dated in 1727, *the legacy* of 40 *marcs* (26*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*) to be laid out in buying plate for the altar of this church, with which two very handsome patens of silver gilt, for the *sacramental* bread were bought; at the same time all the rest of the plate (except the two great candlesticks) was new gilt; which altogether make a very handsome and splendid appearance.

former

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former state abovementioned, before *the reformation*, an appearance of grandeur and magnificence that blots from the mind, as far as possible, a regret for its having been bereaved of its former ornaments.

Behind this skreen of the high altar, after the further ascent of several steps, is *the chapel of the Trinity*, where there is a circle of tombs of royal and illustrious persons; and adjoining the *north wall* over-against the monument of K. Henry IV. and his queen, is *the small elegant chapel*, built for a *chantry* for two priests to celebrate for his soul according to his will, soon after his burial, about the year 1412; in the centre of this *chapel of the Trinity* was once the most glorious sight throughout the whole church, namely, the shrine of *St. Thomas the Martyr*. According to *Erasmus*, it was a cover of wood, which inclosed a coffin of gold, which when drawn up by ropes and pulleys, discovered an invaluable treasure, gold being the meanest thing to be seen there; all shined and glittered with the rarest and most precious jewels of an extraordinary bigness, some being larger than a goose's egg; when this sight was shewn, the prior, who was always present, touched every jewel with a white wand, one by one, telling the name, the value and the donor of it (b); but this place, as well as the other parts of the church, was despoiled of all its riches and ornaments at the reformation, in K. Henry VIII.'s reign (c). Beyond this chapel is the *vertex* of the whole building, called *Becket's crown*, in which, says *Erasmus*, was to be seen the whole face of *the blessed martyr* (d), set in gold and adorned with many jewels, which have all, as well as the altar on which it lay, been long since removed. This part of the building or *chapel*, as it might be called, was to the intent of the first founders of it compleat, when built as high as the vaulting over the first range of windows in it. The monks at the time of the *dissolution* were going on, in honour of *St. Thomas*, to advance this building still higher, and had compleated another story or range of windows above these, and the half way of those for another above them (e); but their fall at that time put an end to their further progress in the work, in which unfinished state it continued till of very

late years, when the upper imperfect part was taken down in 1748, the expence being paid out of part of a benefaction given by *Captain Humphry Pudner*, of this city, and a kind of battlements placed on the top of it, but of so uncouth a form, that it is now nearly as great a blemish and eyesore as it was before in its former unfinished state.

THE ISLES on each side of the choir, with the buildings contingent to them, seem all that remain undescribed of this church. The outside walls of these isles seem by all appearance to have been those which remained unhurt by the fire which destroyed this church in the year 1174, an. 20 Henry II, and to have been altered, as far as possible, to the purpose of the new building; in the middle of them are *two cross isles*, with two circular porticos on the eastern side of each; these have all been *chapels*, and have had *altars* in them; some appearances on the walls of their having been so, are still to be seen. In the *north portico* of the *north wing*, was the *altar of St. Martin*, and in the window over it there still remains his figure on horseback, cutting off part of his cloak to cover a naked beggar; at the end of this wing the range of small arches and marble pillars make a like number of stalls, like those in the *chapter-house*, only more diminutive, having a bench of stone covered with boards, to sit on, all along; one of these stalls, being that at the east end, is distinguished from the rest, by being raised a step higher, and boarded at the back and sides, so as to form an armed chair; such a bench is also on the west side of this wing, answering that in the opposite cross isle. Above these cross isles are two towers, with pointed turrets, the one dedicated to *St. Andrew*, the other to *St. Anselm*; these have much ornamental carve work on them, with many small pillars and intersected arches over them, and are seemingly as antient as any part of the church.

Above the *southern tower* is a small chapel, called *St. Anselm's chapel* likewise, the monuments in all which, together with those in the other parts of the church, will be mentioned together below. Before *St. Anselm's* burial in it, this chapel appears to have been known by the name of *St. Peter and St. Paul*; the great south

(b) *Erasmii Colloq; Peregrinatio Religionis Ergo*. Bately's Somner, p. 125.

(c) The pavement in this chapel, round the place where the above shrine once stood, has many circular stones laid in it, with figures very rudely designed and executed, of the signs of the *Zodiac* and other fancies of the workmen, and besides these, a curious and beautiful *Mosaic*, which having suffered much by the superstition of some, and the destructive curiosity of others, was some years since in part repaired.

(d) This plainly contradicts what *Mr. Somner* tells us from *Stow's Annals* of K. Henry VIII, viz. that when by

order of *Lord Cromwell*, *Becket's bones* were taken out of the iron chest, which contained them, in order to burn them to ashes; the skull and all, with the piece which had been cut out of it, laid in the wound, was there found in it. But this latter part of them is said to have been placed on this altar, and to be that which is as above taken notice of by *Erasmus*.

(e) Two large newel staircases of stone, in the inside of this chapel, lead up to the top of this building, and were probably intended, besides leading to the several stories, to end at two handsome spires or turrets.

window,

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window of which, was new made in the year 1336, at the charge of 42l. 17s. 2d. (f)

Over this chapel is a room, a closet to which has a window looking into the choir with an *iron grate*; the only conjecture for the use of it seems to be, that it was made use of as a place of confinement for such monks as had committed irregularities; the grated window towards the choir, as there was a view of the high altar from it, seems to have been made that those confined here might be eye witnesses of those sacred solemnities, which they were excluded from joining in, and might from it have a view of the elevation of *the host* (g).

At this chapel may be seen how the *east* end of the old church began to contract itself towards the *circular* form, in which it was finished, and especially at the ascent to *the chapel of the Holy Trinity*, which was added after the fire, and begins at a small distance *eastward* from hence.

At the upper end of *the north* isle, on the *north* side, is a new built room, called *the Audit-room*, to which *the Dean and Chapter* adjourn after having first begun their *chapter* annually in *the ancient Chapter-house* of *the Priory*, and where they hold their *audits* and transact their other occasional business; adjoining to this is an ancient room built of stone and vaulted at top, now called *the Treasury*, formerly *the great Armory*, so called to distinguish it from the vault called *the lesser Armory*, under the high altar; in the former all the ancient charters and records of the church are kept, in large wooden lockers, made in the shape of *cofes*, in which, as we may no doubt judge from thence, those sort of vestments were formerly kept. The adjoining room, of like construction, is now called *the Vestry*, being made use of for such purposes when *the Dean and Prebendaries* meet to robe and unrobe before and after Divine Service, but formerly *the Sacristy* (b). *Erasmus*, on being led to this room exclaims, "Good God! what an incredible number of rich embroidered vestments of silk and velvet, was to be seen there! How many candlesticks of gold! There we saw the pastoral staff of *St. Thomas*. It seemed to be a cane covered over with a thin plate of silver, very light, plain and no longer than to reach from the ground to the girdle." (i)

(f) Battely, part ii, p. 25; and the particulars of the expence of it, appendix, *ibid.* Numb. 1.^b

(g) The room is pretty large, and has light enough. It has a chimney and an oven; so it should seem, that those confined here were to dress such provisions for themselves, as the convent was pleased to allow them; from this room there is a door into a platform, for them to have the benefit of the fresh air and exercise.

(b) The *Vestry-room* was the old chapel of *St. Andrew*, adjoining to which on the *north* side is *the Treasury*; over these are several rooms, some of which have chimnies in them, probably for the melting of the wax, lead and such

There are very few parts of this church, in which the windows have not been adorned in the most costly and beautiful manner with painted glass; and as this art became more and more known, we may well suppose, the monks, who spared no expence in embellishing their church by all the means they could think of, embraced this opportunity likewise of adding from time to time to the richness and grandeur of it; and although many of these windows have been totally destroyed, and others much defaced, yet there are still sufficient remaining to make us regret those lost, and to convince us of the beautiful and grand appearance the whole must have made when in compleat preservation; those still remaining are not a few, and are deservedly admired for the richness and brilliancy of their colours, and the variety and elegance of the *Mosaic* grounds and borders of them.

The buildings on the *north* side of the church have, in some measure, preserved the windows there from that destruction which those on the *south* have suffered from a mischievous enmity to whatever could be come at, either beautiful or elegant, in this church, from an idea of its being the remnant of popery and superstition, and that the destruction of it was a meritorious service to Protestantism. The designers of these windows, to shew the luxuriance of their fancies, formed their historical pieces in small portions, fitted to the iron framings of such various patterns, that hardly any two windows were alike.

Mr. Somner has given us an account of the subjects and inscriptions round the pictures of 12 of them; the principal remains of which have been collected and put together in the two, near the door of the former organ loft in the *north* isle, making two beautiful compleat windows of the larger size. These appear to have been in the same stile of painting with those in *Becket's* chapel.

The choice of subjects for the painter was made, by collecting two or three histories in scripture, in which it was thought there was some typical resemblance; or by annexing some allegorical picture to some one historical; and accordingly the inscription under or about a picture, does not always belong to that, but in

other like uses that required the heat of fire. *The Audit room*, *westward* from the vestry, was built about 70 years since, in the room of the ancient one; in this room was a portrait of the founder of the present establishment, Henry VIII. and of K. Charles I, both lately removed; and there is one of *Dr. Lyndford Caryl*, deceased, late master of *Jesus College, Cambridge*, and a *Prebendary* of this church, a person to whom the body is much indebted for his indefatigable care and industry in the regulation and improvement of their estates.

(i) *Erasmii Colloq; ut supra.* Battely's *Somner*, p. 93.

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part or on the whole to those which correspond with it (*k*).

The uppermost range of windows in that additional height, which was given to the eastern parts of this church after the fire in 1174, are in a different style from those already mentioned; these contain two figures only in each of them, of a large size; in those the figures are small and the compartments numerous. The range of these begins over the north side of the choir, and runs from the north-eastern corners of the great tower round the cross isles and the Trinity chapel, and back again to the great tower on its south-eastern corner; the subject of them seems to be the genealogy of our Blessed Saviour. The upper half of the first window, beginning at the north-west corner of the choir, is quite defaced; probably it had a figure representing the Almighty, which occasioned its demolition; the lower has the figure of Adam in his husbandry work, with his name to it. Several of the rest are without figures, and some with carpet patterns of most beautiful colours; but where any are remaining, the style in which they are drawn, and the thrones on which they are placed, much resemble those of the Kings, on the reverse of their earliest royal seals; they are in number 49 in the whole, including two large circular windows at the end of the two cross isles or wings (*l*). The upper range of windows in the western part of both isles, having been entirely demolished, have been since filled up with fragments from other places, and however beautiful the colours may be, there is no making out what they are intended to represent; the lower range of windows in the cross isles have only borders round them, with some few coats of arms interspersed; among these in the north wing are two modern ones of Dean Nevil, with its quarterings, and of Archdeacon Kingsley.

The range of large windows in the Trinity chapel and in Becket's crown, appears by the remains of them to have been finely painted; they were designed to represent the passion of St. Thomas, with the story of his miracles. The figures are small, and so are the pannels that contain them, which with the iron work fitted to them, are contrived with a still greater variety of patterns than those hitherto mentioned, though much of the painted glass, especially on the north side of this chapel, is still remaining, yet great part has been destroyed; and though the windows in Becket's crown appear at a little distance

entire, yet they have suffered in many places and have been but very awkwardly mended.

To proceed now to the windows in the western part of the church; the great window over the western entrance into the nave, was made in the latter part of the reign of K. Richard II, anno 1400; it is in the Gothic style, quite different in taste from those abovementioned, being mitred at top and very large, with abundance of compartments in several stories or stages, one above another, divided by jambs of stone work, and each finished at top in form of the niches of that order.

The uppermost stage or compartment, which is close under the point of the mitred arch, contains the arms of K. Rich. II, who having chosen Edward the Confessor for his patron, impaled his coat. The second range contains six small figures between the arms of his first wife, on the north, and those of his second on the south. The third stage has ten saints. The fourth has twelve saints, with a youth kneeling and censuring on the south side, and another kneeling figure on the north. Below these in the uppermost range of the large compartments, are seven large figures of our Kings standing under Gothic niches, very highly wrought; they are bearded, have open crowns on their heads, and swords or sceptres in their right hands. They represented Canute, Edward the Confessor, Harold, William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry I, and Stephen. They have suffered much, and have been patched up again; and each had his name under him in the old black letter, of which there are very little remains.

The tops of the canopies are all that are left of the fourteen niches, of which the two next stages consist. The workmanship of this window is much inferior to those which have been already mentioned, nor are the colours near so rich and beautiful.

The compartments of the windows in both ranges on the sides of the nave, have each a slender border, of no meaning and as little beauty; in the midst of each throughout the whole, is a shield of arms. The two large windows in the lower north and south wings have already been mentioned, the one being the costly gift of K. Edward IV. the other a late collection of painted glass of various subjects, no ways relating one to the other, taken principally from different parts of the church.

(*k*) The figures in both these windows have been thought worth observing, on account of the resemblance, which the drapery of the figures bears to that in the famous hangings said to have been embroidered by the sister of William the Conqueror, and perhaps still preserved at Bayeux in Normandy; of which prints have been given by Montfaucon in France, and Dr. Ducarel and others in England; and these

we may suppose to have been the dress of the times. Mr. Gosling, p. 314, has given the subject of Scripture history, in each of these pictures, with the inscriptions under them.

(*l*) Mr. Gosling has given a particular description of all these windows, with a scheme annexed for the better understanding of it. See his Walk, p. 324 et seq.

The eastern window in the Dean's chapel, besides some shields of arms of the family of Bourcbier, is diapered with an oak leaf between two acorns, and Bourcbier's knots; and in the upper part are impannelled in rounds a golden falcon volant. In the eastern window of St. Michael's chapel, in the opposite wing, is in similar rounds, the devise of Margaret Holand, whose magnificent monument, erected by herself, is in the middle of this chapel, being a white hind couchant, gorged with a golden coronet and chain, under a tree, the devise of her grandmother Joan, Countess of Kent, wife of Edward the Black Prince, and mother of K. Richard II. Another device in the same window is a white greyhound couchant, gorged with a golden coronet and chain, under a tree. The other parts of the window are filled with scrolls containing the words *A Jhu Mercy*, in old English letters. These are all the windows worth notice throughout this church, the others having in them either small fragments of painted glass, or pieces put together by way of patchwork, without any relation to each other, and as such of no account.

THE NUMBER of altars in this church, as well above as in the undercroft, before the reformation, was very considerable, amounting at least to 38, in different parts of it. This appears to have originated from a custom, which seems to have come from undefiled Christianity, of burying the remains of the bodies of eminent saints, especially martyrs, under those stones upon which the eucharist was celebrated (*m*); the first and true intent of which was, to preserve a due reverence for the memories of the saints; even in this church it is to be remembered, that in early days the head of St. Switbin was inclosed in one altar; the head of St. Furseus in another, and the head of St. Austroberta in a third altar; that an altar was built as a repository for the body of St. Wilfred, and another altar was erected at the tomb of St. Dunstan; but superstition in process of time transgressed all bounds of honour and respect due to the memory and relics of holy persons, by framing litanies, supplications and prayers to the saints for the sake of their merits, and by erecting numbers of altars furnished with relics, which were strong invitations to every one to bring their oblations to those altars.

Hence a superfluity of altars abounded in great churches, but notwithstanding this, there still was a regard to unity, for there was one altar called the high or chief altar, to which the rest were subordinate; at this altar the public

(*m*) Thorndike, Epist. p. 254. Battely, pt. ii, p. 25.

(*n*) On searching the graves and moving the remains of those antiently buried in this nave, for new making the ground to lay the present new pavement on, it was then found, that this was not the first time these depositories of

mass was daily celebrated, at the other altars private masses were occasionally performed. All these superfluous altars were abolished at the reformation, and according to the primitive rule, the high altar alone was left, at which the sacred mysteries of religion have ever since, and are now celebrated free from all abuses of superstition.

Those which have been demolished, have been most of them mentioned in the description of this church, in the former pages of this book, as have the several places where they stood, and the respective saints to whom they were dedicated.

THE MEASUREMENT of the whole building of this cathedral, is as follows: Feet.

Length from the east to west within side	514
Length of the choir	180
Breadth of the choir from pillar to pillar	40
Length of the nave to the foot of the steps	178
From thence to the skreen at the entrance of the choir	36
Breadth of the nave and side isles	71
Height of it to the vaulted roof	80
Lower cross isles from north to south in length	124
Upper cross isles from north to south	154
Height of the Oxford steeple	130
Height of the Arundel steeple	100
Height of the spire formerly on it	100
Height of the great tower called Bell Harry tower	235
Height of the great tower within to the vaulting	130
Area of the great tower	35 by 35
Vaulting of the choir from the pavement	71
Vaulting of the chapel behind the altar	58
Square of the cloysters	134

THE ACCOUNT of MONUMENTS and GRAVESTONES, throughout this church, has been purposely reserved to mention them in this place altogether, that the description of the fabric might not be interrupted by the recital of such a number of them; many of them in the nave and martyrdom had been curiously and richly inlaid with ornaments and inscriptions on brass, but all of them have been long since defaced and the brasses purloined from them.

Mention has been made above, that on the new paving of the nave a few years ago, the several gravestones and tombs in it were removed elsewhere (*n*); the antient ones, especially of the

the dead had been disturbed, for every coffin and grave had been opened and ransacked, most probably in the time of the great rebellion, by the Puritans, partly out of enmity to the place, but principally in search of whatever of value might have been deposited in them.

Arch-

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Archbishops and the Priors, to make good the pavement of *the sermon-house*, and the modern ones to *the lower south wing or cross isle*. For the inscriptions on the several brasses throughout this church, we are principally indebted to *Weever* and *Somner*, as we are to *Battely* and *Dart* for the later memorials, each of whom have respectively preserved the memory of such as remained in their times (o); from them we learn that of *those in the nave* the lowermost gravestone, in *the middle space* being one of a much larger size than usual, having been richly inlaid with brass, with the portrait of a *Bishop* in his robes, and an inscription likewise, was for *John Bokingham*, *Bishop of Lincoln*, who died in K. Richard II.'s reign, about the year 1397, having resigned his *bishopric* and become a monk of this *priory*, where he died (p).

Some little distance higher was an inscription in *French*, with the figure of a knight in armour and shields of arms, for *sir William Septvans*, *knt.* who died the last day of *August* 1407 (q). Near it was an inscription in *Latin* with the figures of a knight and his wife, with their shields of arms, for *sir William Septvans*, *knt.* who died March 4, anno 1448, and *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *sir John Pesche*, *knt.* who died March 28 following, and these verses,

Sum quod eris, volui quod vis, credens quasi credis.

Vivere forte diu, max ruo morte specu

Cessi quo nescis, nec quomodo, quando sequeris.

Hinc simul in caelis ut simus quoque proceris.

(o) See *Weever's Funeral Monuments*, p. 234. *Battely's Somner*, appendix, Numb. xxxii.

(p) He was in that reign keeper of the *Privy Seal*, and afterwards *Bishop of Lincoln*, whence, in 1397, *Pope Boniface IX.*, bearing him some grudge, translated him by force to *Litchfield*, a *bishopric* of much inferior value, which he refused to accept, and choosing rather a retired *monastic* course of life, he became a *monk* of this church, where he spent the remainder of his days, living here 24 weeks at his own costs, and dying in the *Prior's lodgings*, called *the Master Honours*. By his will he gave several legacies, viz. to the church, to the *Prior Thomas Chillenden*, and to every monk. He appointed that one hundred pence should be given to 100 poor people, to every one a penny annually, on the anniversary of his death, for ever; he appointed the above *Prior* his executor, who out of his goods, which were sold, purchased ornaments and vestments for this church, to the value of 240l. the particulars of which are recited in *the obituary*. He appointed to be buried towards the lower end of the nave of this church, having made an agreement, as appears by the records of it, with the *Prior and Convent*, to build him with all convenient speed, a *chantry chapel* near his sepulture, but it is not known whereabouts. See pat. 1 Hen. IV. p. v. mxxvi. When the present *new pavement* was made, his skeleton was found entire, but nothing else, nor any part of his coffin remaining. *William Haukyn*, chaplain of the chapel of *John Bokingham*, died in 1468; and *Robert Burton*, another of the chaplains, in 1488, and desired to be buried in the place where the rest of the chaplains were usually buried.

Not far from thence an inscription in *Latin*, with a figure of a man and shield of arms, for *Odomar Hengham*, *esq;* who died April 4, 1411 (r).

Nearer the *south side* an inscription in *Latin* on a large grey stone, with the figure of a knight and his shields of arms, for the most noble *sir John Guildford*, *knt.* one of the councillors of K. Henry VII. He died July 19, anno 8 Henry VII, 1493.

Near the above an inscription in *Latin*, with the figures of a man in long robes, and a woman and shields of arms, for *William Brucbelle*, *sive Brencbley*, formerly *Justice of the Common Pleas*, who died in *Holborne*, in the suburb of *London*, May 20, 1446, and *Joane* his wife, who died August 8, 1453 (s).

Not far from the above, an inscription in *English*, and figure of a man in a long gown, for *Edmund Haut*, *esq;* who died in 1488.

Nearer the *north side*, an inscription and figure of a knight with shields of arms, as follows:

Thomas Fogge, jacet hic, jacet hic sua sponsa Johanna,

Sint celo cives per te Deus hos et Osanna;

Regni Protector Francos Britones superavit

Nobilium rector sicuti Leo Castra precepsit

Et quoque Militiam sic pro patria peramavit

Ad summan patriam deus hunc ab agone vocavit (t).

In the *north isle* of the nave was an inscription in *Latin*, and the figure of a priest in his long robes, for *Master Richard Willeford*, once chaplain of the *chantry of Arundell*, who died in 1520.

(q) This *sir William Septvans*, says *Weever*, p. 234, served in the wars of *France*, under K. Edward III. It appears by his will in the Consistory Court of *Canterbury*, that his residence was at *Milton* near *Canterbury*, and that which was very remarkable, he gave manumission to divers of his slaves and natives.

(r) *Weever* says, he dwelt at *Coxsted* in *Stockbury*.

(s) See an account above of the *chantry chapel*, built for him, adjoining the *south side* of the nave, not far from his place of burial, afterwards called *Dean Nevil's chapel*. By his will he gave to the fabric of this church roof.

(t) By his will in the Consistory of *Canterbury*, anno 1407, he gave ten marks to the work of this church; and it is recorded in the obituary, that *sir Thomas Fogge* gave 20l. sterling, towards the new *chapter-house*; and his wife gave 20d. to each monk in the convent. She was descended from the royal blood of the Kings of *England*, being daughter of *sir Stephen De Valence*, who was descended from *William De Valence*, *Earl of Pembroke*, half-brother by the mother to K. Henry III. She died July 8, 1425.

The shield of arms of this *sir Thomas Fogge*, carved and painted on wood, hung till of late on the pillar of the nave, next his place of burial. *William Fogg*, of *St. Elphes gent.* was buried here in 1525; and as by his will he expresses it, near his ancestors. He gave by it to the bell-ringers of *Christ church*, for the peles, and for the making of his poole 3s. 4d. He left an infant son *Francis* by *Katherine* his wife.

Another

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Another for *Robert Clifford, esq;* brother to *Rich. Clifford, Bishop of London*, who died March 9, 1422; and another for *sr William Arundell, knt.* Justice of our Lord the King.

At the upper end of the nave, between the pillars, were three large handsome raised tombs of *Petworth* marble, all richly inlaid with brasses; the one on the north side having had the portrait of an *Archbishop* in his pontifical dress, for *Archbishop Islip*, who died in 1366; the lower one on the south side having a like portraiture and ornaments on it, for *Archbishop Wittlesey*, who died in 1374. The tomb above this last, having had an inscription and portraits of a man in long robes, and a woman, for *William Lovelace*, sergeant at law, and high steward of the liberties of *Christ church*, and of *Anne* his first wife; he died anno 1576.

At the upper end of the middle space near the steps leading to the choir, there were several large gravestones of marble, which had been laid over *priors* of this church, and two over *Archbishops*, as appeared by the marks remaining on them, each having been richly ornamented with brasses, having their portraits in their pontifical habits, shields of arms, &c. (u)

Weever mentions (v) a monument erected here to the memory of that valiant knight *sr William Molineux*, of *Seston* in *Lancashire, knt.* who at the battle of *Nauarret* in *Spain*, was made knight banneret by *Edward the Black Prince*, anno 1367, under whose command he served likewise for a long time in the wars of *France*, whence returning home, he died in *Canterbury*, anno 1372, and was buried here; but even the place where the monument stood has been long since unknown.

John Monins, of *Swanton, esq;* by his will proved in 1568, directed to be buried in the parish church of *Waldersbare*, and that there should be bestowed towards the rearing of a convenient tomb of stone, in the *sheere church* of this county, as a monument of him, the sum of 100 *marcs*.

Somner mentions several gravestones in the nave of this church, the particular places of which are unknown; these were of the *prebendaries Myllys* and *Gardiner*, formerly monks of this priory, and named *prebendaries* in the foundation charter of this church; of *Thomas Hoo the younger*, of *Canterbury*, anno 1407; of *Alderman Dobbs*, anno 1580; of the *Lady Crook*, wife of *sr Gerard Crook, knt.* anno 1579; besides which, be

(u) It may be observed, that the grave-stones of the *Priors* are easily to be distinguished from those of the *Archbishops* though their mitres, robes, &c. from the marks on them where the brass was formerly inlaid, plainly appear to have been similar; those of the latter, having in their hands a staff, with a plain cross formee at the top; whereas

says, there were several others, which being mostly of mean and obscure persons, he did not think them worthy to mention.

To the above may be added, the memorials on gravestones of *Adrian Saravia*, *prebendary* of this church, and his first wife *Catherine D'Allix*; he died in 1612, at 82; she in 1605, having been married fifteen years; his monument will be mentioned below; of *John Sandford, prebendary*, who died in 1629, at 60; of one for *Nicholas, John and Nicholas Sympson*, grandfather, father and son; the first and the last of them both *S. T. P.* and *prebendaries* of this church; the one died 1630, at 51; the other in 1609, at 60. The son being bred a merchant, on the raging of the civil war, retired into the country, where he died in 1680, at 58.

Dart has added these more modern ones, since defaced, and removed with the others. In the south isle before the chapel door of the *Newils*, surrounded by antient defaced gravestones, a blue one for *Jacob de Prez, D. D. obt. 1717, at 83*, and for *Mary* his wife, *obt. . . .* and *Anne* their daughter, *obt. 1718, at 37*; near it another for *Mrs. Elizabeth Henstridge*, wife of *Mr. Daniel Henstridge*, organist, *obt. 1715*; one for *John Elliot, gentleman, obt. 1656, at 67*. Some gravestones over several children of *Herbert Randolph, esq;* and one for *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Best, esq;* and widow of *Herbert Randolph, esq;* by whom she left issue, *Herbert, Anne, Eliz.* and *Dorothy, obt. 1697, at 65*.

In the north isle a stone and inscription for *Master Hurst, gentleman*, and *Lucie* his wife; she died in 1679, at 59; he died 1680, at 69; another for *Charlotte-Mary*, and *Catherine*, the daughters of *Dr. Thomas Green*, archdeacon and *prebendary* of *Canterbury*, and of *Catherine* his wife; *Charlotte, obt. 1710, at 15*; and *Catherine* in 1717, at 9; another for *Sarah*, wife of *Matthew Griffith, D. D.* chaplain to *K. Charles I.* and daughter of *Richard Smith, D. D.* chaplain to *Q. Anne*, and had five sons and five daughters, whereof three only survived her, *viz. Sarah Edwards, Elizabeth Napier, and Mary Woolryche, obt. 1677, at 80*; one for *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Dr. Austen*, rector of *Aldington, obt. 1634, at 17*; one for *Walter Knight, A. M.* minister of the gospel, afternoon lecturer on the Lord's day, in this place; another for *Robert*, son of *Robert*, the only son surviving of *Dr. Isaac Bargrave*, late *Dean* of *Canterbury, obt. August 28, 1659, at 5 years*, and lies amidst the ashes of

those of the former had in theirs, a pastoral staff with an ornamented crook. Leland, in his *Itin.* vol. vi, says, "these high tumbs of Bishops be in the body of the church, " *Simon Iselepe, Whitelessey, Arundel.*"

(v) Funeral Monuments, p. 234.

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his father, brothers *John, Isaac* and *Henry*, and his sister *Jane*.

*Farewell, sweet boy, and farewell all in thee,
Blest parents can in their best children see;
Thy life to woove us unto heaven was lent us,
Thy death to wean us from the world is sent us.*
Also for *Isaac Bargrave*, his brother, *obt.* 1663; one for *Robert Sprakeling*, *gent.* eldest son of *Robert Sprakeling* and *Rebecca* his wife, *obt.* 1673, *æt.* 30, and for *Rebecca*, daughter of *Adam Sprakeling*, *gent.* and *Hester* his wife, *obt.* 1694, *æt.* 14, and for *Robert* and *Rebecca Sprakeling*; she was the daughter of *Richard Lamynge*, *gent.* by whom he had two sons, *Robert* and *Adam*; he died in 1687, *æt.* 78; she died in 1706, *æt.* 84; one for *Dr. John Aucher*, *prebendary*, *obt.* 1700, *æt.* 82; for *William*, son of *Robert Laws*, *gent.* *obt.* 1634, *æt.* 14; for *Mrs. Elizabeth Dodsworth*, *obt.* 1702, *æt.* 18; for *Nicholus Wooton*, organist, *obt.* 1700, *æt.* 32; for *Francis Barton*, *esq.* *obt.* 1639, *æt.* 71; for *John Allen*, *gent.* son of *Christopher Allen*, of *Borden*, *gent.* *obt.* . . .; for *Peter* and *Thomas Nowel*, sons of *Thomas Nowel*, of the town and port of *Sandwich*, *gent.* the former died in 1709, *æt.* 19; the latter in 1711, *æt.* 27; and one for three infant children of *Gilbert Burroughs*, rector of *Kingston*, and *Margaret* his wife. In the middle space, a gravestone for *Nathaniel Herring*, *esq.* a native of *Jamaica*, *obt.* 1716, *æt.* 31; for *Theodorus Beacon*, M. D. and his unmarried daughter *Elizabeth*; his age was 65; hers 30; he died 1729.

The modern gravestones, of later date, which were removed to the south crose-istle, were mostly in memory of the several *prebendaries* and of their families; the former of which will be taken notice of in the account of them, in the further part of this work below.

There are some few mural tablets against the sides of the nave, *viz.* against the north wall for *Thomas Sturman*, auditor of this church, who died in 1632, which being almost obliterated, was replaced by *Dr. John Bargrave*, *vice-dean*, in 1679; for *Orlando Gibbons*, of *Cambridge*, organist of the royal chapel to *K. Charles I*; who came to *Canterbury*, to attend the solemnity of that

prince's marriage with *Q. Henrietta Maria*, but died here of the small-pox, on *Whitsunday*, 1625, *æt.* 45 (w). This monument, which has his bust on it, was erected by his widow *Elizabeth*, by whom he had seven children; for *William Gardiner*, *prebendary*, *obt.* 1544 (x); for *Adrian Saravia*, *prebendary*, erected to his memory by his second wife *Margaret Wilts*, who survived him; he died in 1612; the inscription on his gravestone has been mentioned above; for *John Turner*, S. T. P. canon of *Lincoln*, and *prebendary* of *Canterbury*; he married *Sarah Tucker*, a clergyman's daughter in *Suffolk*, by whom he had one son and two daughters; he died in 1720, *æt.* 61; for *Richard Colfe*, *prebendary*, S. T. P. who died in 1613, *æt.* 63; a very handsome monument for *sir John Boys*, *knt.* having his effigies habited in his doctor's robes, in a reclining posture, lying on it; he was of the family of *Fredville*, and was bred to the law; he was steward to five *Archbishops* of *Canterbury*; assessor in the court to three wardens of the five ports, recorder of the city of *Canterbury*, founder of *Jesus Hospital* in the suburbs; he married two wives, 1st, *Dorothy Pawley*; 2dly, *Jane Walker*, but left no child; he died 1612, *æt.* 77; underneath are the figures of his two wives and of an infant lying in swadling cloaths, on a tablet between them; at top are his arms between those of his two wives. This monument being much abused in the great rebellion, was repaired by his relation *Grotius Boys*, son of *Geoffry*, of *Beshanger* (y); at a small distance is a mural tablet for *Dr. Thomas Boys*, of *Fredville*, who married the daughter of *Richard Rogers*, S. T. P. Dean of *Canterbury*, and *Suffragan* to the *Archbishop*; and likewise for *Elizabeth*, second daughter of *sir William Boys*, *knt.* M. D. great-grandson of the aforesaid *Thomas Boys*; she died in 1722, *æt.* 23.

Against the south wall, an oval tablet of white marble for *John Porter*, of *Wandswoth*, in co. *Surry*, *esq.* he died in 1764, *æt.* 67; he married *Catherine*, daughter of lieutenant-general *George Sutton*, by whom he left one son and five daughters; at the top the arms of *Porter*, 3 bells and a canton, and at bottom *Requiescat in Pace* (z);

habited; some of the materials of the cloathing remained in small pieces or tatters, seemingly a stuff of gold tissue, and a piece of a leaden plate, on which could be read *ARCHIEP.* and the word *PRIMAS.* seemingly very antient; the remaining part of the lead had crumbled away. These, perhaps, were the remains of *Archbishop Theobald*, who was buried somewhere hereabouts, in the year 1184.

(z) This motto is constantly put on all the monuments and grave-stones in this kingdom, of those of the *Roman Catholic persuasion*, of which this gentleman was one; seemingly from an apprehension that their remains might be disturbed by the protestants.

(w) The age on his monument is left blank. See an account of him, in *Wood's Ath.* vol. i. *Fasti*, col. 222.

(x) By his will he ordered a stone of 40s. value, to be laid over him.

(y) On the removal of the earth for making the new pavement of the nave, the stone coffin under this monument was found with the outward side of it already broken to pieces; in it were three skulls, lying close together at one end and a number of bones in a heap promiscuously in the middle of it. Under the window, eastward, from this monument, there was found lying on the foundation, which about three feet under the surface projected like a shelf, a skeleton, the body of which had been to all appearance richly

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Another like tablet for *Richard Cope Hopton, esq.*, of these precincts, who died in 1786, *æt.* 73; and further on an elegant monument of sculpture, in white marble, executed by *Rysbrack*, for *John Sympson, esq.*; the only surviving son of *John Sympson*, of the profession of the law, the first born of *Nicholas Sympson*; he studied the liberal arts, and particularly *physic*, at *Merton college, Oxford*; he died in 1748, *æt.* 63. The monument was erected by *Mary* his surviving widow.

At a little distance eastward from this monument is an antient one against the wall, the letters of which are much defaced by time; at the under part of it there has been seemingly the effigies of one or more persons. The following is the inscription on it.

*He thats imprisoned in this narrow room,
Wer't not for Custom needs nor Verse, nor Tomb;
Nor can from these a Memory be lent
To him who must be his Tombs Monument.
And by the Virtue of his lasting fame,
Must make his Tomb live long, not it his name;
For when this gaudy Monument is gone,
Children of th' unborn world shall spy the stone
That Covers him and to their Fellows cry,
Tis' here, tis' hereabouts BERKELEY does lie,
To build his Tomb then, is not thought so safe
Whose Virtue must outlive his Epitaph (a).*

On the outside of the south wall of the nave, but with a door opening into it till lately, stood *Nevil's chapel*, formerly *Brenchley's chantry*, and fitted up by *Dean Nevil*, about the year 1600, as a place of burial for himself and his relations, as has been already taken notice of above. In this chapel were two handsome monuments; that on the east side consisted of two compartments; under one arch of it was the effigies of *Dean Nevill*, in his habit, kneeling at a desk, who was buried here in 1615; under the other arch, that of his brother *Alexander Nevill*, habited in armour, in the like posture; he was the eldest son of *Richard Nevill, esq.*; by *Ann Mantel*, daughter of *sir Walter Mantel, knt.* he died in 1614; opposite was the monument of *Richard Nevil, esq.*; and *Anne* his wife, the dean's father and mother, and *Thomas Nevil*, his uncle, erected in 1599 by the dean; but the dates of the death and age of the Dean, and the age of his brother *Alexander*, who died in 1614, are on their monument left blanks, as having probably been erected in their lives time, and not inserted afterwards; *Richard Nevil*, abovementioned, was born in *Nottinghamshire*, whose father and elder brother were *sir Alexander* and *sir Anthony Nevil, knts.* he spent the decline of his life at *Canterbury*, having married *Ann*, daughter of *sir Walter Mantel, knt.* and

the lady *Margaret* (who after *sir Walter's* death, married *sir William Hault*, and lastly *sir James Hales, knt.*) they were all buried in this chapel, which being pulled down and the door into the nave closed up, the bodies now lye in the open church yard, and the monuments, in the removal of them, were broken to pieces and demolished.

In the lower south wing or cross isle, are several modern mural monuments, viz. of *Wm Kingsley*, archdeacon and prebendary of this church; he married *Damaris*, daughter of *Mr. John Abbot*, of *Guildford*, brother of *George, archbishop of Canterbury*, by whom he had sixteen children; he died on January 29, 1647, and of *Damaris* his wife, who survived him, and died on October 30, 1678, *æt.* 85; another for the famous and learned *Meric Casaubon*, son of *Isaac Casaubon*, grandson of *Henry Stephens*, great-grandson of *Robert Stephens*; both he and his father *Isaac Casaubon* having been canons of this church; he died in 1671, *æt.* 75; one for *John Castilion, S. T. P.* dean of *Rocheſter*, and canon of this church, who died Oct. 21, 1688, *æt.* 75; against the principal pillar are two monumental compartments, one for *Mrs. Frances Holcombe*, wife of *Samuel Holcombe, S. T. P.* and prebendary of this church; she was daughter of *George Hetherington*, of *London, gent.* and *Susan* his wife, of the antient family of *Wilmer*, in the county of *York*; of four children she bore, *Susan* died an infant, *Frances, Samuel* and *Ann* survived; she died 1725, *æt.* 62; the other for *Samuel Holcombe, S. T. P.* abovementioned; he died April 1, 1761, *æt.* 96; this monument was erected by his children *Sam. Holcombe, A. M.* prebendary of *Worceſter*, and *Frances*; another for *Miss Jane Hardres*, only daughter of *sir Thomas Hardres, knt.* King's serjeant at law, and *Philadelphia* his wife; she died in 1675, *æt.* 20.

At the corner between the south door and *St. Michael's chapel*, is a mural monument, for *John Battely, S. T. P.* rector of *Adisham*, and canon and archdeacon of this church and diocese. He died in 1708, *æt.* 61. On the other side of the entrance into the above chapel, against the corner pillar, is a marble monument of two compartments, for *Herbert Randolph, A. M.* eldest son of *Herbert Randolph*, of this city, *esq.* and *Mary* his wife, daughter of *John Castilion, dean of Rocheſter*. He married *Catherine*, daughter of *Edward Wake, S. T. P.* prebendary of this church; and after her death, *Mary*, daughter of *Nathaniel Denew, esq.* He left by the former, two daughters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*; and died September 1st, *æt.* 62. He was first of *Christ church* in *Oxford*, and then fellow of *All Soul's college*; afterwards rector of *Deal* and of *Woodchurch*, and a six preacher of

(a) In the Prerogative office, *Canterbury*, I find the will of *Robert Berkeley*, of *Christ church, gen.* proved in

1614; but I know not whether it be the same abovementioned.

this

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this cathedral. *Dart* says, that in this isle were grave-stones for *Elizabeth*, widow of *Thomas Hayman*, and *Thomas* their only son. She died in 1615; he in 1634; for *Mrs. Jane Hamand*, rest obliterated; for . . . *Crisp*, citizen of *London*; for *Katherine Sprakeling*, the unmarried daughter of *Adam Sprakeling*, late of *Fordwich*, *esq.* deceased, obt. 1632, *æt.* 21; for . . . *Head*; for *John* and *Mary*, son and daughter of *Edward Scott*, *esq.* by *Mary*, daughter of *sir John Hoy*, obt. 1653, and died infants; for *Catherine*, widow of *Nicholas Drake*, *esq.* who had by her former husband, *William Kingsley*, five sons and one daughter, descended from *the Totbills*, in *Devonshire*, and was the youngest of thirty-three children, of *William Totbill*, and survived them all. She died in 1622, *æt.* 74; for *William Kingsley*, archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and prebendary of this church. He married *Damaris*, daughter of *Mr. John Abbot*, of *Guildford*, brother of *George*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, by whom he had sixteen children, obt. 1647; also for *Damaris* his wife, obt. 1678, *æt.* 85; for *Jane Ansell*, widow, daughter of *Robert Moyle*, of *Buckwell*, *esq.* obt. 1632;—near *St. Michael's chapel*, for *Wm Belk*, *S. T. P.* prebend of this church, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *sir Thomas Hardres*, obt. August 12, 1676, *æt.* 74; also for *Thomas Belk*, *S. T. P.* prebendary likewise of this church, son of the former, who married *Anne*, daughter of *sir Henry Oxenden*, of *Dean*, *bart.* obt. September 17, 1712, *æt.* 72; for *Dr. John Castilion*, dean of *Rochester* and canon of this church, obt. October 21, 1688, *æt.* 75, and *Margaret* his wife, obt. 1716, *æt.* 80; for *Mary*, widow of *Herbert Randolph*, *esq.* and daughter of *Dr. Castilion*, obt. 1697, *æt.* 28, and an infant daughter. A small stone for *Ursula Horsmonden*, obt. 1682; and one for *Dudley Jackson*, obt. 1616, an infant. These grave-stones have all been removed from their places, and have been intermixed with those removed from the nave, on making the new pavement there and placed here, as has been already noticed above.

Adjoining to the east side of this isle, is *St. Michael's*, otherwise called *the Somerset chapel*, entirely filled with sculptured monuments, all which are entire and well preserved, owing to

(*b*) In one of the registers of this church, mention is made of *the Earl of Somerset's* having been admitted during his life time into *the fraternity* of this convent. He died on April 21st, being *Palm Sunday*, 1410. *Thomas, Duke of Clarence*, second son of *K. Henry IV.* was slain in battle in *France*, on *Easter Eve*, 1421, anno 9 *Henry V.* *The Lady Margaret* lived to a good old age, and dying a widow on December 31, 1440, was buried here. She erected this monument in her life time for herself and her two husbands. On her head, as well as *the Duke's*, are ducal coronets; on her robes were depicted the arms of *England*, within a bordure argent. His arms were depicted on his breast. *The Duke of Clarence* by his testament, dated July 10, 1417, directed to be buried in this cathedral, at the

their not being erected to the memories of churchmen; almost a sure destruction to them, in the time of the great rebellion.

In the middle of this chapel is a beautiful and sumptuous raised tomb or monument of alabaster, on which lie, in full proportion, the effigies, excellently sculptured, of *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas*, and sister and coheir of *Edmund Holand*, both earls of *Kent*; beside her lye her two husbands: on her left *John Beaufort*, marquis of *Dorset* and earl of *Somerset*; and on her right *Thomas Plantagenet*, duke of *Clarence* (*b*); round the edge of the tomb were these two verses in brass, now worn away:

*Hic Jacet in Tumulo Thomas Clar. nunc quasi nullus
Qui fuit in Bello Clarus nec clarior ullus.*

The mural monuments are; on the left or north side, one for *Lieutenant Colonel Prude*, slain at the siege of *Mastricht*, in the *Belgic wars*, in 1632. On it is his effigies clad in armour kneeling on a cushion on one knee; and underneath these verses:

*Stand Soldiers ere you march, by way of charge
Take an example here, that may enlarge
Your minds to noble Actions. Here in Peace
Rests one whose life was war, whose rich increase
Of Fame and Honor from his valour grew,
Unbegged, unbought; for what he won he drew
By just Desert: having in service been
A Soldier till near Sixty from Sixteen
Years of his active Life: Continually
Fearless of Death, yet still prepar'd to dye
In his religious Thoughts: For midst all Harms
He bore as much of Piety as Arms.*

*Now Soldiers on, and fear not to intrude
The Gates of Death, by th' example of this Prude.*

He married *Mary*, daughter of *sir Adam Spracklin*, *knt.* and had by her four sons and three daughters. His surviving son *Searles* erected this monument.

Next to this, eastward, is another monument, adorned likewise with much sculpture, for *sir Thomas Thornburst*, *knt.* and his lady. He was son of *sir Stephen Thornburst*, *knt.* employed in the *Dutch*, *German* and *Spanish wars*, as a general, and was slain in the expedition against *the Isle of Rhee*, on July 17th, 1627; by *Barbara* his wife,

feet of his father, *K. Henry IV.* and appointed his executors to purchase the patronage of some church, worth 40l. per ann. and to procure the same to be appropriated to the prior and monks of it, to maintain four secular priests there to celebrate divine service for ever, and named in it *K. Henry V.* his brother, his next heir. *Margaret* his wife survived him, by whom he left no issue, but he had one illegitimate son, called *John the Bastard of Clarence*, who was in the skirmish, in which his father was slain, and recovering his dead body from the enemy, carried it first to *the Dutchess*, who was then in *Normandy*, and from thence to *Canterbury*, where it was interred. See *Rym. Fœd.* vol. ix, p. 462.

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one of the coheirs of *Thomas Shirley, esq.* he had three children, *Barbara, Anthony* and *Cecilia*. This monument was erected by his widow. On it are their effigies, his, clad in armour, in a reclining posture, holding his shield of arms in his left hand; hers, lying at full length beside him, having a book in her right hand. Underneath are the figures of their three children; above them all is a tablet with these verses:

*Stay Gentle Reader, pass not slightly by,
This Tomb is sacred to the Memory
Of Noble Thornhurst; what he was and who
There is not room enough in me to show,
Nor his brave story out at length to explain
Both Germanies, the New found World and Spain,
Ostends long siege and Newports Battle tried
His worth; at last warring with France he dyed.
His blood sealed that last Conquest, for Black Rhee
Gave him at once a Death and Victory.
His Death as well as Life victorious was
Fearing lest Rhee (as might be brought to pass)
By others might be lost in Time to Come
He took possession till the Day of Doom.*

Eastward of the above is another handsome monument, for *lady Thornburst*, sometime the wife of *sir Richard Baker, of Sisinghurst*, by whom she had two daughters, the *lady Grisogone Lennard* and the *lady Cicely Blunt*. She died in 1609, *æt. 60*; on it is her effigies lying at full length, her head reclining on her right hand, and in her left a book; above is that of a man kneeling, with his hands joined and uplifted, he is clad in armour with his sword and spurs on. Underneath her figure, on one side the base, is that of *Dame Grisogone Lennard*; on the other, that of *Dame Cicely Blunt*, both kneeling in the full dress of the times.

The next monument still further eastward, is that of *the lady Dorothy Thornburst*, daughter of *Roger Drew, of Dentworth, esq.* who after the decease of *Dr. Hippocrates d'Ossen*, a celebrated physician of the illustrious family of *Ossen* in *Holfatia*, married a second time to *sir Stephen Thornburst, knt.* and survived him. She died in 1620, *æt. 55*. Her niece by the father, *Mary Norton*, erected this monument; on it is her effigies, kneeling, her hands joined and uplifted as in the attitude of prayer, as large as life, elegantly carved in alabaster; before her is a desk, with a book lying open on it. On the base of the tomb are these verses:

*Si Laudata Venus, Juno, si sacra Minerva,
Quis te collaudet fœmina? talis eras;
Te Te magnanimam, pulchram, Doctamq; Cadentem,
Et talem tantis Dotibus urna teget?*

(c) Leland, in his Itin. vol. vi, f. 3, p. 4, says, "In the Cross Isle that standeth beneath the Degrees of the Quire Southward lye buried in St. Annes Chapel Simon

*Spiritus astra ferit, sic inter Sidera Sidus,
Cœlicolam recipit Cœlicolûmq; Domus.*

At the east end, a handsome one of white marble, for *Miss Anne Milles*, called *the Beauty of Kent*, having her bust carved in white marble on it; she was daughter of *Samuel Milles, esq.* and *Anne* his wife. She died unmarried on December 23, 1714, *æt. 20*. On the pavement below is a remarkable antient tomb of stone, coffin shaped, having a cross carved on the top, for *Archbishop Stephen Langton*; only the head part of it is within the chapel, the wall of which crosses the middle of it, by which it appears that *the old chapel*, in which it was first erected, was of a larger extent than the present one (c). Next is a mural monument, being a cenotaph, for *sir George Rooke*, who lies buried in *St. Paul's church* in *Canterbury*. On it is placed his bust, dressed in a large full curled wig, after the manner of *sir Cloudesly Shovel's*, in *Westminster Abbey*. He was son of *sir William Rooke, knt.* and *Vice-Admiral of England*. The *French* flying from the fight in 1692, he in a open boat, amidst the fire of great and small shot, in the presence of so many *French*, a deed scarce credible, having first prepared the fire ships, burnt thirteen ships of war near *La Hogue*; afterwards the difference between the *Suedes* and *Danes* being composed, he by his advice left *the north* in peace and returned southward, where a whole fleet of the enemies conveying ships, were either burnt or taken at *Vigo*. He safely brought to *England* the galleons, ships of immense burthen, laden with treasure; and with the utmost integrity lodged the spoils in the public treasury. He took *Gibraltar* with the fleet in fewer hours than a regular army afterwards in vain besieged it months, and with the same career of success, his navy being much inferior in strength, he put to flight the whole *French* fleet, which, though well provided, dared not to hazard a battle. He retired after all to his paternal seat near this city, where he died on January 4, 1708, *æt. 58*; he married three wives; first, *Mary Horve*, of *Cold Berwick*, in the county of *Wilts*; secondly, *Mary Lutterell*, of *Dunster castle*, in the county of *Somerjet*; and thirdly, *Catherine Knatchbull*, of *Mersham Hatch*, in *Kent*; by the second of whom he left *George*, his only son. This monument was erected by *Wm Brodnax* and *Samuel Milles, esqrs.* his executors.

On the south side, a mural monument of alabaster, for *sir James Hales, knt.* who being appointed treasurer in the expedition to *Portugal*, and returning from thence, died in 1589; for *Alice* his widow, who died in 1592; and for *Cheney Hales*, their only son, who was snatched

"Langhtoun and also another Bishop of *Canterbury* there lyeth also John Counte of *So* and another of them with a Lady of *Clarence*."

away

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away by an untimely death. *Richard Lee, esq.*, the surviving husband of the said *Alice*, erected this monument. On it, is sculptured a ship on the seas, on the side of which two men are putting down a man in armour, with his hands joined and uplifted, into the sea; underneath which, on the shore, is an elderly man with a beard, in a long loose gown and hood over his head, kneeling on a cushion, his hands joined in the attitude of prayer, before a stone desk, on which lies a book open; in the back ground is a small chapel and a few trees about it. On the side of the desk is a shield, being the arms of *Lee*, impaling those of *Dame Alice Hales*; in a compartment underneath, is the effigies of a youth in a cloak, kneeling on a cushion before a stone desk, on which is a book open, his hands joined in the attitude of prayer.

Next to this, in the corner, is a handsome one, with military trophies, for *Brigadier Francis Godfrey*, groom of the bedchamber to prince *George of Denmark*, and a colonel in the army. He died of a fever in 1712, *æt.* 32. His parents erected this monument.

There are two small brass plates fixed to the walls of this chapel; one against the north wall for prior *Richard Oxinden*, who died in 1338; the other against the south wall for prior *Robert Hathbrand*, who died in 1370. On each are engraved their figures; they were both buried in this chapel.

At the entrance of this chapel, upon a grave-stone, are the arms of *Musgrave*, and an inscription to the memory of *Mary Musgrave*, descended by the mother from the noble family of the *Whartons*; she died in 1623, *æt.* 19; and near the foot of the *duke of Clarence's* monument, a grave-stone for *sir Edward Master, knt.* eldest son of *Jacob Master, of East Langdon, esq.* who married *Ethelred Streynsham*, eldest daughter and coheir of *Robert Streynsham, of Ospringe, esq.* who having been married forty years, and become the father of fifteen children by her, died on August 11, 1648, *æt.* 74.

In the opposite or north cross isle, commonly called the *Martyrdom*, against the north wall is the monument of *archbishop Peckham (d)*, under an arch, which has been adorned with carving and gilding; this is of stone, but the effigies of the *archbishop*, lying at length in his pontifical habit, is of oak wood, entirely sound, though

near five hundred years old. It is not fixed to the tomb, but lies fastened to a slab of the same wood, none of which has seemingly ever been painted. The upper part of the mitre is wanting (e). He died in 1292.

Next to this, against the same wall, is the monument of *archbishop Warham*, of beautiful gothic stone-work; on which is the figure of the *archbishop*, lying at full length in his pontifical habit; the brasses of the coats of arms on the base of the tomb, have been purloined. He died in 1534.

Against the east wall, where was formerly the altar of *St. Thomas Becket*, close to the passage into the undercroft, is a mural monument, for *Alexander Chapman, S. T. P.* on which is his bust in white marble. He was *archdeacon of Stow*, in the county of *Lincoln*, and *prebendary* of this church; He died on September 6, 1729, *æt.* 52. Near the cloister door is a mural tablet, for the *Rev. John Clerke*, born at *Witney*, in *Oxfordshire*, A. M. of the university of *Oxford*, and lastly, rector of the united parishes of *St. Mary Botbaw* and *St. Swithin, London*; who, after a short stay at the deanry here, whither he had retired on account of his health, died on October 9, 1700, *æt.* 45. His widow *Rebecca*, daughter of *George Hooper*, of the county of *Worcester, gent.* erected this monument. At a small distance from this is another, for *Priscilla*, daughter of *Thomas Fotherby, esq.* wife of *William Kingsley, gent.* to whom she bore eleven children, four of whom were buried here, and seven survived, viz. *William, Anne, Thomas, Anthony, Phæbe, Elizabeth* and *Ede*; she died of a consumption in 1683, *æt.* 33. Her husband erected this monument.

At the entrance of this isle is a gravestone, over *John Bargrave, S. T. P. canon* of this church, who died May 11, 1680, *æt.* 70; and further in it another, for *James Jefferies, S. T. P. canon* likewise of it, who died September 4, 1689, *æt.* 40; and one near *archbishop Peckham's* monument, for *Dr. Charles Elstob*, a *prebendary* of this church. On the pavement are several large stones, which have been robbed of their brasses. There are three of these over the graves of *archbishops Ufford, Stafford* and *Dean*; and three more over those of the *priors Finch, Selling,* and *Goldstone*, all which appear to have been richly inlaid, having had on them their portraits, in their pontifical habits, shields of arms, inscriptions, &c. (f)

(d) Some have doubted if this is *archbishop Peckham's* monument. Leland, in his *Itin.* vol. vi, ascribes it to him, of which see below.

(e) It seems singular that this figure should be left so exceedingly plain, when all the rest of the monument is profusely painted and gilt, and that it should not be fixed to the rest of the tomb, but be moveable. This has made some suppose, that it never originally belonged to it, but was a figure placed occasionally over the grave of any deceased *Archbi-*

shop, immediately after his interment, and remained there till his grave-stone or monument was ready for it.

(f) Leland, in his *Itin.* vol. vi, says, "in the Cross Isle betwixt the Body of the Chirche and the Quire Northward ly buried Pechem and Warcham also under slate stones of Marble Deane afore Priour of Lanthony and another Bishop. The lyith the Olde Priour was so wel Letterid."

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In this place *Mr. Somner* says, there was in his time, a stone with an inscription on brass, in *Latin*, for *sir John Fineux, knt.* and *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Paſton*. He was *chief justice of the King's Bench*, under both the reigns of *K. Henry VII. and VIII.* and was a great benefactor to the convent of the *White Friars*, in this city. On the left side of *Dr. Chapman's* monument, is a small white marble and inscription, for *Francis Iſham*, who died an infant in 1699. A grave-stone for *Tuſton*, daughter of *James*, and *Margaret Jefferies*, who died an infant in 1688; another for *Dame Tuſton Montague*, wife of *sir James Montague, knt.* attorney general to *Q. Anne, obt. 1712.* In the south-west corner, one for *Dr. Thomas Fotherby*, the son of *Thomas* and grandson of *Martin, biſhop of Salisburſy*; he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Manwaring Hammond, eſq; obt. 1710, et. 52*; under the same is buried, *Martin*, his brother, who died 1666, *et. 11.* Adjoining to the east side of this cross iſle, and separated from it only by a *gothic* screen of open work, is the chapel, formerly called the *virgin Mary's*, but now the *dean's chapel*, from several *deans* of this church having been buried in it; six of them being deposited here since the reformation. The first of these was *Richard Rogers, S. T. P.* who lies under a handsome table monument, on the north side. He was *suffragan to the archbiſhop of Canterbury*, and thirteen years *dean* of this church; and died on *May 19, 1597, et. 64.* On the south side is a tomb, the sides of which are adorned with sculpture of skulls, human bones and other such emblems of mortality, erected for *dean Charles Fotherbye*, of *Great Grimſey*, in the county of *Lincoln*, *archdeacon of this diocese*, then *prebendary*, and lastly, *dean* of this church; he married *Cicilia Walker*, of *Cambridge*, with whom he lived thirty-one years; she bore him ten children, five of whom only survived him, viz. *John*, married to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *sir Anthony Coke*, of *Effex*; *Phæbe*, married to *Henry*, son of *sir Henry Palmer*, of *Kent*; *Robert*, to *Priscilla*, daughter of *John Moile*, of *Buckwell, eſq.* and two daughters unmarried, *Elizabeth* and *Mabell*. He died on *March 29, 1619, et. 70*; his widow *Cecilia* who died in 1634, *et. 60*, lies buried in the same tomb (g), which was erected by his eldest son *John*. Near to this, on the same side, is a mural monument, having on it the effigies of *dean John Boys*, sitting in his study, with a table and reading desk before him, leaning his head on his hand. The pillars and entablature, on which are four escutcheons of his arms, and those of the *deanry*, are of the *Ionic* order, all of

(g) At the ends of this tomb, many of the first ornaments have been cut away, to make room for something that required more than the tombs take up, both in length and

white marble. He died suddenly in his study, in the year 1625, and was buried here on *September 30.* Among the books which form the back ground of the monument, is the inscription, which informs us, that it was erected by *Angela* his widow. At the east end under the window is a handsome mural monument for *dean Thomas Turner*, canon residentiary of *St. Paul's, London*, then *dean of Rochester* in 1631, and lastly *dean* of this church in 1643; he died in 1672, *et. 81.* On the north side is an oval half length painting on copper, for *dean Isaac Bargrave*: it is copied from one of *Cornelius Janſon*, in the *deanry*; it is inclosed in a beautiful frame of white marble, at the bottom of which is his coat of arms and inscription; he died in 1642, *et. 56.* *John Bargrave*, of *Kent, S. T. P.* by his last will ordered this monument to be erected; here likewise was intombed *Elizabeth Dering* his wife; she died in 1667, *et. 74.*

About the middle of the chapel is a black marble stone and inscription for *Dean John Potter, S. T. P.* who died on *Sept. 20, 1770, et. 57*, and for *Martha* his wife, who died in 1775, *et. 70.* At the time of the dean's burial, his infant son, who died in 1746, was removed from the nave to the same grave here; on opening which for the dean, some bones were found which might probably be those of *Prior Goldstone*, the founder of this chapel, and buried in it.

Near the entrance is a memorial for *James Wedderburn*, born at *Dundee* in *Scotland*, *dean of the royal chapel* there, and lastly *biſhop of Dumblain*, for four years; he died on *Sept. 23, 1639, et. 54*; and another for *John Bourchier, archdeacon of Canterbury*, who died on *Nov. 6, 1495*, whose coat of arms, as well as several devices and legends relating to him, are dispersed throughout the east window of this chapel.

In the upper south iſle, adjoining to the choir, under the second south window eastward, even with the wall, is the tomb of *archbiſhop Walter Reynolds*, who died in 1327, with his effigies in his pontifical robes lying at full length on it, but much defaced, the inscription round it obliterated; and at the feet of it, under the next window, that of *archbiſhop Hubert Walter*, who died in 1193, of the like form, only with a dog at his feet, and in the same condition. Their robes were once adorned with the armorial bearings of their families (h); but a thick covering of white-wash, the usual modern embellishment of church monuments, a long time hid the remains of them; the inscription on the latter tomb was hardly discernable in *Weever's* time, and the place only is now to be traced where it once

height, but whether altars or monuments, does not appear.

(h) *Archbiſhop Reynolds's* robes were of azure, powdered all over with golden griffins.

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was. On the opposite or *north* side next the *choir* door, is the monument of *archbishop cardinal Kemp*, on the *south* side of the *presbytery*, having an inscription round it in *brass*, all entire to this day; he died in 1454. Next above this, on the *south* side of the high altar, is that of *archbishop Stratford*, who died in 1341, having his effigies on it, lying at length in his *pontifical* dress, made of *alabaster*, but without any inscription. Above this is the monument of *archbishop Sudbury*, who being *beheaded* by the rebels in *London* in 1381, was brought hither and buried in this tomb; a fragment of his epitaph round it in *brass* yet remains. To this tomb the *mayor and aldermen* of this city were used to come, with much form and ceremony, *yearly* to visit it, in grateful commemoration of the great benefactions he had made to this city (*i*).

Opposite to this last, is the tomb of *archbishop Mepham*, of black marble, making a part of a very elegant screen of stone work between this side *isle* and *St. Anselm's chapel*, under the great *south* window of which is a raised part said to be the tomb of *archbishop Bradwardin*, who died in 1349, but without any inscription or ornament.

In this chapel, at first dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, were deposited the remains of *St. Anselm*, who died in 1107, whence it was afterwards called by his name; this chapel having escaped the fire, it is probable his bones rested here till the reformation, when it is reasonable to suppose his relics met with the same fate from the King's commissioners, as those of *Becket*, *Winchelsea* and others in this church did, which had been the objects of popular superstition.

At the *north-east* corner of the *cross isle* or *wing* below this chapel, was, as is conjectured, the tomb of *archbishop Winchelsea*; in this place, where he is said to have been buried in 1313, there are some broken places in the great pillar, and several marble pillars adjoining to it are so broken as to shew plainly that some high built monument or the like, had been once erected there; most probably it was demolished at the time of the reformation, on account of the great veneration he was held in by the common people.

On the opposite side of the *choir*, in the *north*

isle, are two monuments; on the *south* side of it adjoining to the *choir*, being the *westernmost* of the two, is that of *archbishop Chicheley*, who died in 1443, founder of *All Souls College*; it was made in his life time at his own expence (*k*), and is very rich in carving, gilding and painting; there are several small figures of the *Apostles*, death, time, &c. round the two pillars at the ends of it; upon the tomb, which is of marble, lies the effigies of the *archbishop* in his *pontifical* dress, his cross beside him, as in full health; at his head are two angels sitting, and at his feet two priests kneeling, in the attitude of prayer; underneath the tomb is hollowed, and at the bottom of it, as an emblem of that mortality and humiliating state to which he was one day to come, is the *archbishop's* figure again represented as an emaciated corpse, almost naked. The inscription on *brass* round it is entire (*l*).

The other monument, higher up on the *north-ern* side of the high altar, is that of *cardinal archbishop Bourgekier*, erected by himself in his life time, as has been already noticed above. It is a high and stately monument, composed of *Beberfsden* marble, the front of which is full of niches, once filled with small figures, but they have been long since taken from thence; the inscription round it in *brass*, is still entire; he died in 1486.

Opposite this tomb, over the door of the *audit room*, is a small mural tablet to the memory of *Thomas Cocks*, auditor and register of this church, in the beginning of the last century.

Ascending the steps at the *east* end of this *isle*, we come to the *Trinity chapel*; built behind the high altar of this church, the place in the midst of which the rich and much adored shrine of *St. Thomas Becket* formerly stood, and which from the sanctity of it was reserved for the tombs and burials of such only as were of high rank and distinction.

The pillars of this chapel were built to form a circle round the *eastern* part of the above shrine, and between them all the monuments in it, except one, are placed. The first on the *north* side, is that of *K. Henry IV.* and his queen, *Joane of Navarre*, who was his second wife (*m*); their effigies, in their royal robes and crowned,

and was there solemnly intombed by *K. Henry* her husband, who died on March 20, 1413; and had by his will, made about three years before his death, ordered his body to be buried here. *Stow*, in his *Annals*, *Weever*, and *Brook* in his *Catalogue of the Kings of England*, say, that the King was buried by the *Lady Mary* his first wife, in the monastery of *Christ church*; and *Weever* gives that reason for his being buried there. But we are otherwise informed by *Henry de Knighton*, who assures us, col. 2741, that anno 1394, *Mary* the wife of *Henry, Earl of Derby*, afterwards *K. Henry IV.* was buried in the *New College* at *Leicester*.

(i) At *Sudbury*, the place of his birth, they claim to have his body buried in *St. Gregories* church; and some time ago they shewed his head there.

(k) It is said to have been sculptured in *Italy*.

(l) This beautiful monument of their founder, was formerly kept in constant repair and preservation, at the expence of *All Soul's College*. But the allowance made for that purpose has been for some years withdrawn, and they have in vain been applied to on this account.

(m) *Stow* says, that she died on July 9, anno 1437, at *Havering* in *Essex*, from whence her body was first removed to *Bermondsey*, and thence conveyed to *Canterbury*,

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curiously sculptured of white marble or *alabaster*, lying at full length on it; his feet against a *lion couchant*, hers against a *leopard*; the queen on the right hand, under a canopy carved, painted and gilded, having on it three shields, one with the arms of *England* and *France* quarterly; another with the same, impaling *Evreux* and *Navarre*, and a third *Evreux* and *Navarre* quarterly; all these on a ground diapered with *eagles volant*, and the word *Soverayne*, as the king's device and motto, and *ermine* collared and chained, with the word *Attemperance* for that of the queen, as is likewise a tablet, at the foot of the tomb on which is the painting of an angel, standing and supporting a large escutcheon, charged with the same achievements. The devices and mottos above-mentioned enrich the cornice of the canopy, but what is particular, the word *Soverayne* and the *eagles* are on the side where the queen lies, and the *ermine* and *Attemperance* on the side of the king. Against the pillars at the head of the monument hangs a tablet, painted with the murder of *archbishop Becket*, now much decayed (n).

This monument has suffered not a little within memory; much of the rich carving of the canopies over the heads of the king and queen having been broken off and destroyed some few years ago, and the figures themselves have suffered greatly from the heavy hands of the careless and ignorant labourers, who have at times been employed and left to themselves to clean it (o).

On the opposite side to the above is the monument of *Edward the Black Prince*, the eldest son of K. Edward III, who died at the *archbishop's* palace here (p), on June 8, anno 1376, and his funeral exequies were celebrated in this church on the feast of *St. Michael* following (q). It is a noble monument, very entire and very beautiful; his figure, large as life, lies at length on it, his feet against a *lion couchant*, all in gilt

(n) All records agree that the King's corpse was brought by water to *Faversham*, and thence by land to *Canterbury*; where his funeral was celebrated with such pomp and state, as was suitable to his regal eminence; his son K. Henry V, and the nobility being present, upon the *Trinity Sunday* following his death. But there was a story fabricated, by one of the persons who was in the boat, which brought the King's body by water towards *Canterbury*; that whilst they were on the passage, a great storm arose, which so endangered the lives of the persons in the vessel, as well as of the nobility, which followed in eight smaller ones; that in despair, they agreed to cast the corpse into the sea, which having done, there was immediately a calm; after which they carried on the coffin, covered over with cloth of gold, with all manner of solemnity to *Canterbury*, and there honorably buried it. See *Anglia Sacra*, vol. ii, p. 373. *Packe's* *Desid. Curios.* B. vii, p. 5. The story is printed at the end of *Clement Maidstone's* treatise of the martyrdom of *Richard Scroope, Archbishop of York*, who was executed for treason against this King.

brass; the figure compleatly armed, except the head, on which is a scull-cap with a coronet round it, once set with stones, of which only the collets now remain; and from hence hangs a hood of mail down to his breast and shoulders; below which is his surcoat of arms, *old France* and *England* quarterly; the head of the figure rests on a casque or helmet joined to his cap, which supports his crest (*a lion*) formed after the trophies above the monument, where are his gauntlets curiously finished and gilt; his coat, on which are the arms above-mentioned, quilted with fine cotton, and at least as rich as any of those worn now by the officers at arms on public occasions, but much disfigured by time and dust; and the scabbard of his sword, which appears by it to have been but a small one (r). His shield hangs upon a pillar near the head of his tomb, on which are the same arms of *old France* and *England* quarterly; it once had handles to it.

Round the edge of the tomb is a long inscription in brass of *French* prose and verse, the whole of which is printed both in *Weever*, *Sandford*, *Battely* and others; the former, being the only material part of it, is as follows:

Ly gist le noble Monfr. Edward ainez filz du tres noble Roy Edward tiers: Prince d'Aquitane & de Gales, Duc de Cornwaille & Count de Castre, qi morust, en la feste de la Trinite gestri le viii jour de Juin l'an de grace mil trois cens Septante Sifne. lalm de qi Dieu eit mercy. Amen.

The sides and ends of the tomb are adorned with sculpture and shields of arms, on which are alternately the arms of *old France* and *England* quarterly, with a file of three points, over the shield a label, on which is the word *Houmout* in old *English* letters. The other shield has his own arms, viz. three ostrich feathers, the quill end of each in a socket, with a label crossing, on which is his motto *Ich Dien*, and a label above the shield in like manner, as the other above-

(o) The ingenious *Mr. Carter*, the engraver, some few years ago made a curious and accurate draft, which he painted in water colours, of this monument, and has since engraved it.

(p) Thus *Stow* and others, but some historians say, he died at the royal palace at *Westminster*.

(q) He is said to have given by his will, several jewels, vessels, and images of gold, rich vestments, &c. to this church, all which are recorded in the *obituary*. *Leland*, in his *Itin.* vol. vi, f. 3, p. 2, says, "*Edwarde the Black Prince* lyeth right agayne hym (viz. K. Henry the IVth.) under a pillar by South. He dyed in the Bishops Palace in *Cantewabyri* and gave a great chalice of gold and cruets of gold besides many other Jocales into *Christes Church*." But in his will, printed at length in *Weever*, p. 208, there is no mention of this whatever, nor any gift to the church of *Canterbury*.

(r) The sword itself as is reported, was taken away by *Oliver Cromwell*.

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mentioned with the like words *Ich Dien* on it (s). On the canopy over the monument is painted the figure of *our Saviour*, now defaced, and *the four Evangelists*, with their symbols in small compartments at the four corners of it.

Between the two next pillars, *eastward*, is the elegant tomb of *archbishop Courtney*, who died in 1396, having his effigies in *alabaster*, dressed in his *pontifical* vestments, lying at full length on it, but without any inscription; many have contended this to have been only a *cenotaph*, as was frequently the custom in those times for great personages, and that *the archbishop* was buried in the chancel of the collegiate church at *Maidstone*, where there was a tomb and inscription, telling us that he lay buried there; but more of this will be found mentioned in *the archbishop's* life, below.

Under the next arch is a plain simple tomb for *Odo Coligni*, *bishop* elect of *Beauvais*, *cardinal Chastillon*, poisoned in 1571, *as tradition reports*, to prevent his embracing the *Protestant* religion, for which purpose he had come to *England*, and put himself under the protection of *Q. Eliz.* (t) This tomb is no more than a covering of brickwork and plaister over the coffin, which is laid on the pavement, and is much in the shape and form of many of the like sort in our country church-yards. Those who appointed his remains to be laid in this honourable place, did not, to all appearance, think it worth while to be at the expence of a decent repository for them.

Opposite to this tomb, on the *north* side of the chapel, at the foot of *K. Henry IV.'s* monument, is that of *dean Wotton*, who died in 1566; he was descended of a noble family in this county, and was an eminent statesman and an accomplished courtier; for he found means to continue in favour and to act in a public character under four reigns, in which there were as many changes in religion. His figure, which represents him kneeling on his tomb, his hands

(s) These words perhaps, were designed to express the intrepid character he bore, as a soldier; *houmout*, signifying in the *German* language, a bold and high spirit; the other, *Ich Dien*, *I serve* as a dutiful son and subject. There seems to have been an *altar* opposite this tomb, where *masses* were celebrated for his soul; a stone step very much worn being under a window there; and within memory, the *prince's plumes of feathers* and *the arms of France and England*, as on the monument, were in painted glass here; the *escutcheon* with the feathers has long been broken and lost; the other was some years ago taken away to mend a window in another place.

(t) See an account of him in *Biog. Brit.* vol. iv, p. 2381 [c.] *Strype's Annals*, vol. ii, p. 238.

(u) *Archbishop Theobald's* remains after the fire in 1174, were deposited, *says Gervas*, under a marble tomb, before the altar of *St. Mary*, in the nave of the church, and we have no account where they were removed to, on the rebuilding of it. If the remains lately found there as above-mentioned, see p. 533, a few years ago, were not his, they

joined and uplifted, in the attitude of prayer before a desk, on which is a book lying open, is an excellent piece of sculpture, the head especially, which is said to have been taken from the life, and executed at *Rome* during his stay there; the countenance has vast expression in it; he is represented in his doctor's robes, bare-headed and with short curly hair and beard; by the figure he seems to have been of a very small stature.

Near the *south* wall of this chapel, opposite to *archbishop Courtney's* monument, is one by itself, of a very singular form; it is so unlike all the monuments since the conquest, which I have seen described, that it seems more like one of *Saxon* antiquity, being made in the manner and shape of their shrines, rather than *Norman*. It was designed to stand close to a wall, but does not do so here; it is shewn as the tomb of *archbishop Theobald*, but the general opinion is to the contrary (u), though it remains unknown for whom it was otherwise designed.

At the end of this chapel is a small circular building, being the *eastern* extremity of this church, called *Becket's crown*, in which, on the *north* side, is the tomb of *cardinal archbishop Pole*. It is a plain one, and of plaister, but of a form not inelegant; on it was this inscription, *Depositu[m] cardinalis Poli*; above it there were, on the wall, some beautiful paintings *in fresco*, but these are sadly gone to decay, and there remains but little to be seen of them; but they are described to have been two angels supporting a shield of *the cardinal's* arms of eight coats, and between them two cherubims, holding a *cardinal's bat*; over this tomb is still remaining an old painting of *St. Crysostom* carrying our Saviour over a river.

HAVING described the monuments and burials in the upper part of this church, I shall now descend to *the crypt* or *undercroft*, where there are but few monuments or gravestones remain-

might perhaps have been, together with his tomb, removed to this place; and the present one here then may be the same mentioned by *Gervas*, for it can hardly be supposed that they removed the one without the other.

Some have conjectured this tomb to have been erected for *archbishop Anselm*, and that his relics were removed hither from the chapel of *St. Peter and St. Paul*, where they had been before deposited. *St. Anselm* being a native of *Piedmont*, the late king of *Sardinia*, in *K. George II.'s* reign, was desirous of having his remains sent over to him, and his ambassador in *England* so far succeeded as to obtain leave and authority to have a search made here, for that purpose. A person, commissioned accordingly, applied to the late *Mr. Goffling*, whom he thought the best able to assist him in his enquiry, for his opinion, whether this tomb might not probably contain the remains of that prelate; but he was so fully convinced by him, that all search after any such would be fruitless, that the monument was left untouched, and the search was entirely laid aside.

ing. That part of *the undercroft*, now used as *the French church*, has the pavement so entirely covered with a coating of dirt so thick, that whatever remains on the original pavement, cannot be seen; but beyond this part of the undercroft, being the *western* extremity of it, there is to be seen a gravestone laid over one of *the archbishops* or *priors*, having had on it his portrait in his *pontifical* habit and shields of arms, and otherwise richly ornamented, all in brass, which has been long since torn away from it (v).

Further *eastward* from the *French church*, nearly under the high altar, is the monument of *cardinal archbishop Morton*, who died in 1500; his figure in his *pontifical* habit lies at length on it; around the arch over it, there have been many small figures and much ornamental sculpture. This was a very costly and superb monument, but the zealots in the time of the great rebellion defaced it shamefully; at a small distance nearly *eastward* from it, is his gravestone, in the middle of what was formerly *the chapel of the Virgin Mary*, which appears to have had on it his portrait, in his *pontifical* habit, with shields of arms and other ornaments in brass, all long since torn from it; by his will he directed to be buried before the image of *the Blessed Virgin Mary*, commonly called *our Lady of the Undercroft* (w). His monument, as above-mentioned, is between two pillars near the *south-west* corner of the chapel.

On the *south* side of this *chapel*, close to the outside of it, there is a handsome monument for *Joane*, daughter of *Bartholomew de Burghersh*, *Lady Mohun*, prepared and set up at her own cost (x); on the tomb is her figure, lying at full length; the inscription in *French*, being *pour dieu priez por l'ame Johane Burwaschs que fut Dame de Mohun*; but this has, as well as the rest of the monuments in this part of the undercroft, been from time to time much defaced by the carelessness of the workmen belonging to the church, who make this place the common repository for their materials, ladders and other such like un-

(v) Leland says, in his *Itin.* vol. vi, there lieth x Bishops, (that is *Archbishops*;) buried in the Cryptes.

(w) *Mr. Collier* says, he was buried under the choir, in a fine chapel, built by himself.

(x) From the *charter* or *instrument* of her chantry, recorded in a *leiger* of this church, and dated in 1395, anno 19 Rich. II, we learn, that she lived in the days of K. Richard II, and wrote herself *lady Dunster*, (*Domina de Donestee*), wife of *John de Mohun*, of *Dunster*, being descended, as it seems, from that noble house of *the Mohun's* of *Dunster castle*, in *Somerſetſhire*, in the indenture between her and the *prior and convent*, in consideration of her payment of 350 *marcs* sterling, and certain utensils and accoutrements convenient for her chantry; (with which money the manor of *Selgrave* was purchased and amortized to the monks, with the king's licence), they granted to her a *perpetual chantry*, and covenanted with her, that when she died,

wieldy lumber; of course it is suffered to remain in a very filthy condition,

Not far distant *south-eastward* from this, is an ancient tomb for *Isabel*, *countess of Athol* (y), on which is her figure at full length; this has suffered likewise much within these few years; three handsome pannels of *alabaſter* on the front of it, with shields of arms, having either thro' carelessness or mischief, been beat down from it; these lay for some years entire enough to have been replaced with little expence and trouble, but they are now lost and destroyed.

Still further *eastward*, there are several corpses interred, especially in that part which composes the vaults allotted to *the first prebendary*; these lie nearly even with the pavement, the stones of which seem to form the lids of the coffins.

Besides those who we know had monuments or memorials on their grave-stones in this church, there were others, who were buried in it, for ought that we know, without any; several of these, among which are many of the first *archbishops*, with their places of sepulture, have already been mentioned, in the account of the fabric of the church; notwithstanding which, it may not be unacceptable to take some notice here of the burial-places of the several *archbishops*, from the time of *St. Augustine*. The first of them, as well as the nine succeeding *archbishops*, including *Nothelm*, were buried in *St. Augustine's monastery*, as was afterwards *archbishop Yambert*; *Elſin*, *archbishop elect*, died in *the Alpes* with cold, and was buried abroad, but where is not known. *Archbishop Robert* being ejected in 1052, died and was buried in *the abbey of Gemetica* in *Normandy*. *Archbishop Stigand* was buried at *Winchester*. *Archbishop Balawin* died, and was buried in *the Holy Land*. *Archbishop Reginald*, his successor, died within a few days after his election, and was buried in the church of *Bath*, of which diocese he was *bishop*. *Archbishop Richard Wetherſhead*, in his return from *Rome*, died and was buried at *St. Gemma*. *St. Edmund*, *archbishop*, died and was buried in

her corpse should be laid in the tomb, which she had of her own cost prepared and set up, near the altar of *our lady* in the *undercroft*; and being so intombed there, should never be removed, nor the name of the tomb altered, but be honorably kept, and five shillings *per ann.* to the clerk, who kept *the lady chapel*, for keeping clean her tomb, with many other matters in the indenture; which, that *the chantry* might not be forgotten with their successors, the monks caused to be enrolled and recorded in their *martyrology*, that upon her *obit* day it might be annually recited. See *Battely's Somner*, p. 100. *The dean and chapter* now possess the above manor, but the intent of it, as to the tomb, has been long since neglected.

(y) She was daughter of *Richard de Chillam*, natural son of K. John, wife first of *David Strabolgi*, earl of *Athol*, and afterwards of *Alexander Baliol*; she died at *Chillam* in February, 1292. See *Weever*, p. 214.

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foreign parts. *Archbishop Boniface* died and was buried in the country of *Savoy*; and *Robert Kilwardby*, his successor, died and was buried abroad, at *Viterbo* in *Italy*. *Archbishop Langham* died and was buried at *Avignon*, whence his body was afterwards removed to *Westminster abbey*, of which place he had been *abbat*. The number of those, who were not buried in this church, being *twenty-one*.

Those who were buried in it, having neither monument or gravestone at this time, whose places of burial in it have been already pointed out above, were the *archbishops Cutbert, Bregwin, Atbelard, Ulfred, Fleologild, Ceolnoth, Atbelred, Plegmund, Athelm, Wifelm, Odo, Dunstan, Athelgar, Siricius, Elfric, Elphage, Living, Agelnoth, Edsin, Lanfranc, Anselm, Rodulph, Corboil, Theobald, Thomas Becket, Richard, Winchelsea, Iffip, Witlesey and Arundel*; these are in number *thirty*. The *archbishops Walter, Langton, Peckham, Reynolds, Mepham, Stratford, Bradwardin, Sudbury, Courtney, Chicheley, Kemp, Bourghcbier, Morton, Warbam and Pole*, in number *fourteen*, have monuments still remaining, as described above; as are the gravestones of *archbishops Ufford, Stafford and Dean*, making in the whole together *forty-eight archbishops*, who have been buried in this church, all whose remains, except those of *archbishops Becket and Winchelsea* still rest within it.

There is no memorial extant of the sepultures of any of the *primary deans* of this church, who presided over it, instead of *priors*, before *archbishop Lanfranc's* time. Of the *priors* of this church, I shall observe that of the first six and twenty, ten of them were translated to higher preferments, four of them resigned, two of them were deposed, and one of them died at *Rome*. The remaining nine of them continued *priors* to the time of their death, but we have no record or memorial of the places of their interment, except that of *Wibert* in 1167, in the chapter-house, and the two inscriptions, the one at the foot of a buttress on the outside of the *north wall*; the other on the outside of the *south wall* of the church nearest to *archbishop Becket's chapel*; which are conjectured to have been placed there, the first in memory of *prior Lee*, who died in 1234; the last for *prior Nicholas de Sandwich*, his successor, who died in 1289; both which will be noticed below.

Of the rest of the *priors*, *Richard Oxenden* and *Robert Hathbrand*, were buried in *St. Michael's chapel*, where their inscriptions on brass plates still remain. The *priors Finch, Selling and Gold-*

stone, the *second* of that name, were buried in the martyrdom, where their gravestones, though robbed of their brasses, still remain. *Prior Thomas Chillenden* was buried in the nave of the church, towards the *south* side of it, just by *archbishop Arundel*; *prior Woodnesborough*, just above him, and *prior Elebam* just above him; *prior Salisbury* lies also in the upper part of the nave of the church, the gravestones of all whom were remaining over them, till they were of late removed on the laying down the *new pavement* of the nave.

Prior Thomas Goldstone, the *first* of that name, was buried in the chapel of the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, founded by him, now called the *dean's chapel*. There is nothing known of the burial places of the *priors Gillingham, Mongebam, Oxny, and Petham*, nor of *William Molash*, whose death is recorded in the register of the church; some of them most probably were buried in the *chapter-house*, but which of them, excepting *Wibert*, is not known. The several inscriptions on their gravestones in this church, will be mentioned below, in the account of them.

The burials of the several *deans* of this church since the new foundation of it, have been noticed already in the description of their monuments in the different parts of it, *viz.* of *dean Wotton* in the *Trinity chapel*, of *dean Nevil* in the late chapel, called by his name, on the *south* side of the nave, and of the *deans Rogers, Fotherbye, Boys, Bargrave, Turner, and Potter*, in the *dean's chapel*.

There was but one *archdeacon* buried in this church before the reformation, *viz.* *archdeacon Bourghcbier*, who lies in the *dean's chapel*, and but one since *Dr. Kingsley*, who was buried in the *lower south cross isle*, except *dean Fotherbye*, is mentioned, who had been likewise *archdeacon*.

The *prebendaries* interred in this church are many, all whom, and the several places where they lie, may be found in the account of them below, taken from their memorials, their wills, and the parish register of this church.

To these burials may be added that of *Q. Ediva*, who was laid in the same grave with *archbishop Living*; of *Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel* (z), and of *Gerald Fitzmaurice*, who was *Justice of Ireland* in the beginning of *K. Henry III.'s* reign (a).

There were many persons, without doubt, buried in this church, who from the high estimation it was held in, were mostly of note and superior quality, who have no memorials at present left of them; nor are their particular places of sepulture, or even their names known (b).

(z) Rapin, vol. i, p. 508.

(a) K. Henry III, in his 28th year, issuing his commands from *Rocheſter*, to the keepers of the *archbishopsrick*, to cause a fair stone to be laid in this church, over the body of

Gerald Fitzmaurice, justice of Ireland, with his shield of arms, who died at *Canterbury*. See *Stow*, B. i, p. 136.

(b) Among the manuscripts in the *Cotton library*, *Mss. CLAUDIUS*, B. ix, 2 f. 265, are the names of the *martyrs, confessors*

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The *parish register* of this church does not begin till the year 1564, anno 4th Elizabeth; by it the burials in it appear to have for the most part been those of persons of family, clergymen of eminent note, or members of this church and their families. Besides those whose monuments and gravestones have been mentioned above, the register mentions the burials of the lady Edmondson, brought from beyond seas in 1615; sir John Cullimore in 1620; the lady Lovelace in 1627; sir John Wild in 1635; the lady Fotherby in 1686; the lady Mansfield in 1643; lady Wild and lady Heyman, both in that year; Awdry lady Master in 1658; sir John Fotherby in 1666; Charles, Earl of Bellamont and Baron Wotton, in 1602; the lady Hardres in the south cross isle, and lady Rebecca Parker in the same, in 1691; the lady Anne Head, of these precincts, in the same, in 1711, near her father and mother; sir William Boys in the nave, in 1744, and the lady Anne his widow, in 1753; and Chaworth Brabazon, Earl of Meath, in the south isle of the nave, in 1763.

Besides which there are frequent entries in it, among others, of the burials of the families of Master, Somner, Randolph, Spracklyn, Simpson, Wilsford and Hardres.

In the wills registered in the Prerogative-office in Canterbury, I find, among others, the following directions for burials in this church; of John Charte, alias Toppenden, a petty canon, in 1556, in the nave; John Honywood, of Sene, in Newington, in 1557; Richard Fysher, alderman in 1575, in the nave; William Roberts, of St. Alphage, in 1583, beside his father; Richard Basely, of these precincts, preacher of the gospel, in 1585, in the nave near the bodies of John Bale and Robert Pownall, his companions in exile, professors and preachers of God's word, whose goodness had restored them to their native country; Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Rooke, late of Mersham, gent. in 1599; William Heyman, of these precincts, the same year, beside his sister Emlen Heyman, and his brother and sister Hill; George Smith, of St. Mildred's, gent. in 1610; Nicholas Parker, of the precincts, in 1617, in the nave near his late wife; Mrs. Mary Sympson, of the same, in 1617, in her husband's grave; Francis Tooke, late of the lady Wootton's palace in 1626, in the nave; Anne Seller, of Christchurch, widow, in 1625, in the same, near her late husband John Seller, cl. B. D.; Elizabeth, daughter of Theodore Beacon, M. D. of Canterbury, in 1629, and directed a tomb stone to be laid there, with an inscription, shewing that her father and brother were there buried; George

confessors and virgins, whose bodies have been buried in the metropolical church of Canterbury; printed in Dart, appendix, p. xxvi, No. ix. Among the Harlein manuscripts is one, No. 1366-2, containing church notes, such

Marson, of Christchurch, cl. in 1632, on the south side of the church in the narrow place between sir Stephen Thornburst's chapel and the stairs there, going up behind the choir; Thomas Boys, of St. Gregories, gent. in 1625, in the grave in which his first wife lay, a small remembrance to be made upon a stone for his two wives, himself and his daughter Frances; Thomas Howenden, alderman of Canterbury, in the north isle, near his only daughter Anne, and Frances, widow of John Bargrave, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, in 1686, in the nave near her father sir John Wild, deceased.

The cemeteries of this church, adjoining to it, were not appropriated, especially the larger or outward one, to the members of it only, but to the inhabitants of the city in general, till of late years. In the wills in the Prerogative-office abovementioned, I find mention of the following burials in them.

Of Thomas Prowde, of St. Alphage parish, in 1468, near the porch of the church, where his wife was buried near him, in 1493; Richard Clerk, rector of Great Mongebam, in the cemetery in 1476; John Webbe, of Canterbury, in the same year; just within the gate near the sepulchres of Roger Laborne, John Wilcocks, of this city, in 1485; Joan Bettenham in 1490; John Brimme, cl. in the same year; Peter Maxey, cl. chaplain of the prince's chantry, in 1492; John Rotheram, of Northgate, in 1494, and Margaret his wife, in 1499; Henry Pygott, of St. Alphage, in the inner cemetery in 1500; Elizabeth Colpin, of St. Elphis, in 1501, in the sanctuary of Christchurch, near her children; John Hawkyngs, chantry priest of Arundel's chantry, in 1511, in some holy place within the precincts, as the lord prior and convent should devise, and in his will mentions sir Philip his fellow chaplain, and gives that joined close there to those of the house of the chantry; Thomas Sydrake, chaplain, of the city of Canterbury, in 1516, in the cemetery; James Cursume, chantry priest of prince Edward's chantry, in 1518, near the monument of sir Richard Pereson, his late associate there, and mentions the chapels of the above chantry, St. Clement, St. Mary subtus undercroft, St. Augustine and St. John Baptist, near the tomb of St. Thomas, all in this church; Christopher Taylor, of St. Alphage, in 1518, in the sanctuary, under the yough tree; Agnes Vincent, in the same year in the cemetery, and mentions the children of the Ambry of Christchurch, and gave to the prior and convent to admit her sister of the chapter with them, her best gerdyll; sir William Haddon, chantry priest of Christchurch, in 1529, near the sepulture of sir John Lancaster; John Geamy,

as arms, epitaphs, &c. taken in the cathedral, archbishop's palace, chapter-house, crypts, cloysters, deanry, in the parochial churches and in sir Thomas Wood's house in Canterbury, in 1599.

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of *St. Margaret's*, in 1525, in *the sanctuary*; he gave a legacy to the brotherhood of *St. Loys*, in *Christ-church*; *John Bremar*, of *St. Albage*, in 1529, in *the sanctuary*; *John Henry Arundel*, one of the priests of *the almy*, in 1540, in *the church-yard*; *Richard Burcharde*, of *Canterbury*, in 1534, in *the sanctuary*, next *Agnes* his wife, and directed that his executors should provide two pair of stone crosses to be made and wrought after those standing at the sepulture of *William Bremour*; the one pair at his sepulture, the other at that of his wife; *William Page*, cl. one of the chantry priests of *Arundel's chantry*, in 1549, in the church-yard, near the sepulture of *Richard Perefey*; he gave 8d. a piece to the five chantry priests of *Christ-church*; *Richard Thompson*, cl. petty canon in 1563; *John Pettowse*, cl. petty canon in 1560, and *Richard Turpyne*, of *St. Albage*, in 1574, against *the tomb* there.

THE PRIORY OF CHRIST-CHURCH.

AFTER *St. Augustine* had taken possession of the palace given him by *K. Ethelbert* here, and had been consecrated a bishop at *Arles*, in *France*, it is recorded, that he founded a church and monastery close to it, in which he and his companions, who were monks, lived in common, according to certain rules of their monastic order; which, as it is by many affirmed, was *the Benedictine*, that is, followers of the order of the black monks of *St. Benet*, in which sort of community they continued to live till the time of archbishop *Lanfranc*, who came to the see soon after the *Norman conquest*, and according to the usage of his own country, being himself a *Norman*, altered this manner of living, by separating his habitation and revenues from those of the convent (c).

At first the archbishops presided over their monks themselves, as chief governors; but the business of the see of *Canterbury* increasing so much, as to take up the whole of their attention, they were obliged to provide a substitute to preside over the convent, under the name of dean; but the first of these, that we have found mentioned, is upwards of 200 years after the foundation of it (d).

A LIST OF DEANS OF THIS PRIORY.

Ceolnoth is the first dean, whose name is to be found, as such, in any record, being mentioned

(c) Reyneri Apostolat. Benedict. Trac. Batt. Som. p. 82.

(d) See Angl. Sacr. tom. i, p. 135.

(e) Annal. brev. Roffen. Steph. Birchington. Gervas Antiq. Britan. &c.

(f) Battely's Somner, p. 139.

(g) Dart, p. 178, places the deans between *Ægelwin*, and *Egelnoth* as follows: *Alfric*, *Kinsyn*, *Maurice*, *Alfine*, *Ælfwine*, *Athelfine*, *Ælfwine the second*, *Athelfine the second*; whose names as deans, though not the years of their deaths,

by several writers (e). He lived in the time of archbishop *Wlfrid*, who came to the see in the year 807, but being promoted to the archbishopric in 832, on the death of *Fleologild*, the immediate successor in his place was

Ægelwin, who was constituted dean, as appears by a *Saxon* record (f), in whose time all the monks, except five, died of the plague, and the monastery became almost desolate, and the church deserted; for there were not left monks sufficient to celebrate in it, nor were there any found, partly through fear of the raging pestilence, and partly through terror of the *Danes*, who would take on them the monastical order, insomuch that the archbishop was obliged to fill up the vacant places with secular priests and clerks, in such number as was requisite for the due and decent performance of the service of the church, which, as well as the monastery, appear to have continued in the possession of these seculars, without any admission of regulars, for the space of about 150 years; but on archbishop *Alfric's* coming to the see in 993, he disliking the seculars, resolved to dismiss them, and to restore the monks; for which he obtained the Pope's consent, which was confirmed by the King, at the archbishop's request, in the year 1006, as appears by the *Saxon chronicle*, which gives a full account of it.

I shall now return to the deans, who continued to preside over this monastery during the time that the seculars continued in the possession of it; *Ægelwin*, the dean, being dead, the obituary of this church, which does not mention the year of his death, records barely the names of (g)

Kensin.

Maurice.

Alfin, *Ælfwin*.

Alfric, in whose time, most probably, monks were again established in this church, as above-mentioned.

Egelnoth, a monk, was the next dean, who, as is intimated in the register of the church, and in the *Saxon* annals of *Peterborough*, was consecrated archbishop of *Canterbury* in 1020; nine years before which, this city, with the inhabitants of it, had been almost entirely destroyed by the *Danes*, this church laid in ashes, and only four out of forty monks, who were then in the monastery, left alive; this was the state of it when *Egelnoth* succeeded to the see of *Canterbury*. He rebuilt

are mentioned in the obituaries of this church. See manuscripts in *Cotton* library, marked *Vitellius D. vii*, 36, f. 68; *Nero C. ix. i. f. 1*, printed in *Dart*, appendix, p. xxv, xli. During the time of these deans lived *Fridegod*, a monk of this convent, an excellent master of the *Greek* and *Latin* tongues, a man of great piety and strict discipline; who wrote several books and treatises, one of which was, the life of archbishop *Wilfrid*, of *York*, which is extant in the *Cotton* library, *Claudius. A. l. 1*. See *Dart*, p. 178.

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the church and provided *secular* priests and clerks to officiate in it, in the room of the monks that had been slain; *Gervas* calls them monks, and says, they were like the canons of cathedral churches, who wore indeed the habit, but did not observe strictly the rules of the monastical order (*b*); but it ought to be remembered, that this was owing to the necessity of the times.

Egelric was a monk, and dean of this church, and elected bishop of *Chichester* in 1058.

Godric succeeded him, and according to *Osburn*, was a disciple of *St. Alpbage*, and was present when the body of that saint was translated from *London* to *Canterbury*, in 1023 (*i*). The narrative of which transaction is given by that writer, who was informed by *Godric* of all the solemnities of this translation; this dean was sent to *Rome* by archbishop *Stigand* for his pall, which journey was performed some years after he had been made dean of this church; he was succeeded in this dignity by

Henry, who was constituted first dean (*ii*), and then prior of this church. The office was the same, only the name and title was changed, which was done by archbishop *Lanfranc*, who new modelled this, as well as the other churches in this kingdom, according to the usage and customs of his own country of *Normandy* (*k*).

A LIST OF THE PRIORS.

HENRY, above-mentioned, had been sometime abbat of *Caen*, in *Normandy*, and was probably brought over by archbishop *Lanfranc*, and made first dean, and then upon that archbishop's new modelling this church, prior of it about the year 1080, in which dignity he continued till 1096, when he was installed dean of *Battel*, in *Suffex* (*l*).

In his time flourished *Osburn*, the monk of this house, a learned and religious man, and much esteemed by archbishop *Lanfranc*. He was much skilled in music, of courteous behaviour, pleasant and witty conversation. He wrote in a good style, if we take *Malsbury's* word, the life of *St. Dun-*

(*b*) Decim. Script. col. 1650.

(*i*) See Leland's Collect. vol. i, p. 19. Ang. Sacr. vol. i, p. 232.

(*ii*) Vita Lanfranci, edit. Dacher, p. 7. Mr. Wharton observes in his *Anglia Sacra*, that the title of dean was given to the superior or prior of cathedral churches, till the middle of the 12th century.

(*k*) Gervas, col. 1390, anno 1164, in his relation of the differences between K. Henry II, and archbishop *Becket*, mentions, *Gilbertus Episcopus Londiniensis & Cantuariensis Ecclesie Decanus*, but this must be understood, as provincial dean to the metropolitan archbishop of *Canterbury*. See col. 1429. (*l*) Rayner, apud. Benedict.

(*ii*) See Dart, p. 178.

(*m*) See Biog. Brit. vol. i, p. 191.

stan, and likewise of *Elphage*, archbishops; which last is in verse and prose, and other books; he lived till the year 1074 (*ll*).

ERNULPH, a monk of this church, was constituted prior by archbishop *Anselm* (*m*), and was intrusted by him during his troubles with the rebuilding of this cathedral, at which time he is always mentioned by the name of venerable, either from his age or wisdom, or perhaps it might be for both, being stiled *Vir laude dignissimus & in scientia literali & Religione diu probatus*; and *Malsbury* (*n*) gives the highest commendations of him for his goodness, prudence and integrity, and for his honourable benefactions to the churches over which he presided, both here and at *Peterborough*, of which church he was promoted to be abbat (*o*); both which flourished under him in the greatest prosperity, and his departure from them was equally lamented, as may be seen recorded in the registers of both churches (*p*); and it appears that he well deserved this great character. He was lastly preferred to the bishopric of *Rocheſter* (*q*).

In his time lived *Folgard*, a monk of this priory, a man of much learning and singular piety; he is said to have written the life of *St. John of Beverley* and other treatises, and the life of *Odo*, the first of which is in the *Cotton* library, *faustina*, b. iv, 8. (*r*)

CONRAD, a monk of this church, was elected prior in his room, and was, like him, a man of a public and generous spirit; *Edmer*, speaking of him and his predecessor, says, that archbishop *Anselm* put all the affairs of this monastery at the disposal of his own friends, constituting *Ernulph* and *Conrad*, both monks of this convent, successively priors of it, at whose command and pleasure all the business of it should be ordered and managed. He was sometime confessor to K. Henry I, and was translated from this priory anno 1126, to be abbat of *Hulme*, in *Norfolk*. He finished with great care and judgment, the rebuilding of this church, begun in his predecessor *Ernulph's* time, the beauty and elegance of which is recorded by the writers of those times. His benefactions to this church were

(*n*) De Gestis Pontific, l. i. p. 133.

(*o*) Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i, p. 145, 236, says he was promoted to be abbat in 1107, and afterwards, April, 1115, to the see of *Rocheſter*. See Flor. Wigorn, p. 479. Ang. Sacr. vol. i, p. 297. Dart, p. 179. Cotton Library Misc. marked Claudius, C. vi, 7. f. 166, printed in Dart, appendix, p. xxvii.

(*p*) Obituaries of *Christ church*, and register of *Peterborough*, entitled *Swapham*, the only one now to be seen.

(*q*) It was given to him by his predecessor in it, *Ralph*, when translated to the see of *Canterbury*. See more of him in the catalogue of the bishops of *Rocheſter*; and in Fox's acts and monuments, where there is a letter directed to him, and others concerning priests's marriages. Battely's Som. p. 139, pt. 2, p. 114. (*r*) See Dart, p. 179.

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exceeding large, and are recorded to his honour in the *obituary* of it (s).

Edmer, a monk and chaunter of this monastery, at this time, was a learned man and wrote several books; among which were a treatise concerning the troubles of *archbishop Anselm*, whose faithful friend and companion he was; one on ecclesiastical liberty, some historical tracts, the life and acts of the *archbishops Anselm* and *Elphege*, in prose and verse; of *St. Wulfred* and other miscellaneous pieces. He was afterwards *abbat* of *St. Alban's*, and in 1120 was elected *bishop* of *St. Andrew's*, in *Scotland*, but having laid aside his intention of governing that *bishopric*, returned next year to his former station here (ss).

GOSFRID succeeded him as *prior*, and was afterwards in 1128, being a man eminently religious, according to the *continuator* of *Florence of Worcester*, at the suit of *David*, K. of *Scots*, and with the consent of *archbishop William Corboil*, chosen *abbat* of the monastery of *Dunfermlin*, in *Scotland*. (t)

ELMER, or *AILMER*, as his name is written by some, succeeded *Gosfrid* the same year, being a monk likewise of this monastery, and continued *prior* nine years, dying in 1137. *Gervas* calls him *Vir magnæ simplicitatis & eximie Religionis*; and he certainly bore a great character for learning and piety. He wrote divers treatises mentioned by *Pitfeus*, in whom more may be learned both of him and his two contemporaries above-mentioned (u).

JEREMIAS, another monk of this monastery, succeeded as *prior* the same year, anno 1137, by the vote and election of the monks, the *see* of *Canterbury*, being then void; though at first he was much in favour with *archbishop Theobald*, yet afterwards incurring his displeasure, he deposed him from his *priorship* in 1143, and placed one *Walter* in his room; upon which *Jeremias* appealed to the Pope, *Innocent II*, who, against the *archbishop's* will, restored him to his office, and *Walter* was displaced and retired to *Dover*; but the former, dreading perhaps the uneasiness of continuing here under the *archbishop's* displeasure, renounced his government of this

priory shortly after of his own accord; in consideration of which, he had however 100 *marcs* given him to pay his debts, and *Walter* was again received in his stead (v).

WALTER, above-mentioned, was surnamed *Durdent*, one of which name is mentioned by *Pitfeus*, in his appendix to his catalogue of *English* writers, in all probability, this very *prior*, giving him a large encomium for his great learning, especially in divinity, and mentioning some of his works. He was removed from hence and preferred to the *bishopric* of *Conventry*, to which he was elected by the convent there in 1149 (w), and afterwards was consecrated in this church.

WALTER, surnamed *Parvus* or *Petit*, chaplain to *archbishop Theobald*, succeeded as *prior*, being instituted by the *archbishop*, with the advice of the *convent*. He afterwards displeased the *archbishop* so much, that he deposed him from this dignity in the year 1153, and afterwards had him conveyed to *Gloucester*, where he was kept in prison as long as the *archbishop* lived (x):

WIBERT, *sub-prior* of this church, succeeded him in the *priorship*; he was a man worthy to be commended and admirable in good works, says *Gervas* (y). His benefactions to this church are recorded in the *obituary*; among other things, he gave a large bell, which required thirty-two men to ring it, and restored the wood of *Chartbam* to the *convent*; he caused the conduits of water to be made in all the offices within the court of the *priory* (z); he died on 5 *cal.* Oct. 1167, and was buried in the *chapter-house* of this monastery (a), where his gravestone remained till within these few years. It had once this inscription in brass on it: *hic jacet Wibertus quondam prior hujus ecclesie*.

Odo (b) succeeded *Wibert*, and was *prior* in *archbishop Becket's* days, and is the same person undoubtedly whom *Pitfeus* calls *St. Odo*; a man of approved virtue and eminent learning (c). After that *archbishop's* death, the King fearing the election of another prelate who might tread in the same steps, and by his turbulence give him future trouble, requested this *prior*, with much intreaty, that for his peace and content of mind,

(s) Battely's Somner, p. 139, pt. 2, p. 114. See Cotton Library Mss. marked Claudius, C. vi, 7. f. 166, printed in Dart, appendix, p. xxvi.

(ss) See Dart, p. 179.

(t) The king of *Scots* petition for this purpose, is still extant, among the records of this cathedral.

(u) Battely's Somner, p. 140. Harpsfield, p. 3. Gervas, col. 1343. See Dart, p. 180.

(v) Godwyn and Parker, in Vita Theobaldi, Matthew Paris, p. 103. *Prior Jeremias* is mentioned by Harpsfield, in his relation of the new work, at *Dover*, by *Corboyl*. Battely's Somner, p. 140. Gervas speaks much of this *Prior*. See Decim. Script. col. 1312, 1343, 1359, and says, he retired to *St. Augustine's* monastery, where he died.

(w) Gervas, col. 1311, in *Episcopatum Cantrensis Ecclesie Vocato*. Col. 1367, *Coventrensis*. Col. 1359, 1367. Battely's Somner, p. 140, pt. 2, p. 115. Annal. Burton, anno 1153. The autograph of his profession still remains among the archives of this church.

(x) Gervas, in Decim. Script. col. 1313, 1367, 1369, 1667. Battely, pt. 2, p. 115.

(y) Gervas, col. 1313. See Mss. Cotton Library, Claudius, C. vi, 7. f. 166, printed in Dart, appendix, p. xxviii.

(z) See Dart, p. 10, and 180.

(a) Gervas, in Decim. Script. col. 1369, 1403.

(b) Lel. Col. vol. , p. 68, calls him, *Odo, alias Wood*.

(c) As such, he is much praised by *Leland*. See some account of his writings in Dart, p. 181.

fuch

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such a one might be elected, whom he should appoint, and accordingly named a *bishop*, who was to his liking a plain single man; but *the prior*, without dissembling, answered, that he neither would, nor could without the consent of his *convent*, give any promise; and soon afterwards, in opposition to the King's request, they agreed to the election of another to be *archbishop*. This *prior* is said to have fallen out with his *convent*, upon account of his translating the reliques of *St. Dunstan* and *St. Elphage*. In 1175 he vacated the office of *prior* here, on being made *abbat of Battel* in *Suffex* (d).

One *Sampson Dorobernensis*, of *Canterbury*, a man famous likewise for his piety and learning, and an excellent preacher, who wrote a book of homilies and other tracts; was contemporary and companion to him here, being a monk of this church about the year 1170 (e).

BENEDICT, *the archbishop's chancellor*, was the next *prior* in succession (f), and continued in this office till he was translated to be *abbat of Peterborough* in 1177 (g), and thence known by the surname of *Petriburgensis*, to which *abbey* he was a good benefactor, as appears by the register of it (h), as having carried thither from hence with him, some of the stones from *the martyrdom* in this church, which had been stained with *Becket's* blood, of which an altar was afterwards made in that church. He was a great favorite of K. Richard I, a man of very great learning, and is said to have been a doctor of divinity of *Oxford*; he wrote two treatises concerning *St. Thomas Becket*, and his miracles, as a history of the life and transactions of K. Henry II; a very curious treatise, and touching finely upon policy and church matters, and therefore much used by *Bromton* and *Hoveden* in the writing of their histories (i).

HERLEWIN, chaplain to *archbishop Richard*, succeeded *Benedict*, and was *prior* in the days of Pope *Alexander III*, who directed his bulls to him, commanding, that the offerings of this church should be disposed of for the repair of it; extreme age and a total deprivation of sight, having rendered him incapable of the government of his *convent*, he resigned his office on August 6, in the year 1179, in the third year of his being *prior* (k), and was succeeded by

(d) Fox's acts and monuments, vol. i, p. 307. Ang. Sacr. vol. i, p. 304. R. de Diceto, col. 588.

(e) Battely's Somner, p. 141. Dart, p. 181.

(f) Gervas, col. 1432.

(g) Willis's Mitred Abbies, p. 146, 237. Gunton, 29, 299.

(h) Battely's Somner, p. 141.

(i) This manuscript is now among the *Cotton Mss.* See Dart, p. 181. (k) Gervas, col. 1456. He died in 1181.

(l) Ibid. col.

(m) See Dart, p. 182: }

ALAN, who was elected the same day; he was by birth an *Englishman*, and had been before a *canon of Beneventum*, afterwards *sacrist* of this church and doctor of divinity, and lastly *prior* of it (l). The monks had conceived such great hopes of his integrity and good conversation, that by the advice and consent of almost the whole *convent*, *archbishop Richard* was, as it may be said, forcibly compelled to promote him to the government of it. He is said to have been a man of wit, learning and piety; he wrote much, the particulars of whose labours may be found in *Pisfeus* (m). Being *sacrist* of this church in *archbishop Becket's* time, he was very intimate with him; but afterwards when he was *prior*, he opposed himself against *archbishop Baldwin*, both in his election, and in his proceedings afterwards; by whose policy, because he could not win him over to his interests, he at length, under pretence of his preferment, procured his removal from this *priory* to *the abbey of Tewksbury*, quasi *in pœnam suæ constantiæ*, of which he was made *abbat* about the year 1185 (n). He was undoubtedly a man of strict and stout resolution, for it is recorded in *the register of Christ-church*, that in the year 1181, when in a procession, *for Roger Mortimer*, an *excommunicate person*, for his contumacy, intruded himself at it. This *prior* observing him there, informed *the archbishop*, who was then present, of it, and again a second time, as *the archbishop* would have connived at it, the servants of the latter dissuading *the prior* from it, for fear of the King's displeasure; but he finding *the archbishop* would take no notice of it, told him, that since he would use his authority without, he would use his own within the church, and accordingly having entered it, and mass being begun, he required the *convent* to cease, who immediately obeyed, and the *excommunicated* person, to his shame, was by strong hand cast out of the church, and then they proceeded in the mass (o).

In his time lived *Richard Pluto*, a monk of this place, much commended by *Leland* for his skill in poetry, rhetoric, mathematics, philosophy and divinity, and especially ecclesiastical history, one of which he wrote of this kingdom, as well as other treatises; he died in 1181 (p).

HONORIUS, chaplain to *archbishop Baldwin*, and

(n) Gervas, col. 1480. He received *the benediction*, on 17 cal. July, 1187. Willis, vol. i, p. 184. See Prynce, vol. i, p. 876. Ang. Sacr. vol. i, p. 479.

(o) Battely's Somner, p. 142. More may be seen of this *prior*, in the account of the troubles, which happened, between *archbishop Baldwin* and the monks of his church, in Fox's acts and monuments, vol. i, p. 308.

(p) On 12 cal. Nov. 1188, and was buried in *the chapter house* there. Willis, *ibid.* vol. i, p. 238. See *Cotton Library Mss.* marked *Claudius*, C. vi, 7, f. 166, printed in Dart, appendix, p. xxviii.

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cellarer of this church, succeeded *Alan* on 7 cal. July, 1186; of whom, and of his two successors, more may be read in the account of the quarrels between the monks of this church and *archbishop Baldwin*, in Fox's acts and monuments (q). Being sent to Rome, to oppose the *Archbishop*, in his project of building a college at *Hackington*, he died there of the plague, in 1188 (r), and was buried in the cloyster of the church of the *Lateran* (s). He is honourably recorded in the *obituary*.

ROGER NORRIS was made *prior* in his room, on 2 non. Oct. 1189, by *archbishop Baldwin*, by his own authority, who forced him on the convent much against their will (t); on which account, in their treaty for conditions of peace and composition, one article was, that this *prior* should be deposed, and he was so accordingly, and promoted on Nov. 22, next year, at the request of the *archbishop*, to be *abbat of Evesham* (u).

About this time lived *William Fitz Stephens*, usually called *Stephens* and *Stephanides*, a monk of this church, descended of a noble family in *Normandy*. After spending most of his life in these cloysters he went over to *France*, where he grew famous for his knowledge in philosophy and divinity. He wrote much of *St. Thomas*, his miracles, &c. and of the affairs of K. Henry II. He flourished in 1190; *Pitfeus* gives a large encomium on him (v).

OSBERN DE BRISTO succeeded him in the dignity of *prior* here (w), with consent both of the King and convent, in 1190. He had before taken part with the *archbishop*, which so highly offended them, that immediately after his death they deposed him on 6 id. May, in 1191 (x).

JEFFRY, in *Latin*, *Galfridus*, *sub-prior* of this convent, was elected *prior* on the same day on which *Osbern* was deposed (y). In this *prior's* time the controversy between the monks and the *suffragans* of the province, concerning the choice of the *archbishop*, was decided by the decree of *Pope Innocent III*, who by another decree and letters to the *archbishop*, discarded *secular priests* out of the church and monastery. He seems to have died about the year 1205.

Contemporary with this *prior*, was the famous *Gervasius Dorobernensis*, or of *Canterbury*, a

great historian and antiquary, whose authority, printed in the *decim scriptores*, is often quoted throughout this work, of whom *Pitfeus* will inform you more; as also of *Nigelus Wineker*, another monk here, and *chanter* of this church, on whom the same author, from *Leland*, bestows a most ample commendation for his piety and excellent endowments (z).

JOHN DE CHATHAM was promoted to this dignity on the death of his predecessor, in 1205, in which year a charter, granted by *archbishop Hubert*, to the hospital of *Eastbridge*, was confirmed by J. *prior*, and the chapter of *Christ church*. He died in July, 1217 (a).

WALTER, the third of that name, seems to have succeeded as *prior* of this church. There is a bull of *pope Honorius*, directed to him, dated *Indict. Sext. (b)*—and in one copy anno 1218; in another copy of it 1219. The *Indict. Sext.* beginning in the former, and ending in the latter of those years, might give occasion for the diversity of the dates of those years, which observation would not have been made, had not the learned writer of the history of these *priors* (c) misnumbered the year, by calculating the sixth *indiction* to be anno 1217 (d).

JOHN DE SITTINGBORN, so surnamed, most probably from the place of his birth, succeeded to the *priorship* in 1222, and was *prior* in the time of the church's troubles in relation to the election of a new *Archbishop*, after the death of *archbishop Hubert*; when the king, in the heat of his anger towards them, sent this *prior* and his monks, sixty-four in number, into banishment, and caused their places to be filled with others, from *St. Augustine's abbey*; but the King's wrath being at length appeased, they were, after seven years banishment, called home; full restitution was made, both to him and them, in every shape, and 1000l. given them as a recompence of all detriments they had sustained (e). This *prior* afterwards, in the vacancy of the see, by the death of *archbishop Richard*, in 1234, was elected in his room, by the free choice of the chapter; but on his presenting himself at Rome for confirmation (f), though the *cardinals* appointed for his examination, attested his fitness and sufficiency, yet the *Pope* persuading him it

(q) Fox, vol. i, p. 303 et seq. (r) See Dart, p. 182.

(s) Parker de Antiq. Brit. Harpsfield, hist. Eccl. Ang. Battely's Somner, p. 142. Gervas, in Decim. Script. col. 1436, 1456, 1533.

(t) Gervas, col. 1551. He was elected 2 non. Oct. 1189.

(u) Ibid. col. 1559, 1564. He was constituted *abbat* on November 22, 1190. (v) See Dart, p. 182.

(w) Gervas calls him, *Osbert de Bristol*.

(x) Gervas, in Decim. Script. col. 1188, 1436, 1456, 1570. Battely's Somner, p. 142.

(y) Gervas, col. 1570.

(z) Battely's Somner, p. 143. See some account of their writings, in Dart, p. 182.

(a) Gervas, in Decim. Script. col. 1436, 1456. Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 115. Willis, p. 238. Somner and Warton leave out both this *prior* and his successor.

(b) In Archiv. Hospital. de Estbridge.

(c) Regist. Eccl. Christi. Cant.

(d) Battely ibid. Ang. Sacr. pt. 1, p. 140.

(e) Matth. Paris, p. 315. Thorne, col. 1865, says, they returned in 1214, and ungratefully required the good offices of the *abbat of St. Augustine's*; at the same time, the *archbishop* was recalled from banishment. Mr. Somner has given this charter of restitution, from one of the ledger books of the *priory*, in his appendix, No. xlvi.

(f) Fox's acts and monuments, vol. i, p. 356.

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was a charge of too great care and difficulty for him to manage, being an aged plain man, he humbly renounced his election, and craved licence to return home; and *St. Edmund* afterwards filled the chair, by *the Pope's provision* (g). He died the same year.

ROGER DE LA LEE succeeded him as *prior*, and continued so for the space of ten years, when, I suppose on his death (h), 9 cal September, 1244.

NICHOLAS DE SANDWICH was elected *prior* on November the 1st following, and resigned his dignity in 1258. In the register book of *Christ church* may be seen, the testimonial letters of *archbishop Boniface*, certifying that he did not depose him for going out of his cloyster contrary to rule, and taking a journey indiscreetly, as some reported; but that he only admitted of his resignation, at his own importunate entreaties. Four years after he had resigned this *priorship*, the *Archbishop* made him *precentor* of this church; and he died in the middle of September, 1289 (i), and was, as is conjectured, buried in the cemetery, a little within the gate, and that his epitaph is that which is cut into the stone, at the foot of a buttress on the south side of *Becket's chapel*, in strange old fashioned characters, now hardly legible, but may be read as follows, according to *Mr. Somner* (k):

Respice : care : mere : rogo : defuncti : miserere :
Sandwicensis : vivens : frater : memor : en : sis :
Qui : nunc : in : Limo : : e : stricte : jacet : ymo :
Dic : Pater : hinc : & : Ave : Deus : hunc : & :
protegat : a : ve :

Omni : ne : baratri : penas : sibi : sentiat : atri :
Set : celi : Solio : requiescat : in : agmine : pio :
Omnis : orans : ita : perpete : vila : Amen :

ROGER DE ST. ELPHEGE was elected *prior* in his room, on November 1, 1258. He is re-

(g) Matth. Paris, p. 317. The *Annals of Waverley* tell us, that a difference happening in the convent, he was so sensible of his mistake, that he turned *Carthusian*.

(h) At the foot of a buttress on the north side of *Becket's chapel*, there is this short epitaph, cut in the stone, in a strange and unusual character, after the old fashion, *Hic jacet Rogerus* (*Here lyeth Roger*); as brief a one as is possible to be, and which some think was designed for the epitaph, either of him, or his next successor but one, in the *priorship*; but if so, most probably, the word *prior* would not have been omitted. Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treasury-room of the dean and chapter, is a writing, marked N 27 an. 1243, to which is fixed the seal of this *prior*, representing him standing, mitred and robed, holding up his robe with his right hand, and a book in his left, and this inscription: SIGILL. ROGERIE. PRIORIS ECCLE CRISTI CANTUARIE.

(i) Battely, pt. 2, p. 115.

(k) Battely's *Somner*, appendix, No. xlix. Notwithstanding the conjecture of this epitaph having been designed for this *prior*, and the former one above-mentioned, for *Roger de la Lee*, yet it remains uncertain, whether they were either of them; for these *priors*, who were in general

recorded to have founded and finished the small chapel, between the dormitory and the infirmary; in several of the windows of which were these words, *Rogus de St. Elphege deait hanc fenestram* (*Roger de St. Elphege gave this window*). He died on September 29, 1262 (l); and was buried in this church. In whose room was elected, by the convent, after this office had continued vacant for about seven years, the *see of Canterbury* being at this time likewise vacant by the death of *archbishop Boniface*, who died in his native country of *Savoy*, in 1270,

ADAM DE CHILLENDEEN, who became *prior* of this church in that year (m). He was afterwards elected by the convent to be *Archbishop*; but by their advice in 1272, he delivered to the Pope with his own hands, the election which had been made of him (n). He died in 1274.

THOMAS DE RINGEMER, (or more properly *Ringlemere*), a monk of this church, was chosen *prior* in his room, on the 13 calends of October, the same year. In his time several monks of his convent leaving the monastery, dispersed and seated themselves abroad in the country on the estates belonging to the convent, converting to their own private use the produce of them, and spending their time in the pleasures of the world, contrary to the canons and the rules of monastic discipline. These the *prior*, an honest and pious man, called home, and provided that for the time to come, the possessions of the monastery should be committed to the care and management of trusty laicks and not to the monks. In this alteration he had the support of *archbishop Peckham*, who took his part and befriended him in it; notwithstanding which, he found the monks very reluctant and averse to reformation, who being impatient of an unwonted restraint, plotted together to displace him and to scandalize the *arch-*

buried within the walls of the church, or in the chapter-house, and, as has been before observed, the word *prior* would certainly, as was usual, have been added to them; may they not more probably be for two of the monks, who were usually buried in these cemeteries; and as to the latter, it appears that at that time there were several of the name of *Sandwich*, in this monastery, particularly *John* and *Alexander de Sandwich*. See *Dart*, p. 183.

(l) Battely's *Somner*, p. 144. Battely says, he died on that day, 1263, p. 116; and *Willis*, p. 239. Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treasury-room of the dean and chapter, there is a writing, marked E 60 an. 1261, to which is affixed the seal of the *prior*, being an oval almost perfect, and very fine, representing him mitred, holding a book in both hands up to his breast, in a gothic niche; in the back of which is a view of the cathedral, the ground fretted round it; this inscription, SIGILLUM ROGERII PRIORIS ECCLESIE CHRISTI CANTUAR.

(m) The confirmation of his election does not occur till the year 1270, on account, as it is supposed, of the *archbishop's* being gone into his native country of *Savoy*.

(n) See *Fox's acts and monuments*, vol. 1, p. 439. *Chron. Eccl. Christi, Cant. MSS.*

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bishop. Certainly, says Harpsfield, this *archbishop* and Robert his next successor, made several decrees very useful and conducing to the regulating of the monks, and the keeping of them within the compass of *monastic* discipline; and as thirty of the due and antient number of them were decreased and wanting, *archbishop Robert* restored them to their full number. But to return to our *prior*, who resigned this dignity 16 *cal.* April, 1285 (o), and put on the habit of a *Cistercian*, at *Beaulieu*, in the diocese of *Winchester*, and afterwards becoming still more rigid, turned *anchorite* in 1305, having obtained the *archbishop's* leave for this change.

HENRY DE EASTRY succeeded him as *prior*, being elected 11th *id.* April, in 1285, the same year in which his predecessor had resigned this office, and installed the same day by the *archbishop*. He was a great and valuable man, a person of singular prudence, well learned in the scriptures and diligent in the management of the affairs of the church, to which he was a considerable benefactor, by discharging the convent of a debt of 3000 *marcs*; besides which, during the time of his presiding over this convent, he is recorded to have done many worthy acts, not only about this church and monastery, but on their several demesnes abroad, among which ought not to be forgotten, his repair of the church and chapter-house, which cost upwards of 1600*l.* the particulars of which have been already mentioned above, in the account of the fabric; besides which he repaired the several parts of the *priory*; as the *prior's* great and lesser chamber, with the chapel, the long chamber, the chamber by the treasury, with the lodgings there; the new chamber in the old plumbury, with the chapel; the great barn for hay; a cistern in the fish-pond, and another by the school of the novices; the *prior's* study; the great hall by the gate of the court; the new chamber of the *prior* was leaded, with the wardrobe, and the other chambers were paved; the new pantry and new kitchen in the *prior's* apartments were leaded; the cloysters were new paved, and a new gaol made; a new

stable for the treasurer, with a hayloft and small barn; a new barn in the maltery; several new studies made; a new malt-house, with a new barn and other new buildings: all which, with the repairs and buildings in the church and chapter-house, as above-mentioned, and the bells, new vestments and other ecclesiastical ornaments which he gave to the church, and ten new shops which he built of stone in *Burgate*, amounted altogether to 2184*l.* and upwards (p); and he built besides a new grange at the convent's estate at *Barton*. In his time, and principally by his means, their estates were plentifully furnished with vines, as at *Copton*, *Barton*, *St. Martin's*, *Chartbam*, *Brookland* and *Hollingborne*, all manors belonging to it (q). They had to all or most of their manors, a domestic chapel, most of which, as well as the *bertarys* belonging to them, were new-built by him.

In his time a suit was brought by the city against him and the chapter, for building fourscore shops towards *Burgate*, and for stopping up the way between *Queningate* and *Northgate*; as to the latter, they defended themselves by the charter granted them by K. Henry II; and as to the former, the jury found, that though they had made these shops opening to *Burgate*, yet it was upon their own soil, and without prejudice to the city, as the church did not demand, nor had any stallage for them. In the list of the church's family, in this *prior's* time, a *notary* is mentioned as one (r).

In his time, namely, anno 1296, the *priory* was for some time in great distress, and perhaps deservedly, for denying the King a subsidy, by example of *archbishop Winchelsea*, who had made a denial of the payment of it; in consequence of which, all their temporalities were confiscated, and all that they had within the gates of the church were seized upon, so that they had nothing to subsist on, but what was sent them by their neighbours of the next monastery, out of charity, and this continued till at last necessity compelled the *prior and convent* to redeem their goods and possessions, by an humble submission (s).

(o) See the account of the resignation of the *priory* of *Canterbury*, by *Thomas*, who took on him the white habit of the *Cistercians*, and of the controversies which arose from thence, in Cotton Library Mss. Cleop. c. vii, 12.

(p) The above articles are entered in the *prior's* book, remaining in the Cotton Library, marked Galba E. iv. 14, f. 103. (q) Liber Eccles. Cant.

(r) The *prior* of this church most probably had always one, who was a *notary*, chiefly for the purpose of an *amanuensis* or scribe, for the dispatch of such business as was brought before him, by delegation, from the *see of Rome*; for there is a petition of this *prior* to the pope, for his authority to create two *notaries*, in the ledger of this church. See Battely's Somner, p. 145, appendix, No. li. Next to which is inserted, a grant of power, delegated to the *prior* of *Christ church*, at his humble petition in 1305, by *Baf-*

gianus de Allyate of *Milan*, Count Palatine, to create three *notaries public*. Ibid. No. lii. upon which the *prior* created two of these *notaries*, viz. *Master Richard de Northon*, of *Lincoln diocese*, and *John de Berham*, of *Canterbury diocese*; and in 1309, he created a third, viz. *John de Watford*, cl. of *Lincoln diocese*. Ibid. No. liii. but K. Edw. II, looking on this intermeddling of foreigners as an affront to his prerogative, sent his writs in his thirteenth year to the several *sheriffs* and others, to make proclamations within their districts, and to inhibit these *notaries* from taking upon them and exercising the office within the realm; and that no *archbishop*, *bishop*, prelate, or their ministers, should in future give any credit to the instruments of these kind of *notaries*. See Somner, appendix, No. liii. liii.

(s) See Rayner, Apost. Benedict, appendix, p. 62. But in a petition which they made in 1327, to the *bishop of Rochester*,

This *prior* is recorded for his stout and faithful discharge of his duty in the maintenance of such rights and jurisdiction as belonged to and devolved on him and the chapter, during the vacancy of *the see*, after *archbishop Walter Reynolds's* death. But *archbishop Parker's* account of this matter will prove his best *eulogium*, who tells us, that this *prior Henry* was a man of great prudence and singular skill concerning the rights of his church; diligent in enquiring into the privileges, and no less diligent and industrious in managing the affairs of it. Within the space of a few months, he renewed and exercised all kind of jurisdiction which belonged to *the prior and chapter*, during the vacancy of the *archiepiscopal* chair, which had been before passed over and not exercised. He strictly enquired concerning such clergy as were presented to benefices, and the rights of their patrons; he granted letters of administration of the goods of intestate persons, received appeals, took the *probates* of wills, demanded accounts of executors and administrators, especially of the wills of deceased *bishops*, and of the administration of their goods. In particular he compelled the executors of the last will of *archbishop John Peckham* to give in their accounts; besides these things, *prior Henry* visited and received procurations, celebrated a *synod*, cited the clergy to *parliament* by the King's mandate, punished the contumacious and those that were disobedient against his jurisdiction, and collated to the benefices of vacant *sees*. Besides which, he claimed as the rights of his church of *Canterbury*, the choral copes, rings and seals from every *suffragan bishop* of the province of *Canterbury*; in short, he exercised in every instance all manner of *archiepiscopal* jurisdiction, except in the *consecration* of *bishops*, which, as he could not perform in his own person, he issued forth by his own authority his mandate and injunction to the *bishop of London*, that he, together with the rest of the *bishops* of the province of *Canterbury*, being assembled in the church of *Canterbury* on the day appointed for that purpose,

chester, soliciting with much humiliation, the *appropriation* of the churches of *Westerham* and *Etonbridge*; they set forth, as the reason for it, that their church had sustained great and heavy losses, from the failure of their crops, the destruction of their effects near the sea, by the breaking in of it, and of their cattle, by a pestilence; that their great and rich estate in the marsh, by the overflowing of the sea was become nothing more than salts; at the same time the strangers which resorted to them continually, from foreign parts, and whom they could by no means get rid of, consumed their sustenance, and that the time of the wars still added to their misfortunes; besides which, they had supported no small burthen, in regard to a *new chapel*, which they had built, in honour of *the B. V. Mary* and *St. Thomas the martyr*, at a great and heavy expence, and for a *perpetual chantry* of six priests to celebrate in it daily: by all which various and expensive occurrences, the resources

should *consecrate the bishops of St. David's and Bangor*, then *elect*, and *confirm'd* by his own authority; and when they were thus *consecrated*, he gave them testimonial letters of their *consecration*, sealed with the seal of the convent, &c. (t) Further than this, his acts and benefactions may be seen recorded in the *obituary* (u); he died 6 *id.* April, in the year 1331, *æt.* 92, having governed this church with dignity and honour for the space of forty-seven years (v).

During his time, *anno* 1324, *Stephen Faverham*, a monk of this church, was the first of the society of monks, who read *theology* in the cloyster of it (w).

RICHARD OXINDEN succeeded him as *prior*, on April 25, the same year, in which office he continued for seven years, and dying in 1338, was buried in *St. Michael's chapel*, in this cathedral, where his memorial on brass still remains in these words, *Hic requiescit in gratia & misericordia dei Richardus Oxinden, quondam prior bujus ecclesie qui ob. Aug. 4, 1338.*

Johannes de Teneth, (*Thanetensis*, *Pitfeus* calls him) a man famous for his piety and learning, was a monk of this church, contemporary with this *prior*, and was *chaunter* of it (an office of some account in those days); he was a witness to the preceding *prior's* letters or faculty of *notaryship* above-mentioned (x). He was well versed in the mathematics, and especially skilled in music. At this time likewise, lived *Edmund Albone*, doctor of divinity, and a monk of this church, whom *Leland* commends for his enquiries into divine mysteries, and for his other treatises (y).

ROBERT HATHBRAND succeeded to the *priorship* of this convent immediately after the death of his predecessor, being a pious, modest and discreet man. He was a considerable benefactor to this church, and enriched it with many ornaments; he built and repaired the stone hall and seven chambers adjoining to it, for an infirmary, and another chamber covered with lead, near *the gloriol*, and the new convent kitchen.

of their church, as was well known, were so much diminished, that the works of hospitality and charity had been through urgent necessity withdrawn, nor could they provide with decency for themselves, or their church. *Regis Priorat. Cantuar.*

(t) Parker, *Antiq. Britan.* p. 217.

(u) See *Battely*, pt. 2, No. xvii.

(v) *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 116. Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treasury room of the dean and chapter, is a writing, marked E. 134, dated *anno* 1291, to which is affixed the seal of this *prior*, an oval, very fair and fine, and representing the *prior* standing, holding a book in both hands up to his breast, in a *gothic* nich, the ground fretted; on each side of him a head in a quarterfoil; inscription, S. HENRICI PRIORIS DE - - - -

(w) See *Leland Collect.* vol. i, p. 274.

(x) *Battely's Somner*, p. 147. (y) See *Dart*, p. 184.

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He gave the great organ, and the two great bells in the south-west tower, called *Jesu* and *Dunstan*, and the table at the altar of *St. Thomas*; besides which, he built many other edifices both within and without the convent, and purchased several manors and much land for his monastery. During his time, K. Edward III, on June 23, in his 12th year, received of *the prior and convent* several vessels of plate and jewels, towards his voyage into foreign parts; all which he promised by his obligation well and truly to return, or the value in lieu of them, on *the All Saint's day* following (z); and again in his 16th year, anno 1342, he directed his writs to the several abbats and priors throughout *England*, to borrow money to carry on his wars in *France*, specifying the sums he required of each, and promising to repay them out of the first money to be levied of *the annual tenth* granted to him by the prelates of the province of *Canterbury*; among the sums set down in which were, of *the prior of Christchurch*, 200*l.* and *the abbat of St. Augustine*, 100*l.* and again, in his 20th year, he borrowed great sums of money for the same purpose, of both clergy and laity; among which were, of *the prior of Canterbury*, 300 *marcs*, and of *the abbat of St. Augustine's*, 200 (a).

He governed this church for thirty-two years, and dying in 1370, was buried in the same chapel with his predecessor, his brass plate still remaining, with this inscription: *Hic requiescit in gratia & misericordia Dei dominus Robertus Hathbrand, quondam prior hujus ecclesie qui obiit. xvij die. Aug. Anno Domini mcccclxx. Cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

In his time the monastery being visited with the pestilence, then raging generally throughout the kingdom, the whole convent almost died of it (b).

RICHARD GILLINGHAM succeeded as prior, in 1370, and having sat as governor of this church for six years, died in July, 1376 (c).

STEPHEN MONGEHAM succeeded him on Sept. 10 following; and died the next year (d).

JOHN FYNCH *de Winchelsey* was upon his death elected prior, in July, 1377, and governed this convent thirteen years, six months, and two weeks; and died on January 9, 1391. He was buried in the *martyrdom* within this cathedral, having been a good benefactor to this church, as his epitaph implies, which was remaining in part in *Mr. Somner's* time, as follows, though now the brass is gone: *Hic jacet Johannes Fynch de Winchelsey quondam Prior hujus Ecclesie qui obiit*

9. die Januarii edificia constructa & plura alia collata bona cujus anime (e). There is a bull of pope *Urban VIth*, granting to this prior and his successors, the privilege of wearing *the mitre, tunic, dalmatic, gloves, and the ring*, episcopal ensigns, to which *the pastoral staff* and *sandals* were added, and granted to his successor and the succeeding priors for ever, but to be used by them only in the absence of *the Archbishop* (f).

Stephen Birchington, a monk of this church, lived here at this time; he wrote, says *Pitfeus*, *the lives of the archbishops of Canterbury*, until *archbishop Courtney*; and a catalogue of the bishops of *Ely*. He was professed a monk in 1382.

THOMAS CHILLENDE, L.L.D. succeeded *John Fynch* as prior, in 1391, being elected on Feb. 16. Concerning this worthy and excellent prelate, much has been already mentioned in the account of the church's fabric, to which he was a matchless benefactor, and deserves eternal memory for it. *Leland*, in his *Itinerary*, vol. vi, f. 3, p. 6, says, "Prior *Thomas Chillendene* alias *Chisledene* was the greatest Builder of a Prior that ever was in *Christes Chirche*. He was a great setter forth of the new building of the Body of the church. He buildid of New the goodly Cloistre, the Chapter House, the New Conduit of water, the Priors Chaumbre, the Priors Chapelle, the great Dormitorie and the Frater, the Bake House, the Brew House, the Escheker, the faire ynne yn the High Streate of *Cantorbyri* and also made the waulles of mooste of the Circuite beside the Towne Waulle of the Enclosure of the Abbaye. This *Chillendene* was a Doctor of both the Lawes or he was made a Monke and *Bp Wareham* saide that he wrote certain Commentaries concerning the Lawes and that Clerkely."

But besides these, he is recorded to have made the new way to the church, and to have curiously guilded the biggest altar, and those of *St. Dunstan* and *St. Alphage*, and beautified some others; he enriched the wardrobe with costly vestments and the church with rich jewels and ornaments, and gave many choice books in different faculties. He obtained large privileges; as the grant and confirmation of *the pastoral staff, sandals, &c.* for the priors of this church, in absence of *the Archbishop*. The buildings mentioned above by *Leland*, may be thus further particularized, viz. the bake-house, granary, prior's stables, the walls and towers of the court, the edifice called *the paved chamber* and two others; *the prior's apart-*

episcopal power and state, they and their successors were called *lord priors*, but they seem to be called so before this time, as appears by *prior Hathbrand's* epitaph in particular, above-mentioned; and this prior, *John Finch*, has not the title of *dominus* or *lord* in his epitaph, as may be seen above.

(z) Rot. Aleman, 12 Ed. III, p. 1, m. 10. Rym. Fœd. vol. v, p. 60. (a) Rym. Fœd. vol. v. p. 346, 491. (b) Battely's Somner, p. 147. (c) Regist. Sudbury. (d) Ibid. Regist. (e) Batt. Somn. p. 147, append. p. 62. Weever, p. 236. (f) Somner supposes, that because these were badges o

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ments in the *dormitory*, and study in the *almonry*, with the novices hall and other apartments, and was otherwise a great benefactor in all respects to his house. In *Canterbury college*, in *Oxford*, he provided a most elegant chapel, and many convenient rooms, according to the number of students; and in the several manors belonging to this church, he re-edified and repaired most of the buildings belonging to them (g). He was well beloved by *archbishop Courtney*, but more so by his successor, *archbishop Arundel*, who made him his *commissary of Canterbury*, and lies buried near him at the upper end of the nave or body of the cathedral, a stately pile, and chiefly of his raising. When he had been *prior* almost twelve years, he was *elected* by the monks of *Rockester* to that *see*; which preferment he refused to accept of, as chusing rather to end his days in this place, which he accordingly did; and died, after he had so laudably governed this church, on August 15, 1411. His stone, which was formerly richly inlaid with brass, having had on it his portraiture in his *prior's* habit, remained till the new paving of the choir a few years ago, but the brasses have been all long since purloined. Mr. Somner has recorded the inscription round the edges of it, as follows: *Hic jacet Thomas Chyllindenne quondam Prior hujus Ecclesie, Decretorum Doctor egregius, qui navem istius Ecclesie, ceteraque diversa edificia, quamplurima quoque opera laudabilia de novo fieri fecit. Pretiosa insuper ecclesiastica, multaque privilegia insignia huic Ecclesie acquisivit, qui postquam Prioratum hujus Ecclesie Annis viginti. 25. septimanis & quinque diebus nobiliter rexisset, tandem in die assumptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis diem suum clausit extremum. Anno Domini 1411. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen* (h).

William Gillingham, a monk of this church, was contemporary with this *prior*, of whom there is great commendation given by *Pitfeus*, as an historian. He flourished about 1390 (i).

JOHN WOODNESBOROUGH was constituted *prior* in the room of *Thomas Chyllenden* above-mentioned, on *St. Gregory's day*, Sep. 3, 1411. He is noted for having afforded succour to this city on the following occasion. In the year 1415, which was the third year of K. Henry V, the king had prepared an army with the purpose of entering *France*, and recovering his rights in that kingdom; upon which the *French* sent the *earl of Vendosme*, the *archbishop of Bourges*, and others, as *ambassadors*, to treat of peace; they being at-

tended with 350 horsemen, landed at *Dover*, and proceeded to *Winchester* and *Southampton*, where the King then was. But the treaty was soon broken off, and the *French* were ordered to return home; and to prevent all danger of a surprize in their return through *Canterbury*, the *bailiffs of the city* set a watch and guard; to strengthen which, the *prior of Christ-church* armed from his servants and vassals, sixteen spearmen and twenty-four bowmen; and the *abbat of St. Augustine* likewise nine spearmen and twenty-four bowmen, all well accoutred and furnished with compleat arms, which was indeed as much to the safety of these churches, as of the city itself (k).

This *prior* continued to govern this church for seventeen years, and dying on February 28, in 1427 (l), was buried next above his predecessor *Chyllenden*, in the upper end of the nave of it, where his gravestone, once inlaid with brass, having his portraiture, habited as *prior*, but long since destroyed, remained till it was removed a few years ago on making the new pavement. Mr. Somner has recorded this inscription, in his time, round the edges of it.

*Est necesse substratus Jon Woodnesbergh tumulatus
Hujus erat gratus Prior Ecclesie numeratus;
Quem colie ornatus hic tantus ubique novatus,
Per loca plura datus sit sumptus testificatus:
Auctor erat morum, probitatis, laudis, honorum.
Largus cunctorum, cunctis dator ille laborum,
Quique Prioratum rexit sub schemate gratum.
Annos hunc plenos per septenos quoque denos:
Quadrigenis Mil. ejus bis quoque denis
Annis septenis Domini nondum sibi plenis.
. cum tibi Chrifte agone
Quem precibus pone radiantis forte corone (m).*

John Langdon, a famous monk and *sub-prior* of this convent, was contemporary with this *prior*, being admitted in it in 1398; he was doctor of divinity and created bachelor of the same in 1400; he was a very great divine and afterwards *bishop of Rockester*, of whom more may be seen in *Pitfeus*.

WILLIAM MOLASH succeeded as *prior*, on March 31, in 1428. The tower now called *Dunstan steeple*, built for the most part by *archbishop Chicheley*, being finished, this *prior*, in the year 1430, furnished it with a large bell, called *Bell Dunstan* (n); he also bestowed on the convent brewhouse, a great cauldron, of the weight of 5475 pounds, as is recorded in the church book (o). On his death, on 4th *cal.* March, in 1438,

(n) The diameter of this bell, at the lowest brim, was two yards, and somewhat more; and weighed 8105lb. See above, p. 553, where *prior Huthband* is said to have given a bell, named *Bell Dunstan*, for the use of the *fourth-west* tower of this church.

(o) Battely's Somner, p. 148, appendix, p. 63.

(g) See Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, vol. i, p. 241. Battely's Somner, p. 147.

(h) Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 62.

(i) See Dart, p. 185.

(k) See the record of it, Batt. Somn. append. No. lvi.

(l) Regist. Molash,

(m) Batt. Somn. p. 148, appendix, p. 63. Weever, p. 236.

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JOHN SARISBURY, or *Salisbury*, S.T.P. *custos*, or *master of Canterbury college*, in *Oxford*, was chosen *prior* in his room; he died 14 *cal.* February, in 1445 (p), and was buried at the upper end of the nave of the cathedral, near his predecessors; his gravestone, which had been once ornamented with brass, in like manner as theirs, remaining till a few years ago. *Somner* has given the epitaph on it, as follows, as it was in his time.

*Preteriens flere discas & dic: miserere,
Et ne subsannes, quia vitæus morte Johannes,
Membris extensis jacet hic Sarisburiensis:
Sic non evades vindice morte cades,
Hic Prior Ecclesiæ Doctorque fuit Theoriæ:
Wulstani festo feria quarta memor esto
Mille quater centium x. v. dant documentum
Sint animæ merces, lux, decor & requies. Amen.*

JOHN ELHAM succeeded him as *prior*, on March 16, the same year, and governed this church for the space of two years, eleven months and four days; he died on Feb. 20, 1448 (q), and was buried just above his predecessor *Woodnesborough*, in the nave of this cathedral, under a large stone, having on it his portraiture in his *prior's* habit and an inscription inlaid in brass, all long since torn from it; but the stone remained till within these few years, when it was removed with the others. *Somner* has given the inscription round it as in his time, as follows: *Hic requiescit Dominus Thomas Elham quondam Prior hujus Ecclesiæ, Qui cum Ann. 2. mens. 11. & 4. dieb honorifice vixisset. 20. Febr. 1440. obdormivit in Domino (r).*

THOMAS GOLDSTONE was the next *prior*, being promoted to this office on April 16, 1449. He was a good benefactor to his church, and the estates belonging to it; for he laid out 1200l. to prevent the inundations of the sea in the church's manor at *Apuldore*; he erected a chapel in this church, to the honor of the *Virgin Mary*, which he caused to be arched with stone and covered with lead; he made the belfry in the south part of the nave, at the west end; and built, in the city of *Canterbury*, an edifice, consisting of many apartments, called the *Bole*, near the cemetery gate; and finished, at a great expence, the spacious library in *Canterbury college*, in *Oxford*. He presided here nineteen years, three months and twenty-five days; and dying, after five months sickness, on the 6th of August, 1468, he was buried in the above chapel of his own building, since called the *dean's chapel*; but his

gravestone has not been there for many years, nor the particular part of it known where he was buried. *Leland* says, "Prior Goldstone the first, five priors before the Secunde, buildid the stone Tour yn the Weste ende of the chyrche(s)."

John Stone, a monk of this convent, and a man of great piety, was contemporary with this *prior*; he wrote an *obituary* of this church and other treatises, now in *Bennet college* library; of whom more may be learned in *Pitsus*; he lived to a great age, and flourished about 1467(t).

JOHN OXNEY was next elected *prior* on Sept. 1 following, and having continued in his *priorship* near three years, died on July 2, in 1471 (u), and was succeeded by

WILLIAM PETHAM, who was constituted *prior* on August 13, 1471, and died in about a year afterwards, on August 19, 1472; on which

WILLIAM SELLING, S. T. P. was chosen in his stead, the 10th September following. He was a learned monk of this convent, and had before, with leave of his chapter, travelled into *Italy*, and studying at *Bologna*, became a great scholar. Out of his affection to antiquities, he gathered together wherever he came in *Italy*, all the antient authors, both *Greek* and *Latin*, that he could procure, and brought them over into *England*, and to *Canterbury* (v). Not long after his return, by the common vote and suffrage of the monks, he was chosen their *prior*, and K. Henry VII. taking notice of his worth, sent him ambassador to the Pope (w), and afterwards to *France*; in both which he acquitted himself with great honour, and obtained for his convent several large immunities. He was a great benefactor to this convent, on which he bestowed large sums of money; he covered the church with lead, and built a tower of stone from the foundation, afterwards called the *prior's* study, contiguous to the *prior's* chamber, called the *Gloriet*, and covered it with lead, glazed the windows, and otherwise adorned it. He handsomely ceiled the library over the *prior's* chapel, and placed books in it; he glazed the south side of the cloister and built the precinct wall, which extended from *St. Michael's* church to the old one, inclosing the convent garden. He built much on the several manors of the church, and many other edifices, both within and without the convent. At his request, *archbishop Bourchier* gave to the convent twenty-seven rich copes

(p) Regist. Stafford. (q) Ibid.

(r) Batt. Somn. p. 148, appendix, p. 63. Weever, p. 236.

(s) Itin. vol. vi, f. 3, p. 5. (t) See Dart, p. 187.

(u) Battely, in his second part, p. 116, differs much from *Somner*, in the dates of the elections and deaths of the several *priors*.

(v) Shortly after his death, these curious books, among

which were, *Tully's* books *de Republica*, so much desired, and many others of great price were reduced to ashes, by a fire, which happened in the monastery in the night time, by the carelessness of some drunken servants. Battely's *Somner*, p. 148.

(w) He was sent ambassador in 1490. Rapin, vol. i, p. 667, 668.

and

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and other vestments (x). He died on Dec. 29, 1491 (y), and lies buried in *the martyrdom* or *north cross* of this cathedral, under a large stone of marble, round the edges of which was an inscription, and within that his portraiture in his *prior's* habit, inlaid in brass, but long since lost from it. Somner has recorded the inscription, as remaining in his time, as follows: *Hic jacet reverendus pater Wilhelmus Selling hujus sacrosanctæ Ecclesiæ Prior, ac sacræ Paginæ Professor, qui postquam hanc Ecclesiam per ann. 22. mens. 5. & 24. d. optime gubernasset migravit ad Dominum, die viz. passionis Sancti Thomæ Martyris, Anno 1494.*

*Doct̃or Theologus Selling Greca etque Latina
Lingua prædoctus hic Prior almus obit
Omnis virtutis speculum, exemplar Monachorum,
Religionis honor, mitis imago Dei.
Adde quod ingenii rivoꝝ tanta cucurrit
Copia cunctorum quantula rara virum.
Regius orator cujus facundia multat
Romanos Gallos Orbis & ampla loca.
Hujus præsidio res ista domestica rata est
Et redimita annis plurimis egregie.
Pervigil hic Pastor damna atque incommoda cuncta
A grege commisso fortiter expulerat.
Dum brevi tumulo latet hoc, tota Anglia famam
Predicat, & tanto luceat orba patre.
Huc iter omnis habens stet, perlegat & memor ejus
Oret ut ascendat spiritus alta poli (z).*

In his time lived *Thomas Causton*, monk of this church, who wrote an account of the monks professed from 1407 to 1486, and their *obits* to the year 1286, now among the archives of *the dean and chapter* (a).

THOMAS GOLDSTONE, S. T. P. the second of this name, succeeded as *prior*, on the 1st of Jan. following, and was likewise a man of great learning, and much in K. Henry VIIth's favour, who sent him *ambassador* to Charles the French King; but his memory is still more lasting for the new buildings and the reparations which he made in and about this church and the precincts of it, particularly the great middle tower of the church and the handsome and stately gate at the entrance from the city to it (aa). These, with his other works are easily discovered by his badge or *rebus*, being *three gold-stones*, the two first letters of his christian and surname T. G. and *the mitre* and *pastoral staff*, set up in many places about the church and monastery; besides which, he adorned the

choir of this church with a suit of rich and costly hangings of tapestry.

His good deeds to his church are thus enumerated by *Willis* (b). He says, that this *prior* magnificently finished, by the aid of *archbishop cardinal Morton*, the tower or lantern in the middle of the church, and glazed and adorned it with elegant carved work and gilding, and for the support of it made two large stone arches, and four lesser ones, which were supported by pillars; he caused several books of service for the use of the church to be written, some of which were curiously embellished with gilt letters, flowers and arms; he likewise gave a very fine missal for the high mass; he made the wooden shrine of *St. Owen* to be curiously carved and inlaid with gold; he caused to be made a certain silver vessel, in which was deposited a part of *St. Dunstan's* skull, discovered in his time among the relics of the church; he gave a reading desk, a brass eagle, three pieces of arras hangings, setting forth *our Saviour's* life and death, which were hung up at certain seasons of the year; and provided two copes and other ornaments, and adorned the *prior's* chapel with certain tapestry, &c. He made a large drain to carry the rain from the church through *the precincts*, and built the new lodging (near *the prior's* old mansion, called *La Gloriet*), consisting of lodging rooms, dining rooms and other necessary apartments, with a handsome porch to the court. He exchanged the old gold and silver vessels for new, and added many others to them; and in *the prior's* wardrobe, he not only repaired the old, but gave many new vestments to it, and in short there was not a manor or place belonging to the convent, in which he did not make several new and costly buildings, and made reparations of the old ones; and he rebuilt the outward door of the church fronting the city.

He continued his government of this *priory* almost twenty-three years, and dying on Sept. 16, in 1517, was buried by his immediate predecessor, in *the martyrdom* of this church, with a like stone and ornaments, the brasses of which has been long since purloined from it; but *Somner* has given the inscription as follows, as in his time: *Hic jacet reverendus Pater Thomas Goldstone hujus sacrosanctæ Ecclesiæ Prior, ac sacræ paginæ Professor qui postquam hanc Ecclesiam per*

(v) Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, vol. i, p. 244.

(y) Leland, in his *Itinerary*, vol. vi, f. 3, p. 7, says, "Wylliam Tille alias Selling by his monkes name by cause he was borne at Selling village about a 2 Miles from Faverham. This Tille was the best of all the Priors yn good Letteis that was a late yn *Christe Chirche yn Cantwarbyri*. This Man was familiar in *Bonony* with *Politiane*, and was the fetter forth of *Linacre* to *Politiane*." Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ* of the dean and chapter, in their treasury room, is a writing, marked V. 4. no. 1486, to which is fixed a

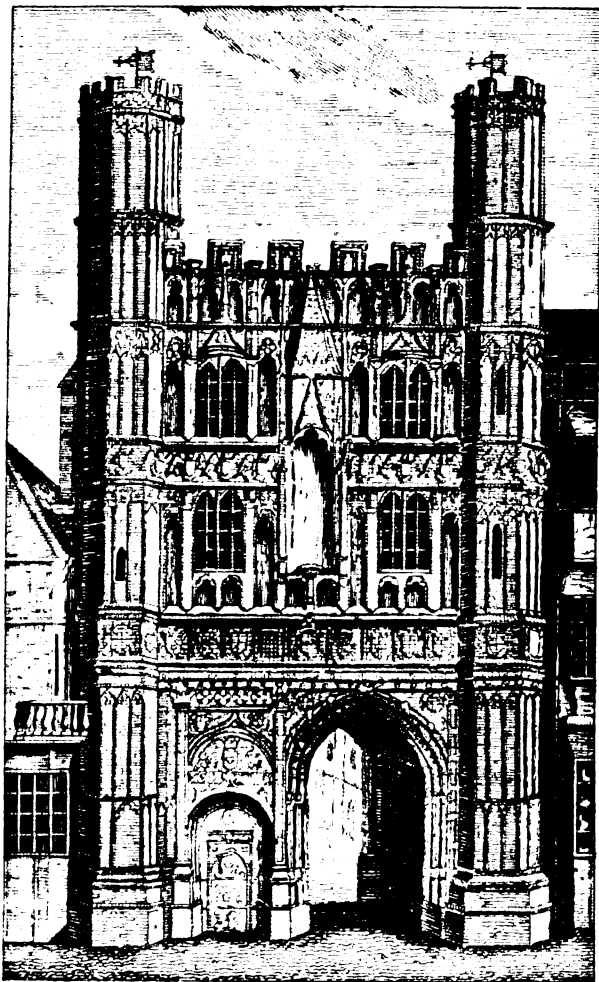
seal of this *prior*, representing, under a gothic canopy, the figure of God the Father, sitting and holding a Christ on the cross; underneath in a shield, the arms of the priory, and this inscription round the edge of the seal, S. PRIORIS & CAPITULI XI CANTUARIE.

(z) Batt. Somn. append. p. 63. (a) Dart, p. 187.

(aa) See a representation of this elegant and stately gothic building, the ornaments of which are now much defaced by time, on the following page.

(b) Mitred Abbeyes, vol. i, p. 245.

CHRISTCHURCHGATE CANTERBURY



• HOC OPUS CONSTRUCTVM EST ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO QVINGENTESIMO
SECIMO SEPTIMO

Inscription on the Cornice over the Gateway

*annos 24. 8. mens. & dies 16. optime gubernasset, mi-
gravit ad Dominum, 16. Septemb. Anno Dom. 1517.
Cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

*Tangite vos Citbarum plangentes carmine, mole
Hic jacet occulta Religionis bonos.*

*Occubuit Doctor Thomas Goldston vocitatus
Moles quem presens saxea magna tenet.*

*Arripit hunc patrem mors pervigilemque Priorem
Sic rapitur quoque lux istius Ecclesie.*

*Grege sibi commissus monachorum plangat eundem
Omissum Patrem, qui sibi fautor erat.*

*Largus in expensis fieri dat plura novata
Istius Ecclesiam vestibus ornat idem.*

*Sic fuit ad Regni laudem canit Anglia largus
Totus & is mitis pauperibus fuerat*

*O vos spectantes hujus jam funera patris,
Nunc estis memores fundite quæso preces
Requiescat in sancta Pace. Amen (c).*

(c) Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 63.

(cc) See Dart, p. 188.

(d) See Wood's Ath. vol. i, Fasti. col. 10.

(e) Leland, Itin. vol. vi, f. 3, p. 6, says, "Goldstone the Secunde began the goodly South Gate into the Minstre and Goldewelle the laste Prior at the suppression performed it."

There were some *learned men* of this monastery who flourished about this time; among which were, *John Uton*, who wrote of the *obiits* and memorable things of this church. *Laurence Vade*, who wrote the life of *Becket*; and one *Reginald*, who wrote the life of *Malcbus* of *Constantinople*, in *Latin* verse, translated from the *Greek*; and *Martyn Chyve*, a famous preacher, who left behind him a volume of sermons (cc).

THOMAS GOLDWELL, S. T. P. of *Canterbury college*, in *Oxford*, succeeded to this *priorship* on his predecessor's death in 1517, and was the *last* prior of this convent (d). He continued in the government of it till the year 1540, *anno* 31 *Henry VIII* (e), in which year this *priory* was dissolved, and the *prior and monks ejected* (f), and a *dean and twelve prebendaries* placed in their room. This *prior* being a person of exemplary

(f) He, with sixty-eight others, on September 12, anno 26 Hen. VIII, signed the act of succession and supremacy. See Rym. Fæd. vol. xiv, p. 497. See a letter of *Thomas Goldwell*, prior of *Christ church*, to lord *Cromwell*, among the *Harleian MS.* No. 604-28.

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virtue and revered character, was, on the new foundation of this church, offered one of *the canonries or prebends* of it, which he seems to have refused, for he retired with a *pension* of 80*l. per annum*, settled upon him during his life (g).

It ought not here to pass unnoticed, that *the priors of this church* were, in general, men of a noble and public spirit, who undertook and accomplished great and wonderful things for the benefit of this church; and to bring it to that state and magnificence, it at last arrived at, their benefactions to it from time to time were almost incredible, as they are recorded in the *obituary* of it; and the frequent mention made of their munificence in the account given above of the fabric of the church, cannot but imprint on the reader's mind, a strong and lasting idea of their noble works.

The arms of this priory were—*Azure, on a plain cross argent, the letters* $\frac{1}{2}$ *in old English characters* (h).

As to *the seals* used at different times by this priory, they had *three*, the latest being still larger than the former ones; the first of them, being two inches *diameter*, is much of the same size and character with that leaden seal of *St. Augustine's* bull or charter, set out by *sir Henry Spelman*, in his *Councils*, p. 122. It has been said, that there was *another seal*, still more ancient than these, the words on which, in allusion to the dedication of the church to *the Holy Trinity*, was, DEUS PATER, DEUS FILIUS, DEUS SPIRITUS SANCTUS; of this, however, *Mr. Somner*, p. 87, makes some doubt, as well because, though conversant in the church records, he never at that time had met with any such seal; and because, the seal which was in use not long after the conquest, namely, both in the time of *archbishop Anselm* (*Lanfranc's* immediate successor) and of *Ernulpb* the prior, that is about the beginning of the 11th century, which he had often seen, had no other inscription, but the following on it, nor would the proportion of the seal admit of a larger. This, therefore, he judges to have been *the first seal* of the church. This inscription is, SIGILLUM: ECCLESIE: CHRISTI:—It has no counterseal.

This seal continued in use till *the new dedication* of the church about the year 1130, when it was again renewed; this *new seal* being three inches and a quarter *diameter*, has in the front part the representation of the church, with this inscription round it: SIGILLUM: ECCLESIE: XPI: CANTUARIE: PRIME SEDIS BRITANNIE: and on the other side, the figure of *our Saviour*, and round it, EGO SUM VIE VERITAS ET VITA. This seal, seemingly *the second seal* of the priory, continued

in use till *archbishop Becket's martyrdom*, and then was changed again to *another*, being three inches and three-quarters *diameter*; it had on one side that *martyrdom* represented, with these verses round the rim of it: EST: HUIC: VITA: MORI: PRO: QUA: DUM: VIXIT: AMORI.—MORSERAT ET MEMORI PER MORTEM VIVIT HONORI; which, however, appears to be *the counterseal*; and on the upper side, the representation of the church; under the church door is the word METROPOLIS; over the middle door, under the bust in the pediment is . . . r. DOMVS. I. X. P. on the convent wall surrounding MVRI. METROPOL. ISTI. X.; the inscription being SIGILLUM: ECCLESIE: XISTI: CANTURIE: PRIME: SEDIS BRITANNIE. This seal was not altered afterwards, but continued in use during the existence of the priory.

At the time of *the new foundation* of the church afterwards, by K. Henry VIII, *the common seal* was again changed and new made; and as *St. Thomas* was no longer reputed a *saint*, and his death no longer accounted a *martyrdom*, so the representation of it, on the seal of this church, was no longer continued; and on *the new seal* of it, instead of *the murder of Becket*, it has on the front a representation of the church, having three towers, with spires, a figure standing in the porch, two angels above incensing, and two stars, and this inscription: SIGILL. CATHED. ET. METROP. XI. CANT. NOVITER. ERCTE. P. REGE. HEN. VIII. On the counterseal the church, in the door a crucifix, two angels over the church, and this inscription: EGO + SUM + VIA + VERITAS + ET + VITA + ANNO + INCARNATI + CHRISTI + 1540; being *the church's last seal*, and made use of at this time.

Several of the above seals are appendant to writings among the *chartæ antiquæ*, in the treasury room of the dean and chapter, as are *three different seals of the chapter of the priory, ad causas*.

The first of these, of the date 1293, has on the front a representation of the church and *Becket's* murder, knights at the sides, approaching him; over *Becket's* head, God the Father; on *the counter seal*, the Salutation; under, the prior praying; *diameter* three inches. The inscription, NUNCIAT HIC AVE, &c.

The second, *anno* 1359, the same front, but a different counterseal, being three busts full faced, in three circles, placed triangular; *diameter* two and a half.

The third, *anno* 1461, the same front, with this inscription, SIGILLVM ⊕ ECCLESIE XISTI ⊕ CANTUARIE ⊕ AD ⊕ CAUSAS: +. On the counterseal three heads, as above, representing the Trinity, and this inscription, DEUS PATER. DEUS FILIUS DEUS S. PS SANCTUS. *Diameter* three and a quarter.

(g) Battely's Somner, pt 2, p. 116.

(h) See Tan. Mon. p. 195.

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HAVING now finished the account of the priors of this church, as well as of the fabric itself, it will be proper to make some mention of the several privileges, liberties and revenues belonging to this priory, and of other matters relating to the establishment and government of it.

The archbishop himself was reputed the head of this monastery, in the stead of an abbat, who had the superior power over the convent; hence the monks contended, that no one could be duly constituted archbishop, unless he first professed himself a monk of their own order, that is, a *Benedictine* (i); and this custom seems to have continued till the year 1123, when the King and bishops, being of the secular clergy, over-ruled it, notwithstanding the vehement opposition made by the prior and convent; and William Corboil, who was a secular, was constituted archbishop (k). Certainly, the archbishop being as their abbat and their father, superior or governor, might be a strong reason why, as to that part of his function, the choice of him should belong to the convent, and as such it must have been most satisfactory, as well as most beneficial, to the common interest of the convent.

The archbishop was visitor of the convent, and though the convent elected and presented the persons to him, yet he had the power of approving and constituting the prior, sub-prior, the obedientiaries, and some other inferior officers; but in other respects the chief government of it was committed to the prior. The disposal of the revenues and the management of all the temporal affairs of it, wholly belonged to the prior and chapter, the archbishop having no concern in them. For the election of a prior, the manner was thus; the death of the late prior being notified to the archbishop, by letters from the convent, he came, attended by his chaplain only, to the chapter-house, within which the monks were all summoned to attend him, for the creating of a new prior; when, after a short exhortation on the occasion, each gave in the name of the person

(i) Thus, when Odo was in 941 promoted to this see, he qualified himself for it, by making the vows and putting on the habit of their order, lest he might give offence to the monks, who had never seen an Archbishop chosen in any other habit.

(k) This remarkable contest between the provincial bishops and the prior and convent, is thus told: On the feast of the purification, the King kept his court at Gloucester, where all the bishops and the prior of this church, with some of his monks were present, and it was proposed to fill the see of Canterbury, then vacant. Several worthy persons were recommended as fit for this dignity, and the prior and his monks recommended likewise to the King, some good men of their own order; and declared, that whichever of these the King should approve of, they would readily accept him, and immediately proclaim their Archbishop elect; but the bishops who were of the secular clergy made their exceptions, alleging, that they would not consent that a monk should

he voted for to be prior; which, as well as the person naming, the chaplain wrote down in a roll. Next day the archbishop having taken that time to consider of it, named aloud, in full chapter, that person to be prior, whom the greater and more discreet part of it had voted for. Upon which, the prior elect, having first pleaded his insufficiency, the precentor began the *Te Deum*, and all rising from their seats, the convent preceding, the archbishop and prior following, they all chanting, solemnly entered the church, and being come into the choir, the archbishop directly installed the prior in his stall, on the north side; which done, the archbishop being seated in the first stall, on the south side, waited there during the time the *Te Deum*, and the usual versicles and prayers were repeated; after which they all returned to the chapter-house, in the same order as before; where, before the archbishop had seated himself, he placed the prior in the seat next to him, on the north side, and then giving his benediction to the convent, and people, he returned to his apartment in his palace, and the convent to divine service in the church (l). In which manner Richard Oxendin was elected prior of this church in 1331. But if the prior happened to die in the vacancy of the see, the monks proceeded immediately to elect one of their own body; which election, the new archbishop, as soon as he came to his church, was obliged to confirm, unless there appeared a legal and justifiable cause to the contrary, by the bulls of the Popes Alexander III, Innocent III, Urban III, Celestine III, and Gregory IX; of such value did the privilege of electing their prior by themselves, in the vacancy of the see, seem to be to them (m).

The prior, thus seated in his dignity, was esteemed honourable, and received with profound veneration by the convent at all times; Lanfranc's decrees concerning the Benedictines made large provisions for all due respect to be paid to an abbat or prior in these monasteries. This veneration, and even high admiration, was in-

prelude over them, as their primate, especially as the secular clergy afforded as fair a choice of excellent persons, and as well qualified to govern the church as any to be found in monasteries; but the prior and his brethren insisted with much vehemence, that none but a monk could be rightly elected; and further, that from the time of St. Augustine, who was a monk, and the first Archbishop, to that day, every Archbishop had been of the Benedictine order; notwithstanding all which, the choice of an Archbishop was at that time determined by the King, against the prior and his monks; and William Corboil, a secular, was accordingly constituted Archbishop. See Decim. Scriptores, Simon Dunelm, and Gervas.

(l) See this form of electing and installing the prior of Christ church, in Battely's Somner, appendix, No. lvii, and an extract from the several Pope's bulls for this purpose, in ibid. pt. 2, appendix, No. xvii.

(m) Battely's Somner, p. 99, appendix, p. 44.

created,

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increased, from his being upon all solemn occasions adorned with rich and glorious vestments, and from its being granted to him to bear the honourable ensigns of *episcopacy*, the mitre, the pastoral staff, the ring, the gloves, the sandals, and the like. From these grants, as well as from his *summons to parliament*, his style and title of honour was derived; and he was usually addressed by that of *my lord prior*.

It may not be improper to recite here these grants in the same order in which they were made, together with some other concessions of honour and privileges made both to *the prior* and *the convent*. In the year 1205, Pope Innocent gave *the prior* licence to wear *the episcopal gloves* (n), for an ornament to his hands (o). At the same time he invested him with *the robe*, called *the dalmatia*, which was the common habit of all *bishops*; and by the same bull, the Pope gave him licence to use *the napkin* at the altar; the meaning of which was, when *the bishop* had put on his habit, in order to administer there, he had a *fine napkin* or *bandkerchief* fastened to his left arm. *The prior* therefore had licence to use the like *napkin*, when he officiated at the altar. Anno 1220, Pope Honorius, of his special grace, put the *pontifical ring*, as a token of honour, on his finger; and *the mitre*, which was called *the sacerdotal crown*, upon his head, with the licence of wearing them upon all solemnities in *synods*, at processions, and on the great festivals of the church. Thus *the prior* appeared in like manner as a *bishop*. In the year 1378, Pope Urban granted him licence, in the absence of *the archbishop*, to use the pastoral staff, to put on the sandals or slippers, which were richly embroidered, and to give the solemn benediction.

By *the rubric of the Roman missal*, it was inhibited to wear the *dalmatic robe*, or to sing the *angelical hymn*, *Glory to God on High*; in the stated seasons of fasting, Pope Alexander granted a dispensation to this church, that *the dalmatic robe* might be used, and *gloria in excelsis* might be sung upon certain feasts of *St. Gregory*, *St. Benedict*, and *St. Alphege*, if they happened to be in the time of *Lent*; and on *St. Andrew's day*, when it happened within the time of *Advent* (p).

(n) *Licentiam utendi chirothecis, dalmatica, nec non mantello in mensa, Bulla Innocentii.*

(o) *Chirothecæ ab ordine Romano dicuntur manicæ, quia manuum sunt ornamenta. Gavant. Thefau. Rituum. p. 94.*

(p) Pope Honorius further indulged them with liberty to wear on their heads in time of divine service, black caps lined with black fur, from *the feast of St. Michael* to *the feast of the Resurrection*. This concession was made to them, as well for honor as for necessity sake, as well for ornament as to defend their heads from the severity of the cold, in winter time; as the bull itself declares. All these bulls above-mentioned, are extant in the registers of the church,

The prior and chapter had a *pre-eminent jurisdiction*, which of course devolved upon them as often as *the see of Canterbury* became void, for the *canon law* put them in possession of an authority to exercise all jurisdiction, as well *provincial* as *diocesan*, during that vacancy, when they acted as *the dean and chapter* does now, in like manner, and equally the same as *archbishops* (q). They sent forth their commissions according to their power, for the visiting of *the dioceses* within this province, as well as *the abbies, priories, nunneries* and *collegiate churches*. They summoned provincial *synods*, had the *archiepiscopal* right of the probate of wills, and all other like privileges (r).

At the *provincial synods*, the *prior* was seated with the mitre on his head, on the bench of *bishops*, in like manner as one of them; to *the parliament* he had several times *summons* by *royal mandate*; of this the registers of the church do not afford any information; however, from *Mr. Selden* we learn, that the first *summons* *the prior* of this church received to *parliament*, bore date anno 49 Henry III, at which time above 100 *regular barons*, that is, *abbats, priors* and *masters of orders*, besides *the deans of York, Exeter, Sarum, Wells* and *Lincoln*, were in like manner *summoned to parliament*. The next *summons*, which he mentions, wherein *the prior of the Holy Trinity* in *Canterbury*, was present in *Parliament*, was in the 23d year of K. Edward I, when the chief *abbats* and *priors* only, about fifty in number, were called to *parliament*; another *summons* to *the prior* of this church was anno 24th of the same reign, and others again in the 25th and 27th of it; others again in the 13th and 14th years of K. Edward II; and again in the 5th year of King Henry IV (s); after which it does not appear that this *prior* was any more *summoned to parliament*.

The last of these *summonses* seems to have been an *act of grace*, at the earnest request of *Thomas Chilleuden*, who was then *prior* of this church, who was one of a high spirit, a zealous promoter of his own honour and greatness, as well as that of his church. It was this *prior* who obtained the Pope's bull for the pastoral staff, and afterwards obtained the repetition of the *sum-*

especially the register G. See Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 100.

(q) See Wilkins's Councils, tom. ii, p. 31, 32, 185, 292, 423, 425, 426, 741.

(r) The *archdeacons of Canterbury* contended a long time with the convent, and tried to wrest this right from them, but could not prevail; of which more will be mentioned below. See the letters procuratory, and the libels exhibited on the part of *the prior and convent of Canterbury*, against *Richard de Feringes, archdeacon*, and the process of the dispute between them, concerning *jurisdiction*, in *Mss. Cotton Library, Nero. C. ix, 16.*

(s) Selden on Parliaments, p. 720.

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mons to parliament, a privilege which his successors never enjoyed after him.

The prior of this church had a large family, and many officers and servants belonging to his lodgings and his stables; he had his *esquires* to attend upon his person, as his chamberlain, marshal, &c. He had his clerk, notary, messengers, master of his stables, cook, butler, with a number of others bearing more menial offices (t).

The other officers of account belonging to the priory, were; first, *the sub-prior*, whose office was to supply the place of *the prior* in his absence; during which, he took care that all due order should be observed in the *monastery*. He was much respected by the convent, being next in dignity to *the prior* himself, not eating or sleeping in common with the rest of the monastery, but having his own proper chamber and apartments, and his table too, to himself.

The chief officers, called *the obedientiaries*, were next to him in dignity; these were in order, *the cellarer, the chamberlain, the sacrist, and the treasurer* (u), to which may be added *the precentor and the two penitentiaries*; all these officers were constituted by *the archbishop*, by the convent's nominating three monks to him for each place, from which he chose one, who was admitted to the office (v). These *obedientiaries* were absolved from their offices by every new *archbishop*, and they resigned them into his hands, as did *the superior* his, and *the archbishop* then made a new choice of them.

By the antient charters of our Kings, this monastery had the grants of divers liberties, immunities, freedoms, and privileges, such as have been usually granted to *free* boroughs, cities, and other civil corporations in the largest extent; the terms of these grants are obsolete, and but little understood; but the monks were absolute masters of this kind of learning; and being even industrious to procure, and pertinacious to main-

tain, their privileges, they took care to be well skilled in understanding the utmost extent of them. These liberties are all of them, from the change of the times, and the great alteration in the constitution and subsequent laws of this realm, now obsolete, and of no manner of use; I shall therefore only mention, that by the charter of K. Henry II, this monastery was *exempt*, among many other privileges, from the charge of repairing bridges, castles, parks, and inclosures. It was freed from doing suit and service in *the county, or shire courts*, and in *hundred or latb courts*, which exemption was extended to all their lordships, and villages; it had also a grant of *free-warren* in all its *feudal* lands, and *free mercats* in divers places (w).

The *papal bulls* obtained from time to time by *the prior and convent*, in which were contained liberties and indulgences, grants and possessions, and the *confirmation* of former ones, though now of no use, were once esteemed by all of the greatest value and authority (x). The piety and profuse bounty of kings, nobles and other persons had liberally endowed this church with ample possessions and revenues; several bold and strong attempts were made to wrest these possessions at various times from it; to prevent which, the convent betook themselves for protection to *the see of Rome*, and procured bulls from several Popes to *confirm* to them their manors, lands, *appropriations*, and other of their possessions and revenues, all which were particularly specified, and were preserved safe and inviolate by them; for these instruments were at that time esteemed superior to the will of the King, or the laws of the land, being armed with a double-edged sword, of earthly and divine vengeance. By other bulls, they became *exempted* from the payment of *tythes* of their gardens, of the increase of their cattle, and the like (y); by others they were impowered to take

(t) See an account of them from the regist. of the church of Canterbury, printed in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xviii.

(u) The *cellarer* was, by the decrees of *archbishop Lanfranc*, styled *the father of the monastery*; he was an officer of great authority, having many others under him. The names of whose offices may be seen in Somner's appendix, No. xxxv. The *chamberlain*, by his office, provided cloths, mats, blankets, &c. in the cells and other parts of the monastery. The *sacrist*, by his office, took care of the ornaments of the altar, church and monastery, of the tolling of the bell at proper hours, and every other matter belonging to divine services in the church; for which purpose he had likewise a number of officers and servants under him; one part of his office was to provide the lights and tapers, or candles of wax set up in the church, and used upon different occasions. The number and weights of them may seem incredible to those, who have not seen them in the greater monasteries abroad; these have already been noticed above, and an account of them may be seen in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 45. The *treasurer's* office was to take care of the receipts and payments of the church's revenues, the whole

of which was under his management.

(v) When the convent nominated no more than *two* to *archbishop Winchelsea* for each place, and requested of him to make his choice, he refused to comply, requiring that according to antient custom, *three persons* should be nominated to him. Battely, pt. 2, p. 102.

(w) K. Edward II, in his first year in particular, issued his writ to *the sheriff of Kent*, commanding him that the tenants of this church should be *exempt* from doing suit and service in future, in *the county courts*. Battely, pt. 2, p. 103.

(x) See Ang. Sacr. tom. i, and Wilkins's Councils *passim*, in which the grants of these liberties and immunities, and the confirmations of them, are severally noticed.

(y) It is recorded in one of the *ledger books* of the priory, that *pope Gregory* exempted the *prior and convent*, *de minutis decimis non dandis*, so did *pope Alexander*; before *de decimis gardinorum, pasturarum, molendinorum, pomorum, de fructibus nemorum & de minutis aliis*; and by another bull, although their tenants paid their tythes of manors, &c. which they held *in lease*, yet it provided that this should not be prejudicial in any shape whatsoever to the convent.

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of the oblations and obventions of the altars in the church, as they thought fit, which before had been the *archbishop's* right, according to the canons of the church. By other bulls, they had a power of *excommunicating* (z) all those found guilty of sacrilege, committed within the walls of their monastery, and all other malefactors within them, in the absence of *the archbishop* and vacancy of the see; this was no small safeguard to the monks themselves, as well as to the goods of their church and monastery, and they had by them likewise the liberty of *free sepulture* of all, who should desire to be buried within their church and *cemetery*; a privilege which brought in a considerable profit to them.

They had besides those above-mentioned, other bulls which provided for their safety, quiet and honour, especially against such attempts as *the archbishops* upon every displeasure might make to vex and molest them; an attempt they had at times experienced, and it therefore seemed prudent to make the best provision they could against the like in future. *Archbishop Theobald* had, by his own authority, deposed two of their *priors*, an instance never before heard of; his successor *Baldwin* was forced upon them, to be elected their *archbishop*, against their will; and there were continual disagreements between him and the monks; and the convent was fearful lest he might do as *Theobald* had done before, and take upon him to depose their *prior* at pleasure. For which reason, *anno 1187*, being the third year of *archbishop Baldwin's* pontificate, they obtained a bull from *Pope Urban*, that the *prior* should not be deposed, or suspended by any one, unless upon manifest and reasonable cause. This privilege was confirmed by the bulls of the *Popes Alexander III, Celestine III, and Honorius III*. They further obtained licence of appealing to *the see of Rome*, against all greivances; an injunction likewise, that no monk should be punished for any irregularity, but within the chapter-house; and a declaration, that the *prior* and *convent* should not be bound to pay any debts contracted by *the archbishop* after his consecration (a). They obtained an inhibition, that no *archbishop* should impose on the convent new and undue exactions in vestments, and the like, and a licence and power of a free administration, disposition of their own affairs, and of keeping

(z) However, in these times, the word *excommunication* may be held in derision, as a harmless ecclesiastical threat, and many there are who have never experienced, or perhaps ever heard of the contrary, as the courts where it is brought forward seem to fear much to awaken the public odium against them; yet the effects of their sentences are even now most cruel and oppressive; and there are, as I am well informed at this time, several poor, ignorant and unguarded culprits, who have suffered in a prison for years, from the sentence of them. In former times, nevertheless it was still worse, for the guilty when delivered over to the civil

their own seal, and of committing to the *sub-prior*, in the absence or vacancy of the *prior*, the care and administration of the concerns of the convent; the express reason for which was declared to be, that *the archbishop* should have no pretence to administer, dispose of, or intermeddle with the affairs of the convent at any time. There was also a *papal* injunction, that in the vacancy of *the see of Canterbury*, the *comprovincial bishops*, or any others, should not withdraw the obedience which they owed to the *metropolitan* church; and a power was given to the convent to send for any one of the *suffragan bishops* of the province, the *see of Canterbury* being vacant, to celebrate the *episcopal* duties within this church, in case *the bishop of Rochester* could not come for that purpose; they had also a licence, that whenever the kingdom should lie under a general *interdict*, to celebrate divine service with a low voice, no bell being tolled, the doors being shut, and excommunicated and interdicted persons being excluded; besides these above-mentioned, there were numbers of *papal* bulls, licences and provisions, which were granted to this convent upon more trivial matters and occasions, which are too immaterial to insert here; but it ought to be remembered, that all privileges, rights, liberties, and jurisdictions whatsoever, which belonged to, or were used by *the prior and convent* of this church, and are not now dissonant, or prohibited by the laws and established religion of this realm, are at this time, by *the foundation charter* of *K. Henry VIII*, in which they are granted in as full and ample a manner as they were ever at any time enjoyed and used by *the prior and convent*, vested in *the dean and chapter* of this church.

Besides the above-mentioned *papal* grants, there are among *the archives* of this church, numbers of grants of manors, lands, possessions and *appropriations* of churches, and of privileges likewise made and confirmed to this church in former times, by the several *archbishops* of this *see*. One noted privilege ought not to be omitted, as it survived *the dissolution* of the monastery itself, for this church has an undoubted right to it at this day. This privilege was, that no *suffragan bishop* of the province of *Canterbury* might be consecrated any where, but in the *metropolitan* church at *Canterbury* (b), to which he was bound

power, after ecclesiastical censure had passed, underwent even condign corporeal punishment.

(a) The payment of debts contracted by an *Archbishop*, before his consecration, was never charged upon the church or monastery; but after consecration, they had been charged with such debts out of the common stock of the church and convent. This was contrary to reason and equity, since *the Archbishop* and the church or monastery, had their distinct possessions, rents and revenues. Battely, pt. 2, p. 104.

(b) Wilkins's Councils, tom. ii, p. 113, 287. Brown's Fasciculum, app. p. 313. Harl. Mss. No. 357-13-14.

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to profess obedience and subjection, unless the chapter of it gave him, under their *common seal, a dispensation* and licence to be consecrated in some other church.

In antient times *the archbishops* resided chiefly in their palace at *Canterbury*, or in some of their manors near it, and *the suffragan bishops* elect came directly to this church for consecration. From common practice this grew up into a general custom, and thence into a *privilege* claimed by this church; for *archbishop Becket* perceiving how much it tended to the honour and advantage of it, established this custom as a rule or privilege, by his charter granted to this church, decreeing by it that *the suffragan bishops of the province* should be consecrated, as ever had been the custom, in it, and no where else; which charter was confirmed by pope *Gregory the ninth*; and the privilege was established still firmer by the example of *archbishop Edmund*, who, when he was going to consecrate *Robert Grossthead*, elect *bishop of Lincoln*, in the church of *Reading*, was opposed in it by the monks of this convent, when yielding to them, he forbore to consecrate the *bishop*, until he had, by entreaties, obtained their consent, and adding a solemn protestation and acknowledgment, that the consecration of a *suffragan bishop* could of right be celebrated no where but in the *metropolitanical church of Canterbury*, unless by the dispensation and common consent of the whole convent; which acknowledgment he gave under his own seal, and the seals of *the bishops*, who were then present at the consecration, namely, *Jocelin, bishop of Bath; Robert, bishop of Sarum; Roger, bishop of London; Hugh, bishop of Ely, and Ralph, bishop of Hereford*. After which this privilege re-

(c) The following is a letter sent by K. Henry VIth, for this purpose, which is now remaining in the archives of this church, the request of which was granted:

By the Kyng

Right Trusty and well Beloved in God, we greet you well. And forasmuch as for certain Considerations movyng us, We Wull our Right Trusty and well Beloved Clerk Maister *Thomas Bechynnton* Keeper of our Privy Seal be Consecrated nigh about our Personne: how be hit, that we ben informed ye owe of right to have him Consecrated in your church of *Canterbury*, which is the notable Metropolitanical church of this our Reaum. We Write unto you desyryng and hartili praying you, that out of Reverence, ye Wull conform you to our Special Desyre at that tyme, trusting therein to do unto us right Singular plesier yeven under our Signet at our Mannour of *Henly* on the *Heth* the Second Day of *September*

To our Trusty and well beloved in God, The Prior and Convent of *Christ Church in Canterbury*

(d) The names of *the martyr and confessor* were left out of it, in obedience to the royal injunction, and the authority of the *apostolical see* was omitted on the same account, and the privilege was asserted to be upon antient, uninterrupted and immemorial custom and practice. See a form of both these licences, the former granted in 1509,

maintained, unviolated, so long as *the priory* continued. In the registers of this church, many of these *dispensations or licences* for the consecration of *suffragan bishops* in other churches or chapels, are recorded, for which every *bishop* had a separate one. At first these licences were not easily obtained; the King, the *archbishop*, the *bishop elect*, or some other great persons sent their petitions or requests; without which they were never granted (c).

In the form of these licences granted by the convent, it is said, that this privilege was granted by *St. Thomas*, the glorious martyr, and *St. Edmund* the confessor (d), according to custom of antient date. In the time of *archbishop Cranmer*, before the dissolution of *the priory*, the form of these licences was altered, to what is still continued to be made use of. At this time a licence is applied for to *the dean and chapter of Canterbury* by each *bishop elect*, and immediately granted and returned by their *chapter-clerk*, as a matter of course (e), so that there has not been a *suffragan bishop consecrated* in the church of *Canterbury* for a great number of years past. In every one of these licences of consecration, there was a provision made, that a new decent cope, such as was becoming the dignity and quality of the consecrated *bishop*, should be given, delivered and sent by him to the *metropolitanical church*, as a token of that obedience and subjection, which he solemnly professed to it, at the time of his consecration; hence it was called *the professional cope*; this the church claimed and received of antient right from the time, as was asserted, of *archbishop Lanfranc* to the dissolution of *the priory*, without any considerable interruption (f). *The professional cope* may have ceased to be paid since

in favour of *Thomas Skevyngton, bishop elect and confirmed, of Bangor*, printed by Battely, pt. 2, append. No. xx^a. xx^b.

(c) I am informed that the fee for this licence is 10l.

(f) When *Lanfranc* contended with *Thomas, archbishop of York*, about the profession of obedience, which he claimed from him, as due to the see of *Canterbury*, (*Malmibury*, p. 66); and the cause was heard before the king, the prelates and the clergy; and that *Archbishop* had made his profession of obedience before that great assembly; *Archbishop Lanfranc* received at the same time from that *Archbishop*, and all the *comprovincial bishops* then present, a *professional cope*, together with their profession of obedience, in right of his *metropolitanical church*: which probably was the beginning of this custom, which remained so long unviolated. In the register of the dean and chapter, anno 1545, the whole claim to this right is collected together, out of the several former ones; after the recital of which, these words are added:—*Diverse books, Inventaries and other Mynuments remaynyng in the Vestry of Christ Church in Canterbury, do make maneyon of the Professional Copes of theyse Bysshoppes following which Copes were in the said Vestry at the tyme of the Surrendre of the said Howse of Christ-Church and yet some of them remain there*

London—Henry Sandwich etc.

Then follow the names of 112 *comprovincial bishops*, who had sent their *professional copes*. See Battely, pt. 2, p. 106.

the

the reformation, because such a garb is not now in use, but the obedience and subjection to the *metropolitical* church must, and does remain the same as it did before that time (g).

AMONG THE REVENUES of *this convent*, THE JUBILEE ought to be first mentioned; for though it came but once in fifty years, and was purchased at a dear rate, at the court of *Rome*, yet it brought incredible gain. The origin of it was, the murder of *archbishop Becket* in 1170; whose body being buried in *the undercroft*, was solemnly translated from thence to a *shrine* prepared for it in the upper part of the church in 1220, being the fiftieth year after the murder; this solemnity was attended with the grant of a *jubilee*, by the bull of Pope *Honorius III*, the copy of which is preserved in the church registers; the *second jubilee* was anno 1270, and the *third* in 1320, both which have no records left concerning them; the *fourth jubilee* happened in the year 1370, at which time *Simon Sudbury*, then *bishop of London*, being upon the road, overtook a vast multitude of people journeying towards *Canterbury*, to celebrate the *jubilee* there; to numbers of them he called out and told them, that *the indulgence* which they expected to find there, could be of no benefit or value to them; upon this, though many returned back, yet numbers continued their journey, having given him much abuse for his stopping them in their progress, by advice so contrary to their inclinations (h). The *fifth jubilee* was in the year 1420; the city records inform us, that the confluence of people, who came to it, were no less than *one hundred thousand*, who were all provided for with meat, drink and lodgings at easy rates, and the estimate of their liberal oblations was almost

(g) The claim to these *professional copes* appears to have been extended to all other bishops, of what province or nation whatsoever, who occasionally happened to be consecrated by the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, either in this, or in any other church. The monks shewed the *professional cope* of *Gerard de Grandison*, *bishop of Verdun*, in *Westphalia*, whom *archbishop Kitwardby* consecrated at *Merton*, in 1276; and wherever a *comprovincial bishop* happened to be consecrated, though at *Rome*, by the hands of the pope himself, this right was exacted. Thus, when *Robert Orford* being consecrated *bishop of Ely*, in the court of *Rome*, refused to send or to compound for the *professional cope*, *Archbishop Winchelsea*, upon the complaint of the *prior and chapter*, sent his mandate, anno 1308, to that *bishop*, enjoining him by virtue of his canonical obedience, either to satisfy the church in this right, or else to appear personally before him, to make answer to the complaint exhibited against him. The same *Archbishop*, the same year, sent his like mandate to the executors of *William de Geynsborough*, who having been consecrated *bishop of Worcester*, by Pope *Boniface*, had neglected in his life time to pay, or compound for this right. See a list of the *professional copes* of the *suffragan bishops* and *abbats*, deposited in the sacristy of this church, anno 1321, in a manuscript in the *Cotton Library*, marked *Galba, E, iv, 14, f. 114*; which is printed in *Dart* appendix, p. iv, No. vi.

incredible (i); the *sixth jubilee* was anno 1470; great suits were made at that time for *plenary indulgences*, as had been formerly on like occasions, granted to the church of *Canterbury*. There is in one of the registers of this church, the copies of *two letters*, full of the most pressing importunities on this occasion, from the King to the Pope, and of *two other letters* from him to *the college of cardinals*; of another letter from the Queen, and another from *the prior and chapter* to the Pope, containing their most humble and earnest addresses and solicitations, for this grant of *plenary indulgences*, without which there could be no *jubilee*; for in the bull of Pope *Honorius*, by which the translation of the body of *the martyr*, and the *first jubilee* was granted, it is expressed, that although several Popes had desired it, and the church of *Canterbury* had from time to time requested the translation of the body of *the martyr*, yet it could never be accomplished until the fiftieth year, which was esteemed to be a work of *Divine Providence* and not of human contrivance; for in the bull it is said, that the fiftieth year is a *jubilee*; a *jubilee* is a year of remission, and in that sense in which it was understood in the law, he, the Pope, remitted; and as in the year of *jubilee* burthens and bondages were relieved, so also in the *jubilee* of the translation of *the martyr*, the burthens of all penitents were remitted. The arguments (k) made use of in the above letters, obtained at last a bull of *indulgence* from Pope *Urban*, dated at *Rome* on July 4, 1470.

The *seventh* and last *jubilee*, was celebrated in the year 1520, in the time of *archbishop Warham*. Mr. *Bastely* has inserted in his history of this monastery, some original letters (l), which were

(h) History of the Bishops of London, p. 136.

(i) See a relation of this *jubilee*, taken from a memorandum of it, drawn up at the time, and remaining in the city chamber, printed in *Somner's* appendix, No. xlii.

(k) These arguments were: that they had recourse to the *apostolical see*, in a cause, wherein the honor of *St. Thomas the martyr*, who died in defence of the liberties of the holy church, was deeply concerned; that they addressed themselves to one, who was reputed to be as zealous to defend the privileges of the church of this *martyr*, as any one of his blessed predecessors had ever been; that several popes had given order for the translation of his relics, which had been at divers times attempted, but never could be accomplished (*Divine Providence* interposing), until the 50th year after his death. That the merit of the *saint*, and the miracles wrought by him, were reported throughout the whole world; and lastly, that *the holy martyr* might call, as our *Saviour* did, to all men, *come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you, &c.*

(l) These letters are dated in the months of April and May, 1520; by them we learn, that the *prior and convent* had solicited for a long time, for a bull of *indulgence*, by *John Grigge*, LL.D. their proctor in the court of *Rome*. The King had sent a letter of supplication in this behalf to the pope, which he did not vouchsafe to open, but remitted it to a cardinal, to report the contents of it. A letter from

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sent from the agent of this convent from *Rome*, to the *archbishop* and the *prior* of it. These letters, which are written in *English*, discover the whole mystery of the actings of the court of *Rome*, in granting these indulgences; what arts were contrived to enhance the price of this grant; what delays were invented and made use of, and what gratuities were given from time to time, to buy off these delays. However, after a tedious and dilatory proceeding, and the expence of a vast sum of money and riches, *the jubilee was granted*, but upon such terms as seemed hard and unreasonable, yet such as could not be resisted; namely, that the Pope should receive *half the offerings or oblations* made in that church, during the whole year of *the jubilee*; which was the last ever celebrated in this church (m).

AS TO THE MANORS, lands, possessions and appropriations of churches belonging to this convent, they were many, and very great and extensive; such of them as lay in this county, which were by far the greatest part of them, are mentioned in the course of the history of the county, in the description of the several parishes in which they were situated (n); the others lay in the counties of *Surry, Sussex, Oxford, Buckingham, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk* and *Devon*, besides several *advowsons* in the city of *London* and its suburbs (o). Their revenues amounting, at the time of *the dissolution* of it, as they were then valued, to 2489l. 4s. 9d. gross yearly revenue; or 2349l. 8s. 5½d. clear yearly income (p).

The small rents, which from time to time were given and duly paid for lights and other uses of the church, and the altars in it, were more in

from cardinal *Wolsey* likewise, was about two days afterwards delivered to the pope, which he was pleased to open and read, and then discourse with the proctor concerning this jubilee; gifts and money were sent for by the proctor, to purchase by them the pope's, and cardinal's favor; letters too were required and expected from the *Archbishop*, with a certificate, under the common seal of the *prior and chapter*.

A cup of pure gold was to be sent with all speed, as a present for the pope; for the pope's sister told the proctor, that she was certain such a cup would be very acceptable to him, and would much prevail with him to expedite the cause. Battely, pt. 2, p. 109. See the letters, printed in *ibid.* appendix, No. *xxi* et seq.

(m) Battely, pt. 2, p. 110.

(n) Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. *xxiii*^d, gives the taxation of the several manors belonging to the *priory* in this county, amounting in the whole to the sum of 1066l. 8s. 1d. *Thorne*, col. 2164, gives the temporals as follows: In the diocese of *Canterbury* 771l. 7s. 8d. In the diocese of *Rocheſter* 295l. 0s. 5d. In the dioceses of *London, Winchester, Oxford, Lincoln* and *Norwich* 324l. 17s. 1d. The total of the taxation 1391l. 5s. 2d. The taxation of the almshouse 84l. 13s. 4d. —again the same almshouse 110l. 13s. 2d.

(o) There are several rolls of parchment lodged in the treasury of this church, containing the ancient donations of lands, manors, and appropriated churches to this *priory*. In the account in them there is not an exact agreement, as some are larger than others; and the same chronology

number than can easily be computed. The copies of the deeds of gift of these rents fill up some of the largest registers of this church, and swell them to a large bulk; these annuities or rents payable out of different lands and tenements, were of considerable value in former times, when they were given, though at this day they appear small and inconsiderable. For this use they had likewise given numbers of small pieces of lands or tenements in the city of *Canterbury* and its suburbs (q), which now belong to the *dean and chapter*. Notwithstanding the greatest part of the lands belonging to this *priory* were at first given by the several benefactors in early times to the different *archbishops themselves*, and continued in common between them and the *convent*, till *archbishop Lanfranc*, in the Conqueror's reign, made a division of these estates, reserving one part to himself, and allotting the other to the convent for their separate use, yet the latter was always understood to be held by the *prior*, of the King *in capite*, and not of the *archbishop* (r).

There was a college or hall in *Oxford*, called *Canterbury hall* or *college* (s), which was a nursery of learning for the use of the junior monks of this *priory*, whence it derived its name.

It was founded by *archbishop Simon Islip* in the year 1363, being the 36th year of K. Edward III, with the King's licence, which had been obtained the year before, by which leave was given to appropriate the church of *Pageham*, then belonging to the *archbishopric*, towards the maintenance of the students of it. The *archbishop* likewise purchased eight houses at his own ex-

is not punctually observed, in respect to the times of the several donations. One of these rolls has been printed by *Mr. Somner*, in his appendix, p. 36, which ends with K. Henry IV.'s reign; another is in *Dugdale's Monasticon*, vol. i, p. 19; and another is printed in the *Decim. Scriptores*, at the end of *Thorne's Chronicle*, col. 2227, under the title of *Evidences of the Church of Canterbury*; but being a fragment, it ends with the gift of the manor of *Stisted*, by *archbishop Anselm*, who died in 1114. *Mr. Battely*, in his appendix, pt. 2, No. *xxiii*^b et seq. has given a list of the manors and appropriations belonging to the *priory*, at the dissolution of it; and a description or survey of such manors, as both the *archbishop, and prior and convent* possessed in the county of *Kent*, in the reign of the Conqueror, which *Mr. Somner* styles, the *Survey of Domesday*, is printed at length in his appendix, No. *xl*.

(p) See *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

(q) There is one or more registers of the several lands, rents, or tenements, given to this church, as they lie in the several parishes to which they belong; and there is another register of the lands, tenements, and rents, according to the several uses to which they were appropriated by the donors; all those given to the same use being registered together. See *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 110.

(r) See *Madox's Exchequer*, p. 208, 700.

(s) See some account of this college, in *Biog. Brit.* vol. v, p. 3148.

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pence, for the dwellings of those who belonged to the college; and of his nephew *William Ilip*, the manor of *Wodesford*, in co. of *Essex*, which he gave to the college for the use and support of it (t).

The society was to consist of twelve members, a *custos* or *master*, *three fellows*, who were to be professed monks, and *eight students*. The election of the *custos* or *master* was made in the same manner that the officers called *the obedientiaries* of the monastery, mention of which has been made before, were elected; that is, the convent nominated *three* of their own members to *the archbishop*, who making choice of *one* of them, committed to him the care, government, and whole concern of this college (u).

The college remained in this state at the dissolution of the priory, when it came into the King's hands, where it continued till the King settled it by his *dotation* charter, in his 33d year, on his new-founded dean and chapter of *Canterbury*; but it was with all its lands, houses and appurtenances belonging to it, resigned again by the dean and chapter into the King's hands, who afterwards settled it on the new founded-college of *Christ-church* in that university, to the library of which, and the buildings of it, called *Peckwater*, it adjoins. It is still known by the name of *Canterbury quadrangle*, and continues part of the possessions of that college at this time.

As the above college was a nursery for the young students of this priory, so the priory of *St. Martin* in *Dover*, was a cell to it, and continued so till the dissolution of this monastery; the prior of it being usually elected from one of the obedientiaries of *Christ-church*; and the monks, who were likewise of the *benedictine* order, were taken likewise from thence; a full account of which, and of that priory, may be seen under the description of *Dover*, in the history of the county.

THE DISSOLUTION of this priory of *Christ-church* was not brought on by one sudden blow, but by slow degrees, left, from the veneration

(t) The founder by his will, besides other bequests, gave many books to this house. Tanner, in his *Monasticon*, p. 438, says, the Archbishop compassionately considering the destruction which the two great pestilences, *annis* 1349 and 1360, had made amongst the clergy, all over *England*, and of the scholars of the university of *Oxford*, bought in 1361, seven or eight old hostles, and obtained the King's licence to found a house for students, both religious and secular, chiefly in the canon and civil law, to be called *Canterbury Hall*. This he finished and endowed, for the maintenance of a warden and eleven clerks, about the year 1363; shortly after he appointed the famous *Mr. John Wickliffe*, to be head of this society; who with the rest of the fellows, being seculars, was by sentence in the court of *Rome*, at the instance of the founder's successor *Symon de Langham*, removed, and the government and revenues of this hall put into the hands of four monks of *Canterbury*, one of whom was to be warden; from which time it became a habitation, chiefly

and sanctity in which it was held by all ranks of people, the fall of it might have raised a public tumult and commotion throughout the realm. The first step that appears to have been taken towards it, was the abrogating of certain festivals or holidays, which should fall out in harvest time, which was to be accounted from the 1st of July to the 29th of September; by which, as was intended, the high festival of the translation of *St. Thomas*, annually celebrated on July 7, was prohibited to be observed, otherwise than by the using the accustomed services of the holidays in churches, though without such formal solemnities as were accustomed on high festivals, this being one of those injunctions given by the King in 1536. Thus the glorious and magnificent shews in lights, rich vestments, and other accustomed splendor, with which those festivals were adorned, and which invited and allured throngs of people to be present at the celebration of their solemnities, being withdrawn; the multitude lost their veneration for them, and abstained from coming to the bare celebration of the church service. Two years after which, a second attack was made upon this priory, more bold and daring than the former; for the blow was directly and openly aimed at the reputed glory of this church, and the honour and veneration paid to the relics of their saint, by not only specially prohibiting the observation of the festivals in memory of *St. Thomas*, but enjoining the entire omission of the commemoration of him; for the festival service of his days were to be laid aside; instead of which, the festival or ordinary service for the day of the week was to be used; and archbishop *Cranmer* himself gave a fair precedent of disowning all regard to this feast, by not fasting (as was the custom) on the eve of it, but supping on flesh in his parlour with his domestics; a strange and unusual sight to all who were present. This was in the year 1538.

These alterations being acquiesced in, with a quiet submission, in the following year, the

for the student monks of *Canterbury*, and was subject to the Archbishop, and to the prior and convent of that metropolitane church.

(u) There are many charters and instruments relating to this college, preserved in the registers and archives of this church; as *K. Edward III.*'s licence for its foundation; Archbishop *Ilip*'s several charters of its foundation, ordination, and his donation of the manor of *Wodesford*; Archbishop *Wilsley*'s confirmation of the appropriation of the church of *Pageham* to it, with the bull of pope *Urban*, for the same purpose; the statutes of the college; the pope's bull, concerning the state of the custos or keeper of it; *K. Edward III.*'s letter of licence, for annexing certain houses to it; a definitive sentence between the prior of *Britton* and the rector of *Pageham*, concerning certain tythes. They are in the register K. fol. 67, but especially in the great register B. in this church. See Battely, pt. 2, p. 107.

King,

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King, determining to bring forward the downfall of this saint effectually, sent forth, in the following year, a new and severe injunction; in the preamble of which *archbishop Becket* was declared to have been a stubborn rebel, and a traitor to his prince; it enjoined, that he should not be esteemed, or called a saint; that his images and pictures throughout the whole realm should be pulled down, and cast out of all churches; that his name should be razed out of all books, and the festival service of his days, the collects, antiphons, &c. should for ever remain in disuse, upon pain of his indignation, and imprisonment at his grace's pleasure.

As this saint was stripped of the name, honour and adoration, which had for so great a length of time been paid him; so was this church, most probably a principal allurements to the deed, robbed of all the riches, the jewels of inestimable value, and the vast quantities of gold and silver with which this shrine was splendidly and gloriously adorned; his relics and bones were likewise taken away, and so destroyed, and disposed of, that what became of them could not be known, lest they might fall into such hands as might still honour them with veneration.

This shrine was built, says *Stow*, about a man's height, all of stone, then upward of timber plain, within which was a chest of iron containing the bones of *Thomas Becket*, skull and all, with the wound of his death, and the piece cut out of his skull, laid in the same wound; but this does not appear to be well authenticated (v).

The timber work of it, on the outside, was covered with plates of gold, damasked and embossed with wires of gold, garnished with broches, images, chains, precious stones, and great orient pearls; which spoils, in both gold and jewels of inestimable value, filled two great chests, one of which six or eight strong men could do no more than convey out of the church; all which was taken to the King's use, and the bones of *St. Thomas*, by the commandment of *lord Cromwell*, were then and there burned to ashes, which was in September, anno 1538, being the 30th year of *K. Henry VIII.*

This certainly portended the sudden dissolution of this priory, which accordingly took place in the year following, when a commission, dated at *Westminster*, on March 20, anno 31 *Henry VIII.*, for the suppression of it, was directed to the *archbishop of Canterbury*, *sir Richard Rich*, chancellor of the Court of Augmentation, *sir Christopher Hales*, *knt. Master of the Rolls*; *Walter Hendly*, attorney of the same court, and five others, that they or any three of them should repair to *Christ-church*, and draw up a surrender in form, and the same being

signed and sealed by the prior and convent, to receive and take possession thereof; and then to take an inventory of all the goods, chattels, plate, jewels, and lead, belonging to the monastery, and to convey to the master of the jewel house, at the Tower of London, all the plate, precious ornaments and money, which they should receive, &c. This commission was signed by *Thomas Cromwell*; the original of which is in the augmentation office.

This commission was put in execution without delay, viz. on April 4, next following, when the surrendry was signed in their chapter-house, by the prior and twenty-four other members of the convent, and sealed with their common seal. All these on quitting the monastery, had yearly pensions, and many of them had offices and places in the new foundation established in this church.

The following is a list of those assigned to the prior and twenty-four members, signed *Rich. Rich.*

FIRST to the late prior there,

<i>Thomas Goldwell</i> , with			
office of one of the pre-	£.	s.	d.
bendaries there; yearly	lxxx.	--	--
<i>Nicolao Clement</i> - - -	x.	--	--
<i>Johanni Gerard</i> - - -	viii.	--	--
<i>Willielmo Gyllyngbam</i> - -	xiii.	vi.	viii
<i>Johanni Crofs</i> - - -	xxx.	--	--
<i>Johanni Langdon</i> - - -	x.	--	--
<i>Johanni Oxny</i> - - -	x.	--	--
<i>Jebanno Elphe</i> , besides one			
of the offices of the Peti-			
canons - - -	iii.	vi.	viii
<i>Willielmo Lichfield</i> , besides the			
office of a Peti-canon there	x.	--	--
<i>Roberto Boxly</i> - - -	viii.	--	--
<i>Ricardo Godmersham</i> - -	x.	--	--
<i>Ricardo Bonyngton</i> - - -	viii.	--	--
<i>Nicolao Herfey</i> - - -	vi.	xiii.	iv
<i>Johanni Thoroughley</i> - -	viii.	--	--
<i>Wilbelmo Causton</i> - - -	vi.	--	--
<i>Quintino Denysse</i> - - -	vi.	xiii.	iv
<i>Wilbelmo Gregory</i> - - -	vi.	--	--
<i>Roberto Anthony</i> - - -	vi.	--	--
<i>Wilbelmo Goldwell</i> - - -	vi.	--	--
<i>Wilbelmo Canterburn</i> - -	vi.	--	--
<i>Johanni Stone</i> - - -	vi.	--	--
<i>Johanni Lamberkerst</i> - -	vi.	xiii.	iv
<i>Edwardo Glastenbury</i> - -	vi.	--	--
<i>Johanni Ambrose</i> , besides the			
office of a Peti-canon - -	--	xi.	--
<i>Thomæ Goldston</i> - - -	vi.	--	--
<i>Johanni Morton</i> - - -	vi.	--	--
Summe of the yerely			
pensions - - -	cclxxxxi.	vi.	viii(w)
(Signed) <i>Rich. Rich.</i>			

There is another list in the augmentation office,

(v) See above, p. 527.

(w) See Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 117, appendix, No. xxiv^b. from an original in the Augmentation office.

but

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but without date, of the names of the members of this monastery, at the time of the surrendry, the offices they then held in the convent, and the pensions and rewards allotted to them, together with the preferments intended for them in the new foundation; the particulars of which are as follows:

THE NAMES of the Monks of the late Monastery of Cbryst-church, in Canterbori, with their Offices, Rewards and Pensions.

The Office.	Their Names.	Rewards.			Pensions.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Prior, - - - - -	Thomas Goldwell, - - - - -	10	0	0	3	6	8
- - - - -	Johannes Menys, - - (Præb.) -	3	solut.	-	nil.	-	-
- - - - -	Nicolaus Clemente, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	10	0	0
Bartonar, - - - - -	Johannes Gerard, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	8	0	0
Granitor, - - - - -	Wilhelmus Wynchepe, - (Præb.) -	3	solut.	-	nil.	-	-
Camerarius, - - - - -	Wilhelmus Gyllyngbam, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	3	6	8
Celerarius, - - - - -	Johannes Cross, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	30	0	0
Mr. of the Frator, - - - - -	Johannes Langdon, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	10	0	0
Supprior, - - - - -	Wilhelmus Hadleigh, - (Præb.) -	3	solut.	-	nil.	-	-
Thefaurarius, - - - - -	Johannes Oxny, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	10	0	8
Chaunter, - - - - -	Johannes Elpbe, - (Peti-canon) -	3	solut.	-	3	6	8
Master of the Table, - - - - -	Robertus Boxly, - - - - -	3	-	-	8	0	0
Sexton, - - - - -	Wilhelmus Lichfield, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	10	0	0
Mr. of the Firmary, - - - - -	Ricardus Godmersham, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	10	0	0
- - - - -	Ricardus Bonyngton, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	8	0	0
Penitentiary, - - - - -	Nicolaus Herste, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	6	13	4
Penitentiary, - - - - -	Johannes Lamberberst, (Peti-canon) -	3	solut.	-	6	13	4
Gardian of the Manors, - - - - -	Ricardus Thornden, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	-	-	-
- - - - -	Johannes Charisburn, (Peti-canon) -	3	solut.	-	nil.	-	-
Gardian of Canterbury college, - - - - -	Willielmus Sandwich, - (Præb.) -	3	solut.	-	nil.	-	-
Master of the Table, - - - - -	Johannes Chart, - (Peti-canon) -	3	solut.	-	-	-	-
Second Chaunter, - - - - -	Johannes Cranebrook, (Peti-canon) -	3	-	-	nil.	-	-
Mr. of the Anniversary, - - - - -	Edward Glastenborn, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	6	-	-
Chancere, - - - - -	Johannes Ambrose, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	2	-	-
Quarte Prior, - - - - -	Henricus Audoene, - (Peti-canon) -	3	solut.	-	nil.	-	-
Tertius Prior, - - - - -	Thomas Ickbam, - (Peti-canon) -	3	solut.	-	nil.	-	-
Chaplain, - - - - -	Johannes Chillenden - (Præb.) -	3	solut.	-	nil.	-	-
- - - - -	Thomas Morton, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	nil.	-	-
- - - - -	Wilhelmus Castry, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	6	-	-
- - - - -	Wilhelmus Austen, - (Peti-canon) -	3	solut.	-	-	-	-
Sub-Sexton, - - - - -	Quintinus Denysse, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	6	13	4
- - - - -	Wilhelmus Gregory, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	6	-	-
Fruyterer, - - - - -	Thomas Faverham, - (Scholar) -	3	solut.	-	nil.	-	-
- - - - -	Robertus Anthony, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	6	-	-
- - - - -	Thomas Wyffride, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	-	-	-
Subcelerer, - - - - -	Wilhelmus London, - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-
- - - - -	Johannes Warbam, - (Præb.) -	3	-	-	nil.	-	-
- - - - -	Johannes Cross, - (Scholar) -	3	-	-	nil.	-	-
- - - - -	Wilhelmus Goldwell, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	6	-	-
- - - - -	Wilhelmus Canterborn, - - - - -	3	solut.	-	6	-	-
Tertius Cantor. - - - - -	Thomas Anselm, - (Peti-canon) -	3	-	-	nil.	-	-
- - - - -	Thomas Becket, - (Scholar) -	3	-	-	nil.	-	-
- - - - -	Johannes Stone, - - - - -	3	-	-	6	-	-
Sub-Chaplain, - - - - -	Georgius Frebel, - (Scholar) -	3	-	-	nil.	-	-
- - - - -	Peter Langley, - (Scholar) -	3	-	-	nil.	-	-
- - - - -	Thomas Bowser, - (Scholar) -	3	-	-	nil.	-	-
- - - - -	Willielmus Sudburn, - (Chorist.) -	3	-	-	nil.	-	-
- - - - -	Jacobus Newenham - (Chorist.) -	3	-	-	nil.	-	-
- - - - -	Thomas Goldston, - - - - -	3	-	-	6	-	-
- - - - -	Stephanus Giles, - (Scholar) -	3	-	-	nil.	-	-

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Sub-Chaplain, - - - -	<i>Bartholemæus Oisford</i> , (Peti-canon) -	3	- - - -	<i>nil.</i>	- -
- - - - -	<i>Robertus South</i> , - - (Scholar) -	3	- - - -	<i>nil.</i>	- -
- - - - -	<i>Ricardus Marsbal</i> , - (Scholar) -	3	- - - -	<i>nil.</i>	- - (*)

This list contains fifty-three names, of which six were promoted to *prebends*, ten to be *peti-canons*, nine to be *scholars*, and two to be *chorists*, in all twenty-seven, on the new intended establishment; their *rewards* amounted to one hundred and sixty-three pounds, and their *yearly pensions* to 184l. os. 8d. (xx)

This *great change* could not but seem strange to the people who had still a veneration for their reputed saint; and the violence offered to his *shrine* could not but fill their hearts with inward regret, and private murmurings; but their discontent did not break out into open rebellion here, as it did on some like occasions in different places in the kingdom. To quiet the people, therefore, and to convince them of the propriety, and even necessity, of these changes, the monks were in general cried out against, as given to every shameful and abominable vice; and reports were industriously spread abroad, that the monasteries were receptacles of the worst of people. Such reports had their effect, and they created a general detestation of all the monastical orders. It must be owned, that there were some of the smaller religious houses, that gave but too much occasion for this scandal; but the *greater monasteries* were, for the most part, well governed, and lived under the strictest discipline; nor could they be charged with any gross immorality. They promoted learning, they educated youth, and dispensed charity with a liberal hand to all around them (y). Nor are the crimes which many of them acknowledged themselves to have been guilty of, in the *surrenders* which they signed, to be looked on as the truth; for the craft, promises, persuasions, intreaties and threats, in short, every art and subtil cunning and knavery, that could be, was used to induce

or compel them to *surrender* their houses, and set their names to the instruments, which were frequently brought by the *subtil* commissioners ready drawn up for the purpose. Policy, and the general welfare of the state might dictate the necessity of their *dissolution*; but no necessity whatever could palliate the unjustifiable means made use of, to put these measures in execution.

The mistaken surmises and prejudices of *Dr. Burnet*, owing perhaps to his fondness for defamation, seem now to be pretty well understood, and his authority appears to be estimated accordingly; it certainly is held very light in relation to his *defamation* of this *convent of Christchurch* (z).

For a true prospect of the state of it, at the time of its *suppression*, let us remember, in vindication of it, that the *archiepiscopal* throne had been adorned with a succession of great and good men for a length of time; some of whom were of an *honourable* and *noble* descent; all of them were men of a public spirit, of competent learning, of good conversation and an unspotted reputation. These prelates often visited this monastery and strictly examined the manners and behaviour of the monks; these had a right likewise, which they never failed to exercise, of placing over the convent their chief officers, supervisors, and governors. *The prior*, who at the time of the *dissolution*, had presided over this convent for *three and twenty years*, was a learned, grave and religious man, and his predecessors had been such for a length of time before.— The convent was a society of grave persons; the aged were diligent to train up the novices both in the rules of their institution, and in gravity and sobriety, and the younger were placed in the cells of the *dormitory*, among the elder; so that

(x) See Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xxiv^c.

(xx) The *prior's pension* was *vacated* by his death, before the year 1553; at which time there remained only 32l. 6s. 8d. payable in annuities, and these *following pensions* to some of the unpreferred monks, whose names I shall exhibit, says *Willis*, in his *Mitred Abbeyes*, vol. i, p. 247, from my *manuscripts*, often cited before.

Pensions remaining in charge, anno 1553, to the monks of *Christ church*. To *John Raspes*, *Thomas Paine*, and *William Gillingham* 13l. 6s. 8d. each. To *Thomas Nicholas*, *William Thornton*, and *William Litchfield* 10l. each. To *John Thoroughly* and *Richard Bennington* 8l. each. To *William London*, *Nicholas Herste*, *John Lambert*, and *Quinton Denny* 6l. 13s. 4d. each. To *William Goldwell*, *Robert Anthey*, *William Canterbury*, *John Stone*, and *William Gregory* 6l. each.

(y) It has generally been supposed, though there have been some few who have thought otherwise, that the *dissolution of monasteries* occasioned that *provision* made for the poor, some years afterwards, by the statutes in Q. Eliza-

beth's reign, passed for that purpose, the necessity for which arose from their being left destitute from that event. That this was the fact, and that K. Henry foresaw this would happen, plainly appears from the *express clause and covenant*, which was generally inserted in the *first grants* of the scites and lands of most of these *dissolved* houses, several of which I have seen, *viz.* that the *grantees* should continue the like *hospitality and alms* to the *indigent travellers and poor*, which had usually and constantly been afforded to them by the *religious*, before their houses were *suppressed*; but these estates often changing owners, and many of them through fear of their uncertain tenure, the above injunction was after some time but little observed, and at length neglected and entirely laid aside; by which means the distress of the poor was felt the heavier, and gradually increasing, at last induced the legislature to make provision for them by those statutes.

(z) See *Willis's Mitred Abbeyes*, vol. i, p. 37, for a further vindication of this and some other religious houses, from the *defamation* of such testimonies.

they were continually under a kind of guard to prevent them committing any thing unseemly. All their revenues and gains were expended, either in alms and hospitality, or in the stately and magnificent building of their church, of which the present fabric is a convincing proof, or else in decking and beautifying it with the richest ornaments, in which they abounded and exceeded, even to profuseness. Their time was for the most part spent in exercises of fasting, penance and devout meditations, and in attending the divine offices in the church; in the superstitious formalities of which they perhaps placed too much merit, and mistook for godliness itself; certainly they were sincere in it, and intended well; it was the religion they had been brought up in, nor was there any other for them to follow.

In those times there was but little learning in the world, that age being commonly stiled the dark, or illiterate age; but whatever learning was then, was mostly to be found in the cloysters of the monks, where some attained to great reputation for their proficiency in knowledge.

From the above representation, which is a series of facts, the character of this priory, and the state of it, even at the time of its dissolution, may be pretty well ascertained, especially when we call to memory that *Dr. Goldwell*, a man of acknowledged learning, virtue, and strictness of character, had been prior for a length of time; that *Archbishop Cranmer* had filled the patriarchal chair of this church for near seven years; that he was visitor of this priory, and had been so much with the members of it, as to know them well, and the manner of their behaviour; and that when this church was new founded and new modelled, the same archbishop being employed in it by the King, took into this new foundation eight prebendaries, ten peti-canons, nine scholars, and two choristers, in all twenty-nine, who had been members of this dissolved priory, besides several others, among whom were *Dr. Goldwell* and *William Wyncebepe*, who were marked out and assigned for prebends, but did not accept of them, others were preferred in other churches, and all of them had pensions and rewards.

After the surrendry of the church and priory into the hands of the King's commissioners, the members of it being turned out, the whole was left in a desolated condition, a mere heap of ruin and confusion, for those who took possession of it, made quick havock of their lodgings and houses, and carried away for the King's use all the jewels, plate, rich ornaments and whatever else was valuable from the church and monastery, and all their manors, lands and possessions were seized

on and put under the management of the King's new court of augmentation, for his use.

How the scite and buildings of it were afterwards disposed of, among the members of the new establishment, and the new form they then took, as well as their alterations, which brought them forward, to their present state, cannot be so well described, as it is in a manuscript treatise, now in the possession of the dean of Canterbury, containing the orders of the chapter, made in 1546, for the allotment of them among those members, with *Mr. Somner's* explanation and observations on them. In this treatise are many curious particulars relating to the converting of the different buildings of the monastery into dwellings for this new society; and the new modelling of the whole precincts, in a great measure, into its present form, may be known from it; but the frequent changes which appear by it to have been made between some of the prebendaries of those lodgings, at first allotted to them, and then again to others on the demise of any of their brethren, some with the consent of chapter, and others by order of the visitor, make it very difficult to ascertain to which stall they in reality belonged, and these changes seem to have continued till some time after *Q. Elizabeth's* accession; since which the lodgings have remained fixed to the prebendaries, according to their respective stalls, as above-mentioned.

The dean's lodgings.—First, from the chapel door next the dorter; to have the chapel with the closet, the old chequer, with all manner of chambers thereunto belonging, both new and old, lately appertaining to the prior there, with the corn-lofts and cellars under them, adjoining to the west end of his great gardens, and also all the brewhouse, separate now from *Mr. Parkhurst's* lodging (a), and the bakehouse and all other houses, as the whole lodging lately ordained for the master of the choristers, unto the dean's stables; also the great barn next the stables, and the two stables, lately called the prior's stables, and the sumptery stable and the carter's hall; and a division to be made between *Dr. Ridley's* garden (b) directly from *Mr. Dean's* gate, and to stop up the walk upon the wall, and *Mr. Dean* to have the whole room from the barn, with the town-wall and tower, unto *Dr. Ridley's* orchard pale, and a way to be reserved for *Mr. Dean* to the postern gate, and the garden before his hall door, with the wine cellar.

The first prebendary's lodgings (c).—To have the vault called *bishop Becker's* tomb, under our lady's chapel; the house called his bake-house, his kitchen, hall, parlour, buttery, and the south side of the old chapel there, the chancel there,

(a) Fourth prebendary.

(b) Fifth prebendary.

(c) Then bishop of Dover, *Dr. Thornton's*, now *Dr. Benson's*.

with

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with all manner of buildings by him there made, his courts before his hall door and kitchen, with the garden before his gallery, and his old garden in the sanctuary, with his orchard and tower therein; and his stable next to the middle gate, and the hay house next to *Mr. Seenleger's* stable, along *the dean's* garden.

The second prebendary's lodgings (d).—First, he to have the north side or isle of the firmary chapel, with the garden on the north side; the old table hall, with the kitchen, buttery, the chamber, called commission chamber, and the lodging at the upper end of the hall, the little garden there, and the stable next *Mr. Dean's* stable, with the little barn.

The third prebendary's lodgings (e).—He to have two lodgings, late *Mr. Searle's* and *Mr. Brooke's*, with the rooms squared to the tenements; and to have the stable which *Mr. Devenish* lately had.

The fourth prebendary's lodgings (f).—He to have the kitchen, with his larder next the court, with all the wall room, tower, town wall, garden to the stables, the whole lodging from *Mr. Dean's* wall against the wall late made in the brew-house, the kitchen before made, pertaining to his lodging, the stable next the garden, with the hay-house thereto belonging.

The fifth prebendary's lodgings (g).—He to have all the chambers and house, from the chamber now *William Wincheap's*, being annexed unto the lodgings named *the honours*, with all manner of houses, there above and under, joining to his garden, and so far cross the great chamber, as his garden wall directly departeth, and a division thereto be made cross the chamber, as the garden wall lyeth, and all the back garden to *Mr. Dean's* garden, with the town wall, the tower lately in the tenure of *Mr. Daniel*, and also the stable next the bake-house.

The sixth prebendary's lodgings (h).—He to have the other part of the aforelaid great chamber, in *the honours*, the rooms underneath, with the gallery and garden, and his old chamber, with

(d) Then *Mr. Saintleger's*, now *Dr. Storer's*.

(e) Then *Mr. Goldson's*, now *Dr. Welfit's*; this, in the manuscript, is called *the eighth prebendary's* lodging. It was about two years afterwards new built, from the materials of the frater or old refectory, given to him in consequence of *the lord protector's* letters to the chapter for this purpose.

(f) Then *Mr. Parkhurst's*, now *Dr. Ratcliffe's*; it is called in the manuscript, *the third prebendary's* lodgings.

(g) Then *Dr. Ridley's*, now *Mr. archdeacon Lynch's*; called in the manuscript, the fourth prebendary.

(h) Then *Mr. Menys's*, now *Dr. Moore's*; called in the manuscript, the fifth prebendary.

(i) Canon of the first prebend.

(k) Then *Mr. Glazyer's*, now *Dr. Luxmoore's*; it is called in the manuscript, the sixth prebendary.

(l) Then *Mr. Nevil's*, now *Dr. Dering's*; called in the manuscript, the ninth prebendary.

all manner of chambers, cellars and rooms there inclosed, and the stable next the forge barn, and the hay-house betwixt the barn and *the bishop of Dover (i)*.

The seventh prebendary's lodgings (k).—He to have the whole lodging, from the larder gate to the pentise gate, with the chambers there, called *Heaven* and *Paradise*, and so through the fruyter and to the cloyster, and all the fruyter to the dorter wall, the common kitchen with all manner of houses, cellars, and lofts, (the lead, timber, and freestone of the fruyter, taken down for the treasure of the church), and the stable next to *Dr. Ridley's*.

The eighth prebendary's lodgings (l).—He to have *Mr. Cok's* lodging, with the plumbery and clofe, and garden impaled upon the hill to the school garden.

The ninth prebendary's lodgings (m).—He to have the whole lodging, that *Mr. Crofs* had beneath and above, with all manner of rooms within the gate, called *the Hogg-ball*; the whole garden with the vaults and town wall, provided *Mr. Milles* have a wood-house so convenient for him, as he now has, else to keep the same (n).

The tenth prebendary's lodgings (o).—He to have the whole lodging, with the garden next the pentise in the court, with the whole lodging over the court gate, the stable with the hay-house, lately the treasurer's storehouse, adjoining near the bakehouse.

The eleventh prebendary's lodgings (p).—He to have the other lodging called *honours*, with the gallery at the door above and beneath, and the chapel above and under, and the orchard, inclosed with stone walls, next the street, square with his lodgings and the stable, with the hay-house, late *Mr. Daniel's*, and licence to build a gallery ten yards long, upon *the bishop of Dover's* garden wall there.

The twelfth prebendary's lodgings (q).—He to have the lodging in the late long hall, from *Mr. Dean's* lodging to *the bishop of Dover's* lodging,

(m) Then *Mr. Devenish's*, now *Mr. Weston's*; called in the manuscript, the tenth prebendary.

(n) These lodgings were afterwards exchanged with *the chapter's* clerk or auditor, and are those now let by him as *the register-office*, &c.

(o) Then *Mr. Milles's*, now *Dr. Vyner's*.

(p) Then *Mr. Ponet's*, now *the Hon. Mr. Legge's*.

(q) Then *the bishop of Catness's*, now *Dr. Walsby's*. These lodgings were in the long hall, long since pulled down; situated where the brick passage is, in front of *Mr. Gregory*, the minor canon's house, which house was part of these lodgings also; but these continued the lodgings of this prebend but a very few years; for the common table held in the long hall, on the south side of *the green court*, being laid aside, that building, with some others adjoining westward of it, became by consent of *chapter*, the lodgings for this twelfth prebendary, and were fitted up accordingly, and they continue so at this time.

with

with all manner of houses and vaults, late in the tenure of *Mr. Arthur St. Leger*, and a way thro' *the Gimew* to bring in wood, and the stable between *Mr. Ponet's* and *Mr. Parkburst's*.

The greater buildings of *the priory*, such as the great dormer or dormitory, the refectory, the convent kitchen and the long hall of the *sub-prior's* lodgings, which though necessary for so large a community, living all together as one family, could be of no use to the new foundation, were all taken down, and the scites of most of them allotted to the several *prebendaries*, as above-mentioned.

THE ANTIENT and PRESENT STATE of the
PRECINCTS of THE LATE PRIORY,
and of THE DEAN AND CHAPTER.

THE SCITES of *monasteries* were in general encompassed with a strong and high wall, partly to form an inclosure, in which the monks should be kept within bounds from wandering abroad at large, without leave of the *superior*, and partly as a means by which the rich treasures of them might be secured from thieves and robbers, and their persons guarded from the tumultuous insurrections of the rabble.

This church and monastery had such a wall; some remains of which, built of stone, appear at this day; the whole of which is said to have been made by *archbishop Lanfranc*, soon after the *Norman* conquest; for this, we have the authorities of *Eadmer* (r), *Ralph de Diceto* (s), and the monk *Gervas* (t), who all agree, that *Lanfranc* built the edifices within the precinct, together with the wall. The same is recorded in *the obituary*, and mentioned in a charter of *archbishop Theobald*, with *the three courts* that it inclosed; that is, *the court of the church*, *the court of the convent*, and *the court of the archbishop*; the circuits of which were at different times enlarged afterwards, by several grants, purchases and exchanges; the particulars of which may be seen in *Thorne's Chronicle*, and in both *Somner* and *Battely* (u). By some of these, *the court*, *the cemetery*, and *the convent garden*, were all enlarged towards the south; and most part of the south wall seems to have been new built, taking in a larger compass than at first it did, and comprehending the same bounds that it does at this day (v).

(r) Hist. Nov. p. 7.

(s) Dec. Script. col. 404. (t) Ibid. col. 1654.

(u) Decim. Script. col. 1945, 1946, 2142. Battely's Somner, p. 102, pt. 2, p. 88. Ang. Sacr. pt. 1, p. 55. Archiv. Eccl. Christi, Cant.

(v) *Archbishop Courtney* gave towards the repairing of the walls of *the precincts*, the sum of 266l. 13s. 4d. Battely, pt. 2, p. 75. The bounds of these *precincts* at present, are: on the east and north, *the city wall* from *Northgate* to *Burgate*; on the south, partly by *Burgate-street* and partly by the back of the houses in that street; on the west, by

Towards *the east wall*, the *convent garden* was much enlarged by the addition of houses and lands, which the monks had likewise acquired, by purchase and exchange, near *Queningate* and *Queningate-lane*; by which acquisitions that wall, towards the south end of it, was extended probably to the same limits that it has at this day (w).

As to the remaining part of *the east*, and part of the *north wall*, it is to be observed, that there was a small space between the wall of the convent and the wall of the city, reaching from *Queningate* to *Northgate*, called *Queningate-lane*; this piece of ground K. Henry II, by his charter, gave to this church for the use of their *almshouse* (x). In the year 1305, the monks were presented by the citizens, for having stopt or made up this way, leading from one of these gates to the other; this the monks acknowledged, but alledged their right by the above charter, upon which they were acquitted; but for their more certain surety in it, they obtained of K. Henry IV, as appears by the church records, a further grant of this way (y).

But the remainder of *Queningate-lane*, lying between *Queningate* and *Burgate*, did not for some time afterwards become the property of *the church*, for it may be seen in the act of parliament passed in the first year of K. Richard III, by which *the aldermanry of Westgate* was granted to the city, that this slip of ground was then by it granted to *the church*, together with *the postern* and *bridge*; but in case of *eviction* of *the aldermanry* from the city, this ground and premises were to return to the city, a part of whose demesnes it was *in fee farm*; and it certainly did so, for in the first year of K. Henry VII, the same *aldermanry*, by another act of parliament, was restored to *sir George Brown's heirs*, who by the former act were made incapable of it, on account of their father's taking part with the former of those princes.

But this part of the city wall being much neglected, and in a ruinous condition, the monks petitioned the King, for the preventing of such dangers as might befall their monastery on that account, that they might repair that part of it at their own cost, and might take in that part of the lane within the inclosure of their own monastery; which desire they obtained, and a com-

Sun-street, the east side of the precincts of *the Archbishop's palace*, and the street leading from *Palace-street*, by *the borough of Staplegate*, along by the *Mint-yard* to *Northgate*.

(w) Battely's Somner, p. 102, pt. 2, p. 88. Thorne, col. 2142.

(x) Battely's Somner, p. 103; where the particular dimensions of this ground, in the words of the charter, are given.

(y) Battely's Somner, p. 103.

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possession was entered into between them and the citizens, in the 7th year of K. Henry VII, (z) by which, among many other things agreed on between them, the church became possessed of this space of ground, with the wall, towers, postern and bridge; after which, prior Selling (who died 1494) new built that part of this wall, which reached from St. Michael's church to the old one that inclosed the garden of the convent (a); the remaining parts of the walls of this monastery retain their first bounds, and therefore require no further observation to be made on them.

THE STATE of the precincts of this church, at the time of the dissolution of the monastery, was this: On the north side of the church was the court of the priory, encompassed with the buildings, lodgings and offices of the prior and of the convent, now called the green-court and brick-passage; adjoining to this court, north-westward, was the almonry, now called the Mint-yard; on the west part was the court of the palace, or of the archbishop, where his palace was; and on the south side was the court of the church, now called the church-yard, in which was the outward and inward cemetery; and beyond that eastward, the convent-garden, now called the Oaks.

There were formerly five gates belonging to these precincts, viz. the grand gate on the south side of the church, in the church-yard; the gate in the court of the priory, leading from thence to Stablegate, through which all the provisions and necessaries for the convent were brought; the gate in the almonry; the gate leading to the Foreigns, and the postern in the city wall, leading towards St. Augustine's monastery, all which will be taken notice of below; and there has been one added in later times, being the postern-gate at the north-west corner of the church, leading to the precincts of the Archbishop's palace.

Besides these, there was in antient times another gate, called St. Michael's-gate (from its

being opposite to a large stone image of St. Michael, set up on the roof of the church over the door into the south cross isle) and in the old charters of the church, the old gate of the cemetery, from its leading into the common cemetery of the church in the court of it. To this gate there was a direct passage or street, open from the east end of the late St. Andrew's church, thro' the place where the Corn-market and Butter-market now is, called from the above image, Angel-lane; some part of this gate is yet remaining; but it is, as well as the passage itself, built upon and converted to private use (b).

The present gate of the cemetery, usually called the Church-gate, is built at some distance westward from the other, above-mentioned, in the same south wall of the precincts of the church. There is a passage to it from the High-street thro' Mercery-lane, and thence to the south porch of the church. The use of this gate was to open a more direct and commodious way to all those, who through devotion, continually resorted to this church; and there is a charter among the records of the hospital of Eastbridge, which mentions a house built at the east corner of the lane, called le Mercerie, over against the gate of the church of the Holy Trinity; it is dated anno 41 Henry III. (c)

The present gate succeeding the former one, above-mentioned, on the same spot, is a strong and beautiful building of elegant Gothic architecture, built by prior Goldstone, in the year 1517, as appears by a legend along the whole front of it (d), though now scarcely legible, for that, as well as the rich ornamental carve work, which covers almost the whole of it; among which are the several coats of arms of the nobility and gentry of that time, is now in great measure decayed and mouldered away through length of time (e). In the middle was a large statue of our Saviour, which, in derision, was shot to pieces

(z) This indenture, made between the prior and convent and the mayor and citizens of Canterbury, anno 7 Hen. VIIth, relating to the postern and bridge between Northgate and Burgate, is in the chest of the city chamber.

(a) Battely's Somner, p. 104, pt. 2, p. 89. Ang. Sacr. pt. 1, p. 146. This lane may great part of it be traced at this time; the entrance into it from Burgate yet remains uninclosed, being the back way to the third prebendal house; it is easily perceived again from the postern, along by where Queningate once stood, forwards towards the dean's garden, and again at the back of the garden of the fourth prebend; between these two gardens is a space of ground, along which this lane once led, (now made use of for the stable-yard of the precincts), which is corruptly called the Follings, instead of the Foreigns; a name it gained from its being a place without, or foreign to the jurisdiction of the convent, as great part, if not all of it, was till the time of K. Henry VIIth, as above-mentioned. The antient stone gateway which led northward from the former precincts, or court of the convent (now called the green court) to these Foreigns and Queningate-lane, is still remaining.

(b) Battely's Somner, p. 105, pt. 2, p. 89.

(c) This house now pays rent to the hospital, and is situated opposite to this gate. Somner, ibid.

(d) Viz. Hoc opus Constructum est Anno Dom. Millefimo Quingentesimo Decimo Septimo. On the gates, are the arms of archbishop Juxon, and those of the see of Canterbury; the gates having being new made and set up by that Archbishop, in the room of the old ones, which had been destroyed by the puritans some years before, in the time of the great rebellion.

See a view of this gate-way above, p. 557.

(e) These arms were those of the King, a griffin and greyhound, supporters; and ten others; among which were those of Guldeford, Scot, Fineux, Howard, Newil, Peynings, and Guldeford, with the pomgranet in a canton; at each corner of the gate, the see of Canterbury, impaling Warham; and the same see, impaling Becket; and over the small wicket gate, three shields, viz. prior Goldstone's, with a mitre over it; the see of Canterbury, impaling Morton; and the arms of the priory.

by the *parliamentary* soldiers in the great rebellion of the last century.

Within this gate, along the greatest part of the *south* side of the church, formerly called *the court of it*, was *the common cemetery*, or *burying place*, not only for those of the convent, but for such of the city as chose to be buried in it, which were no small number, as appears by the wills in *the prerogative* office here; the place in general preferred for such purpose, being on each side the path, between the above gate and the *south* porch of the church, near which was, within memory, one antient tomb stone remaining; but there is nothing left now; the whole, though still called *the church-yard*, being a plain surface covered over with gravel, and undisturbed by burials for a great number of years past (*f*); on the middle of the *south* side of it (where the high mount is now in the 8th prebendal garden) was once a large steeple, called *the Campanile*, or *Clock-house*, which was taken down at *the dissolution of the priory* (*g*).

At the *east* end of *the common* or *outward cemetery*, is an antient stone arch, being circular and much ornamented with carve-work, coeval at least with this part of the church. This was the gateway, which opened into *the inward cemetery*, and is still known by the name of *the cemetery gate* (*b*). This *cemetery* or *burial place* extended, though seemingly for no great breadth, by the remaining part of the *south* side of the church round by the *east* end, and so on to a small part of the *north* side of it. This appears from some *inscriptions* on both sides, upon the stones of the church wall, two of which being the *inscriptions*, as has been supposed by some, for *two of the priors* who lie buried here, have been mentioned above; and there is *a third* still remaining on a stone on the *north* side, towards the *east* end of the church, which is legible as follows, in the same odd fashioned characters.

*Hic jacet Ymbertus, ejus Deus esto misertus:
Vivat cum christo mundo substractus ab isto:
Cujus in ore Dei laus vespere mane diei:
Quod bene cantavit vivens mors ipsa probavit* (*bb*).

(*f*) On the *south* side of the church-yard, almost opposite *St. Michael's chapel*, are two mean antient timbered houses, which were built and appropriated for the dwellings of the priests of *archbishop Arundel's chantry*, in this cathedral. The advowson, donation, &c. of *the chantry in Christ church*, late founded by *archbishop Arundel*, was sold and conveyed by *the Archbishop*, and *the prior and convent of Christ church*, among other premises, to K. Henry VIII. by indenture Nov. 30th, in the 29th year of his reign. Augmentation-office, Box E. 7.

(*g*) Leland's Itin. vol. vi, f. 3, p. 6, says, "There was a might great Ringe Caullid *Conrades Ringe*, and that after was broken and made into a smaller Ringe and so hanggid up by likelihood in the low clofche in the churche yarde now a late clene pullid downe."

(*b*) The reason why the *cemetery* was divided into two parts, seems to be, as is still practised in the burial grounds

Further on beyond this *inner cemetery*, was *the common garden of the convent*, which extended to the *east* and *south* walls of the precincts, in the middle of which was a large fish-pond; this, at *the dissolution*, was filled up, and the space of it, with the rest of the garden, was parted off and allotted in small spots, as gardens for the members of the church; but this did not continue long, before the whole was again laid open for public use. Just within the above gate, at a small distance *southward*, there is yet standing *the old school-house*, though for many years past put to other uses (*i*); yet that it was such, before a school house in *the Mint-yard* was used for this purpose, is certain. In *Mr. Somner's* time, there were some who remembered it kept by one *Mr. Twyne*, sometime a magistrate of this city, it being *a free-school*, chiefly for the city, and so called, and antiently *of the liberty of it*, having a passage to it from some part of *Bur-gate-street*. Of what antiquity this *free-school* was, is uncertain; indeed *archbishop Theodore*, the 7th after *Augustine*, erected at *Canterbury*, by licence of pope *Vitellianus*, *a school* or *college* (a kind of *academical* foundation) wherein he placed professors of all the liberal sciences; which, says *Lambarde*, was the very pattern of that school, which *Sigebert*, the king of *the East Angles*, afterwards built; but this latter school must have long since vanished. The face of this city having been so often wasted by *the Danes*, and by other accidents, and casualties, that it would be a folly to seek or hope to find out the place of it, for there are no footsteps left to trace out even the ruins of it.

As to this *free-school* here, mention is made in the archives of this church of one *Robert*, rector of *the church of the scholars of Canterbury*, who was present as *a witness*, on an appeal of *the prior and convent*, in a cause of theirs, then, in 1259, depending before *the official of Canterbury*. *Robert Winchelsea*, who some time after this came to be *archbishop of Canterbury*, in K. Edward I.'s time, and was *a scholar at Canterbury*, says *Harpsfield*, and, therefore, I suppose here. In

or church yards in *London*, and other populous town, to distinguish one part as a place more *honorable* for burials, for which, greater fees are paid, than in the outer one. Battely, pt. 2, p. 90.

(*bb*) In *the obituary* of the church, it is mentioned that *Thomas Wyking* was buried in 1407, without the walls of the church, opposite to *the tomb of St. Thomas*; and no doubt there were many more buried in this place, of which we find no particular mention made.

(*i*) It has been for many years made use of, as a workshop, for the plumbers of the church to cast their sheets of lead in. Adjoining to it, is *the ninth prebendal house*, built on the scite of the house where the sacrist of *the priory* dwelt; nearly opposite to which is the house allotted to *the third prebend*, built wholly since the *dissolution of the priory*, but not of such durable materials as those built before, by the religious.

whose

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whose immediate successor's time, anno 1321, there arose a great controversy between Master Ralph de Waltham, rector of this school, and Robert de Henney, parson of St. Martin's, who, it seems by the right and custom of his church, held and kept a kind of petty free-school there, about the rights and liberties of either school (k). Of this school the archbishop, the see being full, and the church, the see being void, were patrons (l).

On the north side of the church was the priory itself, situated close to it, the gate of which opened into the court of it, now called the Green-court, being a quadrangle or square, having two gates of entrance to it; one of which, the most antient of any, situated at the north-west corner of the court, was called the porter's gate, and in some antient records the gate of the priory, or the old priory gate. It seems a very antient structure, probably made by archbishop Lanfranc, and there is not found mention in any record of its being rebuilt since the first foundation of it. Through this gate all sorts of provisions and necessaries were brought for the use of the convent. The other gate, at the north-east corner of the court, led from the court which was within the jurisdiction of the church, to the space of ground without or foreign to it, called the Foreigns, now vulgarly the Follings, as mentioned above, where the barns and some out-offices of the convent were built, once a part of Queningate-lane, and within the liberties of the city. On the south side of this court, towards the west part of it, stood

(k) Battely's Somner, p. 107. The records of this difference, as registered among the archives of Christ church, are printed by Mr. Somner, in his appendix, No. xxxiii.

(l) The archbishop's right will appear from the records mentioned above, and printed in Mr. Somner's appendix. The church's right from other like records, in which is this note:—The collation of the mastership of the grammar scholars by Richard Prior (of Christ church) upon Mr. John Bolton, whom he invested into that office by delivering to him the ferula and the rod, the said master having first made oath, that he would govern the school faithfully and diligently. This was in the year 1374, at which time the see was void by archbishop Wittlesey's death. See Battely's Somner, p. 106. But it appears before this, anno 1326, 13 cal. Jun. that the prior and chapter of Christ church gave the schools and the government of the scholars in Canterbury, to master John de Elbam, of their own mere right, the see of Canterbury being vacant. See Leland's Collect. vol. i, p. 275.

(m) Of these two dormitories, nearly adjoining to each other, the larger has been pulled down; the lesser one upon the dissolution of the priory, was converted into a common hall for the minor canons, and other offices of the choir, where they had a common table, and eat together, after the manner of colleges. This common table being afterwards put down, the building was converted into distinct dwellings for some of the minor canons, and into a house for the twelfth prebendary. The vaults on which this, as well as the other parts of the priory were built, were raised on circular pillars, with plain capitals and bases; the arched roofs of which consist of large rude rubble stones, mixed

the back gate into the priory itself (the front entrance being from the cloysters) the greatest part of which was situated between it and the church.

This gate was usually called the larder-gate close on the left or east side of which, was the larder, kitchen, and then adjoining the lesser dorter or dormitory, there being two of them; the other being the more antient and greater one (m), standing in that space or area, across which there is now a brick causeway, over vaults leading from the above gate to the church; they were both built on vaulted arches, and in these the monks slept. On the right hand, or westward of this gate, was the domus hospitum, or strangers-hall, allotted for the entertainment of strangers, and called antiently in the Latin records of this church, both Aula Hospitum and Camera Hospitum, i. e. the Hall or Chamber of the Guests (n); adjoining to which was an arched gateway which led to the convent kitchen, which stood near it on the left side, and then the locutorium; beyond which, adjoining to the cloysters, was the freyter or refectory (o), being the common dining room of the monks, built, as well as the other buildings of the priory, on ranges of vaulted arches, and were composed, as appears by the remains of them, of rubble stones and flints; the windows and doors and quoins of squared ashler stone.

The lesser dormitory, the larder gateway, the stranger's hall, and a remnant of the arch of the kitchen, with some high strong walls, in which

with a coarse grout, and are seemingly of great antiquity, at least as early as Lanfranc's time. Many of these pillars are now buried in the earth, the capitals of them appearing to be of no greater height than the surface of the green court, and the pavement of the cloysters.

(n) The strangers hall, a lofty handsome building, was, with the lodgings over it and adjoining buildings, at the dissolution, allotted to the seventh prebendary, now Dr. Lummoore, for his dwelling; adjoining to the back part of which is part of an arch, seemingly the remains of the kitchen, and the only part of it left, which shews it to have been an octagon. This is in the above prebendal garden, against the west wall of which are some handsome remains of the locutorium, which seems to have filled the rest of the space of the garden. This kitchen of the priory was new built by prior Hatbrand, after the year 1338; to the new building of which, John Winborn, commissary of this church, gave 100 marks, and was otherwise a good benefactor to this church, to the use of which he gave 200 marks, for the purchase of lands; 60 marks to the convent, 40s. to the sacrist, for the steeple; all his cups and silver plate, for the use of the table of the master; two acres of land for the use of the cellarer, and all his books to the library. See Somner's MSS. papers in the library.

(o) Christian de Hagbe, by will, in the Prerog. office, gave 60 marks sterling, and John her husband, gave 10 marks, towards the building of the refectory; which shews that the buildings remaining at the dissolution of the priory, were very few, if any of them, those which had been erected by archbishop Lanfranc, though the vaults on which they stood certainly were. See Somner's MSS. papers, ibid.

are

are several large circular arched windows in different parts of them, belonging to those large and spacious rooms of *the priory*, pulled down soon after its *dissolution*, and several ranges of the vaulted arches on which they stood, are all that are at this time remaining of them. One of these walls, which is richly ornamented with carve work, and a range of small marble pillars, seems to have been the *east end of the refectory*, which adjoined the cloysters; on the *north* side of them there are two handsome arched doorways, the one opening into the cloysters from those vaults which were under the *east part of the refectory*, and the other from near the *western* part of it, being the approach to them and the cellarer's lodgings, from *the stranger's-hall* likewise.

I shall next proceed to *the cloysters*, which are remaining pretty entire; they seem to be much of the same age as the body of the church, and by the remains of the iron bars in the windows, the whole seems to have been once glazed. The roof throughout is curiously ribbed with stone-work, knotted with many hundreds of shields of coats of arms, probably those of the principal nobility and gentry, especially those who were benefactors to this fabric (*p*). The *south walk* or *quarter*, was built by *archbishop Courtney*, and his executors, who laid out 300*l.* on it; and *prior Selling*, who died in 1494, caused it to be glazed and beautified (*q*). At the *west end* of it, is an

(*p*) They are about 633 in number. *Prior Henry de Estria* soon after the year 1285, is recorded to have new paved the cloysters. See Dart, appendix, p. 3.

(*q*) Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 90. *Anglia Sacr.* p. 1, p. 146.

(*r*) *The cellarer* was one of *the four great officers* of the monastery, each of whom had separate lodgings, or apartments to themselves, within the precincts. These were *the cellarer, the sacrist, the chamberlain, and treasurer* of the monastery. When K. Hen. VIII. new founded this church, he restored all the site of the late *dissolved monastery* to *the dean and chapter*, except these *cellarer's lodgings* and *the almonry*, since called *the mint yard*, which he reserved to himself. These lodgings were afterwards, through *cardinal Pole's* means, annexed to the *archiepiscopal* palace, part of which, the site of them still remains; but the building itself has been pulled down some few years since. The name, arms, and rebus of *Richard Dering*, monk and cellarer of this church, who suffered death in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, for being an accomplice with *Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent*, were formerly in the windows of these lodgings.

(*s*) There are only three monuments in the cloysters, two of which are about the middle of the *west* side, and the third in the *north* side against the walls. The first is for *Thomas Knowler, gent.* late *alderman of Canterbury*; he had two wives, *Martha Twyman*, and *Jane Parker*, by whom he had fifteen children;—by the first, three; *Henry, Thomas, and Susan*;—by the second, twelve; *Anne, Gregory, Thomas, Jane, George, Elizabeth, Jane, Hester, Thomas, Martha, Daniel, and Elizabeth*. He was an *alderman* above thirty years, and several years *chamberlain, twice mayor of Canterbury*; once in the reign of K. Charles II, in 1673; and in that of K. James II, in 1687. He died in 1705, *æt.* 67. The second, for *Hester Pembroke*, late of *the precincts*,

arched door-way, at present leading towards *the archbishop's palace*, once the principal entrance and place of approach into the monastery, for all comers and goers; on the *west* side or *walk* was the door into *the cellarer's lodgings*, adjoining to it (*r*). The *north* side or *walk* is decorated superior to the others, with small pillars and arches of stone work, which, as well as two arched doorways leading into *the refectory*, &c. as mentioned above, are richly carved and ornamented. Opposite to the door which led to *the refectory*, are the remains of stone work, in which formerly stood a double *cistern* or *lavatory*, for the use of the hall, and for the convent to wash in. The middle space or *area* within the cloysters has, since *the dissolution*, been made use of, as well as the cloysters themselves, for a place of burial for the inhabitants of the precincts and others, who have thought fit to chuse it as such (*s*).

In *the east walk* near the *north end* of the *east* wall, is a small *circular* arched door-way, with zig-zag ornaments, long since stopped up. This led into some vaults, rather more elegant than most of the others under the buildings of the *priory*. Against the same wall, a little *southward*, is another door-way, but larger and pointed, formerly leading to *the prior's chapel*, but now into the dark entry, formerly the site of it, towards *the Green-court*; in the middle of this walk is the entrance to *the Chapter-house* (*t*), a spacious

who died in 1774, *æt.* 80; and the third, for *Simon May*, one of *the westrys*, who died in 1673, *æt.* 71. In the cloysters themselves, as well as the middle inclosure, there are a great number of inscriptions, an attempt to notice all which would be too prolix, I shall mention four only; one to the memory of *the Rev. John Francis, A. M.* head master of *the King's school* here, and *rector of Harbledown*. He died unmarried, *æt.* 41, anno 1736; and for *Thomas Francis*, who died 1736, *æt.* 40. *Jane Francis*, the mother of *John* and *Thomas*, died in 1752, *æt.* 91. One for *George Shorey*, of *London*, died an infant, in 1741. And another for *Mary*, daughter of *Edward Hasted, esq;* and *Anne* his wife, who died an infant in 1774; in the same grave with her lies *Anne Hasted*, of these *precincts*, the widow of *Edward Hasted*, of *Hawley, esq;* barrister at law, and daughter of *Joseph Tyler*, of *London, gent.* descended by the mother from the antient and eminent family of *Dingley*, of *the Isle of Wight*. By him she had two children, *Edward*, the editor of *this history*; and *Anne*, the wife of *Captain James Archer*. She died in 1792, *æt.* 90. Another inscription for *Stephen*, son of *Crisp-Stephen Hall, esq;* who died an infant, in 1792; underneath, these verses, by *Mrs. Elizabeth Carter*, of *Deal*:—

Though infant years no pompous honors claim,
The vain parade of monumental fame,
To better praise the last great day shall rear
The spotless innocence that slumbers here.

(*t*) In the windows of this *chapter-house*, which were formerly much enriched with painted glass, were the arms of *the lord Ros* and *his wife, sir Arnold Savage, fir Thomas Erpingham, Blount, Thomas Raxinston, Pallam, John Norwood, Ufford*, impaling *azure, a lion azure*; and of *Simon Sudbury*, viz. *a talbot hound passant, within a tordure engrailed, argent.*

and

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and beautiful structure, the roof of which, made of *Irisb* oak, is remarkably curious and elegant. It is of the same age with the cloysters and nave of the church, built in the room of a former one which stood close on the north side of it, chiefly by the benefactions of *the archbishops Arundel and Courtney*, and *prior Cbillenden*; the name of the latter being on the stone work of the great west window, and the arms of *the archbishops Sudbury, Courtney and Arundel*, on the other parts of the building in the glass of the windows (*u*), as well as on the ceiling itself. It is about ninety-two feet long and thirty-seven broad, and fifty-four high, having a *circular* span roof, so judiciously contrived, that there are no girders to prevent a fair open view of it, and it is without any other incumbrance.

This room is almost surrounded with a stone seat, above which are arches or stalls, divided by small pillars of *Betbersden* marble; thirteen of these take up the whole breadth at the east end, and have *gotbick* pyramids of stone above them, adorned with pinnacles carved and gilt; the middle stall being that of the prior, is distinguished superior to the others. The stalls on each side are thirty-five in number, five of which, next to the east corners, have had their capitals and spandrils between the arches gilt, probably appropriated to the chief officers of the convent; the rest in other respects are much the same.

Several persons have been in antient times buried here, and some very antient grave-stones, the inscriptions on which were *obliterated*, remained on the pavement, till a few years ago the graves of which lay close to the surface of it; these were all removed, when the pavement was new laid with the most antient and largest grave-stones, brought from the nave of the church for this purpose.

In this room *the prior and chapter* met to consult on the affairs of the convent. Here *the elections of archbishops, priors, and other officers* were made; here censures, penances and corporal chastisements were imposed and inflicted on delinquents, and in some cases even with rods; but the most remarkable one that ever was inflicted in this house was, that which was submitted to by K. Henry II, to atone for the murder of *archbishop Thomas Becket* (*v*).

(*u*) Somner says, that in the time of *prior Henry de Estria*, about 1304 or 1305, the whole choir was repaired with three new doors, &c. as was *the chapter-house* with two new gables; all which cost 839l. 7s. 8d.

(*v*) In the old chapter-house. See a particular account of this humiliating penance below, in *archbishop Becket's life*, and in Parker's *Antiq. Brit.* p. 135.

(*w*) It was a singular custom, that whilst sermons were preached here, *the preacher*, twenty minutes before he entered the pulpit, constantly retired to the *dean's chapel* adjoining, where he walked to and fro, to contemplate and refresh his memory.

When, instead of a numerous fraternity of monks, *the chapter* was reduced to a *dean and twelve prebendaries*, such a large room not being required for *chapter* business, it was fitted up for a *sermon-house*, with a pulpit, pews and galleries, and this was done so soon after *the dissolution of the priory*, that the chief gallery, with latticed casements (*the royal closet*, when the King and Queen should be there) is dated 1545, the 36th of K. Henry VIII. To this use it was put for many years (*w*); but the inconvenience arising from this removal of the congregation in the midst of divine service, was a very sufficient reason for having the whole performed in one place; accordingly, soon after *the restoration* the sermons were constantly, as they are at this time, preached in *the choir*; though this still retains the name of *the sermon-house* (*x*).

Notwithstanding the above; for form's sake, the capitular business is still begun here; *the archbishop's visitation* of the cathedral is still held, and *the statutes* are publicly read here yearly, on June 22, when all the members of the church are summoned to attend, and the other chapters are opened here, and then immediately adjourned to the modern *audit-room*.

To return again to *the court and priory* (*y*) (now *the Green-court*), the whole east side of which was taken up by *the prior's lodgings*. Time has made such alterations in the ruins of *the old lodgings* formerly belonging to *the prior*, that it is impossible to mark and describe all the particulars of them. *The present deanry*, which takes up all the east side of the court, was certainly part of *the prior's lodgings*, the entrance to which was by the gate at the south-west corner of the court, which was then called *the prior's gate*. The first part of these lodgings that we can gain any knowledge of, seems to be the repairs and additions made to them by *prior Henry de Estria*, about and after the year 1317, who besides other beneficent acts to the church and convent, mentioned in the course of this work, repaired the greater and lesser chambers of the *prior*, the long chamber and that by the treasury and his study. The new chamber of the *prior* was likewise leaded, together with the wardrobe, the new pantry and his kitchen; the great hall near the gate of the court, was likewise repaired; the

(*x*) Morning prayers at six o'clock in summer, and seven in winter, were, till they were entirely left off within these few years, read in this *sermon-house*, and it has been lent occasionally to different congregations; as to the *French* refugees, when the undercroft has been overflowed with water, through incessant rains; to the *Hanoverian* and *Hessian* regiments, when quartered in *Canterbury*; and to the parishioners of *St. Andrew's*, when their church was taken down and rebuilding.

(*y*) This antient court of the priory is styled in *Eadwyn's* drawing, *Curia Prioratus*

above-mentioned great or stone hall, afterwards commonly called *the master's table*, where *the chief master or steward of the prior's household*, with the other officers of his immediate retinue, had their table, was rebuilt by *prior Hatbrand*, who died in 1370. There is no doubt but this was the same building, which is now *the parlour of the deanry*, lately fitted up as such; out of this apartment there was a passage and an entrance by some stone steps into a stone chamber, called *the paved chamber*; and the *prior's* bed chamber, study, and some other rooms, for his private apartment seem to have been contiguous to this *paved chamber*, as may be conjectured from the account which *the obituary* gives of the repairing and beautifying of them by *prior Cbillenden* (z). The building, rebuilding, repairing and adorning of several other chambers, apartments and offices belonging to *the prior*, the particular scite of which is now unknown, may be found mentioned in the *obituary* of this church. The stable, granaries, &c. are likewise taken notice of in it (a).

When, upon the new foundation of this church by K. Henry VIII, and the several buildings of the monastery which were not utterly demolished, were divided among *the dean and prebendaries*, these lodgings or apartments of *the prior* are thus recorded to have been allotted. To *the dean* was assigned, the chapel with the closet, *the old chequer*, with the chambers belonging to it, with the corn lofts and cellars adjoining to the west end of his garden; the brew-house and bake-house, and gate-house next to his stables, (which latter buildings are situated on the north side of *the court*, now called *the Green-court*) the great barn, the livery stables, called *the prior's* stables, the sumptery stable and the carter's hall, all situated in and adjoining to *the Foreigns*; the garden before his hall-door and the wine cellars; *the commission chamber*, on the north side of the hall of the infirmary, (now *Dr. Storer's* two parlours) were allotted to *the second prebendary*; part of *the long chamber*, since pulled down, being part of the scite of *Mr. archdeacon Lynch's* house, was allotted to *the fifth prebendary*; the other

part of *the long chamber*, contiguous to the lodgings called *the honours* (now part of *Dr. Moore's* house) was allotted to *the sixth prebendary*; those lodgings, called *the honours*, were the state apartment, where *the prior* appeared at times in state, and where he lodged and entertained all guests and visitors of rank and consequence; and such there were, who continually visited *this priory*, as well through business, as ceremony, convenience, and even curiosity, and were sumptuously entertained here with becoming dignity, both of the *prior* and his noble guests. This building, which is called in old writings, *the master honours*, and in others, *the great chamber of the prior*, which fronts the north end of the *convent garden*, has a grand and noble appearance, much superior to the other buildings of *the priory*, and suitable to the purpose it was intended for (b). This building was allotted on the new foundation to *the eleventh prebendary*, and is now the dwelling-house of *Mr. Weston*.

In the eastern wall of the precincts, almost in a line with the front of these lodgings, and exactly opposite the east end of the church, is a *postern gate*, having a causeway over the city ditch, leading to the green opposite the chief gate of *St. Augustine's* monastery, now reserved for the use of the dean and prebendaries (c).

There is yet to be noticed, an apartment belonging to *the prior*, called *le gloriette*, the scite of which is not now known. *The obituary* mentions, that *prior Hatbrand* repaired the chamber that was covered with lead next *the gloriette*; that *prior Selling* built from the ground contiguous to the apartment called *la gloriette*, a stone tower, which was covered with lead, and had fair glass windows; that he decently adorned it in the inside, and that this was called *the prior's study*; and that *prior Goldstone* reared up a new edifice near *the prior's* old apartment, called *la gloriette*, which was called *the new lodging*, with several rooms, and a new fair porch towards the convent. This, no doubt, is the gate now standing at the south-west corner of *the Green-court*, afterwards called *the prior's gate*, as above-men-

(z) These apartments are still remaining, being *the dean's study*, and those apartments of *the deanry* northward of the great stair-case, the entrance to which now is, by a door at the space, on the top of the first flight of stairs.

(a) See this part of the obituary, Battely, pt. 2, p. 44.

(b) It is recorded that *John Elham*, prior of this church, died in 1449, at *the master honours*; and that *John Bockingbam*, quitting his bishopric of Lincoln, came to this monastery in 1398, and dwelt at his own charge, at *the master honours*, as *Mr. Somner*, in his manuscript collections has observed, from *the obituary* of this church, in the *Arundel* library. See Battely, pt. 2, p. 93.

(c) This *postern* was in use before the first year of K. Richard III, when it was, together with *the bridge* of it, granted by *act of parliament* to the church, and they were confirmed to it by a *composition*, anno 7 Henry VII. made

between *the prior and convent* and *the citizens of Canterbury*; and this *postern and bridge*, as well as this part of the wall of the precincts, were afterwards rebuilt by *prior Selling*, who died in 1494. Hence, (or from the rebuilding of it afterwards), this bridge gained the name of *the new bridge*; for it appears, by *Strype's* life of archbishop Parker, p. 44, that in the year 1573, when Q. Elizabeth was at Canterbury, *the Archbishop* suggested, concerning her coming to *the cathedral* on Sunday, if it was her pleasure, to come from her house at *St. Austin's*, by *the new bridge*, and so enter the west end of the church, or in her coach by the street. This bridge, in 1642, appears to be then broken down, by *Culmer's* Dean and Chapter News, p. 10. It was not rebuilt at the restoration, but a causeway was made in the room of it, as it now remains, with brick walls on each side.

tioned;

tioned; *the gloriolite* and buildings above-mentioned adjoining to it, stood most probably on the left, or *east* side of the dark entry, leading from it between the present *deanry* and the house granted to one of *the six preachers* (*Mr. Hearne* (d)), which might be a part of them, where some ruins are still to be seen. The lucre of the lead, which covered these buildings, was most likely the cause of their being demolished; a spoil, which caused the demolition of many beautiful and magnificent buildings and churches belonging to the late *dissolved* religious houses throughout the kingdom. This was the cause too here of the demolition of the building, called *the long hall*, where the inferior officers of *the prior* used to eat. It was situated at the *west* end of what is now called *the brick passage*, extending as far as *the first and second prebendal houses*, where a wall reached across this passage, pulled down many years since, to make this thoroughfare more convenient.

On the *south* side and contiguous to *the long-hall*, was *the sub-prior's lodgings*, or apartment, which seems to have extended from *the prior's chapel* to *the infirmary*; it was formerly allotted to the eleventh *prebendary*, but is now assigned as a dwelling-house for one of *the minor canons* (*Mr. Gregory*) and part of *the first prebendal house* (*Dr. Benson's*).

The prior's chapel mentioned above, was situated adjoining to the *sub-prior's lodgings*, westward, near *the dormitory*. It was appropriated to the use of *the prior* and his family, and was dedicated to *the Blessed Virgin Mary*, and was called *the chapel of the Blessed Mary within the priory*, as appears from some antient charters, in which it is so called. *Archbishop Winchelsea*, by his letters, May 27, 1297, granted an *indulgence* of forty days to all, who should visit this chapel within *the priory*, and confirming all former and future ones to the benefactors and visitors of it. This *oratory* or *chapel* was beautified and richly furnished with tapistry, copes, &c. by *prior Thomas Goldstone*; upon the dissolution of *the priory*, it was assigned to the use of *the dean* and his family, whence it acquired the name of *the dean's chapel*. Over it was *the church library*, built in the room of a former one (e), by *archbishop Chicheley*, who with others, well furnished it with books, most of which were plundered in the time of the great rebellion, and the building itself was, with the chapel underneath, destroyed by fire several years afterwards (f). Since which, *the*

chapel has never been restored; the space it filled being open as the common place of passage to the church and cloysters. Over it was rebuilt *the present library*, which has a tolerable good collection of books, the improvement of which has been much neglected for some years past. Besides the printed books, there is a collection of *manuscripts*, some of which were given by *Dr. Casaubon*, among which are *the annals of his life*, those of *Mr. Somner*, and several others; and there is a collection of coins, both *Greek* and *Roman*, made abroad and given by *dean Bargrave*, and *Dr. Meric Casaubon*.

Prior Sellyng beautified the former library over *the prior's chapel*, and gave many books to it, and several of *the archbishops* and *priors* are recorded as having been benefactors to it, as have several of the *prebendaries*, both to that and the present one, as appears by their wills; among which were, besides those above-mentioned, *the Drs. Peter de Molin* and *James Jeffrys*; to these must be added, *Stephen Hunt*, of these *precincts*, *gent.* who gave to it by his will in 1721, all his *Greek*, *Latin* and *Italian* books, all *Mr. Boyle's* philosophical works, and all such other books, in whatever language they were, which treated expressly of physic, natural philosophy or mathematics, if there were then none of the same sort in the library. These amounted to a very considerable collection.

Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, appropriated the church of *Halstow* to the reparation of the books in this library, saving five *marcs* to the vicar. At the suppression of the *priory*, this *parsonage*, among the rest of its possessions, came into the King's hands, who, in his 33d year, settled it on *the dean and chapter*; but without any reservation of the former use of it.

In the room of this library is a curious octagon table of black marble, inlaid with figures in white; representing in the centre, *Orpheus* playing, with the beasts; and round, a representation of various kinds of hunting; the whole being well executed. It was the gift of *Dr. Bargrave*, *prebendary* of this church in 1680. A large brass eagle, the feet of which are three brass lions, and which formerly was placed in *the choir*, and served to support the bible, on which the lessons were read, now stands at the end of this library; round it is engraved in capitals, *Gulielmus Burroughes Londini me fecit anno D. 1663*. At the upper end of the room, over the door, is a very

(d) By Eadwyn's drawing, the steps now leading up to this house, once led to the *Camera Vetus Prioris*. This house being part of *the deanry*, was given up to the use of a six-preacher, by *dean Godwyn*, who had room enough without it.

(e) There was burnt in this library, says Twyne, p. 114, *Cicero's Treatise de Republica*, and some of the works of *Henry Beauclerk*, King of England were also there. Dart

has given in his *appendix*, p. xxxi, an account of the books antiently in it, from a manuscript in the Cotton library, marked Julius, C. vi-4-f. 99.

(f) Many of the manuscripts which suffered by the above fire, remain in the same mutilated state as at their first removal, (though many of them might with care be recovered), in a heap on the floor, in one of the rooms over the vestry of the church.

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antient painting of *Q. Edyve*, in her robes, with her crown and sceptre. In the back ground is a view of *Birchington*, in *the Isle of Thanet*, and at the bottom, some verses in antique characters, which, as well as the picture, may be seen engraved in the 1st volume of *the History of Kent*, under *Meopham*. On this staircase is likewise a drawing, representing, on a large scale, *the ichnography*, or *plat of the precincts of Christ-church*, together with *the archbishop's palace*, and the houses circumjacent, &c. and the vaults and water-works, measured and delineated by *Thomas Hill*, A. D. 1680.

Contiguous to the *sub-prior's lodgings* and the long hall above-mentioned, towards *the east*, was *the infirmary*, in which all due provision was made for *the sick monks*, and the care of it was committed to a particular officer, named *the infirmarer*. In this building there were separate chambers for the sick; these reached as far as *the prior's stone-hall*. *Prior Hatbrand* built seven new rooms for the infirm; here were likewise a kitchen and other necessary offices (g), which with the great hall of *the infirmary*, built anno 1342, make a great part of the second prebendal house (*Dr. Storer's*); the latter still made use of as a hall, remains at this day (b).

On the *south* side of *the infirmary* was *the chapel* for the use of it. It has been long since pulled down, and the scite of it, used as a public way, called *the brick passage*, from its being paved with such materials, towards *the oaks*; but there are some remains of the walls of it left, viz. part of the wall of it on the *north* side towards the *west* end (being the corner of *Dr. Storer's house*), the whole *south* wall, with wide *circular* arches and pillars of small squared stones, (being now the *north* side of *the second prebendal house*, (*Dr. Benson's*) and the two large arches of the chancel at the *east* end, being pointed and seemingly of a much later date than the others.

This chapel then, consisting of *a body and chancel*, could not therefore be built at the same time. By the appearance of the remains of it, it was far from small; there were in it, besides the principal altar of *the Virgin Mary*, before which a wax taper was continually burning, and

(g) *Archbishop Courtney* new built the lodgings and kitchen belonging to the infirmary, at his own cost of 133l. 6s. 8d. Battely, pt. 2, p. 75.

(b) This hall is a fine structure, built of squared flint, with three large *gothic* arched windows on the *east* side; on the stone frames on each side where the arches spring on these windows, are carved the heads of *a meagre sick monk*, and of *a fat healthy one*.

(i) It appears in the register of this church, that there was in this chapel *an antient stone*, on which the bodies of the deceased were used to be laid. This had been an antient custom, but about the year 1401, this stone was taken and carried away, and some time after a new one brought and placed before *the holy cross*, which was in the inward

to whom this *chapel* was *dedicated*, others dedicated to *St. Benedict* and *St. Agnes*. By the register of this chapel there appear to have been many persons buried in it, most probably all who died in the infirmary had their sepulture here (i).

When *archbishop Cutbert*, who came to *the see* about the year 741, had procured, both from the King and the pope, *a right of sepulture* of *the archbishops and others* within this church, which the neighbouring monastery of *St. Augustine* had enjoyed, as appropriated to itself ever since its first foundation, he erected *a church or chapel*, almost contiguous to this *cathedral church*, which he dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*; among other uses for which it was founded, one was, that it might be *a place of sepulture* for *the archbishops*, in which he was *the first* who was buried.

Much enquiry has been made where this church was built, but it is allowed by all to have stood near the *east* end of the cathedral, and not far distant from it; the greatest probability is, that it stood in the same place where this *chapel of the infirmary* was afterwards built. If it had escaped the former fires, which is almost impossible, it was certainly destroyed by those flames which burnt the choir of *Conrad*; for we are told, that *the infirmary*, together with *the chapel of it*, perished at the same time. It should seem, when this chapel was then rebuilt and annexed to *the infirmary*, it lost the antient name and patronage of *St. John Baptist*, and was dedicated to *the Blessed Virgin Mary*. There was a door in the *south wall* of it towards the *east* end, which opened into *the convent garden*, by which was the before-mentioned altar of *St. Benedict*. It was convenient for the sick monks to resort to the garden for air; on the outside, at the *south-east* corner of the wall, a small figure of *St. John Baptist*, carved in stone, is still to be seen.

To return now again to the court of the *priory* or *Green-court*, as it is called; *the south* and *east* sides of which have been already described. On the *north* side stood the *brewhouse*, the *bakehouse* and the *malt-house* of *the priory*, all large and spacious buildings; the former, which was allotted to *the dean* (k) at *the dissolution*, and con-

part of this *chapel*. Mr. Battely, pt. 2, p. 94, 95, mentions from the register of burials in this chapel, several who were interred in it, viz. *Henry Sutton*, *elemosynary*, before the altar of *St. Benet*, anno 1429. *James Grove* before the same altar near the door of the garden, in 1430. *James Moland*, *sacrist*, before the altar of *St. Agnes*. *Thomas Everard*, directly under the wax taper burning here, anno 1405. *Hugh Aleyn*, anno 1401. *Nicholas Canterbury*, anno 1404, being the first who was laid on the new stone, as above-mentioned.

(k) Those on the *north* side the court, allotted to *the dean*, consist now of a tenement, to which the room over the *Follings* gateway belongs; the water-house, in which is *the great reservoir* for the water, which supplies *the pre-*

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tinues now the greatest part used for the like purpose, the others to the fourth *prebendary* (now *Dr. Ratcliffe*).

The gate of the priory, at the north-west corner of this court, has been already mentioned; I shall only observe further, that the room over it, as well as the house adjoining on the south side of it, was, at the dissolution, allotted to the tenth *prebend* (now *Dr. Viner*).

The stranger's hall (*l*), at the south-west corner of this court, now allotted for a residence to the seventh *prebendary*, has been already mentioned above; hither the pentice or covered way, now belonging to the tenth *prebendary*, *Dr. Vyner*, led along the whole west side of this court, from the almonry at the north-west corner of it, and so on through the vaulted arch, now under the seventh *prebendal* house, close by the convent kitchen and refectory, into the cloysters and cellarer's lodgings; by which means an inclosed and convenient communication might be had, in all weathers, from one to the other of them.

There was before the dissolution (as by the rule of *St. Benet* there ought to be) hospitality kept, and entertainment afforded and allowed, both board and lodging, to such strangers, travellers and pilgrims especially, as resorting to the monastery should crave it of the monks; and, consequently, there was a place in it set apart for that purpose. The cellarer had charge of this place, under whom this hall, which was situated not far from his lodgings, had its proper and peculiar steward, to see after the accommodation of the guests with all necessaries, according to the statutes and customs of the monastery. He was called the steward of the stranger's hall; here was entertainment to be had, of charity for religious and secular guests, and that by the statutes of archbishop *Winchelsea*, for the space of at least a day and a night, for both horse and man.

At the north-west corner of the court was a large building, which was antiently called the north hall, and sometimes bog-hall; in *Edwyn's* drawing, *Aula nova*. It appears to have been a large handsome structure, very lofty, much like some of our parish churches, with a body and

aisles, and the dean's brew-house, (from whence the former was taken about eighty years ago) to these the premises of the fourth *prebend* are contiguous westward.

(*l*) Over the hall were two lodging rooms, known by the names of *Heaven* and *Paradise*; these still remain, and are paved with square tiles.

(*m*) These apartments were allotted at the dissolution to the ninth *prebend*, but were afterwards exchanged with the auditor of the church, who before had the house in the Oaks, now the ninth *prebendal* house, (*the Hon. Mr. Legge's*.) These apartments are now made use of as the commissary's and archdeacon's offices for the registering of wills, and the auditor has the rents of it.

(*n*) It is the present way up to the register's office, and the way to it from the green-court fronts the south side of it.

side aisle, having a row of pillars to part them from one end to the other; it was forty feet wide and not less than 150 feet long, being built on ranges of circular arches, vaulted over, and well ornamented; and being like those in the undercroft, only with plainer pillars, may be well supposed to be as antient as the time of *Lanfranc*. It stood entire till the year 1730, when one-third of it, towards the north, was taken down, as well as the vaults under it; the rest is still remaining, and is converted into various apartments (*m*) and dwellings. The ascent to the hall by several steps, is still remaining, with several small marble pillars, joined by arches of an antique form on each side (*n*). This building, which stood in a situation least likely to interfere with the privacy of the monks, or the business of their servants, and was of a size sufficient to contain a number of those people who might have occasion to resort at all times to it, was allotted to the steward of the liberties of the priory, for the keeping of his courts, which had been holden for a great length of time. This appears from the charter of *K. Henry VI*, in which are these words, concerning the holding of a court; *Know ye, that we considering that the prior and convent of the church and their predecessors, have been used time out of mind to hold a court at the north-hall, within the precincts of the said church or priory, before their bailiff for the time being, from three weeks to three weeks, which court was called the high court, and in the same court to hear and determine pleas, &c.* (*o*)

The dissolution diminishing the revenues of the church, and the profits of this court diminishing likewise from time to time, it grew less and less resorted to, and was at last totally disused, inso-much that the memory of its ever having been, has been for many years forgotten (*p*).

Almost adjoining to the back part of the above building, stood the eleemosnary or almshouse of the church, vulgarly called the ambry, which had a gate opening towards Northgate-street; this place was under the care of a monk, called the dean of the almonry, or the church almoner. Here the poor, who continually waited at this gate in great numbers for the distribution of

(*o*) See Rot. Cart. de an. 25 and 26 Hen. VI, No. 30: This court, it seems, was first set up with the Archbishop's licence, many ages since; the Archbishop granted them freely to hold their court of their own vassals, as *Roger Hovenden* has it, speaking of archbishop *Hubert* in the year 1200, and recording there the agreement made between him and the monks, on their first falling out about the chapel, at *Lambeth*. *Battely's Somner*, p. 112.

(*p*) The prison of the dean and chapter under the steward of their courts, was in two of the arched vaults, on the right hand of that under which the passage is into the mint-yard; but this being no more than a dungeon, it was removed into the church-yard; but the court having been disused, there has been no prison for some time.

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alms, were daily fed with the remains of such fare as came from *the refectory* and other tables kept within the monastery. *The private statutes* of this church, made by *archbishop Winchelsea*, say; *Let all the fragments and relics of meat and drink, left at the tables of the refectory, of the prior's lodgings, of the master, perhaps cellarer, of the infirmary, and of the stranger's hall, be gathered together into dishes or vessels, fit for that purpose, and be carried all of them to the almonry, and there be disposed of to no other use, but of pure alms only.* This was agreeable to that ordinance of the provincial constitutions, *that the full portion of victuals should constantly be provided and set before the monks in the refectory, and whatsoever was left, should be given wholly and entirely in alms to the needy; and that no abbat, prior, or almoner might dispense with this rule.* Hence we may learn, how great and extensive *the alms and charity* of these great monasteries were, and how much the poor and needy must feel the want of them, occasioned by their *dissolution*; for though the King in his grants of the *scite and demesnes* of these houses, as well to private persons as *ecclesiastical and other corporate bodies*, enjoined and ordered certain portions of charity and alms to be continued to the poor, yet the custom was continued but for a very few years, and by many, not at all, and the whole was soon laid aside and forgotten. This *almonry* had *several benefactors* to it; K. Henry II, by his charter, gave to the monks towards the augmenting of *their almonry*, the ground between *Northgate* and *Queningate*, as has been already mentioned; and *archbishop Richard*, (*Becket's* immediate successor) appropriated to the use of this *priory*, for an augmentation to this *almonry*, the churches of *Monkton* and *Eastry*, with their chapels, and the churches of *Meopham* and *Eynsford*, and afterwards the churches, *St. Thomas of Fairfield*, *Seafalter* and *Farningham*, were appropriated to the like use; all which were confirmed by the bulls of pope *Lucius* and *Alexander III* (q); and *archbishop Courtney*, who came to the see in 1381, re-annexed the church of *Meopham* to it, at his own proper cost (r).

(q) Regist. Ecclef. Cant. Nevertheless *archbishop Baldwin*, who did all in his power to prejudice the monastery, seized on the churches of *Monkton* and *Eastry*, and took the profits of them to himself, and left them to the possession of his successor. These churches remained alienated from the *almonry* about one hundred and sixty-five years, and then the convent redeemed them of *archbishop Illip*, who is recorded as a *benefactor*, for consenting to and confirming this agreement, by giving him the churches of *St. Dunstan*, *St. Pancrace*, and *All Saints*, in *Broad-street*, in *London*, in exchange for them. *Battely's Somner*, p. 112, pt. 2, p. 96.

(r) *Battely*, *ibid.* pt. 2, p. 75.

(s) Regist. Ecclef. Cant. A. fol. 195^b. *Carta Regis* in *Archiv. Ecclef. Cant.*

(t) By this it should seem, that his intention was to maintain an additional chaplain in this foundation,

In the year 1319, anno 11 Edward II, *Henry de Eastry*, then prior of this church, erected within this *almonry*, a chapel, which he dedicated to *St. Thomas the Martyr*, and founded in it a *chantry* of six priests or chaplains, to celebrate for the souls of K. Edward I. and II, *archbishops Lanfranc* and *Winchelsea*, the founder himself and some others, and contiguous to it he built lodgings for these priests; which foundation was confirmed by *archbishop Walter* in 1321, and by K. Edward II, in his 19th year (s); after which, in 1327, being the last year of that reign, his successor prior *Richard Oxinden*, with the consent of the convent, appropriated the church of *Westcliff* by *Dover*, to the *almonry* for ever, for the maintenance of these priests, and the repairing of the chapel and lodgings contiguous to it. In 1358, *Alexander Hanekin*, clerk, became a great benefactor to this chapel, by the gift of several messuages, lands and rents to it, towards the support and maintenance of seven chaplains (t) in the chapel of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, near the gate of the *priory* (u).

This *chantry* was suppressed as part of the *priory*, and came with its revenues, as such, into the King's hands.

Soon after the dissolution of the *priory*, the *almonry*, with the above chapel and lodgings, being situated without the square of the court of the *priory*, and as it were apart from it, was re-conveyed back to the King, who retained it in his own hands, and converted it into an office for the minting of money; hence it has been ever since called the *mint-yard* (v), in which state it remained till Q. Mary, by letters patent under the great seal, dated June 14, anno 3^d and 4th Philip and Mary (w), granted this *almonry* with all the edifices, (in which the above chapel and lodgings were included) and ground belonging to it, to *Cardinal Pole*, *archbishop of Canterbury*, who being then seized of them in fee, afterwards devised them by his will to *Aloisus Priobus*, his executor, who by deed indented, dated July 30, anno 1 Elizabeth, 1559, gave these premises to the dean and chapter, to hold to them and their successors

(u) It appears by his will in the register office in *Canterbury*, that he gave by it a messuage, two mills, one hundred and ninety-five acres of arable, thirty-five acres of pasture, twenty acres and one rod of meadow, and eleven acres and a half of woodland, with several small rents. *Battely's Somner*, p. 97.

(v) *Mr. Somner*, p. 65, says, he had a piece or two of money of K. Henry VIII, coined at *Canterbury*, as he conceived at this place, now called the *mint-yard*, where, after the dissolution he coined money for the service, as is reported, of his *French wars*; and in a decree of the chapter anno 1545, mention is made of the offices of the King's mint here, to be supplied with water from the cistern in the north court.

(w) At the bottom of the grant, it is said to be made by authority of parliament.

for

for the term of 500 years, for the use and intention of finding and maintaining *the school there for boys*, during that term, to be instructed in proper learning; paying yearly for the same, one corn of pepper, &c. Since which, the whole has remained part of the possessions of *the dean and chapter* to this time (x). *The chapel and lodgings* above-mentioned were, not long after the above period, accordingly converted to the use of *the grammar school*(y), which was instituted by K. Henry VIII, as part of his new foundation; from whence it is usually known by the name of *the King's-school*.

It has already been mentioned above (z), that there was a *free-school*, situated near *the convent-garden* of these precincts, of which *the archbishop* was the patron, so early as the year 1259, as appears by the records of *the priory* (a); and there is mention again made of it in them so late as the year 1374; how long it continued afterwards, there is no mention, but most probably till *the dissolution* of *the priory* and *the school-house* there, though applied to other purposes, is now in being, and has still the reputation of having been made use of as such. *The present grammar school* was founded by K. Henry VIII, who, by the charter of foundation, which he granted in his 33d year to *the dean and chapter* of this church, made such school a part of it, to consist of a *master, usher, and fifty scholars*, who were to eat at *the common table*, which the provision made by him for it could not, however, long maintain. *The stipend* of these scholars was to be 4*l.* per ann. and they were to hold them for five years (b).

But the school suffered not only in the suppression of the common table, but from the King's discharging *the dean and chapter*, afterwards in his 39th year, anno 1546, from the expending of 200*l.* per annum in the support of twenty-four students in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, of which it may reasonably be supposed the scholars of it would have had the preference, which he did, intending, as he says, to found two colleges in those universities; at the same time he took from *the dean and chapter* on this account, among other estates, *Canterbury college* in *Oxford*.

Where the school was kept during the time that *the almshouse*, now called *the mint-yard*, re-

mained in the hands of the crown, except it was in *the stranger's-hall* adjoining, I know not; but soon after the time of *the dean and chapter's* coming into the possession of it, the school seems to have been removed to its present situation.

The scholars educated at this school have been, in general, of the very best families of this part of the county; many of those educated at it have, from the learning they have imbibed here, been ornaments to the professions they have entered into. Numbers of these might be mentioned and particularized in this place, was there sufficient room for it; those of late years the public is sufficiently acquainted with; and I shall only mention one, *the Right Hon. Edward, Lord Thurlow, late high chancellor of Great Britain*. Of the former, I shall take notice only of the famous *Dr. Harvey*, whose extraordinary discovery of the circulation of the blood, has given new light to the study of medicine, and deservedly rendered his name immortal to posterity.

Of *the masters* who have presided over this school, many of them have been men of eminence, as clergymen and scholars; one of them I can mention of my own knowledge, and whoever knew him will join in this tribute of justice to his memory. I mean, *the Rev. Dr. Osmond Beauvoir*, late head master of it, first educated here and afterwards of *St. John's college* in *Cambridge*; whose great abilities brought this school to the highest degree of estimation; who united the gentleman with the scholar, one whose eminent qualifications and courtesy of manners, gained him the esteem and praise of all who knew him, many of whom are still living to attest it, and regret the loss of him (c).

There have been several benefactions made in favour of the scholars educated at this school, to assist them in their further education at the two universities. *Archbishop Parker*, in the year 1569, anno 11 Elizabeth, founded, out of the revenues of *Eastbridge hospital*, two scholarships, each of the yearly value of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in *Corpus Christi* alias *Benet college*, in *Cambridge*, during the space of 200 years, for the maintenance of two scholars, natives of *Kent*, and educated in this school, to be nominated by *the dean of Can-*

(x) The passage into *the mint-yard* from *the green-court*, is through one of the arches which was formerly under *the stranger's hall*, or *domus hospitum*.

(y) The present school house seems to be what was once *the old chapel*, and *the upper master's house* what was the lodgings of the chantry priests.

(z) See above, p. 575.

(a) There is no notice taken of it in *Edwyn's drawing*, which was made between the years 1130 and 1174.

(b) These scholars are elected only at *the November chapter*, to supply such vacancy as may happen in the ensuing year, and must be between the ages of nine and fifteen. The

stipend is now divided, *the masters* taking one-half for their care and teaching, and *the scholars* being paid the other half towards buying their books, &c.

(c) *Dr. Beauvoir* died in 1789, and was buried in the south isle of the nave of *the abbey church of Bath*; but there is not any grave-stone or memorial over him, to tell where he lies. There is a small tablet of marble erected for him, against the south wall of the nave there, which is a blemish to the church, and an inscription on it; which, as well as the monument, is no credit to those who put it up, from whom his memory surely deserved better treatment.

terbury, and the master of the above hospital; they were to be called *Canterbury scholars*, and were to have all the benefits which any other scholars enjoyed in the college. *Archbishop Whitgift*, in his ordinances relating to the above hospital, (which were confirmed by act of parliament, anno 27 Elizabeth), renewed this foundation, which is now perpetual; but instead of the dean's, he made the archbishop's consent necessary to the appointment (d).

Archbishop Parker likewise, by his will, dated in 1575, founded three more *scholarships* in the same college, of the yearly value of 3l. 6s. 8d. each, to be paid out of the rents of certain tenements in *Westminster*. One of which is appropriated to a native of the city of *Canterbury*, educated at *Canterbury school*, and assigned them chambers in that college (e). An exhibition, *scholarship* and chamber, is now worth 15l. a year.

Robert Rose, of *Bishopborne*, in 1618, gave twenty-six acres of marsh land, in *St. Mary's* and *Hope All Saints* parishes, in *Romney Marsh*, for the assistance of four scholars, at either university, being such as were in the *King's school*, at *Canterbury*, (of which he had been usher); which exhibitions were to be of the yearly value of six pounds each, and to continue for seven years, if the scholar should remain so long there unpreferred to a living of 20l. per annum above the exhibitions; with other restrictions and rules, as mentioned in the deed of feoffment (f).

William Heyman, of *Canterbury*, gent. in 1625, by indenture, vested twenty-seven acres of marsh land in *Wareborne*, in this county, in certain feoffees, to apply five parts out of six of the rents of those premises upon two poor scholars only, to be placed in the *King's school* at *Canterbury*, to be nominated by his next heir and the majority of the feoffees; such scholars to be descended from the body of his grand-father, *Peter Heyman*, esq; or to be natives, or born of such as are natives of *Sellinge*. The scholar so to be chosen to be full eight years old; who should hold his exhibition for nine years, and if he should go to any college in *Cambridge*, to be continued for seven years from his leaving school; and if he should take orders in the first five years of the seven, the same to be continued to him for

(d) See the account of *East-bridge hospital*.

(e) See the will in *Battely*, appendix, pt. 2, No. xiv^a. *Mr. Gosling*, from what authority I know not, says, one of these *scholarships* is appropriated to the county of *Lincoln*; and the other two for natives of *Kent*, educated at *Canterbury school*.

(f) The surviving feoffees are *Charles Robinson*, esq; recorder of this city; and *Mr. Robert Le Geyt*, of *Canterbury*.

(g) The surviving feoffees are only *John Carter*, of *Deal*, esq; and the *Rev. Mr. John Nairne*, of *Kingston*.

(h) This seems somewhat strange, says *Mr. Gosling*, considering that most of the estates in the neighbourhood of

three years more, that is ten in the whole, at the university (g).

Mr. Abraham Colfe, the founder of *Lewisham school*, among many other noble benefactions, gave seven exhibitions of 10l. per annum each, for scholars from that school at either university; in default of claimants from *Lewisham school*, then from the adjacent *hundreds*, and from members of the company of *leather-sellers*, (who are patrons of the school, and possessed of the estates bequeathed by him.) He directed these exhibitions to be filled up by scholars from the *King's school* in *Canterbury*, and from that in *Christ's hospital* in *London*, alternately. But the *leather-sellers company* have, for near these fifty years past, refused to admit the claim of either, and have totally sunk this 70l. per annum, alledging a failure in their estate (b).

Henry Robinson, by will in 1643, gave certain messuages, &c. called *Gore End*, in *Birchington* and *St. Nicholas*, in *Thanet*, to *St. John's college* in *Cambridge*, for the founding of two fellowships and two *scholarships*, for two fellows and two scholars, natives of the *Ile of Thanet*, or in default, of natives of the county of *Kent*, and brought up at the *King's school*, in *Canterbury*. But it being found that the profit of the lands were not sufficient for such as maintenance (i), it was ordered by a decree of the *Court of Chancery*, with consent of the college and the executors, dated November 26, 1652; that in future four *scholarships* should be established in that college for ever, instead of the same; and that the profits of the premises should, according to the direction of the donor in his will, be employed for ever, towards the maintenance of such four scholars only, each of whom is to be allowed by the college, in commons, 10l. a year.

George Thorpe, S. T. P. *prebendary* of *Canterbury*, gave by will in 1719 to *Emanuel college* in *Cambridge*, certain messuages, &c. in *Ash* near *Sandwich*, for the endowment of five exhibitions, to enable *bachelors of arts* to reside, until they take their *master's degree*; but should there be none such, others might be elected after two years, from their first residence in college; such exhibitioner not to be possessed of an estate of 40l. per annum, and his friends to certify their

London have increased in value within that time; but how they are impowered to load one branch of *Mr. Colfe's* charity with the whole failure, does not appear, or that the schools of *Christ's hospital* or *Canterbury*, have not as just a right to share his liberality in the last place, as *Lewisham* in the first; especially as he assigned this reason, because his father was educated at *Christ's hospital*, and himself born at *Canterbury*. He certainly foresaw what has happened, that *Lewisham school* might not produce enough to fill all his exhibitions, and added two schools, which he judged might at all times supply its deficiency.

(i) The estate was then sunk down to 50l. per ann.

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intention of keeping in college (unless better provided) until he should become *master of arts*, and to declare his inability thus to continue without some such assistance, and that he purposed to make *divinity* his study; a preference to be given to the sons of *orthodox* ministers of the church of *England*, and of *the diocese of Canterbury*, and such as had been brought up in *the King's-school* there.

These *exhibitions* are never less than 14l. and sometimes 20l. *per annum*, and may be held with *scholarships* or *exhibitions* of other foundations, of which more than 40 belong to that college.

. . . . *Brown*, in 1736, founded *two Greek scholarships* in *Emanuel college*, which have generally amounted clear to 8l. *per annum*, to be paid in proportion to residence, and the remainder to be applied to the general fund of the college. These are to be filled by *the master and fellows*, by scholars from *the King's-school* in *Canterbury*; in default from thence, then from any other school in *Kent*; and in default from thence, then from any other school.

George Stanhope, S. T. P. dean of *Canterbury*, by a testamentary schedule, proved in 1728, devised 250l. in *new South-sea annuities*, to found one exhibition of 10l. *per annum*, for one King's-scholar of the school in *Christ-church* in *Canterbury*, to be nominated by *the dean*, and chosen by him, or *the vice-dean and chapter*, for seven years, such scholar continuing in some college in *Cambridge*, but to cease at *the Michaelmas* after his commencing *master of arts*.

This principal sum of 250l. was transferred by the dean's executors to, and accepted by *the dean and chapter of Canterbury*; the reduction of interest having made an alteration in the annual value, and the exhibition having been vacant for some years, with this amount, and a contribution from *the dean and chapter*, the sum of 50l. more stock was purchased; so that *the exhibition* is now worth 9l. *per annum*.

In 1712, a society was begun by some gentlemen, educated at this school. They agreed, with permission of *the dean and chapter*, to attend divine service at the cathedral, and hear a sermon preached by some clergyman, who had been bred up at the school, on a subject suitable to the occasion, on their anniversary in the ensuing year; which afterwards gained the name of *the school-feast*.

This led to a contribution, or annual subscription from those gentlemen present at it, who caused their names to be entered in a book, as members of the society, whose number was increased by others, who chose from time to time to belong to it; most of whom, as encouragers of it, though occasionally absent, usually sent their contributions to it. *Three stewards* are appointed from among the members, yearly; those

for the ensuing year being nominated by the old ones, to manage the business of the society. The contribution is, with the approbation of the members present, applied to the maintenance of such scholars as go from hence to either *university*, and stand in need of some assistance there; of which the usual number yearly is, three, four, and sometimes five scholars.

This annual collection amounts to about 50l. A fund has also been made from the occasional surplus, which is vested in the funds and amounts at present to 725l. stock; of the produce of which, one or more exhibitions have most usually been made to such scholars as have been educated at the school.

How the several buildings of *the priory*, after the dissolution of it, were divided and distributed among the members of the new foundation, has been already described from *the manuscript treatise*, containing the orders of the chapter, made in 1546, for the allotment of them; the converting of the different buildings of the monastery into dwellings for this new society, and the new modelling of the whole precincts in a great measure into its present form, may be known from it. I shall therefore only further mention, that besides the improvements which have been from time to time made to the houses and buildings in it, there have been many purposely made, to adapt them for the residence of families; for it should be observed, that long after *the new foundation*, and even to the beginning of *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, it was the custom for the members of the cathedral to inhabit with their families, wives and young children, in their several houses within *the precincts* of it, which produced much irregularity and scandal, and gave great offence, inasmuch, that *Q. Elizabeth*, in her 3d year, issued an injunction to *archbishop Parker*, to restrain and prohibit the same, under pain of their forfeiting all their ecclesiastical promotions; after this, the women and children were not permitted to reside within *the precincts*, but lodged, with their husbands and families, in different parts of the town, and these *precincts* were for some time afterwards inhabited by the members of the church only, as *the colleges* in the *universities* now are, and their apartments were used in the nature of college chambers, to which they resorted in the day time, to study and to attend their duties of the church, being constantly habited whilst there, according to their respective degrees, and then they returned again into the town to lodge with their families (k); but this regulation has been long since dropped, and the injunction wholly disregarded, so that the members have for a long time past dwelt within *the precincts*, with their families and children indiscriminately, in like manner as before the issuing of it.

(k) See Weever, p. 184.

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At present, the several houses within these *precincts* are, for the most part, large and handsome; many of them have been rebuilt, and others have had great improvements and additions made to them within memory, sufficiently convenient to accommodate the owners, who, in general, are men of large preferments, as well as good private fortunes, and when they are not resident here, let their houses to genteel families, who form a very respectable neighbourhood within these precincts, which are kept remarkably clean and neat, and being gravelled and well planted with rows of trees, make a most pleasant and desirable residence.

The *precincts of the church* are abundantly provided with excellent water, which is conducted into a large reservoir in *the Green-court*, and thence again by pipes to every habitation belonging to the members of the church within them. This water arises from *two springs*, near each other, at about half a mile distance from the *precincts*, at the upper end of the fields, called *the North Holmes*, where they empty themselves into the cisterns, under the cover of two *water-houses*.

This water, so highly necessary and beneficial to these precincts, appears to have been conducted hither for the use of *the priory*, from the early time of it; and there seems to have been every care and attention used by the convent, to continue their right to it, and the preservation of it, in passing through the several grounds of the different owners, till it reached the precincts of the monastery.

In the deed dated Nov. 24, anno 37 Henry VIII, the King discharged *the dean and chapter* from the expending of 200*l. per annum*, in the support of certain students in the two *universities*; and for the establishing of certain charges of manors and premises in lieu of it, he granted them, *in consideration* that their water, which used to be conveyed from his park to the convent, was of late spoiled by the deers coming and foiling in it, that they should have the pipe that conducted and conveyed the water from the above park, to the scite in the late *St. Augustine's monastery*, for ever, and the free liberty of conveying the water from *the King's park* there to *the cathedral*, at all times in future, without interruption and molestation, in as full and ample a manner as it had been heretofore conveyed to that monastery (1).

That *the priory* was supplied with water from *the North Holmes*, in very early times, is plainly evident from the remains of *the old aqueducts*, which have been discovered, quite dry, when found by accident several years ago, in digging

in the yard at the back part of the house at the north-east corner of *Ruttington-lane*, in *Broad-street*, being formed of a row of earthen pipes, which lay in a proper direction. The form of them was tapering, in length about twenty inches; the diameter of the bore at the bigger end five inches and an half, the lesser end fitted to enter such a bore, with a shoulder or collar rising about three-quarters of an inch, and about an inch from the end, to make the better joint and to prevent its leaking, which was still further provided against, by burying the whole in a thick bed of terras.

Whatever the age of this *aqueduct* might be, some remains of another, in all probability of still greater antiquity, were found in 1737, in digging *Dr. Grey's grave*, in the body of the cathedral; which being sunk deeper than usual, the workmen came to a pavement of the broad *Roman* bricks, and under it several earthen pipes, of a different construction from those just now described, each being made in two pieces, as if split the long way, so that two were laid together to form a pipe; the length of them was about seventeen inches and a half each, the bore at the bigger end (for these were made tapering to enter one another like those found in *Broad-street*) full five inches, and the thickness about three-quarters of an inch.

Edwyn, in his drawing already mentioned above, probably made between the years 1130 and 1174, though he carefully notices the method of providing water from rain, for the different parts of the monastery, yet he takes no notice whatever in it, of any supply from the springs in *the North Holmes*; but besides the above drawing, which is published, there is another in the same *manuscript*, which seems to have been the first rude sketch of that, which he afterwards finished; it appears from this, that his intention was to shew the different courses of the water collected from the roof of the church, and of that from the springs in *the North Holmes*, of which they had not long been in possession. These different water courses are distinguished on this first draft, by the colours *yellow* and *red*, that from *the North Holmes* being *yellow*. At the north-east corner of the print, there is a circle for the water-house; it is brought thence under a tower of *St. Gregory's priory*, through a field, a vineyard, an orchard and under the city wall into *this priory*. As the drawing from which the print is made, is coloured, it is to be wished, that the different water courses had been expressed by a difference in shading them, that these *two aqueducts* might have been distinguished one from another, and from *the great sewer*, which runs across what is now called *the green-court* (m).

(1) Augmentation office, deeds of purchase and exchange, Kent, Box E. 31.

(m) See Gosling's Walk, large edit. p. 118, 375, 400

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THE DEAN and CHAPTER.

THE PRECINCTS of the late priory of Christchurch, and the church itself, having remained in the King's hands for about two years, he at last thought proper, by his letters patent, dated April 8, in the 33d year of his reign, anno 1542, to establish a new foundation here (n), consisting of a dean and twelve canons or prebendaries, with other inferior members, and incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of the cathedral and metropolitane church of Christ, in Canterbury (o); to them he committed the solemn celebration of divine service in this church, and at the same time ordained and declared this church to be the mother church of the province, and the see of the archbishops of Canterbury for ever, confirming to them all jurisdictions belonging to their church, and re-granting them this church, the site of the late monastery, and all buildings, gardens and places whatsoever, within the precinct, circuit, and compass of the walls of the same, excepting the palace of the archbishop, and the cellarer's hall and lodgings (afterwards granted to the archbishop). At the same time he ordained for them a body of statutes or canons, which they were to be sworn to the due observance of; these were compiled and particularly inspected, for the use of this church, by archbishop Cranmer, and contain rules and precepts, excellently well drawn up and adapted for the well regulating of such a collegiate society as this, and for the due attendance on and decent performing of the sacred offices of religion in a cathedral church.

The members of the cathedral, according to the foundation, consist of a dean, twelve prebendaries, six preachers, (nominated by the archbishop), six minor-canons, six substitutes, twelve lay-clerks or singing men, one of which is organist, a master of the choiristers, which are in number ten, a chapter clerk, two masters of the grammar school, fifty scholars, twelve alms-men (nominated by the crown), two virgers, two

vestry keepers, with other inferior officers, as bell ringers, &c.

In the same year (though the next of his reign) the King, by a dotation charter, dated on May 26, endowed this new founded dean and chapter with several manors, lands, rectories, and advowsons, partly belonging to the late priory here, and partly to other suppressed religious houses, which, though he afterwards by some disadvantageous exchanges forced on them, in some measure lessened (p), yet by the increased value of lands, they now produce an ample and splendid revenue for the support of this foundation, and the members of it (q).

When the King erected and founded this and several other cathedral churches about this time, he appointed, that the deans and chapters of them should distribute and give in alms yearly, among poor householders and other poor people, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling; and yearly in and upon making and repairing of highways, the sum of 40l. sterling. To the success therefore and better proceedings in this intent, the King granted a commission in his 37th year, anno 1545, to certain bishops, to call these deans and chapters before them, and all other persons, to enquire into the bestowing and ordering of the same; and if they should think the same could be better bestowed elsewhere, and in other places than the same then was, that they should have full power and authority to order and appoint the same otherwise, and in other places, as they should think fit and judge more expedient, &c. &c (r); and a like commission was directed by K. Edward VI, in his 1st year, to sir Edward North, knight, and others (s).

The statutes (t) or canons, which the dean and chapter had received when they were incorporated, admitting, through the different alterations made in the forms of religious worship, of some interpretations and additional amendments, such were added by archbishop Parker, being called his injunctions, and were published in the chapter-

(n) This cathedral is one of the churches upon the new foundation. The distinction of the old and new foundation came in after the dissolution of monasteries, in 1540. For K. Henry VIII. having ejected the monks from the cathedrals, placed in them secular canons in their room; those which he thus regulated, are called deans and chapters of the new foundation, viz. Canterbury, Winchester, Worcester, Ely, Carlisle, Durham, Rochester and Norwich; besides these, he erected five cathedrals, de novo, and endowed them with estates out of the dissolved monasteries, viz. Chester, Peterborough, Oxford, Gloucester and Bristol; which were by him made episcopal sees.

(o) There are copies of the letters patent of this foundation, among the Harleian Mss. No. 1197-18, 7044-14, of the incorporation, *ibid.* 17.

(p) Rym. Fœd. vol. xv, p. 77.

(q) The deanry is not in particular charged with the payment of first fruits or tenths. It is now of the yearly value of

about 1000l. The prebends of between 3 and 400l. each. The income of the dean arises from his share as a double prebend, and his severalties being the rents of particular estates, to the whole of which he is entitled.

(r) The King, particularly in his 37th year, took the almonry to himself, for a mint-office, and likewise Canterbury college in Oxford; six valuable manors in the county of Essex, one in Bucks, and another in Kent; for all which he most graciously gave them in exchange, the single manor, rectory and advowson of Godmerham, in this county; valued at 80l. 11s. 0½d. and charged with a rent to the crown, of 10l. 1s. 8d. Such were the exchanges this King graciously made with this church. There is a copy of this deed in Harleian Mss. No. 1197-19.

(s) Rym. Fœd. vol. xv, p. 134.

(t) There is a copy of the statutes given by Henry VIII. to this church, among Harleian Mss. No. 1197-15.

bouse

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house on October 7, 1573; in which state the statutes of this church remained till the time of archbishop Laud, who having the King's licence for the purpose under his great seal, reviewed them; and having, with great care and pains, made such alterations as appeared to him necessary for making them more absolute and complete, he presented them to the King, who confirmed them by his letters patent, dated January 3d, in the twelfth year of his reign (u). These statutes, which still continue in force, the several members of this church, at their entrance into it, are sworn to obey, and by them they are at this time in a great measure governed.

A LIST OF THE DEANS OF CANTERBURY (v).

I. NICHOLAS WOTTON, L. L. D. was, by the King's charter of foundation, constituted the first dean of Canterbury. He was a person of so distinguished a character, that he ought not to be passed over with the bare naming of him. But the truth is, his eminency of character shone far brighter in the several high employments and offices of state which he was entrusted with, and which he executed with singular prudence, than in his station in the church. He was descended of a good family, which had been for some time seated in this county, of which some account has already been given in the second volume of the History of Kent; being the fourth son of sir Robert Wotton, of Boughton Malberb, knt. by Anne Belknap his wife. He was educated at Oxford, where he studied the canon and civil law; his skill in which recommended him to Tunstall, bishop of London, to whom he became official, in 1528, being at that time L. L. D. (w)

His first preferment in the church was the rectory of Iwechurch, to which he was collated in 1530 (x); after which it appears that he acted as a civilian; for in 1536, he appeared as proctor in court for Q. Anne Boleyn, when sentence was pronounced upon her. In 1538, archbishop Cranmer appointed him commissary of the faculties, and he became chaplain to the King, who the next year preferred him to the archdeaconry of

(u) See Rym. Fœd. vol. xx, p. 99.

(v) The following account of the deans of Canterbury is chiefly taken from the authentic and well written lives of them, lately published by the Rev. and learned Mr. Todd, a member of this church.

(w) Fuller's Worthies. Strype's Cranmer, p. 72.

(x) He resigned this rectory, in 1555, to John Armerar, but a yearly pension of 14l. 3s. 4d. being a third part of the reputed value of the benefice, was reserved out of it to him during his natural life. Battely, pt. 2, p. 122. Fuller's church history, B. 5, p. 207.

(y) This was on the promotion of archdeacon Bell to the see of Worcester, and this possibly, says Brown Willis, might be one of the first instances of the crown taking that liberty, on making bishops, to dispose of their former preferments. See survey of Worcester cathedral, p. 667.

Gloucester (y). His next promotion was to the deanry of Canterbury, being nominated to it, by the foundation charter, in 1542, in addition to which he obtained, in 1544, the deanry of York (z); and in the year following, was presented to the prebend of Osbaldwick, in that church (a). In 1553, he resigned the archdeaconry of Gloucester; and in 1557, was presented to the treasurer'ship of the church of Exeter, which, however, he relinquished the succeeding year (b). And he is said to have declined more exalted situations, even the sees of York and Canterbury (c).

But the dean must be considered more in the character of a statesman, than as an ecclesiastic, from his continued employment on foreign embassies and negotiations, during the times of which he had a royal dispensation for non-residence, and to receive the profits of all his preferments. In which instrument (d) he is styled the King's chaplain and counsellor. He was twice ambassador to the Emperor Charles V; once to Philip, King of Spain; once to Francis I, King of France; thrice to Henry II, his son; once to Mary, Queen of Hungary, and governess of the Netherlands; and twice to William, duke of Cleves.

At the time of K. Henry's death, he was ambassador in France, who made him one of the executors and supervisors of his will, and besides, as a mark of his esteem, gave him a legacy of 300l. (e) In the reign of K. Edward VI. he was continued of the council, and for a short time held the office of principal secretary of state, to which he was appointed in 1549 (f); and afterwards was again employed abroad, in negotiations of state; and at that King's death likewise, was one of his ambassadors in France, in which office and as one of her council, he was continued by Q. Mary, after her accession to the crown (g); and was afterwards intrusted by her during the whole of her reign (h).

Sensible of the dean's political abilities, Q. Elizabeth, on her succession to the throne, scrupled not to retain him in her service; he was accordingly appointed a privy counsellor, and continued a commissioner in the negotiation, begun in the late Queen's reign, for the treaty of a peace

(z) Wood's Ath. vol. i, fasti, p. 10.

(a) B. Willis's survey of York cathedral, p. 69, 157.

(b) B. Willis's survey of Gloucester cathedral, p. 732. Le Neve's Fasti, p. 91.

(c) Biog. Brit. 4339, note A. Strype's Life of Parker, p. 35. Lloyd's Worthies.

(d) Battely, pt. 2. This instrument was dated in September, 1546.

(e) Rymer's Fœd. vol. xv.

(f) Hayward's Life of K. Edward VI. On the duke of Somerset's commitment, Dr. Wotton was, in October, 1549, joined with sir William Petre, as his Majesty's secretary. Harleian Mss. No. 284.

(g) Strype's Cranmer, p. 304.

(h) Speed. Hume's History of England.

between

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WOTTON.

between *England, Spain, and France (i)*, which he appears to have accomplished; and though it lasted but a short time, yet when it was again renewed, he was one of those who was appointed to adjust the terms of it. After this we find him employed in behalf of the *English* merchants, who had been ill treated, particularly in the *Netherlands (k)*; and this probably was the last public employment of *the dean*, which, indeed, he did not long survive. He died at *London*, on January 26, 1567, aged near 70; having continued *dean* of this church almost 26 years.

Hollingsbed and *Camden* have both left testimonies of his good conduct and prudence as a statesman, and of his worth and learning; but his *temporizing* and *compliance* with the different changes of religion at those times, cannot but diminish from that esteem his character would otherwise have entitled him to; for he found means to continue in favour, and a privy counsellor, for the space of twenty-six years, during four precarious and troublesome reigns; in which time, religion underwent as remarkable changes, as have been known in the *christian* church; yet upon none of them was he dismissed the council board, or from his state employments, or forced to quit his church preferments. To serve his prince, seems to have been the sole maxim by which he acted; and to enhance that religion which his prince favoured, let him change it ever so often, seems to have been his creed likewise.

His person was small and slender, but very upright; his constitution was healthy, his countenance open; he was so sparing of food that he eat but once a day; his mind was much addicted to books and learning, and he was thoroughly master of the *Latin, Italian, French* and *Dutch* languages. *The dean* died unmarried, and his body being brought to *Canterbury*, was buried in *the Trinity chapel*, in the *eastern* part of this cathedral, where there is an elegant tomb, erected to his memory by his nephew and heir, *Thomas Wotton, esq*; having his effigies in white marble kneeling on his tomb, with his hands joined and uplifted before a desk, on which is an open book. The whole is much admired for its excellent sculpture, the head especially, which is said to have been executed by an eminent artist in *Italy*, during the *dean's* residence there. Over it is the following inscription:—

NICOLAUS WOTTONUS, ROBERTI WOTTONI Equitis Aurati ex ANNA BELKNAPPA Filius, utriusque juris Doctor, Ecclesiæ hujus primus, itemq; Metropolitanæ Ecclesiæ D. PETRI EBORACENSIS Decanus; HENRICO VIII. EDOVARDO VI. MARIÆ & ELIZABETHÆ, ANGLIÆ Regibus, a secretis Consiliis. Ad CAROLUM V. Cæsarem

bis, et ad PHILIPPUM HISPANIARUM Regem semel, ad FRANCISCUM Primum FRANCORUM Regem semel, ad HENRICUM II. ejus Filium ter, ad MARIAM HUNGARIÆ Reginam BELGARUM Præsidem semel, ad GULIELMUM CLIVENSIVM Ducem bis, legatione functus. Renovatæ pacis inter ANGLOS, FRANCOS, et SCOTOS, inter GUINAS et ARDERAM, Anno 1546; similiter et ad Castrum CAMERACENSE, Anno 1559; denique EDINBURGI SCOTIÆ, Anno 1560, Oratorum unus. Hic tandem fere septuagenarius requiescit.

Hæc ille ante mortem et ante morbum, quasi fatalem diem præsentens, et cigneam cantionem propheticæ canens, sua manu in Musæo scripta reliquit.

Qui apud tales Principes, Divina Providentia gubernante, laudabiliter, et in tot, et in tantis causis (quarum magnitudo gravissima utilitas publica fuit) feliciter bonam vitæ suæ partem consumpsit; eum Virum sapientem et experientissimum ipsa invidia judicare debet. Quam semper ab omni contentione Honorum fuerit alienus, illud declarat, quod ad hanc Ecclesiasticam Dignitatem non ambitione ulla sua inflammatus, nec amicorum opera usus aspiravit, sed eam utramque Henricus VIII. (hominis merito et virtute provocatus) ultro detulit. Cumque idem Rex illustrissimus morbum lethalem ingravescere persentisceret, et Edovardi Principis sane excellentissimi, adhuc tamen pueri, et Republicæ administrandæ imparis, imbecillam ætatem senili prudentia secretioris sui consilii regendam esse existimaret, illis ex sedecim, quos supremæ voluntatis suæ Testes et Vindices Testamento instituit, hunc Nicolaum (absentem tunc in Francia Legatum) unum esse voluit. Edovardo Regi jam medio Regni curriculo prope confecto, unus é primariis Secretariis fuit; quem locum diutius tenere potuisset, nisi et suis et assiduis amicorum precibus abdicandi veniam impetrasset.

Corpus illi erat gracile quidem et parvum, sed rectum; habitudo sana, vultus liberalis, victus exquisitus, quem semel tantum in die carere consueverat. Valetudo adeo firma, ut raro morbum aliquem senserit. Animus vero totus, libris ac literis dicatus, Artium, Medicinæ, Jurisprudentiæ, et Theologiæ studiis intentus; Linguarum Romanæ, Italicæ, Gallicæ, et Germanicæ inferioris cognitione pulchrè exornatus. Ita vir iste genere clarus, legationibus clarior, domi ac foris clarissimus, honore florens, labore fractus, ætate confectus, postquam Decanus huic Ecclesiæ annos 25 dies 293 præfuisset, Londini, Januarii 26, Anno nostræ Salutis 1566, piè et suaviter in Domino obdormivit, Thoma Wottono, Nepote, Hærede relicto; qui ei hoc Monumentum, non Honoris ergo, quo abunda-

(i) Forbes's Pref. to his State Papers.

(k) Baker's Chronicle.

vit vivus et florescet mortuus; sed Amoris causa, quem Memoria colet, ut debet, sempiterna consecravit.

2. THOMAS GODWIN, S. T. P. prebendary of *Lincoln*, and dean of *Christ church*, in *Oxford*, was, in 1567, on the death of dean *Wotton*, promoted to this deanry. He was born at *Oakingham*, in *Berks*, and received his first rudiments of learning at the grammar school in that town, from whence going to *Oxford*, he entered at *Magdalen college*, of which, in 1545, he became fellow, and two years afterwards took the degree of M. A. (l)

His situation in college being rendered uneasy by his known attachment to the reformation, he accepted the free-school of *Brackley* in *Northamptonshire*, in the gift of his college, and resigned his fellowship in 1549, and soon after married *Isabella*, the daughter of *Nicholas Purefoy*, of *Sbalston*, in the county of *Bucks*, esq; (m)

His intention was, no doubt, to take orders, but the accession of Q. Mary frustrated his intention, for he was suspended from his office, and so severely threatened, that he was obliged to remove his habitation, to seek refuge in obscurity; during which time he practised physic for the maintenance of himself and family, and in 1555, proceeded to the degree of bachelor in that faculty. On the Queen's death, however, he resumed his former design of entering into the church, and accordingly he was ordained at the beginning of Q. Elizabeth's reign, to whose notice he was introduced as an excellent preacher, and for the space of eighteen years he was always appointed to preach before her in *Lent*. In June 1565, he was promoted to the deanry of *Christ church*, and in the December following, to the prebend of *Milton Ecclesia*, in the church of *Lincoln* (n), and on the 17th of that month, he took the degrees of bachelor, and doctor of divinity; and on the death of dean *Wotton*, he was instituted, on March 10, 1567, to this deanry of *Canterbury*. In 1569, the buildings of the deanry had been much damaged by an accidental fire, this the dean repaired, as plainly appeared by his name, and the date 1570, recorded on stone, at the upper part of the front of the house, shewing both when and by whom it was done (o). He relinquished this deanry in 1584, on being promoted to the see of *Bath and Wells*,

(l) See Godwin de Præsul. Biog. Brit. Ant. Godwin, and Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 709.

(m) There is a good portrait of him, painted on board, remaining in the deanry.

(n) He quitted this prebend in 1574, on being promoted to that of *Leighton Buzzard*, the richest in that church.

(o) On the new fronting of the deanry some years ago, these stones were removed.

(p) The bishop died at his native town of *Oakingham*, whither he had retired for the benefit of the air, on November 19, 1590, æt. 73, and was buried in the chancel of that church, where there is a mural monument to his

being consecrated on September 13, that year, being then of about the age of 70, having presided over this church eighteen years (p).

3. RICHARD ROGERS, S. T. P. and suffragan bishop of *Dover*, was next appointed dean of this church, being installed on September 16, 1584.

He was a native of *Sutton Valence*, in this county, a descendant of an antient family there; he was educated at *Christ college* in *Cambridge*, where he took the degree of B. D. in 1562, and became afterwards doctor in the same faculty. About the latter end of the year 1559, being then only in *deacon's orders*, he was preferred to the archdeaconry of *St. Asaph*, which he resigned in 1566 (q), at which time it is probable, that he was presented by the bishop of that diocese to the sinecure rectory of *Llanarmon*, in the county of *Denbigh*, of which he was possessed when he was installed dean of *Canterbury*, as he was of the rectory of *Great Chart* in this county, to which he had been collated in 1567, by archbishop *Parker* (r), as he had been the next year, 1568, to a more conspicuous station, being consecrated by the same prelate, suffragan bishop of *Dover* (s).

Archbishop *Parker*, who died in 1575, had such friendship and respect to him, that as the last testimony of it, he appointed him one of the overseers of his will, and left to him by it, the best advowson he should chuse in his gift, excepting the advowson of a prebend in the church of *Canterbury*. In 1594, he was collated by archbishop *Whitgift* to the rectory of *Midley*, in this county, and to the mastership of *East-bridge hospital* in *Canterbury* (t); of these last preferments his possession was but short, for he died on May 19, 1597, æt. 64 (u), having been dean of this church for the space of thirteen years. He was buried in the chapel of the *Virgin Mary*, now called the dean's chapel, in this cathedral, where, on a table monument of black marble, is the following unfinished inscription in capitals,

AN. DOM. 1597, MAII 19, RICHARDUS ROGERS SUTTON VALLENSIS CANTIANUS VIR ANTIQUA FAMILIA ET ANTIQVORVM VIRTUTE, ARCHIEPISCOPI CANTVARIENSIS ANOS, 28, SUFFRAGANEVS, EJVSDEMQUE ECCLESIE DECANVS ANOS, 13. ÆTATIS SVÆ ANO, 64. HIC SEPULTVS JUSTISSIMÆ TIBI VITÆ MEMORIAM RELIQUIT: EXEMPLVM FUIT. Cætera desunt.

memory, erected by his son *Francis Godwin*, sub-dean of *Exeter*, afterwards bishop of *Hereford*.

(q) Willis's survey of *St. Asaph*, p. 287.

(r) Strype's Annals, vol. ii, appendix, p. 63. Register of Inductions. (s) See *Dover*, hist. Kent, vol. iv.

(t) Battely, pt. 2, p. 172.

(u) He left his wife Mrs. Anne Rogers surviving, who was buried in this cathedral, in 1613; by her he left a son, *Francis Rogers*, D.D. rector of *Denton*, and vicar of *Akham* in *Kent*, and rector of *St. Margaret's* in *Canterbury*, where he lies buried. He died in 1633. See Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 686.

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NEVIL.

4. THOMAS NEVIL, S. T. P. dean of *Peterborough*, succeeded next to this deanry in 1597.

He was descended from the antient and honourable family of *Nevil*, being the son of *Richard Nevil*, of the county of *Nottingham*, esq; by *Anne* his wife, daughter of *sir Walter Mantel*, of *Heyford* in the county of *Northampton*, knt. He was born at *Canterbury*, to which city his father, who had spent his younger days at court, had in his decline of life retired.

He was educated in the university of *Cambridge*, at *Pembroke-hall*, of which he was elected fellow in 1570 (v), and in 1582, was presented to the mastership of *Magdalen college* (w), at which time he was rector of *Dodington*, in the *Isle of Ely*, to which he had been presented the year before. In 1587, in the month of November, the Queen, to whom he was chaplain, conferred on him a prebend in the church of *Ely*; and the same year he was presented to the rectory of *Chariton* in *Hampshire*, and in 1590 was promoted to the deanry of *Peterborough* (x), to which the Queen added, in February 1593, the mastership of *Trinity college* in *Cambridge* (y), upon which he quitted that of *Magdalen college*. In March 1594, the dean was presented to the rectory of *Feverham*, near *Cambridge*, on which he resigned that of *Dodington* (z).

On the death of dean *Rogers*, the Queen promoted *Dr. Nevil* to the deanry of *Canterbury*, in his room, in which he was installed on June 28, 1597; on the death of the Queen he was sent by archbishop *Whitgift* into *Scotland*, with an address to *K. James*, in the name of all the clergy, with assurances of their loyalty and affection, and was most graciously received; the King declaring, that he would maintain the government of the church, as *Elizabeth* had left it (a).

Soon after the accession of *K. James*, archbishop *Whitgift* died, who shewed his confidence in the dean, by appointing him one of the overseers of his will. In March 1615, the King visiting the university of *Cambridge*, paid a royal visit to the dean in his college there, who was too infirm to come to him, to thank him for the liberal entertainment, and the reception which he, with the prince and nobles in his train, had met with in the university; the King telling him at the time, that he was proud of such a subject. The dean did not long survive this royal visit, for having been for some time much enfeebled by

the palsy, he died at *Cambridge*, an aged man, says *Fuller*, on May 2, 1615; having filled this deanry about eighteen years.

Few men ever possessed a more liberal heart than dean *Nevil*. By his munificence to *Trinity college*, he secured to himself the gratitude and admiration of posterity. He expended more than 3000l. in rebuilding that fine quadrangle, which, to this day, retains the name of *Nevil's court*. He was also a contributor to the library of that college, and was a benefactor to *East-bridge hospital*, in his native city. He died unmarried, and was buried on May 7, in the small chapel on the south side of the nave of this cathedral, which he had fitted up for a burial place for himself and his relations; and in which he had in his life time erected a monument on the east side, for himself and his brother *Alexander*; but the dates of their deaths and their ages, which were left on them blanks, were never afterwards inserted; this monument has been lately destroyed (b). On that part for the dean, was his figure kneeling, in his habit, at a reading desk and this inscription:

THOMÆ NEVILLO, SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ
DOCTORI PRÆSTANTISSIMO.

Ortu illustri, pietate insigni, ingenio optimo, eruditione haud vulgari, moribus suavissimis, et spectatissimo Theologo dignissimis: In flore primæ indolis (Cantabrigiæ in Aula Pembrochiana ad annos fere quindecim) omnibus iis ornamentis, quibus adolescentior ætas illustrari solet, egregiè perpolitò: Magdalenis Collegii in eadem Academia (quod et ornavit, et studio atque industria sua, quoad potuit, locupletavit) Præfectorio gratiosissimo: Reginæ Elizabethæ (cujus a sacris fuit) excellentissimi judicii Principi ob singulares et verè laudabiles animi dotes acceptissimo: Petroburgensis Ecclesiæ (cui ad annos octo haud mediocri cum laude præfuit) Decano eminentissimo: Sacræ et Individuæ Trinitatis Collegii, jam non ejus Academix tantum, sed totius Europæ, celeberrimi (labantis non ita pridem et prope cadentis, necnon ob veterem structuram male coherentis, ipsius consilio, auspiciis atque ære etiam suo liberalissime collato, disjectis male positis ædificiis atque in elegantiore formam redactis; viis arcisque veteribus directis et ampliatis, novis pulcherrime constitutis, auctis, ornatis ad hanc, qua nunc conspicitur, eximiam pulchritudinem evecti) Modera-

himself and his relations; accordingly there were buried in it, the dean himself, his father and mother, his uncle *Thomas*, and his elder brother *Alexander*, whose monuments have been already described above, among the others in this church. This chapel having been pulled down a few years since and the monuments destroyed, the site of it, (which was without the wall of the church), under which the *Nevils* lie buried, is laid into the church-yard, and in common with it, is open to the air.

tori,

(v) Fuller's Worthies, Kent. (w) La Neve's Fasti.

(x) Willis's survey of Peterborough cathedral.

(y) Burleigh's notes, at the end of Murdin's State Papers, p. 800. (z) Bentham's Ely.

(a) Strype's Life of Whitgift.

(b) This chapel, formerly called *Brenchley's chantry*, which has been mentioned already above, having continued useless from the time of the reformation, was repaired by the dean, and cleansed and beautified for a place of burial for

tori, Amplificatori, Instauratori felicissimo: Hujus denique Ecclesiæ, quam summa æquitate, rara modestia, fide singulari ad annos gubernavit, Decano moderatissimo, integerrimo, amplissimo: Hoc Monumentum memoriæ ergo Virtus et Honos, invita morte, suis quasi manibus construxere. Obiit Anno Dom. Ætatis suæ Mensis Die atque in hac capella, quam (dum vixit) sibi ac suis adornavit, non sine ingenti suorum mærore huic tumulo illatus advenientis Domini nostri Jesu Christi gratiam et gloriam sempiternam expectat. Etiam Veni, Domine Jesu, Veni Cito.

5. CHARLES FOTHERBY, S. T. P. *prebendary* and *archdeacon* of *Canterbury*, was advanced to the dignity of *dean* of this church, in the room of *dean Nevil*, in 1615.

He was a native of *Great Grimby*, in the co. of *Lincoln*, being the son of *Martin Fotherby*, of that place, *esq*; whose family had long resided in it, and brother of *Martin Fotherby*, *bishop* of *Salisbury* (c). He was educated at *Trinity college* in *Cambridge*, of which society he was a fellow; but though he was afterwards advanced to so conspicuous a dignity, he proceeded as an academic, no further than to the degree of B. D. In 1587, he was *collated* to the vicarage of *Cbislet* (d), which he resigned in 1692, being presented by the Queen to the rectory of *Aldington* (e); about which time he was commissioned with *Dr. Rogers* and others, to visit the churches and hospitals of *Saltwood* and *Hythe*.

Soon after this, he received additional marks of the Queen's favour, being promoted, on the removal of *Dr. Redman*, to the see of *Norwich*, to the *archdeaconry* of *Canterbury* in 1594 (f), and the year after to the vicarage of *Tenbam*, and by *archbishop Whitgift* to the fourth *prebend* in this church of *Canterbury* (g); nor did the kindness of the *primate* towards him end here, for on the death of the learned and pious *Hooker* in 1600, he was *collated* by him to the rectory of *Bishopborne* (h), on which he resigned the vicarage of *Tenbam*; and such was the *archbishop's* esteem and confidence in him, that he was appointed one of the *overseers* of his will; the other, being

(c) See vol. iii. of the History of Kent, p. 673.

(d) Reg. Whitgift, pt. iii. (e) Ibid.

(f) Ibid. pt. ii. (g) Chapter Register.

(h) Reg. Whitgift.

(i) He married *Cecilia Walker*, of *Cambridge*, by whom he had a numerous issue, as his monument records; of which only one son and four daughters survived him: of these, *Mabella*, the youngest, then single, afterwards married *John lord Finch*, *baron* of *Fordwich*, lord keeper of the great seal, but died without issue. He left his wife surviving, who died in 1674, aged upwards of 60, and was buried in the same tomb in this church, close to which there is an inscription to her memory. In the beginning of K. James I.'s reign, he had purchased, among other estates in this county, the manor and seat of *Donham court*, near

dean Nevil, on whose death in 1615, he was nominated *dean* of *Canterbury*, to which he was instituted on May 12, that year; on this advancement he relinquished his *prebend*, but retained his other preferments, all which he enjoyed but a short time, for he died on March 29, 1619, *æt.* 70, having presided over this church only four years (i), and was buried in the *Virgin Mary's chapel*, now called the *dean's chapel*, in this cathedral; on the south side of which is a table monument of black marble, placed to his memory, the emblems of mortality round which are finely carved. The inscription on the monument is as follows:

Charissimo Patri suo

CAROLO FOTHERBY de GRIMSBY MAGNA in Comitatu LINCOLNIENSI; olim Collegii Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis apud CANTABIRGIENSES Socio; Sacræ ibidem Theologiæ Baccalureo, CANTUARIENSIS Diocæsiæ annos circiter 24 Archidiacono; Metropolitanæ in ea Ecclesiæ 20 Præbendario; ejusdem Decano 4^{tuor}; sedulo et sincero Verbo Præconi, cordatoque divinæ Veritatis Propugnatori; viro pietate, gravitate, hospitalitate perquam insigni, 29 Martii Anno humanæ salutis 1619, Ætatis suæ 70. Vitæ mortalis fortem cum immortalis gloria commutanti.

JOHANNES FOTHERBEIUS Filius et Hæres devotissime posuit.

Habuit uxorem unam et unicam Annos 31 CECILIAM WALKER CANTABRIGIENSEM. ex qua liberos suscepit decem; eorum quinque tantum moriens reliquit superstites, JOHANNEM Elizabethæ ex Antonio Coco Milite Essexciensi Maritum; PHÆBEN Henrico Henrici Palmeri Militis Cantiani Militi nuptam; et Roberto Johannis Moyle de Buckwell in eodem comitatu Armigero PRISCILLAM: Innuptas reliquit duas ELIZABETHAM et MABELLAM.

6. JOHN BOYS, S. T. P. rector of *Great Mongeham*, and of *Betsbanger*, in this county, succeeded to this *deanry* in 1619 (k).

He was a native of *Kent*, being the fourth son of *Thomas Boys*, of *Eythorne*, *esq*; (l) Being educated at *Cambridge*, he became a scholar of *Beut*

Canterbury; which by one of his descendants, went in marriage to the *Derings*, who now possess it. The *dean's* will is in the Prerog. office, *Canterbury*, proved April 17, 1619. In it he desired to be buried in the chapel, called *our Lady's chapel*, in *Christ church*, a place where usually the preacher did retire for his meditations, before he did go to his sermon; in such a convenient place, as should be thought fit by his loving brethren, the *prebendaries* of the said church.

(k) See Wood's Ath. vol. i, f. p. 153.

(l) By his wife *Christian*, daughter and coheir of *John Searles*, of *Wye*, *esq*; and he was nephew to *fr* *John Boys*, of *St. Gregories*, in *Canterbury*, *knt*. See the account of *St. Gregories*, below.

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BOYS—BARGRAVE.

college, and proceeded to the degree of A. M. in 1593, about which time he was elected to a fellowship of *Clare hall*, which is appropriated to a native of this county. His first preferment seems to have been the rectory of *Betshanger*, to which he was presented by his uncle, *sir John Boys* (m), who had been his patron at the university; and the same year he was collated to the mastership of *Eastbridge hospital*, in *Canterbury* (n); and in 1599, to the vicarage of *Tilmanstone* (o), at which time he had acquired the character of a distinguished theologian, and proceeded soon afterwards to the degree of S. T. P.

In 1610, he was appointed by the King, one of the first fellows of the new institution of a college at *Chelsea*, for the management, by learned divines, of all controversies against papists; a design, which, for want of support, fell to the ground, even before the college was finished (p).

In 1618, *Dr. Boys* was collated to the rectory of *Great Mongeham*, on which he relinquished the vicarage of *Tilmanstone*, and in 1619 was nominated by the King to the deanry of *Canterbury*, to which he was admitted on May 3, that year; but he did not live to enjoy this dignity little more than six years. He died suddenly in his study, on September 26, 1625, *æt.* 54; and was buried in the *Virgin Mary's*, commonly called the dean's chapel, in this cathedral, where there is a handsome monument erected to his memory, by his wife *Angela*, who survived him (q). He is represented on it in his doctor's habit, as in his study, sitting in his chair, and leaning his head on his hand. Among the books, which form the back ground of the monument, is the following inscription:

Bonorum Lacrymis!

JOHANNES BOISIUS S. T. P. hujus Ecclesiæ Christi CANTUARIENSIS Decanus, nuper diligentia Christianæ, mox mortalitatis humanæ, nunc gratiæ divinæ exemplum: Ecclesiam ore, vitâ, scriptis docuit, ædificavit, illustravit: et Opus quo non extat Clero ANGLICANO gratius aut utilius, Liturgiæ universæ præclaram Elucidationem sui perpetuum Monumentum reliquit.

Hoc minus et indignius, sed tamen debitum felicibus Manibus tanti viri, Mariti amantissimi amantissima mæstissimaque Uxor

ANGELA posuit.

His learned and judicious Commentaries on

(m) Register of Inductions. (n) Ibid. (o) Ibid.
(p) Newcourt's Rep. vol. i. Fuller's church History, B. 10, p. 51.

(q) He married *Angela*, daughter of *Robert Bargrave*, of *Bridge*, in this county, *esq;* and sister to his successor *dean Bargrave*; she survived him many years, and lived to be very unhandfomely treated by the parliamentary rebels, in 1642, at the age of 80.

(r) See a list of his works, in *Masters's History of Corpus Christi college*, p. 241.

the Holy Scriptures, his *Posills*, or Defence of the Liturgy, Lectures, Sermons, and other theological works, were published, with a dedication to *K. James*, in his life time, and again in a folio volume, in 1629 (r).

7. ISAAC BARGRAVE, S. T. P. prebendary of this church, and one of the King's chaplains, was next promoted to this deanry, the King's letters patent for his installation bearing date October 11, 1625 (s).

He was 6th son of *Robert Bargrave*, of *Bridge*, in this county, *esq;* and was born in 1586 (t); being entered early at *Clare hall* in *Cambridge*, he there took his degrees in arts, and was incorporated A. M. at *Oxford*, in July 1611 (u). In October 1614, he was preferred to the rectory of *Eytborne* in this county (v), and became soon afterwards minister of *St. Margaret's, Westminster* (w), and chaplain to the Prince of *Wales*, whom he served in the same quality after his accession to the throne; and in 1622, at which time he was S. T. P. he was promoted by the crown to the fifth prebend in this church of *Canterbury*; and *K. Charles I.*, soon after his accession to the throne, nominated him, on the death of *Dr. Boys*, to the deanry of it, to which he was admitted on October 14, 1625. In January 1626, he was presented by the chapter to the vicarage of *Tenterden* (x), which he held by dispensation, with the rectory of *Eytborne*; but in the following year he resigned the former, being then preferred by the King to the vicarage of *Lydd*, in *Kent*, then in the King's disposal, *jure prærogativo*; and in 1628 he was collated by the archbishop to the rectory of *Chartbam*, near *Canterbury* (y).

The account of *dean Bargrave*, from this time, becomes closely connected with the misfortunes of those unhappy times, when rebellion and fanaticism trampled on religion and decency; when the cathedrals were plundered and their revenues seized. *Deans and chapters were abolished* in 1641, and the former members of them oppressed and cruelly treated. At this time the dean had become so obnoxious to the ruling powers, that he was fined 1000*l.* by the *House of Commons*, as a member of the *Convocation*, in which he was looked upon by them as a forward assertor of the clergy's rights (z). This does not seem to have deterred him from exerting himself in

(s) Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii, p. 648.

(t) See more of this family and of the dean's descendants, in the *History of Kent*, under *Eastry*.

(u) Wood's Fasti, vol. i, p. 190.

(v) Book of Inductions, &c.

(w) Lloyd's Memoirs, and Walker's Suff. of the Clergy.

(x) Book of Inductions, &c.

(y) Ibid.

(z) *Rushworth*, vol. v, p. 235, says, *The Dean of Canterbury*, anno 16 Charles I. (1640) was fined 1000*l.* for the *convocation* business,

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behalf of the church, for that year he undertook with *Dr. Hacket, archdeacon of Bedford*, to appear before *the House of Commons*, in behalf of the establishment of *deans and chapters*; but this did not prevail, and in the same session an act passed for their *abolition* (a).

Next year the *fanatic* spirit of these reformers, as they stiled themselves, more fully displayed itself. In August the rebel *Colonel Sandys*, with his troop, arrived at *Canterbury*; after they had defaced the cathedral, they violently intruded themselves, late at night, into *the deanry*, terrifying the family, (the *dean* himself being absent) and regardless even of that respect due to the weaker sex, they treated his wife and his aged sister (the widow of *dean Boys*), with the most unmanly behaviour, and pillaged the house, though they afterwards, by the persuasion of one of their own party, restored the gold which they had unjustly seized. Their treatment of the *dean's* son was no less brutal, whom they took from his bed and carried prisoner to *Dover* (b). The sufferings of the *dean* were still greater, for having been acquainted with the affliction of his family, he was hastening to them, but *Colonel Sandys* interrupted his design, for hearing where he lodged at *Gravesend*, he went there, and rushed with his banditti into his chamber, as he was preparing for bed, made him prisoner, and without any reason for this insolent outrage, he was hurried to *London*, and committed to the *Fleet-prison* (c). The *dean* continued in confinement for three weeks, but was neither examined nor called before the house; he was, indeed after that time released, but the sense of his persecution and the prospect of its future increase, so much affected him, that he died in the Jan. following, *anno* 1642; aged 56.

The *dean* had been a great traveller, and his friendships, made abroad, were such as testified his discernment and the esteem he was held in; he attended *sir Henry Wotton* in one of his *embassies*, as *his chaplain*, and he appointed him afterwards one of the *supervisors* of his will, expressing his unremoveable affection to him in it (d).

During his residence at *Venice*, he enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of the celebrated *Father Paul*, usually stiled *Padre Paolo*, who wrote *the History of Trent*; whose moderation and learning were alike conspicuous.

The *dean* was a firm defender of our civil and

(a) Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. 1, p. 10.

(b) Dugdale's View. Mercurius Rusticus. Walker, ibid. and Lloyd's Memoirs.

(c) Walker's Suff. ibid. It must have added to the *dean's* distress, to find *Sandys* the author of this cruelty towards him; for that unprincipled rebel owed his escape from an ignominious death, when indicted for a rape at *Maidstone*, to the *dean's* interest, made then in his behalf.

(d) Life of *sir H. Wotton*.

(e) The *dean* published only three sermons, which were

religious rights; his abilities, which were very considerable, had been greatly improved by attentive travel. He was much respected, for he was hospitable, as well as upright, and his opinions were manly and liberal (e).

He was buried in *the Virgin Mary's*, now called *the dean's chapel*, on Jan. 25, 1643; against the north wall of which is a monument erected to his memory, in a taste not common; being his portrait, a half length, painted on copper, in a beautiful oval frame of white marble, and an inscription under it, as follows,

ISAACUS BARGRAVE,

CANTIANUS S. T. P. Hujus Ecclesiæ DECANUS, et ingens decus; amæno ingenio Pietatem et Eruditionem ornavit: In sæculo Novitatis nimium avido fide vixit ac moribus antiquis; Gentibus exteris, domique Nobilibus gratissimus Hospes, Hospitio generosissimo reposuit. Bello civili ex partibus Regiis CAROLI Martyris Stetit ac cecidit.

Post varia per Europam itinera

Hic tandem fixus.

Ob. an salutis reparat. } 1642
 { Ætat. 56.

JOHANNES BARGRAVE, S. T. D. CANTIANUS

Posterum expensis

Ponendum curavit

Anno Domini

MDCLXXIX.

Underneath which, follows the inscription for *Elizabeth Dering*, his wife, as mentioned above.

8. GEORGE AGLIONBY, S. T. P. succeeded next, as *dean* of this church; the *letters patent* for which are dated at *Oxford*, on Feb. 8, 1642 (f).

He was educated at *Westminster* school, and elected from thence to *Christ-church* in *Oxford*, in 1619, at which time he was sixteen years of age, as he is entered in the university *matriculation* book, *Oxon. Docis. Fil.* There is little doubt but he was the son of *Dr. John Aglionby*, principal of *Edmund hall*, and the descendant of a very antient and genteel family in the county of *Cumberland* (g).

Whilst he resided in the university, he was distinguished as a person of superior abilities; *Wood* tells us, that *Lord Falkland* often went to *Oxford*, to enjoy the conversation of the learned and the witty there, among whom was *George Aglionby*, of *Christ church* (b).

printed in the years 1624, and 1626. He married *Elizabeth*, the daughter of *John Dering*, of *Pluckley*, in the county, *Essex*; by whom he had several children; from *Thomas*, the eldest son of whom, is descended *Isaac Bargrave*, one of *Eastry court, Essex*. The *dean's* wife survived him many years, and dying in 1667, *æt.* 74, was buried near her husband, in *the dean's chapel*, where there is an inscription to her memory. (f) *Rym. Fœd.* vol. xx, p. 545.

(g) Burn's History of Cumberland, p. 327.

(h) Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 587.

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In June 1623, he took *the degree* of B. A. (i) about which time he left the *university*, and became probably an assistant-master at *Westminster school*, and afterwards tutor to *George, the young Duke of Buckingham*; in 1634, he proceeded to *the degree* of S. T. P. (k) and in 1638, was promoted to a *prebend* in the *collegiate church* of *Westminster* (l), and it is probable that he was also *prebendary* of *Woodham*, in the church of *Chichester*.

Whilst attending the court of K. Charles I, at *Oxford*, in 1642, he was *nominated* by the King, on the death of *Dr. Bargrave*, to the *deanry* of *Canterbury*; but in this dignity he never was *installed*, nor did he reap any advantage from it; the parliament having, as is said above, abolished these dignities and seized on the revenues of all capitular bodies, and he survived his nomination to this deanry but a few months; for he died at *Oxford*, in November 1643, in the 40th year of his age, and was buried in *Cbrist church cathedral*, near to *bishop King's* monument in the *south* aisle; but there is neither monument or inscription to his memory, nor is there any portrait of him in the *deanry* at *Canterbury*; the want of which interrupts the regular series of portraits of the *deans* of this church.

9. THOMAS TURNER, S. T. P. was next admitted *dean* of this church. He was the son of *Thomas Turner*, of *Heckfield*, in the county of *Hants*, *alderman* and *mayor* of *Reading*, in the county of *Berks*, and was born in the parish of *St. Giles* in that *borough*. In 1610, he was admitted on the foundation at *St. John's college* in *Oxford*, two fellowships in that college being appropriated to persons from the town of *Reading*. He was there placed under the tuition of *Dr. Juxon*, then fellow of the college, afterwards *archbishop* of *Canterbury* (m), and having entered into holy orders, he was in 1623 presented by his college to the vicarage of *St. Giles*, in the suburbs of *Oxford*, with which he retained his fellowship, but resigned it in 1628.

Dr. Laud, who had become *president* of the college soon after his admission to it, appointed him his *domestic chaplain*, and in April 1629, being then *bishop* of *London*, collated him to the *prebend* of *Newington* in the church of *St. Paul*; and in October following, to the *chancellorship* of that church, in which he was afterwards appointed by K. Charles I, a *canon residentiary* (n).

He had been recommended by *bishop Laud* to the King's notice, who appointed him one of his *chaplains in ordinary*, and presented him to

the rectory of *St. Olave, Southwark*, with which he held the rectory of *Fetcham*, in the county of *Surry*.

In 1633, the King having resolved on a progress into *Scotland*, for his coronation, *Mr. Turner* was commanded to attend him; previous to which, he was on April 1, 1634, created S. T. P. by the *university* of *Oxford*.

In 1641, he was promoted by the King to the *deanry* of *Rochester*, and on the death of *Dr. Aglionby*, in 1643, to this of *Canterbury*, of which, however, he did not obtain possession till after the *restoration*; but when he was nominated to this dignity, he resigned the rectory of *St. Olave* into the King's hands.

When the King was removed to *Hampton-court*, and was suffered to resume the mock appearance of majesty and freedom, *dean Turner* was among those divines who there attended him; and when he fled to the *Isle* of *Wight*, the *dean* was one of those servants, to whom the liberty of visiting him was granted (o); the King's death followed not long after, of which the *dean* was a sincere, but silent mourner.

His adherence to the royal cause, as might be expected, brought him into much distress; he was abused, pillaged and imprisoned. Three of his houses were plundered of his furniture and library (p). Being at his church of *Fetcham*, he was seized (probably in the time of divine service) by a party of horse, who carried him in an ignominious manner prisoner to an inn in *Southwark*, and his house and rectory were forcibly taken from him; upon which he retired to an estate he possessed in *Hertfordshire*, but persecution followed him there likewise for being summoned before the *committee* of *sequestrations*, at *Hertford*, he was charged and convicted of *malignancy*, for attending the King and praying for him, upon which his estate was *decimated*, and he was compelled to fly for safety into *Wales* (q).

The *dean* survived these unhappy times, and joined in the general joy which King Charles II.'s *restoration* inspired, and on the 10th of August 1660, entered into the full possession of the *deanry* of *Canterbury*; and so far was he afterwards from seeking addition to his preferment, that he soon resigned the rectory of *Fetcham*. Having enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health during thirty years, he was at length attacked with that severe disease, the stone, the sharpness of which he endured with exemplary fortitude and resignation, till his death, which happened on October 31, 1672, at the age of 81. (r)

(i) Wood's Ath. Fasti, vol. i, p. 260.

(k) Ibid.

(l) Newcourt's Repert. vol. i, p. 928.

(m) Wood's Fasti, vol. i, p. 259.

(n) Newcourt's Repert. vol. i, p. 189. Wood's Ath.

(o) Parliamentary Journals.

(p) Walker's Suff.

(q) Walker's Suff. of Clergy.

(r) The dean married *Margaret*, the daughter of *sir Francis Windebank*, *knt.* secretary of state to K. Charles I. By her he had three sons, each of whom attained to distinguished stations in the church; for *Francis* was D.D. and fellow of *New college, Oxford*, and after a series of intermediate preferments, was made *bishop* of *Ely*, in 1684, but was deprived.

His

His disposition was generous, disinterested and humble; and his example afforded an excellent lesson to those, who imagine that dignity is better supported by avarice and insolence, than by a liberal condescension; for never was a clergyman more free from pride and covetousness.

To *the church and library of Canterbury*, he was a considerable benefactor; in thankfulness for his deliverance from an imminent danger, he dedicated to *the holy table* in this *cathedral*, a costly folio bible, with covers of beaten silver, double gilt; to *the church of St. Paul*, his liberality was extensive; for, when, in 1661, the ruinous state of that *cathedral* required a general assistance, *Dr. Turner*, then a *residentiary*, subscribed, as well as his brethren, 500*l.* each. He built likewise a good house for his successors in *the canonry* there, on which he expended the better part of 1000*l.* Two colleges in *Oxford* also received some share of his bounty, for he gave 40*l.* towards the building of a new quadrangle at *Trinity* in 1665, and two years afterwards, the same sum towards completing a building in *Corpus Christi college*. In 1667, when *K. Charles II.* requested a supply from the clergy, by way of loan, *Dr. Turner* advanced on his own account, 100*l.* besides his share of 1000*l.* as a *residentiary* of *St. Paul's*. He had before contributed on a similar proposal 120*l.* besides his proportion of 1000*l.* contributed by *the dean and chapter* of *St. Paul's*. To these instances of his public spirit must be added, his generous conduct to his relations; for here signed his paternal estate of considerable value, to his younger brother; he gave portions to several of his sisters, and settled them and others of his kindred handsomely in the world, at the time when he was a married man and a father: and when the storm of persecution raged against him, and his fortunes were at a low ebb, even then he took into his care his aged parents, harassed and ruined by the iniquity of the times, for their eminent loyalty. *The dean* was buried at the east end of *the Virgin Mary's*, now called *the dean's chapel*, where, under the window, there is a handsome mural monument erected to his memory, with the following inscription (s),

H. S. E.
 THOMAS TURNER, S. T. P.
 Beati Pauli apud Londinenses Canonicus Residentiarius
 Ecclesie { Deinde Rossensis Anno MDCCXXXI } Decanus
 Tandem hujus Christi Cantuariensis MDCLXIII }

at the revolution, and died in 1700. *William* was D.D. of *Trinity college, Oxford*, and afterwards *archdeacon* of *Durham*, and died in 1685. And *Thomas* was likewise D.D. *fellow*, and afterwards *president* of *Corpus Christi college, Oxford*, *prebendary* of *Ely*, and *St. Paul's*, besides other preferments. He died in 1714, unmarried; remarkable for his munificence and liberality in his life time, and left the bulk of his fortunes, which were very considerable, to charitable uses.

(s) His wife survived him, and dying July 1692, *æt.* 84,

Quem Carolus primus et Archiepiscopus Laud,
 Gloriosi et Sanctissimi Martyres,
 Sacellanum habuerunt et una cum illis fortissimum Confessorem.
 Quem Rex in ultimis ferè Agenibus
 In Curà Hamptoniensi et Insula Vectis
 Unum e paucis fidelissimum ascevit sibi.
 Generosâ Prosapia Redingie
 Natus, si quis alter, Bono Publico.
 Fortunâ magnâque rerum copiâ reverentèr usus est,
 Ingens { Humilitatis profundissimæ } Exemplar.
 { Simplicитatis Christianissimæ }
 { Zeli pro Ecclesia ferventissimi }
 Calamitates sub tyrannide perduellium animo æquissimo toleravit,
 Et utriusque fortunæ expertus
 Utrique par existit.
 Juxta felicem Caroli secundi reditum
 Novas dignitates minimè ambitabat,
 Et octogenarius Senex adhuc in concionibus dominabatur.
 Jamque maturus cœlo
 Post multa immortalia facta, nihil optavit mortale
 Nisi mori in Domino,
 Et obiit Anno Domini MDCLXXII
 Ætatis suæ LXXXI.

10. JOHN TILLOTSON, S. T. P. and *prebendary* of this church, succeed that same year 1672, to *the deanry* of it (t).

He was descended from the antient family of *the Tilstons*, of *Tilston*, in *Cheshire*, from which name his grandfather, *Thomas Tilston*, changed it to *Tillotson* (u). He was the son of *Mr. Robert Tillotson*, a respectable clothier at *Sowerby*, in *Halifax*, in the county of *York*, where he was born in 1630, and his father being a rigid puritan, he was educated in the same principles. In 1647, he went to *Clare hall*, in the *University of Cambridge*, where he was placed under the tuition of an eminent *presbyterian* divine; in 1650 he took the degree of A. B. and in the following year was elected *fellow* of that society, and became a *tutor* there; in 1654, he took the degree of A. M. and three years afterwards left college to superintend the education of the son of *Edmund Prideaux, esq.*, then attorney-general to *Oliver Cromwell*, and by this connexion he obtained a considerable benefaction to *Clare bill*.

At the restoration he lost his fellowship, but conformed to the church of *England*. Having been ordained by *Dr. Sydserse, bishop of Gallogway*, who required of him neither oath nor subscription, he became curate of *Cheshunt*, in the county of *Hertford*, and in 1662 was elected by the parishioners to the donative of *St. Mary Aldermanbury, London*, but declined the acceptance of it. In June 1663, he was presented to the rectory of *Kedington*, in *Suffolk*, where he continued

was buried in *St. Giles's church*, in *Oxford*, near the remains of their son *William*.

(t) The reader may find an ample account of the life of *Dr. Tillotson*, published by *Dr. Birch*, in *the Biographia Britannica*, the *General Dictionary*, *Le Neve's lives of the Archbishops*, and other books; all which are much too copious to be inserted here, but from them this receipt abstract, is mostly taken.

(u) *Watson's History of Halifax*, p. 294.

but

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but a short time, for in November he was elected by the Society of Lincoln's-inn, their preacher, on which he resigned that preferment; the reputation of his discourses here attracting general notice, it procured him, in addition to that appointment, the Tuesday lectureship at the church of St. Laurence Jury.

In 1666 he took the degree of S. T. P. in which year he published his treatise, entitled the Rule of Faith, in opposition to a book written in the defence of the tenets of the church of Rome, which brought on a long controversy between him and the author of it; this caused him to be much noticed, and in 1669, the King promoted him to a prebend in this church of Canterbury, and about the same time he was made one of the King's chaplains; and though he seems to have been no favourite of the King, yet at the recommendation, principally of archbishop Sheldon, he was nominated dean of Canterbury, and was installed on November 14, 1672.

In 1675, the dean was presented to the prebend of Ealdlond, in the church of St. Paul's, London, which he resigned in February, 1678, on being admitted to that of Oxgate, and to a residentiaryship in the same church. In 1683, he attended the unfortunate Lord Ruffel, during his confinement, and at his death on the scaffold, where the earnestness with which he urged him to a declaration against the lawfulness of resistance, has been much censured, yet he is said to have justified his conduct to Lady Ruffel upon this occasion. Towards the end of K. Charles II.'s reign, he published a Discourse on Transubstantiation, which gave rise to a controversy between him and the Papists, which was carried on during the whole of K. James II.'s reign; and in 1688, he attended the meeting of the bishops at Lambeth, when the well known petition to the King to be released from his injunction of reading and distributing the declaration for the liberty of conscience was framed, to which the dean, among others, added his subscription.

The government being soon afterwards settled, and K. William and Q. Mary placed upon the throne, the dean was, from a remembrance of the attention which he is said to have shewn them, in 1677, in their passage through Canterbury, in their way to Holland, appointed in 1689, clerk of the closet, and advanced to the deanry of St. Paul's; on which he relinquished this deanry of Canterbury, and two years afterwards was promoted still further to the metropolitanical see of this church, in the list of the archbishops, of which, below, a further account of him may be seen.

(v) Thoresby's History of Leeds, p. 36. His life is in the Biographia Britannica, where may be seen a more extensive account of him.

II. JOHN SHARP, S. T. P. dean of Norwich, was nominated to this deanry, in the room of Dr. Tillotson, in 1689.

He was descended from the family of this name, seated at Little Horton, near Bradford, in county of York, a family of good antiquity; he was the son of Mr. Thomas Sharp, an eminent tradesman, and was born at Bradford, in February 1644 (v).

In April 1660, he was admitted at Christ's college, in Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of A. B. in December 1663, with much reputation; but the favourite studies of his youth are said to have been botany and chemistry. He took the degree of A. M. in 1667, and was ordained both deacon and priest; in the same year he was recommended as domestic chaplain to sir Heneage Finch, attorney-general; to four of whose sons he was tutor, two of whom having afterwards entered into orders, he successively collated, when archbishop of York, to the rich prebend of Wetwang, in that cathedral (w).

At the opening of the Sheldonian theatre at Oxford, in July 1669, he was incorporated A. M. with several other Cambridge gentlemen, and in 1672 was preferred to the archdeaconry of Berks, then in the nomination of the crown; and the same year, on his patron sir Heneage Finch being made lord keeper of the great seal, he was appointed his chaplain, and at his especial request, undertook the recommendation to him of such, as he thought most deserving, for those benefices as were in the disposal of the seals.

In 1674, he preached a sermon, the first in his printed collection, which occasioned a controversy to which we are indebted for his excellent discourse on conscience, and next year was preferred, through the lord keeper's favour, to a prebend of Norwich, and to the rectory of St. Bartholomew, near the Exchange, London, and not long afterwards to that of St. Giles in the Fields. In 1679 he took the degree of S. T. P. in which year he had accepted the lectureship at St. Laurence Jury, which he resigned in 1683. In 1681 he was promoted, by the interest of his former patron, then lord Chancellor, to the deanry of Norwich; upon the death of K. Charles II, he drew up the address of the grand jury for the city of London. He had been chaplain to that monarch, as he was also to his successor James II; in whose reign, however, he was among those distinguished preachers, who boldly vindicated the reformed religion, and exposed the errors of Popery; and on May 2, 1686, he delivered in his church of St. Giles, a memorable discourse, in which he

(w) Le Neve's lives of Archbishops of Canterbury and York, p. 280.

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HOOPER.

pointedly expressed a contempt for those who suffered themselves to be converted by any arguments in favour of the *Romish* tenets. This was considered as a *reflection*, even upon the King himself. It is no wonder then, that he experienced his resentment, and notwithstanding *Dr. Sharp's* humiliation, he was suspended from his *parochial* functions by the *ecclesiastical commission*. During this suspension he resided at his *deanry* of *Norwich* (x). He did not however, remain long in disgrace, for in January, 1687, he was informed from *Lord Sunderland*, that he was restored, and might return to his *parochial* charge; but in August 1688, he was summoned, with the other *archdeacons*, before the *ecclesiastical commission*, for disobeying the King's injunction, relating to the *declaration for liberty of conscience*; to this they agreed not to appear, and *Dr. Sharp* drew up their reasons for it.

On the 27th of Jan. following, he preached before the *prince of Orange*; and on the 30th, before the convention. On both occasions he prayed for *K. James*, the first time it gave no offence, because the *abdication* of the throne had not been voted; but it being declared *vacant* on the 28th, *Dr. Sharp's* prayer, as well as some passages in his sermon on the 30th, occasioned not only surprise but disgust; however, after some debate, he had a vote of thanks, and was requested to print it, which he thought proper to decline. Unfavourable as this might seem to his future promotion, he explained himself in such a manner to *K. William* afterwards, that he received him into his favour again; and on *Dr. Tillotson's* relinquishing the *deanry* of *Canterbury*, he was nominated to it, and was installed on November 25. The merit of *dean Sharp* was now in high estimation, and it reflects the highest honor on his character, when upon the *deprivation* of those *bishops* who refused to take the oaths to *K. William* and *Q. Mary*, and he was considered as a proper person to succeed to one of the *vacant sees*; that neither the King's favour nor the persuasion of his friends, could prevail on him to accept the offer; for he entertained a particular esteem for the prelates who were deprived. This displeased the King, but *Dr. Tillotson*, then *archbishop*, found means to soften his displeasure, by prevailing on the *dean* to promise to accept of the *see* of *York*, when it should

(x) During the *dean's* stay at the *deanry*, he amused his leisure hours in collecting antient coins, *British*, *Saxon* and *English*, as well as *Greek* and *Roman*; of which he obtained sufficient to furnish a choice and valuable cabinet. He afterwards drew up some ingenious and accurate remarks on the *English*, *Scots*, and *Irish* money, which he communicated, in 1689, to *Mr. Thoresby*, in an introductory letter, to whom he acknowledges his partiality to the study of antiquity, but modestly fears that he made that a business, which should have been only a recreation. The remarks have been lately published in the *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* vol. vi.

become vacant, grounding his former refusal on pretence of his wish to be preferred in his native country. To this the King signified his approbation, and *Dr. Lamplugh*, the *archbishop* of *York*, dying a few days afterwards, the *dean* was promoted to that *see*, and was consecrated on July 5, 1691; upon which the *deanry* of *Canterbury* became *vacant*. His elevation to this *archiepiscopal* dignity, says *Mr. Thoresby*, was not only to the comfort and honour of his native country and family, but to the universal joy and satisfaction of the whole nation (y).

12. GEORGE HOOPER, S. T. P. was next advanced to this dignity in the church of *Canterbury*, in the same month and year, viz. July, 1691 (z).

He was the son of *George Hooper*, gent. and was born at *Grimley*, in the county of *Worcester*, on Nov. 18, 1640. He was first admitted at *St. Paul's school*, and afterwards at *Westminster*, whence he was elected to *Christ church*, *Oxford*, in 1657. In the university, he directed his studies with success, not only to philosophy, mathematics, and the *Greek* and *Roman* antiquity, but to the more difficult attainments of *eastern* learning; in the pursuit of which he was assisted by that eminent *Orientalist*, *Dr. Pocock*. Of the *Arabic* language he made great use, in explaining the obscurer passages of the *Old Testament*. He took the degree of A. B. in January 1661, and that of A. M. in December, 1663. In 1672 he became chaplain to *Dr. Morley*, *bishop* of *Winchester*, who soon afterwards collated him to the rectory of *Havant*, in *Hampshire*, the situation of which being unhealthy, he resigned it for that of *East Woodbay*, in the same county. In July 1673, he took the degree of B. D. and not long afterwards became chaplain to *archbishop Sheldon*, by whom he was in 1675, collated to the rectory of *Lambeth*, and two years afterwards, to the option of the *precentorship* of *Exeter*, in which church he became likewise a *canon residentiary*; and in the same year, he took the degree of S. T. P.

He was about this time appointed almoner to the *princess of Orange*, and waited on her in *Holland*, where he regulated her chapel, according to the usage of the church of *England*. After one year's attendance there, he came back to *England* and married (a), and then returned to *Holland*, where he continued, however, not more

(y) *Archbishop Sharp* died on February 2, 1714, et. 69, and was buried in the cathedral at *York*, where there is a handsome monument erected to his memory. His sermons, which are collected in seven volumes, are remarkable not less for piety and fervor of religion, than for judicious and energetic argument.

(z) His life is in the *General Dictionary*. See *Wood's Ath.* vol. ii, p. 1048.

(a) He married *Abigail*, daughter of *Rich. Guildford*, gent.

than

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than eight months; when having obtained the princess's permission, he came home again.

About the year 1680, he was appointed one of the King's *chaplains*, and after K. James's accession, in 1685, he attended, by his command, *the duke of Monmouth*, the evening preceding his execution, and afterwards waited on him in his last moments. Soon after the government was settled upon *William and Mary*, he became a *royal chaplain*; and on the promotion of *Dr. Sharp*, the Queen, (during the King's absence in *Holland*), advanced him to *the deanry of Canterbury*, in which he was installed, on July 19, 1691, on which he resigned the rectory of *East Woodbay*. In February 1701, he was chosen *Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation*; but in the December following, when a *new convocation* was summoned, he would not re-accept the office; and the same year he refused the offer of *the primacy of Ireland*. In the famous dispute concerning the rights of convocation, which at this time commenced, he joined with those who defended *the Lower House*, and published a *narrative* of their proceedings; which on *bishop Gibson's* answering, *the dean* replied with a *summary defence* of that house. In the year 1703, *the dean* was nominated, by the Queen, to *the see of St. Asaph*, and was consecrated on October 31, on which he relinquished the rectory of *Lambeth*, but retained *this deanry*, and the other preferments with *the bishopric*, in which indeed he continued but a few months, for he was translated on March following to *the see of Bath and Wells*, and upon his consecration, *the deanry of Canterbury* became vacant (b). The character of *Dr. Hooper* cannot be better summed up than in the words of *Dr. Busby*, the famous *master of Westminster school*, under whom he received that part of his education. *That he was the best scholar, the first gentleman, and would make the compleatest bishop that ever was educated at that school.*

His works were collected into *one volume*, and published at *Oxford*, in 1757; the contents may be seen, in *the Rev. Mr. Todd's* account of him, among *the deans of Canterbury*, p. 182.

13. GEORGE STANHOPE, S. T. P. was on the vacancy of *this deanry*, by the translation of *bishop Hooper*, nominated to it in March 1704.

He was the son of *the Rev. Thomas Stanhope*, and was born on March 5, 1660, at *Hertisborn*, in the county of *Derby*, of which parish his father was rector, as well as vicar of *St. Margaret* in *Leicester*. His mother, whose name was *Allestree*, was of an antient family in the county

of *Derby*. His grand-father *Dr. George Stanhope*, precentor of *York*, and rector of *Wbeldrake*, in that county, was one of those persecuted ecclesiastics, who for their loyalty to K. Charles I. experienced the greatest distress; for being dispossessed of all his preferments, he was driven out of doors, with eleven children. He died in 1644 (c).

The dean received the first rudiments of education at the school of *Uppingham*, in the county of *Rutland*, whence he was removed to that of *Leicester*, and again to that of *Eton*, from which he was elected on the foundation at *King's college*, in 1677, where he took the degree of A. B. in 1681; and that of A. M. in 1685. Having acquired a valuable stock of learning, for of *the French*, as well as of the *Latin, Greek* and *Hebrew* languages, he had acquired a critical knowledge; he entered into *holy orders*, and seems afterwards to have remained at the university till he was in 1688, preferred to the rectory of *Tewing*, in the county of *Hertsford*; and the year following to the vicarage of *Lewisbam* in *Kent*; having been *chaplain* to *lord Dartmouth*, the patron of it, and tutor to his son; soon after which he was appointed *chaplain in ordinary* to K. William and Q. Mary, and he enjoyed the same honour under Q. Anne (d).

On July 5, 1697, he took *the degree* of S. T. P. the exercises of which he performed publicly and with great applause; and in 1701 was appointed *preacher at Boyle's Lectures*. In 1703 he was presented to the vicarage of *Deptford*, which, relinquishing *Tewing*, he held with *Lewisbam* by dispensation, and soon afterwards was promoted to *the deanry of Canterbury*, in which he was installed on March 23, 1704. He was now also *Tuesday lecturer* at the church of *St. Laurence Jury*, in which appointment, as well as in the *deanry*, he was no mean successor to *Tillotson* and *Sbarn*. The lecture had indeed been long supplied by eminent divines, and was reputed to be an office of honour, rather than profit, and he continued in it till 1708, when he resigned it.

In February 1714, he was elected *prolocutor of the convocation*, and was twice afterwards re-chosen. But the life of *dean Stanhope* is best known by his literary labours, in which his abilities distinguished him as an excellent scholar, as well as a judicious critic. He published a number of sermons, many of which had been delivered before public bodies, and for the service of public charities, and many other religious

(b) *The bishop* died at *Barkley*, in *Somersetshire*, whither he sometimes retired, on September 6, 1721, *æt.* 87, and was buried in the cathedral of *Wells*, where a monument is erected to his memory; and adjoining to it, a monument with an inscription to the memory of his wife, who died in 1726, *æt.* 71; by her he had nine children, of whom

only the fourth daughter *Abigail*, survived who married *Mr. Prowse*, of *Somersetshire*.

(c) *Bowyer's Anecdotes*, p. 498, *Walker's Suff. of Clergy*, pt. 2, p. 83.

(d) *Bowyer's Anecdotes*, p. 7. See *Hutton's account of Dr. Stanhope*.

tracts

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tracts and translations, besides a paraphrase and comment upon the epistles and gospels, in 4 vols. — a list of all which may be found in *Mr. Todd's account of him*, among the deans of this church. After having lived an example of cheerful and unaffected piety, the dean died at *Bath*, on March 18, 1728 (e).

He was of a mild and friendly disposition; to the misfortunes of others, he was remarkably attentive, and that concern which he expressed, conveyed at once consolation to the heart, and improvement to the understanding. His care as a parish priest and as dean, was exemplary, and the advice he gave to others, was always the rule of his own practice. As he had been remarkable for the many good works which he did whilst living, so he shewed his charity in his last will, for among other benevolent legacies, he gave the sum of 250l. to found an exhibition for a scholar of *Canterbury school* continuing at some college in *Cambridge*, till the *Michaelmas* after he had commenced A. M. The dean was buried in *Lewisbam church*, where, within the altar rails on his gravestone, is this inscription :

DEPOSITUM GEORGI STANHOPE

S. T. P. DEC. CANT. ET

ECCLESIAE HUIUS VICARI, 1728.

And on the north side of the altar, is a handsome mural monument erected by his widow, with this inscription :

In Memory

Of the very Rev^d GEORGE STANHOPE, D. D.

38 Years Vicar of this Place, and 26 of
the Neighbouring Church at DEPTFORD;
Constituted Dean of CANTERBURY, A. D. 1703.
And thrice PROLOCUTOR of the Lower House
of Convocation.

Whose Piety was real and rational,

His Charity great and universal,

Fruitful in Acts of Mercy, and in all good Works:

His Learning was Elegant and Comprehensive,

His Conversation Polite and Delicate,

Grave without Preciseness, Facetious without Levity:

The good Christian, the solid Divine

and the fine Gentleman,

in him were happily united;

Who, tho' amply qualified for the Highest

Honours of his Sacred Function,

Yet was content with only deserving them.

In his Pastoral Office a Pattern to his People,

And to all who shall succeed him in the Care of them.

His Discourses from the PULPIT

Were equally pleasing and profitable,

A beautiful Intermixture of the clearest Reasoning

with the purest Diction,

Attended with all the Graces of a just ELOCUTION;

As his Works from the PRESS have spoke the Praises

Of his happy Genius; his Love of God and Men,

(e) The dean had been twice married; first, to *Olivia*, daughter of *Charles Cotton*, of *Beresford*, in the county of *Stafford*, esq; by whom he had one son and five daughters; secondly, to *Miss Parker*, half-sister to *Mr Charles Wager*, who survived him, and died in 1730, *æt.* 54.

(f) *Masters's History of C. C. C. C.* p. 368 et seq.

for which Generations to come

will bless his Memory.

He was born *March* the 5th. He died *March* the 18th 1727.

Aged 68 Years.

14: ELIAS SYDALL, S. T. P. prebendary of this church, was next nominated dean of *Canterbury* in April 1728. He was a native of *Norwich*, and but of mean parentage, being the son of a glover in that city, and his education began equally the same; for he was admitted in April 1688, a bible clerk, on the foundation of *archbishop Parker*, at *Benet college*, in *Cambridge*, where he took the degree of A. B. in 1691 (f), and that of A. M. in 1695; in which year he was elected fellow of the same society; he had been ordained the preceding year.

Continuing to reside in the university, he engaged in the duty of *St. Benet's church* in *Cambridge*, to which his college, as impropiators, supplied the minister. This he relinquished in 1702, for having been appointed chaplain to *archbishop Tenison*, he was collated by him in March to the rectory of *Biddenden* in *Kent*, which occasioned him to quit his fellowship; this benefice, however, he resigned, on being collated by the same patron, in June 1704, to the rectory of *Ivechurch*, in *Romney-Marsh* (g), and in 1705 he obtained the degree of S. T. P. (b)

In 1707 he received additional proofs of the primate's regard to him, being collated in June to the rectory of *Great Mongebam*, which he held by dispensation with *Ivechurch*, and in July to a prebend in the church of *Canterbury*; and in 1710 he was chosen professor in convocation for the clergy of the diocese, and the next year he was appointed by the archbishop to the mastership of the hospitals of *St. John*, *Northgate*, and *St. Nicholas*, *Harbledown*, near *Canterbury*; to the duties of which office he faithfully attended, till the year 1731, when he made a resignation of it.

In 1716, he was nominated one of the King's chaplains, and on the death of dean Stanhope was promoted to the deanry of *Canterbury*, in which he was installed on April 26, 1728. Three years after which he was advanced to the bishopric of *St. David's*, and was consecrated at *Ely house*, in *Holborn*, on April 11, by a commission from the archbishop, to the bishops of *London*, *Ely*, and *Bangor* (i), and in the November following he was translated to that of *Gloucester*, with both bishoprics he retained the deanry of *Canterbury*, till his death, which happened on December 24, 1733, in the 61st year of his age, leaving behind him the character of having been

(g) Book of Inductions. (h) *Cambridge Graduates.*

(i) *Dr. Sydall* married the only daughter of *Dr. William Dudes*, a physician at *Canterbury*, by whom he had no issue. She survived him some years, and died in 1753, *æt.* 69, and was buried in *St. James's church*, *Westminster*, near the remains of her husband.

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LYNCH.

a polite scholar, and of having been much beloved as a mild and diffident man (*k*).

His publications were only *six sermons*, the last of which, preached at the cathedral on Nov. 5, 1715, is a very remarkable one, which was much animadverted on by many of his hearers; the titles of them may be seen in *Mr. Todd's account of him*, among the deans of this church.

The dean was buried in the chancel of *St James's church*, in *Westminster*, on December 31, 1733, where, on a flat stone, is the following inscription, now greatly effaced, to his memory.

Spe felici Resurrectionis
Hic Situs est ELIAS SYDALL S. T. P.
NOROVICI ex Parentibus ingenuis natus,
CANTABRIGIÆ Literis infitus
Et in Collegii Corporis Christi Societatem cooptatus;
Inde a Thoma nuper Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi.
Ut ei a sacris esset, vocatus;
Et Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis Canonicatu,
Præter alia Beneficia donatus.
Tandem a Rege Georgio 2^{do}.
Ad istius Ecclesiæ Decanatum,
Postea ad Episcopatum MENEVENSEM
Mox ad GLOCESTRIENSEM Eiectus.
Ex his Viator Satis superque discas
Quis hic Homo fuerit,
Cujus Cineres atque ossa jam calcas;
Qualis autem fuerit,
In die illo extremo
Cum Deus occulta Hominum indicaverit
Sat cito Intelliges.
Tu interea
Noli ante Tempus quicquam judicare;
Obiit, si id tibi interfit,
24^o. Die Mensis Decembris
Anno { Æræ Christianæ 1733.
Ætatis suæ 61.

He bore for his arms—*Argent, a chevron between 3 joiners squares, gules.*

15. JOHN LYNCH, S. T. P. prebendary of this church, was the immediate successor in this deanry, being nominated to it in January 1734.

He was descended from an antient family in this county, settled near *Cranbrook*, where *Symon Lynch* founded a *grammar school* in *Queen Elizabeth's reign*; and afterwards purchased the seat of *Grove*, the continued residence of this family ever since, situated about eight miles from *Canterbury*, and was member in two successive *parliaments* for *Sandwich* in the reign of *Q. Mary*. From him, in a lineal succession, descended *John*, the father of *dean Lynch*, who was *high sheriff* of this county in the last year of *Q. Anne*; an active magistrate, a deputy lieutenant, and colonel of the militia of it (*l*).

(*k*) *Masters's History of C. C. C. and Church Register*. *Willis's Manuscript Notes to Le Neve's Fasti*, in the Bodleian library.

(*l*) See a further account of the family of *Lynch*, in vol. iii. of the *History of Kent*.

(*m*) *Cambridge Graduate Book*. *Masters's History of C. C. C.* p. 401.

Dean Lynch was born on December 5, 1697² and was educated at the *King's school* in *Canterbury*, from which he was removed, in his 18th year, to *St. John's college* in *Cambridge*, and took the degree of A. B. in 1717, and of A. M. in 1721; in the same year he was ordained a *deacon*, and in 1723 was collated by *archbishop Wake* to the rectory of *Alballows, Bread-street*.

On the promotion of *Dr. Sydall* to the deanry, he was preferred by the same patron to a prebend in this church of *Canterbury*; in which year he obtained the degree of S. T. P. at *Cambridge*, having attended the King, as one of his chaplains, to *Newmarket*, and was afterwards collated to the rectory of *Sundridge*, in this county, which he held by dispensation with his living in *London* (*m*).

In April following he married *Mary*, the youngest daughter of *archbishop Wake* (*n*), who soon afterwards conferred on him the valuable option of the *mastership* of *St. Cross hospital*, near *Winchester*; soon after which he exchanged the rectory of *Bread-street* for that of *Alballows the Great*, in *Thames-street*. In May 1731, he obtained from the *archbishop* the valuable rectories of *Ickham* and *Bishopborne*, near *Canterbury*, and in the October following, the *secure* rectory of *Eynesford*, upon which he relinquished his *London* living, as well as that of *Sundridge*. In this year he accepted the *mastership* of the hospitals of *St. Nicholas, Harbledown*, and *St. John, Northgate*; an appointment attended with no emolument, but requiring much trouble in regulating the concerns of them, and he continued the care of them till 1744, when he resigned this office.

In January 1734, on the death of *bishop Sydall*, *Dr. Lynch* was promoted to the deanry of *Canterbury*, and was installed on the 18th of that month. He was prevented from residing regularly on this preferment, by the declining health of the *archbishop*, his father-in-law, and he continued at *Lambeth* to assist in managing the *archiepiscopal* business there till that *primate's* death in January 1737. After this *dean Lynch* divided his time chiefly between his deanry and his paternal seat of *Grove*; and as he was distinguished no less for his extended and open hospitality, than for the cheerfulness of his conversation, his company was much solicited, and his social qualities were greatly esteemed by a large and respectable neighbourhood. In 1747 he was appointed *prolocutor* of the lower house

(*n*) She survived him between seven and eight years. Their second son *Dr. John Lynch*, now the only surviving male descendant of the family, is prebendary of this church of *Canterbury*, and *archdeacon* of the diocese, and is unmarried. See more of the descendants of *dean Lynch*, under the parish of *Staple*, vol. iii. of the *History of Kent*.

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FRIEND.

of *convocation*. The dean in 1757 was seized with a paralytic stroke, which greatly impaired his faculties; he made, however, an effort to exert himself again, by preaching in the cathedral, but he delivered his sermon so little to his satisfaction, that he never more repeated the attempt. He therefore obtained a royal dispensation to excuse him from all duty, though he still continued his usual residence and hospitality at the deanry; nor was he inattentive to his affairs, till his faculties began to leave him some months before his death, which happened on *Whitsunday*, May 25, 1760, in his 63d year. His remains were conveyed to the family vault in the church of *Staple*; but as yet there has been no monument or memorial placed there to his memory.

To the preferments which he possessed, as already mentioned, must be added, the *treasurership of Salisbury*, another of *archbishop Wake's* options. Notwithstanding which, large as his income may appear, both as to his ecclesiastical preferments, and his private fortune, yet from his hospitality, his expences were equal to his income; on his *prebend* and *deanry houses* he had expended no less than 3000l. and his private charities were known to equal his public spirit. To the society which was formed in 1751, for the support of the widows and orphans of the clergy in this diocese, he was an early and liberal benefactor, and there were very few public charities of which he was not a member, and few occasional, to which he did not contribute. The interest of the school at *Canterbury* he warmly and successfully promoted, gratefully remembering the scholar in the dean; nor could he do this more effectually than by placing so accomplished a gentleman and a scholar, as *Dr. Beauvoir*, to preside over it, whose abilities raised it to the highest reputation.

The dean was much admired as a preacher, and while his health continued, he seldom failed to officiate on Sundays, either in his parishes, or in the cathedral. He has, however published only one sermon, delivered in 1735, before the society for the propagation of the Gospel, and printed at their request; yet other public bodies, before whom he preached, paid him the same compliment, which he always declined.

16. WILLIAM FRIEND, S. T. P. canon of *Christ church*, in *Oxford*, was, on the death of dean *Lynch*, appointed his successor, being nominated to it in June 1760.

He was son of *Dr. Robert Friend*, head-master of *Westminster school*, by *Jane*, daughter of *Dr. Samuel Delangle*, *prebendary of Westminster*; his grandfather was the *Rev. Mr. William Friend*, rector of *Croughton*, in *Northamptonshire*. He

was admitted a scholar at *Westminster school* in 1727, whence he was elected in 1731, at the age of sixteen, to *Christ church* in *Oxford*, where he took the degree of A. M. in June 1738. He had a better view than a continuance of his studentship, for as he was designed for the church, his father, who was rector of *Witney* in *Oxfordshire*, had solicited the resignation of that valuable living in his favour, when he should be qualified to take it; a permission which he obtained from *Dr. Hoadly*, the patron of it; and accordingly, on his father's resignation, March 26, 1739, he was instituted to the rectory, on April 4th following. In 1744 he obtained a *prebend of Westminster*, and in 1747 he was presented by that collegiate body to the rectory of *Islip*, near *Oxford*, with which he held by dispensation the rectory of *Witney*. In July 1748, he accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity, for which he went out grand compounder (o). In 1756 he was promoted to a canonry of *Christ church* and relinquished the *prebend of Westminster*, and on the death of *Dr. Lynch* in 1760, he was advanced to the deanry of *Canterbury*, in which he was installed on June 14 that year. In 1761 he was elected prolocutor of the lower house of convocation, and on November 6 he delivered, before the clergy in the church of *St. Paul*, an elegant and animated Latin sermon (p). The dean enjoyed this dignity but a short time, for he died at the deanry here, on Nov. 26, 1766, *æt.* 55. Few deans have been more esteemed than *Dr. Friend*; for his attainments as a scholar and a gentleman were eminent; his conduct, as a divine, was exemplary; he possessed a most benevolent heart, and he was modest and unassuming.

He published a sermon, preached before the House of Commons January 30, 1755, and the *Concio ad Clerum*, November 6, 1761. There is in the *Oxford* collection, a copy of Latin verses by him, on the marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princess Anne, daughter of *George II*, in 1734. He wrote likewise an epitaph on his friend *Dr. Morres*, vicar of *Hinckley*; whose great accomplishments he has displayed with peculiar energy. He was a great lover of music, which he patronized and practised. Concerts at the deanry, in his time, were frequent, and many of the performers were the principal gentlemen in *Canterbury* and the neighbourhood of it; he was a great collector of choice prints, of which he left behind him a very valuable collection. He was chaplain in ordinary both to the late and present King, and married one of the sisters of *sir Thomas Robinson*, the late Primate of *Ireland*, by whom he left issue three sons and one daughter (q).

(o) Bowyer's Anec. p. 325, 330. Bishop of Oxford's Register. Oxford Graduates.

(p) Bowyer's Anec. p. 330, 537. Church Register.

(q) Viz. Robert, who was a student of *Christ church*, and died

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POTTER—NORTH—MOORE.

The dean's remains were removed to *Witney*, and interred near those of his father and mother; under the handsome monument, erected within the rails of the altar in that church, is this inscription, on a small piece of marble, to the memory of the dean. Here lieth the body of WILLIAM FRIEND, D. D. (son of the above-mentioned Robert and Jane) dean of Canterbury, and rector of this parish, who died on the 26th of November, in the year of our Lord 1766, aged 55.

17. JOHN POTTER, prebendary of this church, succeeded next as dean of it, being nominated to it at the end of the year 1766. He was the eldest son of Dr. Potter, archbishop of Canterbury, and after a private education, was entered a member of *Christ church* in Oxford, in 1727, where he was soon after appointed a canon student, his father being at that time canon of that church, as well as bishop of the see. He took his degree of A. M. in June 1734.

His first promotion in the church was the vicarage of *Blackburne*, in the county of *Lancaster*, in the patronage of his father, as archbishop of Canterbury; by whose interest he obtained likewise in 1739 the valuable *snecure* of *Elme cum Emne-h*, in the *Ise of Ely*; and in 1741 the archdeaconry of Oxford, which was an option of his father's; and the same year, in November, he took the degree of B. D. In 1742, he was collated by his father to the vicarage of *Lyd*, in *Kent*, with which he held by dispensation the rectory of *Chidingstone*, in the same county, conferred on him by his father likewise. In 1745 he was presented by the crown to a prebend of *Canterbury*, in which he was installed on September 27; in the October following he took the degree of S. T. P. for which he went out grand compounder, as he had also for that of B. D. In 1747 he relinquished the rectory of *Chidingstone*, being collated by his father to the rich benefice of *Wrotham*, in this county, with which he kept likewise the vicarage of *Lyd*; to the former church he was a very liberal benefactor in beautifying it, and he greatly improved the parsonage house there, at the expence of mote than 2000l. In 1766, on the death of Dr. Friend, he was advanced to the deanry of *Canterbury*, in which he was installed on December 23, but on his promotion to this dignity, he resigned the archdeaconry of Oxford.

His health was declining some time, but the

died young. *William Maximilian*, a student likewise of *Christ church*, where he proceeded A. M. in 1771, and afterwards had preferments in *Ireland*, which he soon relinquished, and returned to Oxford. He is at present rector of *Chinnor*, near *Thame*; and *John*, elected from *Westminster school* to *Christ church*, and proceeded A. M. in 1779; he is now preferred in *Ireland*. *Elizabeth* the daughter, married *Captain Duncan Campbell*, an officer of the *Chatham division* of marines.

illness which occasioned his death was but short, of which he died at *Wrotham*, on September 20, 1770, aged 57. He was chaplain in ordinary both to the late and present King. He does not appear as an author, except of a copy of verses in the *Oxford Collection* of Congratulatory, in 1734.

He had married very imprudently in his early part of life, and consequently highly to the disapprobation of his father, who though he presented him as is mentioned above to several valuable preferments in the church, yet disinherited him, by leaving the whole of his fortune to his eldest son, *Thomas Potter, esq;*

His remains were brought from *Wrotham*, and interred in the dean's chapel in this cathedral, on September 27, where there is a gravestone over him, with this inscription (r):

JOHANNES POTTER S. T. P.

CATHEDRALIS ECCLESIAE CANTUARIENSIS
DECANUS

OBIIT—20—SEPTEMBRIS

ANNO { POST NATUM CHRISTUM MDCCLXX.
ÆTATIS SUÆ LVII.

18. THE HON. BROWNLOW NORTH, D. C. L. and canon of *Christ church*, was, on Dr. Potter's death, nominated to this deanry. He was the youngest son of *Francis, earl of Guildford*, and was formerly a fellow of *All Soul's college*, and then canon of *Christ church*, from which he was, on Dr. Potter's death, preferred to this deanry of *Canterbury*, in which he was installed on October 9, 1770 (s). In the following year he was on September 8, consecrated bishop of *Lichfield and Coventry*, upon which this deanry became vacant. He was afterwards translated to the see of *Worcester*, and from thence to that of *Winchester*.

19. JOHN MOORE, S. T. P. succeeded Dr. North, as dean of this church. He was formerly of *Pembroke college, Oxford*, and became prebendary of *Durham*, and canon of *Christ church*, in Oxford, both which preferments he held at the time of his being nominated to this deanry (t), in which he was installed on September 20, 1771; but he kept this preferment only four years, for on February 12, 1775, he was consecrated bishop of *Bangor*, upon which this deanry became vacant, and the dean left it, much to the regret of all those whom he presided over, and of the respectable neighbourhood who were admitted to the society of himself and family; at the same

(r) His widow *Martha* survived him five years, and dying in 1775, at. 70, was buried in the same grave, in which lies likewise an infant son, removed to it from the nave, at the time of the dean's burial.

(s) He married *Miss Banister*, daughter of *Mr. Banister*, a *West India merchant*.

(t) Dr. Moore married one of the sisters of *Mr. John Eden*, of the county of *Durham*, bart. being his second wife, by whom he has several children.

time,

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time, *no dean* had ever more joy expressed at his promotion, or good wishes for his still further advancement, which were happily realized in his elevation to the highest dignity of the church, *the metropolitical see of Canterbury.*

20. THE HON. JAMES CORNWALLIS, D. C. L. succeeded, on the consecration of *Dr. Moore*, to this deanry, in which he was installed on April 29, 1775. He was second surviving son of *Charles, earl Cornwallis*; and was formerly a fellow of *Merton college, Oxford*; he was afterwards promoted to a *prebend of Westminster*, which he relinquished on his acceptance of this deanry. In September 1781, he was consecrated *bishop of Lichfield and Coventry* (u).

21. GEORGE HORNE, S. T. P. president of *Magdalen college in Oxford*, succeeded *Dr. Cornwallis* in this deanry, to which he was nominated in September 1781. He was born in 1730, at *Otham*, in this county, of which parish his father, *the Rev. Samuel Horne*, was rector, under whom he received his early education; after which he continued a small time at *Maidstone school*, from whence he went to *Oxford*, where, in March 1746, he was admitted at *University college*, having been previously chosen to a *scholarship* there, from the above school. In October 1749 he took the degree of A. B. and following year was elected to the *fellowship* of *Magdalen college*, which is appropriated to a native of *Kent*.

In the university he was a laborious student, and gave many elegant testimonies of the various learning which he had acquired; and he became critically acquainted with the *Hebrew* language, and studied successfully the fathers of the church. Soon after he had obtained the *fellowship*, he began to attract particular observation, by the warmth with which he espoused the philosophy of *Mr. Hutcheson*; and in 1751 he commenced an attack on the *Newtonian* system, in favour of the former. This produced numerous publications on both sides, but those of *Mr. Horne* had a vein of *ironical* humour peculiar to himself.

In 1752 he took the degree of A. M. and in the year following entered into *holy orders*; and he now became a frequent and earnest preacher.

From scenes of controversy we return to those of *academical* employment, in which we find *Mr. Horne* in 1758 *junior professor* of the university; at the expiration of which office he took the degree of B. D. In 1760 he attacked *Dr. Kennicott's* method of correcting the *Hebrew text*, in which his endeavours were to prove that *divine* unequal to the business in which he was

(u) His lordship was afterwards dean of *Windsor*, and is now dean of *Durham*. *Dr. Cornwallis* married *Catherine*, one of the sisters of *sir Horace Mann, bart.*

(v) *The dean* was the most agreeable, as well as the most instructive companion. He abounded with pleasant anecdote and valuable information. His manner too, gave ad-

ditional humour to whatever was facetious. They who knew him best, will often reflect on those happy hours, in which they enjoyed his company, and will acknowledge how pleasantly they passed, and moved smoothly and swiftly along, in the enjoyment of his entertaining conversation.

engaged; four years after which he took the degree of S. T. P. As yet, he was advanced to no conspicuous station. He never, indeed, obtained a *parochial* benefice. But on the vacancy of the presidency of *Magdalen college*, he was elected to succeed in that important station on January 27, 1768; and in the following year published his *Considerations on the Life and Death of St. John the Baptist*, being the substance of several sermons, which he had delivered before the university in *Magdalen chapel*, on the *Baptist's day*. In 1771 he was appointed one of the King's chaplains in ordinary, in which quality he officiated till his appointment to the deanry of *Canterbury*. Next year he exerted his abilities in defence of our civil and religious establishment; by firmly opposing the designs of those who would have abolished subscriptions, and have altered the liturgy; an application for which purpose having been made to *parliament*, and on this account he published a letter to *lord North*, with *Considerations on this projected Reformation*. In 1776 he published his *Commentary on the Psalms*; in which, although a unanimous consent has not been given to all his explanations, yet all confess it to be a work, in which the earnestness of the *christian* teacher, and the modesty of the critic are alike conspicuous. In the same year he was appointed *vice chancellor* of the university, in which station he continued till October 1780, and perhaps few ever presided in that distinguished station with greater attention or greater popularity. During which time, *Dr. Adam Smith* having published an *eulogium on the life of David Hume*, whereas *Dr. Horne* thought a *reprehension* more necessary, he published in 1777, a letter to him on the occasion, in which, styling himself *one of the people called Christians*, he lashes with keen and deserved irony, both the *philosopher* and his *panegyrist*. In 1779 he published *two volumes of Sermons*, many of which had been preached before the university. His preferment at present, consisted only of his headship, the income of which was, however, very considerable; but on the promotion of *Dr. Cornwallis* to a *bishopric* in 1781, he was advanced to the deanry of *Canterbury*, in which he was installed on September 22. His time was now divided between *Oxford* and *Canterbury*; and as at the former place he was beloved as the amiable governor, so at the latter he became no less esteemed as the friendly and hospitable dean (v); and indeed his hospitality at both

would

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would have been much more liberal, had it been left to his own inclinations.

During his residence at *Canterbury*, he was always ready, as he had ever been, both in the metropolis and in the university, to exert his services from the pulpit, not only in the general course of Sundays in the cathedral, on which days he preached almost without intermission, but on every public occasion. In 1784 he published his *Letters on Infidelity*, in which, armed with the weapons of sound arguments and exquisite humour, he exposes the vain pretensions of science, falsely so called, and defeats the dark and wretched system of *Hume*; the theological opinions of another philosopher, *Dr. Priestley*, occasioned in 1787, the publication of a letter to him as from an *Under Graduate of Oxford*, in which the mutability of the doctor's creed is exposed with much humour. This was soon known to come from the pen of the dean of *Canterbury*.

The earlier promotion of *Dr. Horne* to the mitre, would not have been more grateful to the world, than it would have been due to his merit. However, on the translation of *Dr. Bagot* from the see of *Norwich* in 1790, he was nominated to it, and was consecrated at *Lambeth chapel* on June 7, upon which the deanry of *Canterbury* became vacant (w).

22. WILLIAM BULLER, S. T. P. succeeded *Dr. Horne* in this deanry; he was formerly of *Oriel college, Oxford*, and afterwards dean of *Exeter*, from whence he was removed to this of *Canterbury*, in which he was installed on June 22, 1790. He continued in it but a short time, for on December 2, 1792, he was consecrated bishop of *Exeter*; upon which this deanry became vacant.

23. FOLLIOTT HERBERT WALKER CORNEWALL, S. T. P. on the promotion of *Dr. Buller*, was nominated to this deanry. He was formerly a fellow of *St. John's college, Cambridge*, and was afterwards preferred to a canonry of *Windsor*, and from thence to this deanry, in which he was installed on January 26, 1793. He continued in it but a short time, as he was promoted to the bishopric of *Bristol* in 1797, when the deanry became vacant.

(w) On *Dr. Horne's* advancement to a bishopric, his health was but in a precarious situation, and it afterwards decayed rather than improved. He repaired however to his palace at *Norwich*, and a paralytic stroke some weeks before his death, frustrated all hopes of his recovery; and the 17th of January, 1792, put an end to his severe infirmities, and his exemplary patience. Thus ended the life of *bishop Horne*, in the 62d year of it; a prelate whom few have surpassed in real learning, none in piety. His works, besides those above-mentioned, were numerous, all which may be found noticed, in *Mr. Todd's life of him*, among the deans of *Canterbury*. He married in 1768, the daughter of *Philip Burton, of Hatton-street, esq;* by whom he left three daughters, the eldest of whom married the *Rev. Mr. Selby Hele*, rector of *Colmworth* in *Bedfordshire*. His remains were interred in the family vault of his father-in-law, above-

24. THOMAS POWIS, S. T. P. on the promotion of *Dr. Cornwall*, was nominated to this deanry, in which he was installed on May 13, 1797. He was formerly of *St. John's college, Oxford*, and had been a prebendary of *Bristol*, and canon of *Windsor*. He is the present dean of this metropolitical cathedral church of *Canterbury* (*).

THE ARMS of the deanry of *Canterbury* are—*Azure, on a cross argent, the letter Æ sable, surmounted with the letter i, of the last.*

ON THE FOUNDATION of the dean and chapter of this cathedral church of *Canterbury*, the King reserved to himself the nomination of the dean and canons, or prebendaries of it. The former, and nine of the latter still continue so, but the nomination of the remaining three, being the first, fourth, and sixth prebendaries, were granted in exchange by *K. Edward VI.* in his 1st year, to the archbishop of *Canterbury* (y), in whose nomination they still continue at this time.

A LIST OF THE CANONS OR PREBENDARIES OF THIS CHURCH.

CANONS IN THE FIRST PREBEND.

I. RICHARD THORNDEN, alias STEDE, S. T. P. was, by the foundation charter, named the first prebendary in this stall. He had been one of the monks of the late priory of *Christ church*, and had been master or custos of *Canterbury college* in *Oxford*. In 1541 he was elected by the dean and chapter to be proctor for the chapter in convocation; in 1539 he was consecrated suffragan bishop of *Dover*, and died in 1558, being the last year of *Q. Mary's* reign, at *Bishopborne*, of which church, as well as *Adisham*, he had been rector, and was buried in the former (z).

King *Henry VIII.* in his 31st year, granted to *Richard, bishop suffragan of Dover*, the site of the monastery of *Childrens Langley*, and several manors and lands in *Kent*, late belonging to it, to hold without any rent or account, during his life, or until he should be promoted to one or more ecclesiastical benefices, dignity, or annuity of the annual or greater value than 100l. (a)

mentioned, at *Eltham* in *Kent*, where a monument is erected in the church-yard to his memory, with an elegant and just inscription; and the same, with only a slight alteration, has also been put on a monument erected to his memory in the cathedral church of *Norwich*.

(x) In the great drawing-room in the deanry house, at *Canterbury*, is a continued series, (one only excepted, of dean *Agilnoth*), of the portraits of the deans of this church, from dean *Wotton* down to dean *Cornwallis*.

(y) Augmentation office, deeds of purchase and exchange, *Kent*, box F. 33.

(z) I find his name written both *Thornton* and *Thorndon*. See *Battely's Somner*, pt. 2, p. 123; and more of him above, in the *History of Kent*, under *Dover*.

(a) Deeds of Inrolment, in Augmentation office.

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2. GEORGE LILYE, son of *William Lilye*, the famous grammarian, was educated at *Magdalen college*, in *Oxford*; leaving which, though without taking a degree, he travelled to *Rome*, where he was known to *Cardinal Pole*, and was taken under his protection, when he became noted there for his singular endowments and proficiency in various parts of learning. Soon after his return home he was made canon of *St. Paul's* cathedral, and afterwards, through the *Cardinal's* favour, was preferred to this dignity in the church of *Canterbury*, upon the death of *bishop Thornden (b)*, being collated to it on March 13, 1557, and was the first nominated since the grant of it to the archbishop by King Edward VI. He erected a monument for his father in *St. Paul's church*, in *London*, and in the epitaph styles himself a canon of it. He died in 1559 (c), and was buried in the church-yard of that cathedral (d).

3. THEODORE NEWTON, A. M. succeeded him in this stall, and was rector of *St. Dionis Backchurch, London*. He died in 1568, and was buried in the chapter-house here (e).

4. THOMAS LAWSE, L. L. D. the archbishop's commissary, was collated in his room, in 1568, and was master of *Eastbridge hospital*, in *Canterbury*. He resigned this prebend some little time before November 27, 1589, but continued his mastership till his death, which happened on Aug. 9, 1594 (f).

5. WILLIAM REDMAN, S. T. P. archdeacon of this diocese, was installed on November 27, 1589, and was afterwards rector of *Bishopborne* and of *Upper Hardres*. On January 12, 1594, he was consecrated bishop of *Norwich (g)*, on which this prebend became vacant (b).

6. RICHARD BANCROFT, S. T. P. was collated and installed on January 14, 1594. He vacated this prebend, being consecrated bishop of *London* in 1597 (i), and was afterwards promoted to this archiepiscopal chair.

7. RICHARD WOOD, S. T. P. was installed on April 29, 1597. He died on September 15, 1609 (k), and was buried in this cathedral (l).

8. HENRY AIRAY, S. T. P. provost of *Queen's college, Oxford*, succeeded him in this dignity. He died in 1616 (m).

9. JOHN WARNER, S. T. P. was next promoted

(b) See Biog. Brit. vol. v, p. 2970.

(c) Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 123. See Biog. Brit. vol. v, p. 2970, note [1].

(d) See more of him, Newcourt's Repert. p. 171. Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 16, where see an account of him and his writings.

(e) His will is in Prerog. office, *Canterbury*, proved February 7, 1568. (f) Batt. Somner, pt. 2, p. 123.

(g) He was son of *Thomas Lawse*, of *Ayleham*, in the county of *Norfolk*; and bore for his arms—Or, on a chief sable, 3 stars of 6 points of the field.

to this stall. He was educated at *Magdalen college*, in *Oxford*, of which he became fellow; which he resigned about 1610, on being presented to the rectory of *St. Dionis Backchurch*, in *London*, and in 1616, was collated to this prebend. In 1633 he was promoted to the deanry of *Lichfield*, and on January 14 was consecrated bishop of *Rocheſter*; on which this preferment became vacant. He gave the beautiful marble font to this church. To the church of *Rocheſter* he was a generous benefactor (n); but the college at *Bromley*, which he founded and endowed for clergymens widows, will ever remain a monument of his great and liberal munificence.

10. WILLIAM BRAY, B. D. was next collated to it, and was installed on November 13, 1637. He died in 1644 (o), after which it remained vacant, till

11. JOHN CASTILION, S. T. P. was, after the restoration of church and monarchy in 1660, collated the next to it. He was educated at *Christchurch*, in *Oxford*, and in 1676 was made dean of *Rocheſter*. He was rector of *Merſham* in this county, and vicar of *Minſter in Thanet*, and dying on October 21, 1688, was buried in the lower south cross isle of this cathedral (p). On his gravestone was this short memorial inscribed for him. JOHANNES CASTILION, S. T. P. ecclesie cathedralis *Roffensis* decanus & hujus ecclesie canonicus obiit 21 Octob. A. D. 1688 ætatis sue 75. Margareta uxor ejus obiit 12 Julii An. Dom. 1716, ætatis 80.

12. JOHN BATTELY, a native of *St. Edmundsbury*, in *Suffolk*, fellow of *Trinity college*, in *Cambridge*, and chaplain to archbishop *Sancroft*, was collated to this prebend on November 5, 1688, being then archdeacon of this diocese, rector of *Adisham*, and master of *Eastbridge hospital*, to which he appears to have been a good benefactor (q). He died in October 1708, and was buried in this cathedral; his epitaph may be seen among the list of archdeacons.

13. EDWARD TENISON, L. L. B. was collated next to it, and was installed on March 19, 1709. He was of *Benet college*, in *Cambridge*, and was first rector of *Wittersham*, and vicar of *Lydd* in this county, and then of *Sundridge* and *Chiddingstone*, and became likewise in 1708 archdeacon of *Carmarthen*, in *Wales*, and a prebendary of the

(h) See more of him, among the list of archdeacons.

(i) Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 124. (k) Ibid.

(l) His will, proved September 22, 1609, is in Prerog. office, *Cant.* (m) Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 124.

(n) See an account of him and his benefactions, in Wood's Ath. vol. ii, p. 373.

(o) Rym. Fœd. vol. xx, p. 219. Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. 2, p. 6.

(p) Lewis's Thanet, p. 102. Newcourt's Rep. p. 332. Wood's Ath. vol. ii, facti, p. 138.

(q) Battely, p. 172.

church

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church of *Lichfield*. In 1731 he was promoted to *the bishopric of Ossory*, in Ireland (r); upon which this stall became *vacant*, and was conferred on

14. WILLIAM GEEKIE, S. T. P. who succeeded him in this stall in July 1731. He was *archdeacon* of *Gloucester*, and had first the *rectories* of *Deal* and *Woodchurch*, both which he resigned, and afterwards held the *rectories* of *Chevening* and *Southfleet*, in this county, the former of which he resigned on being inducted to *Alballows Barking*, London. He died in 1767, *æt.* 77.

15. JOHN BENSON, S. T. P. (s) was collated that same year to it, being then one of the *six preachers* of this church; he had been *rector* of *Rucking*, and *vicar* of *Shepherdswell* with *Coldred*, which latter he resigned and held the former with the *rectory* of *Great Chart*, as he afterwards did that *rectory* with that of *Harbledown*, and in 1780 exchanged both these *rectories* for the *vicarage* of *Boxley*, in this county, which, on being presented to the *vicarage* of *Littleborne* in 1789, he held therewith; but resigned the latter in 1794, and now holds only *Boxley*. He is *the present prebendary* of this stall.

CANONS in the SECOND PREBEND.

1. ARTHUR ST. LEGER was installed in 1542, being appointed to it by *the foundation charter*. He attended upon *sir Anthony St. Leger*, the *Lord Deputy of Ireland*, and had a *dispensation*, anno 38th Henry VIII, for *non-residence*, during his stay there (t). He resigned this *prebend* in 1568.

2. ANTHONY RUSH, S. T. P. born in the diocese of *Norwich*, and fellow of *Magdalen college* in *Oxford*, afterwards one of the *Queen's chaplains* and an excellent preacher, was next promoted to it, being installed on April 6, 1568. He was *canon* of *Windsor*, and *dean* of *Chechester*, and died in the beginning of the year 1577.

3. JOHN LANGWORTH, S. T. P. educated in *New college*, *Oxford*, being the son of *Lancelot Langworth*, of *Kettlebury*, in *Worcestershire*, *esq;* was next installed in this *prebend* in 1578, and in 1579 was likewise promoted to a stall in the church of *Worcester*, and became *archdeacon* of *Wells* in 1588. He died in 1613, and was buried in *Canterbury cathedral* on January 13 that year (u).

4. RICHARD HUNT, S. T. P. was installed in 1614. He was made *dean* of *Durham* in 1620, and in 1631 resigned this *prebend* (v).

5. THOMAS BLECHYNDEN, S. T. P. was the

next *prebend* (w), being installed on December 4, 1631 (x), but in 1642 he was ejected by the *puritans*, and this preferment remained vacant till the time of *the restoration*, before which he died:

6. PETER GUNNING, S. T. P. was admitted on *the restoration* into this *prebend*, being installed on July 9, 1660, before which he had suffered much by sequestrations and other losses, for his loyalty. He was born at *Hoo*, in this county, of which parish his father was *vicar*, in which neighbourhood his family remains at this time. He was educated at *the King's school*, in these precincts, and became fellow of *Clare hall* in *Cambridge*, afterwards chaplain of *New college* in *Oxford*, master of *Benet* and *St. John's colleges* in *Cambridge*, *Lady Margaret*, and *Regius professor* in that university; besides which, he was *rector* of *Cotesmore* and *Stoke Bruern*, in co. of *Northampton*, and minister of *St. Mary's the Less* in *Cambridge*. In 1669 he was consecrated *bishop* of *Chechester*, on which this stall became vacant (y). In 1674 he was translated to *Ely*. He was a person of most diffusive charity, a universal benefactor to all places to which he had any relation, and what he had not spent in his life, he gave by his will to charitable uses, particularly the endowment of *poor vicarages*. He died much lamented in 1684, and was buried in that cathedral, *æt.* 91.

7. JOHN TILLOTSON, A. M. was admitted fellow of *Clare hall*, in the room of *Peter Gunning*, above-mentioned. He was inducted in 1663 to the *rectory* of *Ketton*, alias *Keddington*, in co. *Suffolk*, and was installed into this *prebend* on March 14, 1669, and afterwards, upon the death of *dean Turner*, was promoted in 1672 to the *deanry* of this church; in the list of *the deans* of which, and of *the archbishops* of this see, more may be seen of him.

8. SAMUEL PARKER, S. T. P. was installed in this *prebend* on November 18, 1672, being then *archdeacon* of this diocese and *rector* of both *Chartbam* and *Ickbam*, in this county. He was a native of *Northampton*, and was educated at *Wadham college* in *Oxford* first, and afterwards went to *Trinity*, where he changed his principles from strict *presbyterianism*, to those of the church of *England*, and became chaplain to *archbishop Sheldon*. In 1673 he was made *master* of *Eastbridge hospital* in *Canterbury*; he resigned this *prebend* in 1685, and was next year consecrated *bishop* of *Oxford*, on which this *prebend* became

(r) See an account of both *Tenison's* prebendaries, in *Biog. Brit.* vol. vi, p. 3929. *The bishop of Ossory* died in 1735, at *Dublin*, *æt.* 62.

(s) Created S. T. P. by the *Archbishop*, 1770. He was nephew to *Dr. Benson*, *bishop* of *Gloucester*, who gave him the *register* of the diocese of *Gloucester*, which he now enjoys.

(t) Battely, p. 172.

(u) His will, proved January 22, 1613, is in the *Prerog. office*, *Canterbury*. See *Willis's Cath.* vol. i, p. 668.

(v) He died in 1638, and was buried at *Durham*. *Willis* *ibid.* p. 252. (w) *Rym. Fœd.* vol. xix, p. 543.

(x) *Rymer's Fœd.* vol. xix, p. 349. *Walker's Suff. of Clergy*, pt. 2, p. 7.

(y) See an account of him in *Wood's Ath.* vol. ii, p. 766.

vacant,

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vacant, though he afterwards held the archdeaconry with the rectory of *Ickham*, and the *mastership of Eastbridge hospital in commendam* (z).

9. JOHN BRADFORD, S. T. P. succeeded him in it, and was *installed* in October 1685, and died about six weeks afterwards; he was buried, his body being wrapt in *fore cloth*, on December 12, that year, in this cathedral (a).

10. JOHN YOUNGER, S. T. P. of *Magdalen college in Oxford*, succeeded him, and was *installed* on the 30th of that month, in which his predecessor died. He resigned his *prebend* in 1691, and was afterwards *canon residentiary* and *dean of St. Paul's*, and clerk of the closet to Q. Anne (b).

11. JOHN WILLIAMS, S. T. P. succeeded him and was *installed* on April 27, 1691. He was born in *Northamptonshire*, and was sometime of *Magdalen hall in Oxford*. After the *restoration* he became minister of *St. Peter's, Paul's wharf*, in *London*, rector of *Gillingham*, and vicar of *Wrotbam*, in this county, and afterwards rector of *St. Mildred's, Poultry, London*, and canon of *St. Paul's*, being then chaplain to K. William, and in 1697 was *consecrated bishop of Chichester* on which this stall became *vacant* (c).

12. JOHN ROBINSON, S. T. P. was next advanced to this *prebend*, being *installed* on June 16, 1697; he was at that time *the Queen's envoy* to the K. of *Sweden*; he was afterwards made, in 1703, *dean of Windsor*, and on November 19, 1710, was *consecrated bishop of Bristol* (d), upon which this stall became *vacant*.

13. EDWARD FINCH, S. T. P. son of *Heneage, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Chancellor* (e), and brother of *Henry Finch, dean of York*, was *installed* on February 8 following. He was *canon residentiary* likewise of the church of *York*, and rector of *Wigan*, in co. *Lancaster*. He died in 1738.

14. JOHN GRIFFITH, S. T. P. was *installed* in 1738, and next year was inducted to the rectory of *St. Michael Queenhithe, London*. He died in 1765, and was succeeded by

(z) See an account of him and his writings, in Wood's Ath. vol. ii, p. 814. Willis's Cath. vol. ii, p. 436. He was intruded by K. James II. on *Magdalen college* for their *president*, whose humour he seemed entirely disposed to comply with; and, as *Anthony Wood* intimates, would have changed his religion for that of *Rome*, but for his wife, who was unwilling to be parted from him, and being thus riveted in the King's measures, he procured him to be *elected* September 18, and *consecrated* October 17, 1686, *bishop of Oxford*, of which he had little enjoyment; for dying March 20, 1687, *æt.* 47, at *Magdalen college*, he was buried in the chapel there without any memorial. See more of him among the *archdeacons*, below. (a) Battely *ibid.*

(b) See Wood's Ath. vol. ii, fasti, p. 214.

(c) See an account of him and his writings, in Wood's Ath. vol. ii, p. 1119.

(d) He was afterwards *lord privy seal*, and in 1713, *translated* to *London*.

15. THOMAS DAMPIER, S. T. P. who was *installed* that year; he was a native of *Somersetshire*, and had been fellow of *King's college* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards under-master of *Eton school*. In 1769 he was promoted to a *canonry of Windsor*, on which he *resigned* this stall. He afterwards, among other preferments, was made *dean of Durham* (ee).

16. BENET STORER, S. T. P. (f) late of *Trinity college, Cambridge*, was *installed* in his room, on July 3, 1769, and is the present incumbent of it.

CANONS in the THIRD PREBEND.

1. RICHARD CHAMPION, S. T. P. appointed in the *foundation charter* of this church, was *installed* in 1542. He was *chaplain* to *archbishop Cranmer*, and died in May, 1543 (g).

2. ROBERT GOLDSON, alias *Goldsey*, then one of the *King's chaplains*, was next promoted to this *prebend* and *installed* on June 7, 1543; he was likewise *chaplain* to the princess, afterwards *Queen Elizabeth*. He was *deprived* of this *prebend* in 1554.

3. WILLIAM DARREL was *installed* in April that year (h); he wrote a *Treatise De Castellis Cantie*, the manuscript of which is in the library of the *Herald's office*, in *London*. He died in 1580.

4. ROBERT HOVENDEN, S. T. P. a native of *Kent*, was *installed* that year; he had been fellow of *All Souls college, Oxford*, and then *warden*, when taking orders he was entertained as domestic chaplain by *archbishop Parker*, by whose interest he was promoted to this *prebend*, and was advanced likewise to *prebends* in the churches both of *Wells* and *Lincoln*. He wrote the *Life of archbishop Chicheley*, the founder of the above college, and dying on March 25, 1614, was buried in the *chapel* of it (i).

5. THOMAS JACKSON, S. T. P. a native of *Lancashire*, was *installed* in 1614, being at that time rector of *Ivechurch*, after which he was, at times, rector of *Great Chart, Cbilbam, St. George's*

(c) See the grant of this *prebend*, in Harleian Mss. No. 2264, 236.

(ee) In 1771 he was *installed prebendary of Durham*, which two years afterwards, he exchanged for the *mastership of Sherburn hospital*, a preferment which he afterwards being then *dean of Durham*, resigned in favour of his son the present *dean of Rochester*. He died at *Bath* in 1777.

(f) So created by the *Archbishop*, 1770.

(g) By his will, proved in the *Prerog. office* in *Canterbury*, on June 20, 1543, it appears, that he had a *benefice* in *London*, and was vicar likewise of *Eastry*. He mentions his friends *Drs. Nicholas and Lancelot Ridley*; he appears to have been a *learned man*, by the several books he left among his friends, and mentioned in his will.

(h) He had Q. Mary's letters of presentation on April 2, 1554. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv, p. 382.

(i) See an account of him and his writings, in Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 393.

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in *Canterbury*, and of *Milton*, near that city, and likewise minister of *Wye*, in this county. He found such favour with the *puritans*, having been a witness against *archbishop Laud*, who had been his good friend and patron (*k*), that the *state committee* allowed him 100*l.* pension (*l*). He was buried on November 13, 1646, in this *cathedral*; after which this *prebend* remained *vacant* till the *restoration*, when

6. WILLIAM BELK, S. T. P. was installed *prebendary* of it in July 1660. He was first rector of *Wootton*, afterwards of *Chilham*, and then of *Wickham Breux*, in this county. He died on August 12, 1676, *æt.* 74, and was buried in the lower south cross of this cathedral, where his gravestone still remains, and this inscription: *Hic jacet GULIELMUS BELK, S. T. P. canonicus hujus ecclesie uxorem habuit Elizabetham Thomæ Hardres de Hardres, in comitatu Cantiano, equitis filiam obiit 12 die Augusti, Anno Domini 1676, ætatis sue 74.*

7. THOMAS BELK, S. T. P. son of the former *prebendary*, succeeded him in his rectory of *Wickham*, as well as in this *stall*, in 1676. He died on September 17, 1712 (*m*), and was buried in the south cross of this cathedral, close to the grave of his father, and this inscription on the same stone: *Hic etiam jacet THOMAS BELK, S. T. P. canonicus hujus ecclesie, filius Gulielmi Belk, s. T. P. uxorem habuit Annam Henrici Oxenden, de Deane, in comitatu Cantie, Baronetti filiam obiit 17 die Septembris, An. 1712, ætat. 72.*

8. WILLIAM HIGDEN, S. T. P. was the next *prebendary*, being installed on May 9, 1713. He was rector of *St. Paul's church*, in *Shadwell*, and dying on August 28, 1715, was buried in the new chapel at *Westminster*.

9. THOMAS BOWERS, A. M. succeeded him, and was installed on September 26, 1715. Next year he commenced S. T. P. in 1721 he was promoted to the *archdeaconry* of this diocese; in 1722 he was consecrated *bishop of Chichester*, but kept both these preferments, which he held in *commendam* till his death, which happened on August 13, 1724.

10. WILLIAM AYERST, S. T. P. was installed in this *prebend* on November 5, 1724. He was educated at *Maidstone school* (*n*), and then at *University college, Oxford*, and afterwards was fellow of *Queen's college* in *Cambridge*; in 1703 he at-

tended *Lord Raby*, afterwards *Earl of Stafford*, to the court of *Berlin*, as *chaplain* and *secretary* to the embassy; and again to *the Hague* in 1711, and to the congress of *Utrecht* in 1712; in the succeeding reign he attended *sir Robert Cotton*, as *chaplain* of the embassy, to *France*. He had been, at times, rector of *Gravesend* and *Sturmouth*, and vicar of *Northfleet*, and was afterwards rector of *St. George* and *St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury*, all which he resigned, and in 1724 was promoted to this *prebend*. He published an elegant edition of *Salust*, which he dedicated to *sir Joseph Williamson*; he died on May 9, 1765, *æt.* 83, being then rector of *North Cray*, in this county, and of *St. Swithin's, London Stone*. He was buried in the middle of the nave of this cathedral (*o*).

11. RICHARD SUTTON succeeded to this *stall* on June 1, that same year; he was rector of *Aisbam* near *Newark*, at the parsonage of which he died in 1786, and was succeeded by

12. WILLIAM WELFITT, S. T. P. who had this *stall* conferred on him that year. He was vicar of *Walton* in *Yorkshire*, but which he exchanged in 1795, on being collated to the rectory of *Hastingleigh* and vicarage of *Elmsted*, in this county; both which he now holds with the vicarage of *Ticehurst* in *Suffex*. He is the present *prebendary* of this *stall*.

CANONS in the FOURTH PREBEND.

1. RICHARD PARKHURST was nominated in the foundation charter, to be the first canon of this *prebend*, in which he was installed in 1542. He died in 1558.

2. NICHOLAS HARPSFIELD, LL. D. *archdeacon* of this diocese, and rector of *Saltwood*, was promoted to this *prebend*, in which he was installed on Nov. 1, 1558; but being a *Papist*, he was, on *Q. Elizabeth's* accession to the crown in 1559, deprived of all his preferments, and committed prisoner to *the Fleet*, for denying the *Queen's supremacy*, where he continued several years (*p*).

3. THOMAS BEACON, S. T. P. was next installed in this *prebend* in 1559. He laboured as much to overthrow the power of the Pope, and the church of *Rome*, as his predecessor had done to promote it; for which purpose he wrote several very bitter treatises. He died in 1567 (*q*).

4. JOHN BUNGEY, vicar of *Lewisbam*, was installed on July 7, 1567. He died November 20, 1595, and was buried in *Chartam church* (*r*), of which he was rector.

(p) See more of him among the *archdeacons*.

(q) His will is in *Prerog. office, Canterbury*, proved on July 3, 1567. See *Granger's Biog. Hist.* vol. i, p. 156.

(r) He was son of *John Bungey*, of *Filbye* in *Norfolk*; and married *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas Parker*, of *Norwich*, brother of *Mattherw*, *archbishop of Canterbury*, by whom he had eight sons and four daughters. He built the seat of *Mysole* in *Chartam*; and bore for his arms—*Argent, a lion passant, or; 3 bezants, two in chief, and one in base*. There

5. CHARLES

(k) Wood says, the *Archbishop* had given him an hospital.

(l) Walker's *Suff. of Clergy*, pt. 2, p. 7. See an account of him and his writings in *Wood's Ath.* vol. i, p. 636.

(m) His will, proved October 18, 1712, is in *Prerog. office, Canterbury*.

(n) *History of Maidstone*, p. 164.

(o) He bore for his arms—*Argent, on a chevron engrailed gules, in the upper part a sun; in the lower, a falcon volant, or; in the sinister chief, a cross pomal, gules.*

5. CHARLES FOTHERBY, B. D. was admitted in 1595, and was next year instituted to the archdeaconry of this diocese, both which dignities he resigned, on being promoted to be dean of this church, in the year 1615.

6. PETER DU MOULIN, S. T. P. (in Latin *Molinæus*), a native of France, who fled into England for religion sake, was collated by the archbishop to this prebend in 1615. He was the author of several elegant Latin Poems and learned Treatises (s). He died at Sedan, on March 10, 1658, before which time this prebend had remained vacant several years, and it continued so till the restoration of church and state.

7. PETER DU MOLIN, S. T. P. succeeded his father in this stall in June 1660. He was a Doctor of Leyden, and was incorporated both in Oxford and Cambridge, in the same degree. He was chaplain to K. Charles II, and died in Oct. 1684, *æt.* 84 (t) and upwards, being then rector of Adisham, and was buried in this cathedral. He was the author of several Treatises, and was a zealous Calvinist. His last words, says Wood, which he uttered on his death-bed, were, *Since Calvinism is cried down, ætium est de Religione Christi apud Anglos (u)*.

8. WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, S. T. P. succeeded him, and was installed on November 5, 1684. He was a native of Leicester, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; he was afterwards rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, and archdeacon of Colchester. He was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph in 1704 (v), on which this prebend became vacant.

9. JOHN MILLS, S. T. P. was installed in it on August 14, 1704; he was principal of Edmund hall, Oxford, and editor of the large Greek Testament. He died in 1707.

10. ELIAS SYDALL, S. T. P. was next installed in this prebend, on July 13, 1707, he had been chaplain to archbishop Tenison, and was rector of Iwechurch and of Mengebam, which he held together by dispensation, and was master of St. John's and St. Nicholas's hospitals. In April 1728, he was promoted to the deanry of this church, on which this prebend became vacant (w).

11. JOHN LYNCH, S. T. P. was installed in it in 1728, in the room of Dr. Sydall, being then rector of Alballows, Bread-street, London, and being afterwards collated to the rectory of Sun-

is a pedigree of them in the heraldic visitation of Kent, anno 1619. (s) See Wood's Ath. vol. i, fasti, p. 265-112.

(t) His will, proved October 13, 1684, is in Prerog. office, Canterbury. By it he gave his book in folio, which had cost him much labour and expence, being the defence of K. James's book against cardinal Perron, englished by him; and also all those books composed by him, for the defence of the church and the King, in the most perilous times; and other books wrote by him for God's holy truth, to the dean

and chapter of Canterbury, to be kept in the common library there for ever. He gave to his kinsman, John Maximilian Delangle, D. D. canon of Christ church, Canterbury, the pictures of his father and Dr. Rivitt, and all his manuscripts and writings that do not concern his estate.

12. EDWARD DONNE, L. L. D. was made prebendary in his room in 1734. He was rector of Alballows, Lombard-street, and dying on Jan. 1746, was buried in the north cross isle of this cathedral.

13. THOMAS TANNER, S. T. P. was next collated to it, and was installed in it on Jan. 31, 1746. He was rector of Hadleigh, and of Monks Idleigh, in the county of Suffolk, and died at the parsonage house of the former, on March 11, 1786, *æt.* 69.

14. THOMAS KING, S. T. P. was made prebendary in his room, and installed on April 1, the same year, which he vacated in 1795, on being presented by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury to the chancellorship of the church of Lincoln, an option. He is also rector of Bladon cum Woodstock, in the county of Oxford. And in his room

15. HOUSTONNE RADCLIFFE, S. T. P. was installed in it the same year, having been domestic chaplain to archbishop Moore. In 1780 he was presented to the rectory of Gillingham, in the deanry of Shoreham, by Brazen Nose college in Oxford, of which society he was a member; and in 1788 was collated by the archbishop to the rectory of Ickham near Canterbury, both which he now holds by dispensation. On Oct. 4, 1796, he preached at St. Paul's church in London, the *Conscio ad Clerum*, which he afterwards published, by the command of the archbishop. He is the present incumbent of this stall.

CANONS in the FIFTH PREBEND.

1. NICHOLAS RIDLEY was appointed by the foundation charter, to be the first prebendary of it, and was installed in 1542. He was born at Wyllysmoedwick, in Northumberland; first educated at Cambridge and thence removed to Oxford, where he afterwards became fellow of University college in 1521, afterwards master of Pem-

and chapter of Canterbury, to be kept in the common library there for ever. He gave to his kinsman, John Maximilian Delangle, D. D. canon of Christ church, Canterbury, the pictures of his father and Dr. Rivitt, and all his manuscripts and writings that do not concern his estate.

(u) See an account of him and his writings, in Wood's Ath. vol. i, fasti, p. 112. (v) Ibid. p. 176.

(w) See more of him among the deans, above, p. 600.

(x) See *ibid.* p. 600.

broke

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broke ball in Cambridge, vicar of Herne in this county, chaplain to K. Edward VI, and prebendary of Westminster and of this church, and continued so whilst he was bishop of Rochester, in which see he was consecrated on September 5, 1547, and until he was consecrated bishop of London in 1549, when it became vacant. There is a remarkable transaction of his at the visitation of Cambridge, whilst he was bishop of Rochester, recorded in the history of the reformation, which gives an instance of his integrity, and bishop Goodwyn in his account of the bishops of London, has made an honourable mention of him (xx).

2. THOMAS WILLOUGHBYE, dean of Rochester, succeeded him in this prebend, being installed on June 23, 1550. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degrees of Doctor, both in law and divinity; he was rector of Bishopborne and Barbam in this county. He was deprived of this, with his other preferments in 1553 (y), and was succeeded in this prebend by

3. RALPH JACKSON, who was installed in 1554. He held this prebend in 1557.

4. RICHARD WILLOUGHBYE.

5. RICHARD COLF, S. T. P. a native of Calais (z), but educated at Christ church, in Oxford, was the next prebendary; being installed in 1585, in which year he was vicar of Milton, near Sittingborne, and then of Herne, in this county. He died on Oct. 7, 1613, and was buried in the north isle, at the upper end of the nave of this cathedral (a), where there is a small mural monument placed to his memory, with this inscription:—*Hæc quam vides (Lector) Memorialia in Gratiam Reverendi Viri RICHARDI COLF. Sacræ Theologiæ Doctõris, hujus Ecclesiæ Præbendarii posita hic est, Natus is Calati Angliam petiit, adjuc parvulus, studii Oxonii in Æde Christi: tædium gravis morbi longum patientissime ferens, atq; in ea quam verbo & vita professus est fide ad finem perseverans Circiter LXIII & Incarn: MDCXLVIII die Octob 7 cum ad ejusdem anni in hac Metropolitana Ecclesia vic decanus esset placidissime in Domino obdormivit.*

(xx) He was translated to London in 1549, and burnt at Oxford in 1555. See an account of him and his writings in Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 94; and his life in Biog. Brit. vol. vii, appendix, p. 150. Fox, vol. iii, p. 434.

(y) He was afterwards bishop of Salisbury.

(z) See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. i, fasti, p. 180. He was son of Amande Colf, of Calais, and afterwards of Canterbury. They bore for their arms—Or, a fess Sable between 3 colts of the second. There is a pedigree of them, in the heraldic visitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619.

(a) His will, proved October 27, 1613, is in Prerog. office, Canterbury.

(b) See the Mercurius Rusticus. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 6, pt. 2, p. 141.

(c) Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. 2, p. 152. Wood's Ath. vol. ii, fasti, p. 152. His will was proved in Prerog. office, Canterbury, on May 28, 1680. By it, he ordered his body to be buried in the earth, and the chain which he took from one of the English slave's legs, which he redeemed from An-

6. WILLIAM TUNSTAL succeeded him, being installed in 1613. He died in November 1622, and was buried in this cathedral.

7. ISAAC BARGRAVE, S. T. P. was the next prebendary, being installed on November 6, 1622, from hence he was promoted to the deanry of this church in the year 1625; a further account of whom may be seen, in the list of deans. On his promotion this stall became vacant.

8. THOMAS PASK, S. T. P. was next promoted to it, in 1625. He was master of Clare hall in Cambridge; archdeacon of London, and rector of Much Hadham, in the county of Herts. From all which preferments he was sequestrated in the time of the civil wars; but living till the restoration of K. Charles II, he was then reinstated in them. He died in 1662 (b).

9. JOHN BARGRAVE, S. T. P. succeeded him, and was installed on September 26, 1662. He was educated at Peter House in Cambridge, and afterwards became rector of St. Michael, Harbledown. He died on May 11, 1680, æt. 70 (c), and was buried under a flat marble stone, on the going into the martyrdom.

10. GEORGE THORP, S. T. P. succeeded next, and was installed on May 26, 1680. He was chaplain to archbishop Sancroft, and was rector of both Bishopborne and Ickham. He died in November 1719, and was buried in this cathedral, in the south cross.

11. JOHN HANCOCK, S. T. P. had the prebend conferred on him, and was installed on December 14, 1719. He died, æt. 80, in 1728.

12. JOHN HARRIS, S. T. P. succeeded to this stall in 1728, being dean of St. Buriens, in Cornwall, and was installed on August 2, that year. In 1729 he was consecrated bishop of Landaff, but held this prebend in commendam till his death, in 1738, on which this preferment became vacant.

13. THOMAS TENISON was installed in it, anno 1738. He died in May 1742, and was buried in the nave of this cathedral (d).

14. SPENCER COWPER, S. T. P. second son of

giers, to be hung aloft over his grave, with some small motto for a memorandum over him. He gave his cabinet of medals with the antiquities that stood on it, in his study, and all his other greater medallions that hung upon the shelves, unto the library of the cathedral church of Canterbury; to which he gave likewise, the great octangular round marble table, that stood in his dining room; and he gave several books to the library of St. Peter's college in Cambridge, viz. two vols. of Mathiolus upon Dioscorides, in Italian, the cuts all illuminated; a rare piece, presented formerly by the States of Venice to the King of England's eminent ambassador, sir Henry Wootton; and several other valuable books named therein. He gave, to the library of Canterbury all his large and lesser maps of Italy, Old Rome and New, in sheets at large, very fair, together with all the cuts in trunks, of all the antient ruins, the palaces, statues, fountains, the cardinals, soldiers, philosophers, &c. of Italy, France and High Germany.

(d) See an account of both the Tenisons, prebendaries of this church, in Biog. Brit. vol. vi, p. 3929.

William,

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William, earl Coxper, was preferred to this stall in 1742, being then rector of *Fordwich*, in this county. In 1746 he was promoted to *the deanry of Durham*, upon which this stall became vacant.

15. ARTHUR YOUNG, L.L.D. chaplain to the House of Commons, succeeded to it in 1746, being installed on June 28; and in 1748 was inducted to the vicarage of *Ixning* in *Suffolk*. He died in 1759.

16. JOHN HEAD, S.T.P. archdeacon of this diocese, was next promoted to this *prebend*, being installed on July 17, 1759, and on the death of his elder brother in 1768, succeeded him in the title of *baronet*. He was rector of *Pluckley* and of *St. George's, Canterbury*; both which he resigned for the rectory of *Ickham*, in this county, in the chancel of which church he was buried. He died on December 4, 1769 (e).

17. JOHN PALMER, S.T.P. (f) late of *Jesus college, Cambridge*, chaplain to the House of Commons, succeeded him, in the same month and year. He was afterwards presented to the rectory of *St. Switbin's, London Stone*. He exchanged this *prebend* with his successor, in 1781, for the rectory of *Adisbam*, which was conferred on his son; upon which

18. JOHN LYNCH, L.L.D. second son of *Dr. John Lynch, dean of Canterbury*, was promoted to it that year, being installed on April 28, 1781. He is rector of *St. Dionis Back church, London*, and archdeacon of this diocese, to which he was collated on November 7, 1788, and is the present incumbent of this stall (g).

CANONS in the SIXTH PREBEND.

1. JOHN MENYS, a monk of the late suppressed *priory*, was nominated in *K. Henry VIII's charter of foundation*, the first *prebendary* in it, in which he was installed in 1542. He died in 1549, and was buried in the north isle of this cathedral (h).

2. EDMUND CRANMER, brother to the archbishop, being then archdeacon of *Canterbury* and provost of *Wingham*, was on March 4, 1549, promoted to this *prebend* likewise; and had besides the rich benefices of *Cliff* and *Ickham* conferred on him. In the year 1554, he was deprived of all his preferments, and forced to fly into *Germany*, to save his life, for being married; and is said to have died abroad in 1571 (i).

3. ROBERT COLENS or Collins, L.L.B. was admitted canon, and installed on April 12, 1554, in his room (k). He was commissary to the archbishop and official to the archdeacon. He was deprived of this *prebend* in 1559.

(e) See more of him among the archdeacons.

(f) He was so created by the Archbishop in 1770.

(g) See more of him among the archdeacons.

(h) His will is in Prerog. office, Cant. proved March 8, anno 4 Edw. VI. He desired to be buried in the north isle of the cathedral, where the first mass was wont to be said.

4. ALEXANDER NOWEL, S.T.P. was the next *prebendary*, being installed on February 14, 1560. Upon *Q. Mary's* accession to the throne, he was one of those who fled into *Germany*, and returned again in the beginning of the next reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, when he had several ecclesiastical dignities conferred upon him; for on February 14, 1560, as above-mentioned, he was constituted canon of this church, and of the church of *Westminster*; but in the year 1564, being promoted to the deanry of *St. Paul's, in London*, he seems to have resigned both his *prebendal* stalls. He was buried in the church of *St. Paul*.

5. JOHN PORY, S.T.P. succeeded dean Nowel in this *prebend*, in which he was installed on May 1, 1564. He resigned it in 1567.

6. JOHN HILL, alias *Bury*, of *Christ church* in *Oxford*, who had succeeded dean Nowel in the *prebend of Westminster*, resigning it in 1567, was installed *prebendary* of this church June 29th that year, and his predecessor *John Pory* was admitted to the canonry of *Westminster* in his room; so there seems to have been a mutual exchange of these dignities. He was afterwards vicar of *Minster* in the isle of *Tbanet*, and dying in 1597, was buried in this cathedral (l).

7. WILLIAM WHITAKER, S.T.P. *Regius professor* and *master of St. John's college* in *Cambridge*, succeeded on May 10, 1597, and died in the same year.

8. ADRIAN SARAVIA, S.T.P. *prebendary of Gloucester*, was, on the death of *Dr. Whitaker*, admitted canon of this church, on December 6, 1597. He was a native of *Flanders*, being born in the town of *Hedin, in Artois*; he received his doctor's degree at *Leyden* in *Holland*, and about the year 1582 became preacher to the *French church* there, and about five or six years afterwards, came into England, when he was incorporated in the university of *Oxford*, and taught school in several places, particularly the free-school at *Southampton*; but growing in esteem for his learning, he was preferred to a *prebend* in the church of *Gloucester*, then to one in this church, *Archbishop Whitgift, the Lord Chancellor Hatton, and the Lord Treasurer Cecil*, were his singular good friends and benefactors. He had also contracted an intimate familiarity with the venerable *Mr. Hooker*, then rector of *Bishopsborne*, not far from this place, with whom he held several conferences concerning the ecclesiastical hierarchy. *Isaac Casaubon*, a contemporary canon of this church, a man of solid learning and judgment, speaks with high commen-

(i) See more of him among the archdeacons, below.

(k) He was presented that year. See *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. xv, p. 382.

(l) His wife *Mary* survived him, and dying at the latter end of the same year, was buried near him.

dation

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dation of *Saravia*, for the book which he wrote *on episcopacy (m)*, in a manuscript diary of his own life. He was vicar of *Lewisham*, and rector of *Great Chart*, and in 1601 was further promoted to a prebendary of *Westminster*; he was a grave and venerable divine. Dying on January 25, 1612, *et. 82 (n)*, he was buried in the north isle of the nave of this cathedral, where there is a small monument, against the wall, erected to his memory. He was twice married; first to *Catherine D'Alliz*, who died in 1605, and lies buried by him; secondly to *Margaret de Wyttis*, who survived him, and erected this monument to his memory, on which is this inscription: *Dilecto conjugi HADRIANO de SARAVIA, Margareta Wiits, adjuc superstes qua cum ille nuptias secundo inuit, annosq; sex pie & feliciter vixit. Memoriale hoc sincerum licet exiguum amoris sui quasi pignus ponendum curavit: Fuit is dum vixit Theologiae doctor egregius, Cathedralis hujus ecclesiae prebendarius, meritissimus vir in omni literarum genere, eximius pietate, probitate, gravitate, suavitate morum insignis; scriptis clarus, fide plenus, & bonis operibus dives valde, natione Belga, natus Hedinae Artesiae rexit quondam Lugduni Batavorum, Angliae Petiit primo sub initium Regni beatæ memorie Elizabethæ. Doctor (Lugduni ante Creatus) Oxoniae post incorporatus est.*

In Memoria Æterna erit Justus 1612.

Near the monument, on his gravestone, was once this inscription, long since obliterated. *Hic Inhumata Jacent Corpora ADRIANI SARAVIA, ejus prius nuptæ CATHERINÆ D'ALLEZ. Obiit illa placide in Domino Anno Ætatis suæ 82 Salutis nostræ 1612, Jan. 25. Hæc 2 Febr. 1605, Anno a Nuptiis 15.*

9. JOHN ABBOT, S. T. P. succeeded him and was installed in 1612. He died in August 1615, and was buried in this cathedral.

10. JOHN SANDFORD, S. T. P. rector of *Ivechurch* and *Snave*, was collated to this prebend by archbishop Abbot, whose chaplain he was, in the year 1615. He was the son of *Richard Sandford*, of *Chard*, in *Somersetshire*, of which county he was a native (o), and was educated at *Baliol* and afterwards at *Magdalen college*, in *Oxford*, of which last he was chaplain. He was a good scholar, a sound divine, master of several languages, and had a taste for poetry; he wrote an introduction to the *Spanish, Italian and French*

tongues. He died on September 24, 1629, *et. 60 (p)*, and was buried in the north isle of the nave of this church, where his gravestone and inscription on it, remained till very lately as follows: *Depositum Venerabilis JOHANNIS SANDFORD, viri inter literatos paucis, nulli inter liberales Secundi, Deo hic quasi ab Eleemosynarii, viduis Mariti, orphanis Patroni, Quem tu, Lector, rudes instruendo, esurientes pascendo, nudos vestiendo imitare et mercede nunquam peritura frueri obiit 24 Septembris*

Anno {
Salutis 1629
Ætatis 60
Canonicatus 12

11. JOHN JEFFRYS, S. T. P. was installed in his room in 1629, being then rector of *Old Romney*; he was living in 1645.

12. JOHN AUCHER, S. T. P. was, on the restoration of K. Charles II, admitted to this prebend, being installed on July 9, 1660. Among other charities, he left by his will, a legacy towards the support of clergymen's widows for ever, and was besides, a benefactor to *Alballows church* in *Lombard-street, London (q)*. Having filled this stall for the space of forty years, he died on March 12, 1700, *et. 82*, and was buried in the north isle of the nave of this church (r), where his gravestone, with this inscription, remained till very lately. *JOHANNES AUCHER, S. T. P. Qui ob fidem Deo & Ecclesie & Regi Egregie prestanti cum reduce Carolo II. ad Canonicatum hujus Ecclesie admissus est quem ultro 40 annos excoluit & redditus 80 librarum viduis clericorum alendis in perpetuam reliquit obiit 12 Martii anno Domini 1700 etatis 82.*

13. THOMAS GREEN, S. T. P. was next promoted to it, being installed on March 19, 1700. He was born in the city of *Norwich*, and educated at *Benet college* in *Cambridge*, of which he became first fellow, and afterwards master. In 1695 he became vicar of *Minster in Thanet*, and in 1708 rector of *Adisham*, and was the same year promoted to the archdeaconry of this diocese. In 1716 he was inducted to the vicarage of *St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster*; after which he was consecrated, on October 8, 1721, bishop of *Norwich*, and thence in 1723 translated to *Ely*, on the former of which promotions this stall became vacant (s).

14. EDWARD WAKE, S. T. P. was next collated to this prebend, being installed on Nov. 9,

(m) His works were collected together and printed at London in 1611.

(n) See Walton's Lives, p. 215, 256. Newcourt's Rep. p. 927. Willis's Cath. vol. i, p. 744. Strype's Annals, vol. i, p. 524, vol. iii, p. 283. Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 140. His will, proved January 21, 1612, is in Prerog. office, Cant.

(o) He bore for his arms—Argent, a chevron between 3 mullets sable; an amulet or, on the chevron, for difference. There is a pedigree of them in the heraldic visitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619.

(p) His will is in Prerog. office, Canterbury. He gave in it a legacy of books to the library of *Christ church*, heretofore demolished, and then intended by the governors of it to be repaired and rebuilt. See an account of him and his writings, in Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 540.

(q) See Strype's Survey, B. 2, p. 156.

(r) His will, proved March 27, 1701, is in Prerog. office, Canterbury.

(s) See more of him among the archdeacons of this diocese.

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1721; he was likewise a *prebendary* of the church of *Lincoln* (t), and rector of *Whetbamsted*, in the co. *Hertford*. He died at *Canterbury* on November 7, 1732, *æt.* 68, and was buried in this cathedral, in *the south cross isle*.

15. EDWARD WAKE, A.M. succeeded next on his father's decease to this stall, in November 1732, being fellow of *All Soul's college*, in *Oxford*. He died in 1738, and was buried in *the south isle* of this cathedral.

16. SAMUEL STEDMAN, S. T. P. was collated to this stall in 1739. In 1756 he was promoted to *the archdeaconry of Norfolk*, and died in 1768.

17. GEORGE BERKELEY, L. L. D. succeeded him and was installed in 1768, being the second son of the well-known *bishop of Cloyne*, in *Ireland*. In 1764 he was collated by *the archbishop* to the valuable rectory of *Acton*, in *Middlesex*, which, with his patron's leave, he exchanged for this stall. He was first vicar of *East-Garston*, then of *Bray*, and in 1768 was inducted to the vicarage of *Cookham*, which preferments all lay in *Berkshire*; the latter he held with the vicarage of *East Peckham*, in this county, but resigned it on being promoted to *St. Clement's Danes*, in *London*, which, having resigned *Cookham*, he held with the vicarage of *Tycehurst* in *Suffex*. He likewise was *chancellor* of the collegiate church of *Brecon* in *Wales*. He died on Jan. 13, 1795, *æt.* 61, and was buried in *Christ church* in *Oxford*, in the same vault with *the bishop* his father.

18. GEORGE MOORE, A.M. was his successor, being installed on Feb. 12, following. He is son of the most *Rev. the archbishop of Canterbury*, rector of *Brasted*, in this county, and is the present incumbent of this stall.

CANONS in the SEVENTH PREBEND.

I. HUGO GLAZIER, a *friar minor* of *Oxford*, and B. D. was nominated in K. Henry VIII.'s foundation charter, *the first prebendary* in this

(t) Willis's Cath. vol. ii, p. 206, 233.

(u) Wood's Ath. vol. i, fasti, p. 61.

(v) His will, proved Feb. 23, 1569, is in the Preg. office, *Canterbury*, in which he desires to be buried in the *chapter-house* beside *Mr. Newton*; he was then vicar of *Minster*, and parson of *Kingston*. It appears by his will, that he was owner of several houses and lands in and about *Calais*, in one of which he had dwelt, all of which he bequeathed to different persons, should that place ever become *English* again.

(w) His will, proved January 13, 1605, is in Preg. off.

(x) From which *see* he was translated in 1608, to that of *Lincoln*. He died in 1613, and was buried in the chancel of *Bugden church*. Willis's Cath. vol. ii, p. 68.

(y) See Strype's Annals, vol. i, p. 567.

(z) John Sympson, S. T. P. was inducted, in 1619, to the rectory of *Aldington* in this county; and in 1626 held it by dispensation with *Sandhurst*. Rym. Fæd. vol. xviii, p. 874; but whether the above-mentioned person, I know not.

(a) His father *Nicholas* died in 1609, *æt.* 60; and *Nicholas*, son of *John*, above-mentioned, died in 1680, *æt.*

stall, and was installed in 1542. He was rector of *Deal*, and succeeded *Dr. Harvey*, as commissary-general of *Calais*, to *archbishop Cranmer*. He was a great favourer of the reformation, and preached the first *Lent* sermon at *St. Paul's cross*, after K. Edward VI.'s accession to the crown (u); he died in 1557, upon which

2. JOHN BUTLER was installed in it that same year and died in 1569. He was buried in the *chapter-house* here (v).

3. RALPH CAVELAR succeeded to it, and was installed on January 27, 1569. He died on January 4, 1606, but is supposed to have resigned this *prebend* some time before, for

4. JOHN WINTER was the next *prebendary* of this stall, and was likewise rector of *Southfleet* and dying in Jan. 1606, was buried in this church (w).

5. WILLIAM BARLOW, S. T. P. sometime fellow of *Trinity-hall* in *Cambridge*, was next installed in this *prebend*, and was likewise *prebendary of St. Paul's and of Westminster*, and dean of *Chester*, whence he was promoted to the *see of Rochester* (x); he held this *prebend* in *commendam*, till the year 1608, when he was translated to *Lincoln*, when, on its becoming vacant

6. BENJAMIN CARRIER, S. T. P. was installed in it in 1609. He died in 1614 (y), and was succeeded by

7. JOHN SYMPSON, S. T. P. of *Corpus Christi college* in *Oxford*, the son of *Nicholas Sympson*, a *prebendary* likewise of this church, who was installed in 1614 (z). He died in May 1630, *æt.* 51, and lies buried with his father *Nicholas*, above-mentioned, in the middle of the nave of it (a).

8. THOMAS WESTLY, S. T. P. was his successor here, being installed on May 8, (b) that same year. He was rector of *Great Chart* in this county, and minister of *the Savoy church* in *London*, when dying about 1639 (c), he was buried in the *latter church*.

58; being at first bred a merchant (as the inscription on the grave-stone informed us, which was put down after his death, and removed on the new pavement of the nave), and afterwards retired into the country, where he remained quietly, during the confusion of the rebellion. They all three lie buried near each other here. Wood, in his *Athenæ*, vol. i, fasti, p. 180, says, by mistake, that this *Nicholas* was likewise a canon of this church, but he never was in orders. It was his grand-father *Nicholas*, who was the canon, of whom mention will be made below, among those of the eighth *prebend*, and the inscription on the grave-stone inserted. His will, proved June 1, is in Preg. court, *Canterbury*, by which he appears to have been possessed of different estates, in several parishes in this county, and mentions the lease of his house wherein he then dwelt.

(b) He had the King's letters patent, for the next *prebend* that should become vacant, dated August 13, 1628. Rym. Fæd. vol. xix, p. 43.

(c) Ibid. vol. xx, p. 387-5. See Wood's Ath. vol. i, fasti, p. 252.

9. SAMUEL

9. SAMUEL BAKER, S. T. P. was next installed in this *prebend*, in May 1639 (d). He was of *Christ college* in *Cambridge*, afterwards chaplain to *bishop Juxon*, rector of *St. Mary Hill* and *St. Christopher's*, in *London*, prebendary of *St. Paul's*, and canon of *Windsor*, but being deprived in the time of the rebellion, by the *Puritans*, as being an *Arminian*, this stall continued vacant till the restoration of church and monarchy, before which he was deceased (e), and

10. THOMAS PEIRCE, S. T. P. was, on the restoration, in 1660, installed in it on July 9. He was born at the *Devizes* in *Wiltshire*; fellow of *Magdalen college* in *Oxford*, from which he was ejected by the parliament visitors in 1648, after which he became rector of *Brington* in *Northamptonshire*. After the restoration, he was made King's chaplain, and canon of this church, as above-mentioned, and created S. T. P. and prebendary of the church of *Lincoln*. In the year 1661 he was made president of *Magdalen college*, which he resigned on being promoted to the deanry of *Sarum*, but he seems to have held this *prebend in commendam*, till his death on March 28, 1691, being buried in the church-yard of *North Tidworth* in *Wiltshire* (f); upon which

11. ZACHEUS ISHAM, S. T. P. was next admitted prebendary in it, and installed on May 19, 1691. He was born at *Barby*, in co. of *Northampton*, was student of *Christ church* in *Oxford*, afterwards chaplain to *bishop Compton*, rector of *Bishopsgate* in *London*, and prebendary of *St. Paul's*, and lastly of this church. He died in July 1705 (g).

12. HENRY JAMES, S. T. P. was next installed in it on August 4, 1705. He was president of *Queen's college* in *Cambridge*, and *Regius Professor of divinity* there. He died on March 15, 1716, and was buried in the chapel of that college.

13. WILLIAM BRADSHAW, A. M. succeeded him in it, being installed on March 24, 1716. He was a native of *Abergavenny*, and then rector of *Fawley*, in co. *Hants*, afterwards S. T. P. He resigned this stall in July 1723, being made first canon, and next year dean of *Christ church, Oxford*, and afterwards *bishop of Bristol* (h).

14. JOHN CLARK, S. T. P. succeeded him, and was installed on August 15, 1723. He was afterwards made dean of *Salisbury*, upon which this stall became vacant.

15. SAMUEL LISLE, S. T. P. was installed in 1728. He was then archdeacon of this diocese,

(d) He had the King's letter of presentation on May 18, 1639. Rym. Fœd. vol. xx, p. 387. (e) He was living in 1645.

(f) See an account of him, in Wood's Ath. vol. i, fasti, p. 226. Newc. Rep. p. 215. Walk. Suff. Clergy, pt. 2, p. 7.

(g) See an account of him and his writings, in Wood's Ath. vol. ii, p. 401, 858.

in the list of whom, below, more may be seen of him. In 1744 he was promoted to the *bishopric of St. Asaph*, on which this stall became vacant, and

16. FRANCIS WALWYN, S. T. P. succeeded to it in 1744; he was educated at *Maidstone* school. He was at times rector of *Great Mongebam*, *St. Mary Breadman Canterbury*, and *East Peckham*, which he resigned, on being collated to that of *Adisham*, in this county. He died on May 19, 1770, at his *prebendal house*, and was buried in the church at *Maidstone* (i).

17. WILLIAM BARFORD, S. T. P. chaplain to the House of Commons, succeeded to this *prebend* in 1770, being installed on June 22. He was educated at *Eton*, whence he became fellow of *King's college*, and was afterwards elected public orator of the university of *Cambridge* in 1763, and next year instituted to the rectory of *Pilton*, in co. *Northampton*, which he vacated, and became afterwards rector of *Fordingbridge*, in co. *Hants*, which he resigned for that of *Kimpton* in *Hertfordshire*, of which he was rector at his death, as well as of *Alballows, Lombard-street, London*, and fellow of *Eton college*. He died at his *parsonage house* of *Kimpton*, in Nov. 1792, universally respected by all learned and good men; upon which

18. JOHN LUXMOORE, A. M. was promoted to this stall that year, being nominated on February 14, 1793, and was installed in the same month. In June 1795 he had the degree of S. T. P. conferred on him by the archbishop; in 1796 he was presented to the vicarage of *Tenterden*, which he now holds with the rectory of *St. George the martyr, Queen's-square*; and is the present incumbent of this stall.

CANONS in the EIGHTH PREBEND.

1. WILLIAM HUNT, alias HADLEY, formerly a monk, and at the dissolution of this monastery, sub-prior of it, was named in the charter of this foundation, the first prebendary in this stall, in which he was installed in 1542. He died in 1545.

2. JOHN PONET, S. T. P. a native of this co. was presented to this stall on Jan. 29, 1545. He was chaplain to the King, who granted him at his request, a licence to travel with two servants, three horses, twenty pounds in money and other necessaries; on June 28, 1550, he was consecrated bishop of *Rochester*, in the list of the bishops, of which more may be seen of him in vol. ii. of the History of *Kent*; but he had licence to hold this stall with his other preferments (k) in *commendam*; he vacated this preferment, and

3. PETER ALEXANDER, a native of *Arras*,

(h) He died on December 16, 1732, æt. 60, and was buried in *Bristol* cathedral.

(i) See History of *Maidstone*, p. 164.

(k) Viz. the vicarage of *Ashford* in this county, and the rectories of *St. Michael, Crooked-lane, London*; and of *Towen*, in *Merionethshire*.

was

was installed in his room, on April 14, 1551. He was deprived of this *prebend* in the reign of Q. Mary, when

4. JOHN WARUM was presented in his room by the Queen, on May 1, 1554. He died in 1558, and was buried in this church.

5. J. KNIGHT, for so he appears to have written his name; but what his *Christian* name was further, I cannot find, seems to have succeeded him in this stall, but when, or the year in which he died, I have not found; however, on the accession of Q. Eliz. *Peter Alexander*, the former incumbent, was *reinstated*, and had the Queen's licence for *non-residence*, dated July 29, 1560, *anno* 2 Eliz. (1). When he died, I know not.

6. STEPHEN NEVINSON, LL. D. *the archbishop's commissary*, was the next *prebendary* in this stall. He obtained a licence of *plurality*, dated Nov. 1, 1570, to hold *three benefices* at the same time. He died in October 1581 (m).

7. NICHOLAS SYMPSON, S. T. P. of *Corpus Christi* college in *Oxford*, father of *John*, *prebendary* in *the seventh stall* above-mentioned, was next admitted *canon* in this stall. He died in 1609, *æt.* 60, and was buried in the middle of the nave of this cathedral, as mentioned above (n). The inscription on his grave-stone, lately removed into *the lower south cross*, is as follows:

NICOLAS & JOHN SYMPSON.

Exuvie { NICOLAI
 { JOHANNIS } SYMPSON.
 { NICOLAI }

Avi, Patris, Filii, in spem lætæ Resurrectionis depositæ, Avus & Pater uterq; S. T. P. & hujus Ecclesiæ Canonici obiere hic An. Dom. 1630 ætat. 51. ille An. Dom. 1609. Ætat. 60. Filius primis annis Mercaturæ additus Flagrante Bello civili, Rus recepit, vitamq; degit splendide. Vir acri ingenio, singulari industria, Pius, Probus, Pacificus, Privatim illibatus, Publice probatissimus, Regi & Ecclesiæ fidelis: Amicus integer, charus omnibus & ab omnibus desideratus: Quem nemo non honorosissime appellat: obiit vero Aug. 22. An. Dom. 1680. ætat. 58.

8. ISAAC CASAUBON came into *England* on an invitation from K. James I, and was by him promoted to this *canonry*, in which he was installed on January 16, 1610. K. James granted to him, Jan. 3, in his 8th year, *anno* 1611, *letters of denizen*, and by his special mandate, dated a few days afterwards to *the dean and chapter*, reciting that he had by his *letters patent*, dated Dec. 17, in his 8th year, *anno* 1611, granted to him, being a man very deserving in every kind of literature, a *prebend* or *canonry* in the church of

(1) See Rym. Fæd. vol. xv, p. 599.

(m) His will, proved October 12, that year, is in *Preg. office, Canterbury*.

(n) Wood's Ath. vol. i, fasti, p. 180. His will, proved Feb. 27, 1609, is in *Prerog. office, Cant.* He bore for his arms—*Per bend, a lion rampant counterchanged, or and sable.*

Canterbury, which *Nicholas Sympson*, deceased, had lately enjoyed; he therefore granted to him of his especial grace, &c. that although the said *Isaac Casaubon* was a *layman and married*, yet he should enjoy the same and every profit belonging to it, &c. and although he should not keep any kind of residence there whatsoever, he commanded them to allow him a stall in the quire, and a place and voice in *the chapter*, as was accustomed; after which, on the 19th of that month, the King granted him a *pension* of 300*l.* per *ann.* during pleasure, mentioning, that he had invited him hither out of *France*, to be useful as he should see cause, for the service of the church, and had granted him the above for his better support and maintenance (nn). He died in 1614.

9. WILLIAM KINGSLEY, S. T. P. *fellow of All Souls college* in *Oxford*, succeeded him in this stall in 1614, and was likewise *archdeacon* of this diocese. He died on January 29, 1647, and was buried in *the lower south cross*, or *wing* of this cathedral, where there is a mural monument erected to his memory, the inscription on which, as well as a further account of him, may be seen below, among *the archdeacons* of this diocese.

10. JOHN READING, B. D. succeeded him in this stall. He was born in *Buckinghamshire*, educated in *Magdalen college* in *Oxford*, and afterwards of *Alban hall*; he afterwards became minister of *St. Mary's church* in *Dover*, where he was plundered and imprisoned, and afterwards banished. In the year 1642 *archbishop Laud*, then in the Tower, through the King's letter, collated him to the rectory of *Chartham*, and in 1644 he was nominated to this *prebend*, after which he was presented to the rectory of *Cheriton*, but was imprisoned again in *Dover Castle*, and then in that of *Leeds*, from which last he obtained his release, but he was sequestered from the whole of his preferments, and continued so till *the restoration*, when he congratulated King Charles II, in an eloquent oration, on his landing at *Dover*, and was at the same time restored to his ecclesiastical benefices, and to this dignity. He died at *Chartham* on October 26, 1667, and was buried in the church there (o).

11. EDMUND CASTEL, S. T. P. was next admitted to this stall in November 1667. He was celebrated for his knowledge in the *Oriental* languages, and was *Arabic professor* in the university of *Cambridge*, where he published the *Lexicon Heptaglotton*. He died in 1685.

12. CHARLES ELSTOB, S. T. P. was next in-

His pedigree is in the *heraldic visitation* of the county of *Kent*, *anno* 1619.

(nn) Rym. Fæd. vol. xvi, p. 707, 709, 710.

(o) See an account of him and his writings, in Wood's Ath. vol. ii, p. 406. Nich. Hist. Libr. p. 169. Walker's Sufferings of Clergy, pt. 2, p. 8.

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stalled in this canonry, in his room, in December 1685. He died, and was buried in this cathedral in November 1721, in the north cross isle, near the monument of archbishop Peckham.

13. SAMUEL HOLCOMBE, S. T. P. was nominated to it in January 1722, and in 1742 was promoted to a prebend likewise in the church of Worcester. He died in 1761, *æt* 95, and was buried in this cathedral, where, in the south cross, there is a monument erected to his memory, with this inscription:—H.S.E.—SAMUEL HOLCOMBE, S. T. P.—*Hujusce Ecclesie Canonicus; Vir sane integritate morum Simplex, Et in Sacris imprimis eruditus; Veram Strenue Coluit Religionem, Doctrina & Exemplo Christianus. ob. Apr. die 1 mo Æt. anno 96. Salutis 1761*—SAMUEL HOLCOMBE, A. M. *Eccl. Wigorn Canon et FRANCISCA Filii ejus Hoc monumentum posuere (p).*

14. GEORGE SECKER, S. T. P. nephew to the archbishop, late of Christ church in Oxford, was next installed in it, in 1761. He had a dispensation in 1751, to hold the vicarage of Yardley, in the county of Hertford, with that of Sanddown in the same county; and in 1754 he was installed in the prebend of Willeston in St. Paul's cathedral, and next year had a dispensation to hold the vicarage of Yardley, above mentioned, with the rectory of St. Mildred, Bread-street, London. He resigned his prebend of Canterbury in 1766, on being made a canon residentiary of St. Paul's, being at that time rector of Brasted in this county, and of Alballores Thames-street, London.

15. HENEAGE DERING, S. T. P. son of the dean of Rippon, descended from a collateral branch of the Derings of Surrenden, succeeded next to this stall in 1766. He was first vicar of Tadcaster; and in 1752, was presented to the rectory of Burley on the Hill, near Stamford. He was in 1754, for some small time perpetual curate of Wye in this county, which he resigned the same year; he was afterwards promoted to the rectory of Milton Keynes, in the county of Buckingham, which he holds at this time, and is the present incumbent of this stall.

CANONS in the NINTH PREBEND.

I. WILLIAM GARDINER, *alias* SANDWICH, ONE

(p) Near the above, is a monument to the memory of his wife, and this inscription:—*Juxta hoc marmor situm est—Quicquid mori potuit FRANCISCE HOLCOMBE—Reverendi Viri S. HOLCOMBE. S. T. P.—Et hujus Ecclesie Canonici, Uxor is—Femine prudentis, piæ, pudicæ—non solum Conjugi suo dilectissimæ,—sed et ab omnibus plurime æstimandæ—Parentes habuit—GALFRIDUM HETHERINGTON, —LONDINENSEM Generosum—Et SUSANNEM ex antiqua WILMENORUM Stirpe,—In agro EBORACENSI oriundam E quatuor quos enixa est liberis,—SUSANNA præmaturâ morte est abrepta,—FRANCISCA, SAMUEL, ANNA,—superfunt—Post graves et longos Corporis Dolores—Quos tamen invicta patientia—Reddidit leviores—Tandem xxx die Mensis Martii—Anno Dom 1725, ætatis 62—Pie ac Religiose, prout vixerat, obiit—Plorantibus undiq; amicis.*

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of the monks of the late priory, and warden of Canterbury college in Oxford at the time of the dissolution of it (q), was named in the foundation charter of this church, to be the first prebendary in this stall, to which he was admitted in 1542 (r). He died on the feast of St. Michael in 1545, and was buried in the nave of this cathedral, where his grave-stone remained till very lately, but the inscription has been long since obliterated; Weever has given his epitaph, as follows (s):

*Heus tu sistito gradum, qui Obambulas,
Et quod Scriptum est legito Gulielmi
Gardneri Candidati Theologie
Hujus et Ecclesie olim Prebendarii
Ossa hoc clauduntur sub marmore
Obiit qui Sancti Michaelis . . . luce
Anno post Milesimum & Quingentesimum
Quadragesimo quarto cui det
Christus Vitam & tibi Lector perennem.*

2. WILLIAM DEVENISH (t), L.L.B. one of the King's chaplains, was installed on Nov. 26, 1545. He was some time fellow of Merton college, then provost of Queen's college in Oxford, and canon of Windsor, and was chaplain to K. Edward VI; but he was deprived of all his preferments in 1553, for being married (u).

3. HUGH *alias* HENRY TURNBULL, S. T. P. was next installed in his room, on March 1, in the 1st year of Q. Mary, anno 1553 (v).

4. GEORGE BOLEYN, S. T. P. dean of Lichfield and a prebendary of Chichester, was installed next in it, on December 21, 1566. He died in January, at the beginning of the year 1603, and was buried in Lichfield cathedral, of which he then continued dean (w).

5. WILLIAM MASTER, S. T. P. was installed on January 25, 1603. He died in May 1628 (x).

6. MERIC CASAUBON, S. T. P. the son of the learned Isaac Casaubon, prebendary in the eighth prebend as above-mentioned, was next promoted to it, being installed on June 19, 1628. He was born at Geneva in 1599, and being brought into England at eleven years of age, received his education at Christ church in Oxford, of which he became student, and received the King's letters

(q) A specimen of his learning may be seen, in Strype's Memorials of archbishop Cranmer, p. 103.

(r) His will is in the Prerog. office, Canterbury.

(s) Funeral Monuments, p. 237.

(t) In a manuscript of this church, he is called Thomas.

(u) Wood's Ath. vol. i, fasti, p. 65.

(v) Rym. Fœd. vol. xv, p. 382.

(w) See Willis's Cath. vol. i, p. 400. Strype's Annals, vol. iii. p. 174.

(x) His will is in the Prerog. office, in Canterbury. In it he mentions his lease of his new house, in the common garden; and gives five marks towards the amending of the highways, on Boughton-hill, to be paid whenever the ways thereabouts should effectually go in hand to be amended; and gives to-

wards

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of *denizen*, dated January 13, 1625 (y). He was grandson of the famous and learned Henry, and great-grandson of Robert Stephens. He was first beneficed at *Bledon* in *Somersetshire*, and afterwards was vicar of *Minster* and of *Monkton* in the isle of *Thanet* (z), the latter of which he resigned for the rectory of *Ickham* in this county. He died in July 1671, *æt.* 75 (a); having enjoyed this *prebend* near forty-six years; and was buried in the lower south cross of this cathedral, where there is a marble monument erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

Sta & Venerare viator
Hic Mortales Immortalis spiritus exuvias deposuit
MERICUS CASAUBONUS.

Magni Nominis }
Eruditiq; Generis } par Heres :

Quippe Qui { *Patrem* Isaacum Casaubonum } *habuit*
 { *Auum* Henricum Stephanum }
 { *Proavum* Robertum Stephanum }

Heu quos viros! Quæ Literarum lumina! Quæ ævi sui decora! Ipse Eruditionem per tot erudita capita traductam excepit, Excoluit, & ad Pietatis (quæ in ejus pectore Regina Sedebat) ornamentum & incrementum feliciter consecravit: Rempublicamq; literariam multiplici rerum & linguarum supellectile locupletavit. Vir, incertum, Doctior aut melior, in Pauperes Liberalitate, in amicos utilitate, in omnes humanitate, in acutissimis Longissimi Morbi tormentis Christiana Patientia insignissimus Gaudeat primaria hæc Ecclesia Primariis Canonicis CASAUBONIS ambobus, qui eundem in Eruditione quo ipsa in Ecclesiarum Serie, ordinem obtinuerent. Obiit noster pridie Idus Julii anno 1671, ætatis suæ 75, Canonicatus Sui 46.

7. LEWIS HERAULT, S. T. P. was the next *prebendary* in it, being installed on August 25, 1671. He died in 1682 and was buried in Nov. that year in this cathedral (b).

8. JAMES JEFFERIES, S. T. P. brother to then *sir George Jefferies*, was installed in this *prebend*, on November 18, 1682, and dying on Sept. 4, 1689, *æt.* 40 (c), was buried in the martyrdom, or lower north cross of this cathedral, where his gravestone, with this inscription, yet remains: *Sub hoc marmore depositæ sunt reliquiæ JACOBI JEF-*

wards the choir of *Christ church* 20l. which he had lent them, towards the buying of the patent of *Thornden*.

(y) Rym. Fæd. vol. xviii.

(z) See Walker's *Suff. of Clergy*, pt. 2, p. 8.

(a) See Wood's *Ath.* vol. ii, p. 485; for an account of him and his writings, and his life, in *Biog. Brit.* vol. ii, p. 1192. His will, proved on August 8, 1671, is in the *Prerog.* office, *Canterbury*. There is a particular and curious account in it, but of too great length to be inserted here, of his father's and his own *Mss.* many of which he gave to the public library of the university of *Oxford*, and others to that of *Christ church*, in *Canterbury*; to which latter he gave his old coins of gold, silver, brass and copper. He gave 20l. to the same library. To the buildings of *Christ church* in *Oxford* 100l. and legacies to his two parishes of *Ickham*, and *Minster* in *Thanet*.

FERIES, S. T. P. *bujus Ecclesiæ Canonici Qui obiit* 4. Septembris Anno Domini 1689, *ætatis suæ* 40.

9. THOMAS NIXON, S. T. P. was next installed in it on Nov. 4, 1689. He died in Nov. 1712, and was buried at *Queenhithe* in *London*, of which church he was rector (d).

10. JOHN GRANDORGE, S. T. P. succeeded next to it, being installed on May 4, 1613. He was fellow of *Magdalen college* in *Oxford*, where he died in Jan. 1732. By his will he bequeathed to *Magdalen college* 500l. to this cathedral 500l. for repairs and ornaments; to the corporation of the sons of the clergy the like sum, to be distributed among the daughters of poor clergymen, besides many other charitable legacies.

11. THOMAS GOOCH, S. T. P. was next installed in 1732. He was archdeacon of *Essex*, master of *Caius college* in *Cambridge* and rector of *St. Clement's*, *Eastcheap*, in *London*. He died in 1738.

12. JULIUS DEEDES, A. M. was next promoted to this stall in 1739. He was rector of *Great Mongebam* and of *Dimchurch*, in this co. and died on April 19, 1752, and was buried in the family vault in *Hytbe* church.

13. WILLIAM TATTON, S. T. P. succeeded him in it in 1754. He was afterwards vicar of *East Peckham* in this county, and rector of *Ratberfield*, in the county of *Suffex*; the former of which he resigned on being presented to that of *St. Dionis Backchurch*, *London*, and was likewise a *prebendary* of the church of *York*. He died on Feb. 11, 1782, and was buried in the family vault of the *Lynch's* at *Staple* near *Sandwich* (e).

14. RICHARD FARMER, S. T. P. was made the next *prebendary* in this stall, on February 23 that year. He was a native of the town of *Leicester*, and became master of *Emanuel college*, *Cambridge*, and *Margaret preacher* in that university, which latter he soon afterwards resigned. On March 22, 1788, he was promoted to be a canon residentiary of *St. Paul's church* in *London*, on which he resigned this *prebend*, and

15. SAMUEL RYDER WESTON, B. D. rector of *Marwood*, in the diocese of *Exeter*, was installed on April 19, 1788, in his room, and he is the present incumbent of this *prebend*.

(b) His will is in the *Prerog.* office, *Canterbury*.

(c) His will is in the same office, proved September 19, that year. In it he mentions his nephews, *sir Griffith Jeffreys*, and *John, lord Jeffreys, baron of Winton*, and his brother *sir Thomas Jeffreys*. He gave to this library of *Christ church* in *Canterbury* 20l. worth of books, to be taken out of his study; and to *Jesus college* in *Oxford* 20l. to be laid out in books for their library. He was possessed of several estates in the county of *Derby*.

(d) See *Newcourt's Repert.* p. 488.

(e) He married *Sarah*, daughter of *Dr. John Lynch*, late dean of *Canterbury*, by whom he left a daughter and heir, married to *William-Drake Bruckman*, of *Beechborough*, *Essex*.

CANONS in the TENTH PREBEND.

1. JOHN MYLLYS, *alias* WARHAM, was one of the monks of the late *dissolved* priory, and was named in the *charter of foundation* by King Henry VIII, *the first canon* in this stall, to which he was admitted in 1542, and was afterwards rector of *Chartbam* and *Ringwold*, in this county. He died in 1565, and was buried in the nave of this cathedral (*f*).

2. WILLIAM KING, B. D. succeeded him, being *installed* on January 19, 1565. He was first *fellow* of *King's college* in *Cambridge*, chaplain to Q. Eliz. then *archdeacon* of *Northumberland*, *canon* of *Windfor*, and vicar of *Apledore* in this co. He died on Sept. 23, 1590, and was buried in *St. George's chapel* at *Windfor* (*g*).

3. WILLIAM BIRD, S. T. P. was *installed* in September 1590, on the death of the former *prebendary*, above-mentioned. He died in June 1609, and was buried in this cathedral.

4. GEORGE HOVENDEN, S. T. P. succeeded him, and was intalled the same year. He died in 1625, and was buried in *St. Mary's* church-yard in *Oxford*.

5. ACCEPTED FREWEN, S. T. P. had a grant given him by K. James I, in his 8th year, of a *prebend* in this church, which he made use of on the death of *George Hovenden*, last mentioned, the mandate for his installation being dated on September 1, 1625. He was a native of *Kent*, educated first at *the King's school* at *Canterbury*, and then at *Magdalen college* in *Oxford*, of which he was afterwards *president*, and made one of the King's chaplains. He was afterwards successively promoted to *the deanries* of *Gloucester* and *Wells*, besides which he was rector of *Stanlake*, in co. of *Oxon* and *Wansford*, in co. of *Hants*. In 1643 he was *consecrated bishop* of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, on which this *prebend* became *vacant*, after which he was lastly promoted to *the see* of *York* (*b*). On this stall's becoming vacant as above-mentioned, *Stephen Goff* was nominated to it, but he seems never to have been *installed* in it, and is said afterwards to have turned *Papist*, so that it remained vacant till *the restoration*, when

6. PETER HARDRES, S. T. P. was *installed* in

(*f*) His will, proved August 4 that year, is in *Prevog. office, Canterbury*; in which he writes himself *John Mylles*, cl. in it he gives to the school master and usher, and to the scholars of *the common hall*, towards their bread to be then eaten, two seams of wheat; and legacies to the several petty canons, vesturers, vergers, &c. and twenty shillings to the prisoners of the castle and *Westgate*. To the children stable, several utensils; and to *Master Engcham's* wife, his round ball of brass, to warm her hands, only as a remembrance.

(*g*) See *Wood's Ath.* vol. i, fasti, p. 38, 128. *Ashmole's History of Berkshire*, vol. iii, p. 263. *Harwood's Alumn. Etonenses*, p. 164.

(*h*) He was the eldest son of *John Frewen*, rector of *Nor-*

it in July 1660, being then rector of *Upper Hardres* in this county. He died in July 1678, and was buried in this cathedral (*i*).

7. JOHN MAXIMILIAN DE L'ANGLE, S. T. P. was next *installed* in it on July 27, the same year; he was rector of *Chartbam*, where dying on Nov. 11, 1724, he was buried in the chancel of that church (*k*).

8. WILLIAM EGERTON, LL. D. was made *prebendary* in his room, being *installed* on Nov. 25, 1724. He was grandson of *John, Earl of Bridgewater*, and was educated at *New college* in *Oxford*. After his becoming *prebendary* of this church, he was presented in 1732 to the rectory of *Alballows, Lombard-street, London*, which he held with that of *Penshurst*, and was likewise rector of *Cowden*, both in this county. He died on February 26, 1737, *et.* 55, and was buried in the chancel of *Penshurst* church, where, within the altar rails, on the north side, there is a memorial for him (*l*).

9. SAMUEL SHUCKFORD, S. T. P. succeeded to it in 1738. He was formerly of *Caius college* in *Cambridge*, and was made a *chaplain in ordinary* to K. George II. He was promoted to the rectory of *Alballows* church, *Lombard-street, London*, and died on July 14, 1754, and was buried in the middle of the nave of this church.

10. JOHN DAVIS, S. T. P. was next promoted to this stall in 1755. He was rector of *Hansley* in *Suffex*, and of *East Peckham* in this co. and died on Feb. 9, 1766, and was buried in the middle of the nave of this cathedral.

11. LYNFORD CARYL, S. T. P. was next promoted to this stall on March 1, 1766. He was first *fellow* and then *master* of *Jesus college* in *Cambridge*, and promoted to *prebends*, both in the collegiate churches of *Soutbwell* and *Lincoln*. He died in his *prebendal* house here, on June 18, 1781, and was buried in *Jesus college* chapel, in *Cambridge*.

12. THOMAS VYNER, LL. D. was his successor in this *prebend* the same year, being *installed* on March 21, 1782. He is vicar of *East Peckham* in this county, and *the present incumbent* of it.

CANONS in the ELEVENTH PREBEND.

1. JOHN DANIEL, *alias* CHILLENDEY, a monk

thiam, in the county of *Suffex*, and was buried in *York* cathedral in 1664. See *Willis's Cath.* vol. i, p. 57, 393, 730. *Atk. Glouc.* p. 94. *Wood's Ath.* vol. ii, p. 1146.

(*i*) He was third son of *fir Thomas Hardres*, of *Hardres, kent.* by *Eleanor*, daughter and heir of *Thoresby*. See *Walker's Suff. of Clergy*, pt. 2, p. 8.

(*k*) See some account of his father, in *Wood's Ath.* vol. ii, fasti, p. 220, whom he mistakes for this *prebendary*.

(*l*) He married *Anne*, daughter of *fir Francis Head, bart.* and left one son, who died unmarried, and two daughters who became his coheirs; *Charlotte*, married to *William Hammond*, of *St. Albans* in this county, *esq.*; and *Jane*, who married *Edward Brydges*, of *Wotton*, in this county, *esq.*

of

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of the late *priory*, was named in *the foundation charter* by K. Henry VIII, *the first canon* in this stall, to which he was admitted in 1542. He died in February 1546 (*m*).

2. ROBERT STEWART was admitted at *Lambeth*, by proxy, *canon* of this church succeeding the former one, above-mentioned, in this stall. He was *bishop of Catbness* in *Scotland*, and brother to *Matthew, Earl of Lenox*, as *Spotwood*, in his *catalogue of Scottish Bishops*, informs us; in his *procuratorial letters*, he styles himself *Clerk* only, omitting his *episcopal* title.

3. BERNARD OCHINUS, or *Ocbine*, was presented May 9, *anno* 1549, being the 2d year of K. Edward VI. In the instrument of his presentation, there is a clause of dispensation for *non-residence*, and for his cohabitation with his wife. He was an *Italian* born, and came over with *Peter Martyr* into *England* and was kindly received by *archbishop Cranmer*. He wrote a *Latin* dialogue against the *Pope's supremacy*, which was translated into *English* by *Ponet*, *bishop of Winchester* (*n*).

4. THOMAS WARD, S. T. P. was presented by the *Queen* and installed on April 2, 1558 (*o*), and was afterwards *consecrated bishop of St. Asaph*, upon which this stall became *vacant*.

5. JOHN BALE *the centurist*, succeeded him in this stall, in the 2d year of Q. Elizabeth (*p*). He lies buried in the body of this church.

6. ANDREW PEERSON was admitted *canon* in this stall on Nov. 30, 1563, and had a licence for *non-residence*, dated Jan. 4, 1570; he had been rector of *Brasted*, of *Cbidingstone*, and of *Wrotham* in this county. He died in Nov. 1594 (*q*).

7. RALPH TALBOYS, S. T. P. upon the death of *Peerson*, was presented to this *prebend* on November 13, 1594. He died in 1596.

8. MARTIN FOTHERBY, S. T. P. was admitted *canon* of this church, July 3, 1596. He was educated at *Cambridge*, and fellow of *Trinity college* there; afterwards he became vicar of *Cbistlet*, and then rector of *Mongebam* and of *Chartham*, all three in this county; he was *consecrated bishop of Sarum* on April 18, 1618, on which this stall became *vacant*. He died in 1619, and was buried in the church of *Albal-*

(*m*) His will, proved March 3, is in *Prerog. office, Canterbury*. By it, *masses* and other ceremonies for the dead appear not to have been left off then. He styles himself *John Daniel, clerk of the collegiate church in Canterbury*; and bequeaths his soul to Almighty God, *the virgin Mary*, and all the *blessed company of Heaven*; and that there be done for his soul and all *christian souls*, and every of his *burial*, and *month's day*, two *solemn masses*, viz. one of the *glorious Trinity*, and the other of *requiem*; and gives to every *prebendary* present at *dirge* or *masse*, or being sick within the precinct of the *college*, 2s.; and in like manner smaller sums to every member of the church being present, or at that time sick in the *college*.

(*n*) See *Wood's Ath.* vol. i, p. 100, 139. *Rapin*, vol. ii, p. 11.

lows, Lombard-street, London, where his monument was burnt, together with the church, in 1666 (*r*).

9. ALEXANDER CHAPMAN, S. T. P. succeeded him in this *prebend* the same year. He was a native of the county of *Norfolk*, and was chaplain to *the Princess Elizabeth*, consort of the *Prince Frederic, Elector Palatine*, and became archdeacon of *Stow*, in the county of *Lincoln*, and a *prebendary* of that church. He died on September 6, 1629, *æt.* 52 (*s*), and was buried in this cathedral, in *the martyrdom*, where there is a monument, with his bust on it, in white marble, erected to his memory, and this inscription: ALEXANDRO CHAPMAN Norfolciensi Sacre Theologie Doctori in Academia Cantebriensi: Senerriffime Elizabethæ, Frederici Electoris Palatini Consorti, a Sacellis, Domine suæ Clementissimæ: Archidiacono de Stow in Comitatu Lincolnensi & Metropolitice hujus Ecclesiæ Prebendario: viro Multiplici Linguarum ut et Literarum Scientia instructissimo, Conscionator mire Flexanimo, dumq; per vires licuit & Valetudinem, non sedulo minus quam solido: Pietate erga Deum, charitate erga proximum, & morum suavitate erga omnes eximio: Charissimo Fratri suo optimeq; de se Merito (qualem, qualem) gratam erga defunctum animi Memoriam posuit h. c. Sabbatho Mortalitatæ in Æternitatis mutato, spiritum Deo reddidit 6 Septembris. Anno salutis, 1629, ætatis 52.

10. JOHN GERARD VOSSIUS, was next installed in it in 1629. On the sequestration of the revenues of *the dean and chapter* in 1644, he found such favour with *the Puritans*, that he, and *Dr. Jackson*, had both *pensions* of 100l. a year each allowed to them. He died in 1650, after which this *prebend* continued *vacant* till *the restoration* (*t*), when

11. EDWARD ALDEY was admitted *canon* in it, and was installed on July 9, 1660. He died on July 12, 1673, and was buried in *St. Andrew's church* in *Canterbury*, of which he was rector (*u*).

12. THOMAS BLOMER, S. T. P. was next installed in it on August 6, 1673. He resigned this preferment in 1706.

13. RALPH BLOMER, S. T. P. son of the former *prebendary*, succeeded him in it, being in-

(*o*) See *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xv, p. 381. Bately erroneously calls him *Wood*.

(*p*) In his letters of presentation, this *prebend* is said to have become void by the deprivation of *Thomas Ward*, S. T. P. the last incumbent of it. See *Rymer's Fædera* vol. xv, p. 563.

(*q*) His will is in *Prerog. office, Canterbury*.

(*r*) See *Wood's Ath.* vol. i, p. 726. *Newcourt's Rep.* p. 439. *Willis's Cath.* vol. ii, p. 130, 213.

(*s*) His will is in the *Prerog. office, Canterbury*.

(*t*) See *Biog. Brit.* vol. vii, *Append.* p. 181 [A]. *Walker's Suff. of Clergy*, pt. 2, p. 8.

(*u*) His will is in the *Prerog. office, Canterbury*.

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stalled on May 22, the same year (v). He was rector of *Albhalows church*, in *Lombard-street*, *London*, and of *Horndon on the Hill*, in the county of *Essex*, and one of the King's chaplains (w). He died on April 6, 1732, and was buried in the nave of this cathedral.

14. *The Hon.* HENRY DAWNEY, S. T. P. a younger son of *Henry, Viscount Downe*, succeeded to this stall in June 1732. He was rector of *Piddle Town*, and of *Corfcombe*, in the county of *Dorset*; and died in July 1754.

15. THOMAS CURTEIS, S. T. P. was installed in his room, in 1755. He was vicar of *Sevenoke* and possessed the *secure* rectory of that church, of both which he was *patron*. In 1756 he was inducted to the rectory of *St. Dionis Backchurch*, *London*. He died at his house at *Sevenoke*, in 1775, and was there buried.

16. RICHARD LUCAS, S. T. P. rector of *Editb Weston*, was, on his death promoted to this *prebend*, and installed on June 17, 1775. He died in 1789.

17. PHILLIP WILLIAMS, A. M. succeeded him, and in 1797 exchanged this stall for a *prebend* of *Winchester* and other preferment, with

18. *The Hon.* EDWARD LEGGE, a younger son of *William, earl of Dartmouth*, who is the present incumbent of this stall, vicar of *Lewisham*, in this co. and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

CANONS in the TWELFTH PREBEND.

1. JOHN BAPTISTA DE CASIA, L. L. D. was named by the King, in his *foundation charter* to be the first *prebendary* in this stall, and was admitted to it in 1542. He had a licence of *non-residence* for his whole life. He died in 1544.

2. ROBERT NEVIL succeeded him, and was installed that same year. He died in 1550.

3. JOHN JOSEPH *alias* SOLLEPH, B. D. was installed on July 18, 1550 (x); he was *deprived* by *Q. Mary*, for being married, in 1553.

4. RICHARD FAUCET (y), S. T. P. was admitted next to it in April 1554 (z), and installed on the 23d of the same month; but was *deprived* in 1559.

5. HENRY GOODRICK, S. T. P. was next promoted to it in his room, being installed on July 10, 1559. He died in 1566.

6. PAUL FRENCH, B. D. of *All Souls college*, was admitted *canon*, and installed on September 4, in 1566; and died on November 1, 1600,

(v) See the grant, in the Harl. Mss. No. 2262-157.

(w) He married one of the daughters of *fir Anthony Aucher*, of *Bishopstorn*, *bart.* by whom he left two sons and five daughters.

(x) The King's letters of presentation are dated July 18, 1550. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv, p. 237.

(y) Called *Nicholas*, in a manuscript of this church.

(z) See Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv, p. 382.

(a) Wood's Ath. vol. i, fasti, p. 75. (b) Wood's *ibid.* p. 198. Willis's Cath. vol. i, p. 741.

and was buried at *Windsor*, of which church he was a *canon* (a).

7. GREGORY MILNER was next presented, and was installed on Nov. 6, 1600. He died in 1614.

8. THOMAS ANYAN, S. T. P. *president* of *Corpus Christi college*, *Oxford*, was next installed in it the same year. He was born at *Sandwich*, became one of the King's chaplains, and afterwards *prebendary* of *Gloucester*. He died in January 1632, and was buried at the upper-end of the north *isle* of the nave of this cathedral (b).

9. HUMPHREY PEAKE, S. T. P. was installed in it in his room, in 1632, and was rector both of *Acrise* and of *Liminge* in this county; in 1626 he had been installed in the *prebend* of *Marston St. Laurence*, in the church of *Lincoln*. He died after the year 1645, and this stall continued *vacant* till the *restoration* (c), and

10. WILLIAM BARKER, S. T. P. was then installed in it, in July 1660. He had been of *New college*, *Oxford*, and was rector of *Hardwyck* in *Buckinghamshire*, where he died in March 1669, and was buried in the church there.

11. EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, S. T. P. *dean* of *St. Paul's church* in *London*, was next admitted *canon* in this stall, on April 21, 1669. This learned prelate was born at *Cranborne*, in the county of *Dorset*. He had been fellow of *St. John's college*, *Cambridge*; then rector of *Sutton*, in the county of *Bedford*, and of *St. Andrew's*, *Holborne*, and one of the King's chaplains; afterwards *prebendary* of this church, and *canon* of *St. Paul's cathedral*, and then *dean* of the same. On October 13, 1689, he was *consecrated bishop* of *Worcester*, on which he *vacated* this stall (d).

12. *The Hon.* LEOPOLD WILLIAM FINCH, B. D. son of the *earl of Winchelsea*, was next admitted *canon* in it, being installed on November 4, 1689. He was born at *Constantinople*, educated at *Christ church*, first fellow and then *warden* of *All Souls college* in *Oxford*. He died in Dec. 1702 (e).

13. JOHN ADAMS, S. T. P. was installed on Jan. 9, 1702; being promoted to a *canony* of *Windsor* in 1708, he *resigned* this preferment. He was afterwards *provost* of *King's college*, *Cambridge*, and at different times had various *parochial* preferments conferred on him (ee).

14. WILLIAM WHITFIELD, A. M. was installed in it on February 4, 1709 (f). He was vicar of *St. Giles's*, *Cripplegate church*, in *London*, where he died in 1716, and was there buried.

(c) See Willis's Cath. vol. ii, p. 218. Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. 2, p. 8.

(d) He died at *Westminster*, æt. 63, in 1699, and was buried in his own cathedral of *Worcester*. See Wood's Ath. vol. ii, fasti, p. 11, for an account of him and his writings. Willis's Cath. vol. i, p. 654.

(e) See Wood's Ath. vol. ii, p. 1063, fasti, p. 226.

(ee) See Harwood's Alumn. Etonenses, p. 48.

(f) See the grant of it, in Harleian Mss. No. 2264, 236.

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15. LILLY BUTLER, S. T. P. was installed in it by proxy, on March 23, 1716. He died on May 7, 1717.

16. JOHN TURNER, S. T. P. vicar of Greenwich, was next installed in it, in June 1717; he was a prebendary likewise of the church of Lincoln (g). He died in December 1720, and was buried in this cathedral, in the north isle of the nave, where there is a monument erected to his memory, with this inscription:—*Prope Hoc marmor quod Mortale habuit reliquit Vir Pietate, Doctrina & Morum Suavitate insignis JOHANNIS TURNER S. T. P. Qui in defendendis Ecclesie Anglicanæ Juribus Strenuum se gessit Athletam in asserenda Doctrina Redemptionis Salvatoris nostri mysticam, pium, in debito Regi obsequio prestando subditum fidelem. Utoxor in Com. Stafford, eum nascentem Cunis excepit Anno Dom 1660 Die 16 Novembris. Schola Patria in primis Doctrinæ Elementis Erudit; Collegium S. S. Trinit. Cantab: ad penitiora Scientiarum adita investiganda admissum Brabeis & Honoribus auxit quam Schola in Erica nigra Ludimagistrum Doctissimum, Grenovicum Pastorem fidelissimum, habuit Cui Canonicatum in Ecclesia Cathedrali Lincoln. Gracia Episcopi, in Metropolitana Cantuariensi Regia assignavit. Uxorem duxit Saram Tucker Clerici in agro Suffolciensi filiam, Ex qua filium & filias duas genuit: Tandem cum nihil in rebus humanis firmum & stabile, Febri Correptus, in Domo sua Cantuariensi, Sexagenario Major, extremum obiit Diem, Anno Reparatae salutis 1720. 7 Decemb. Vidua hoc pietatis Monumentum posuit.* At top are the arms of Turner, impaling Tucker and quarterings.

17. DAVID WILKINS, S. T. P. was next installed in it on Jan. 26, 1721. He was chaplain to archbishop Wake, who conferred on him the rectories of Hadley and Monks Idleigh, and the archdeaconry likewise of Suffolk (h). He died on Sept. 6, 1745, æt. 62, at his parsonage house at Hadleigh.

18. JOHN POTTER, S. T. P. was the next prebendary, being installed on Sept. 27, 1745. He was the eldest son of archbishop Potter, and was at that time archdeacon of Oxford, vicar of Lyd, and rector of Chidingstone, which latter he resigned for On Dec. 23, 1766, he was installed dean of this

(g) Willis's Cath. vol. ii, p. 216.

(h) Tan. Mon. p. 458. He had been rector of Great Chart.

(i) See more of him, among the deans of this church.

(k) This precinct of the White Friars is extraparochial. Several attempts have been made, to render it a *ville*, but without effect; and there have been great disputes between the mayor, &c. of the city, and the owners of it, from time to time, concerning the city's claim to a jurisdiction over it; this was brought to issue at a trial, had at the assizes at Maidstone in Lent, 1790; when it was determined, that this precinct was wholly exempt from the liberty and jurisdiction of the city. The bounds of it are towards the east, a part of Sheepshank-lane. Towards the south, the gravel walk, or alley, leading from St. Mary Bredin's church towards the city wall eastward. To Rose-lane towards the west; and to the gar-

WHITE FRIARS.

church, on which this stall became vacant (i). the valuable benefice of Wrotham, in this county.

19. DAVID DUREL, S. T. P. a native of the island of Jersey, was, on this vacancy, promoted to it in 1767, being then principal of Harford college in Oxford. He was afterwards promoted to the vicarage of Ticehurst, in co. of Sussex, and died in 1775, at Oxford, and was there buried.

20. EVERARD BUCKWORTH, S. T. P. was installed in his room, on November 11, 1775, being rector of Walsingham in co. Lincoln. He died at his house in London, in 1793.

21. EDWARD WALSBY, S. T. P. was promoted to this prebend on his death in February 1793. He is rector of the church of Alballoes, Lombard-street, London; and of Lamborne, in the co. of Essex, and the present incumbent of it.

PRECINCTS EXEMPTED FROM THE CITY LIBERTY.

THE NEXT PRECINCT to be described within the circumference of the walls of this city, though exempted from the liberties of it, being esteemed to lie within the hundred of Westgate and jurisdiction of the county at large (k), is that of

THE WHITE FRIARS,

in which was a convent, situated at a small distance southward from St. George's street, in this city, to which it had an handsome gate or entrance; the friars who possessed it, being likewise called Augustine Friars, and Friars Erémite (l).

The generality of these friars came first into England, says Bale, from Italy, about the year 1252. These in particular came and settled themselves here, about the year 1325; for that very year the archbishop sent his mandatory letters, dated from Tenham, to his commissary concerning them, in which he recited, that these friars, of the order of St. Augustine, had built themselves a chapel, and tolling a bell, had publicly celebrated mass in it, and as had been affirmed, had received oblations due to the parochial church, without licence from him, and the chapter of Christ church, contrary to the privileges granted to the archiepiscopal see and the metropolitane church; and he therefore com-

mands behind the houses on the south side of St. George's street, towards the north.

(l) They had the name of Augustine Friars, because St. Augustine, the famous African father, as is said, was their founder; who living in the wilderness, erected and instituted their order, and prescribed them a rule of living, whence they were likewise sometimes styled friars erémite of St. Augustine; and they were sometimes called the white friars, (though properly and strictly, the carmelites were understood by that name), because they wore a long white coat of cloth, down to their heels, all loose, with a cow or hood of the same, when they were in their cloisters; when they were abroad, however, they wore a black coat over the other, with another cow, having both their coats then bound close to their bodies, with a broad leather girdle or belt-

manded

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manded his *commissary* to make enquiry into these matters, and to inhibit them by an ecclesiastical interdict from celebrating mass in that chapel, and to cite them to appear before him, &c. (m)

For the friars having purchased and taken possession of a house, with its appurtenances, of one *Thomas de Bonynton*, in the parish of *St. George* in this city (n), began immediately afterwards to build a church on it, and erect altars in it, entirely of their own authority; and so busily did they bestir themselves, that the convent of *Christ church*, and the parson of *St. George's*, were in great danger of losing their interests in these premises, the one in a yearly payment of 20d. payable from them, and the other in the tythes and other ecclesiastical rights, payable out of them. At length, however, within about a year afterwards, the convent came to a composition with the friars for their pension, and the parson, *John de Natynden*, after having brought his action against them, before the archbishops' chancellor, and auditor of causes, to compel them, by course of law, to secure him and his church from any detriment, or prejudice, by reason of their alteration of the state and property of the premises they had bought, which before their time, besides first fruits, tythes and oblations, yielded other commodities to him; and his church came likewise to a composition with them, by which the house was quietly yielded and confirmed to them, with liberty for them to make their abode in it, and to obtain the dedication of their chapel, oratory or church and altars, already erected upon the place, and likewise a certain plat of ground laid out for a church-yard; and they agreed by it, that the sum of 9s. should be paid by them yearly, for, and in lieu of all dues, to the parson of *St. George's*, for the time being for ever, subjecting themselves to the archbishop, or any other judge, ordinary or delegate, for compulsion in

case of non-payment, the parson being tied to obey, under pain of excommunication, and the friars under pain of interdict.

The friars afterwards enlarged their habitation here, by purchasing of *John Cbicke*, of *Canterbury*, a place or court within the parish of *St. George*, lying upon the highway or street, at the cloth market; upon part of which they built their outward gate (o), and in the year 1356, they entered into an obligation and bound themselves and their house to the prior and convent of *Christ church*, of whose see it was, to pay them yearly 2s. 4d. for it.

As for benefactors to this convent, I read of two, of some consequence (p); of which, one was, a widow named *Amabilia Gobyon*, who made choice of the church of it for her burial-place, and gave by her will 10 marks to the repair of it in 1405. The other, *sir John Fineux*, who, in K. Henry VII.'s time, became a most liberal benefactor to it. He was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, both in the reigns of K. Henry VII. and VIII, and is highly commended as a person of singular worth and excellency. He had expended of his bounty much more than the sum of 40l. in repairing their church, refectory, dormitory and walls; out of gratitude to so liberal a benefactor, the friars bound themselves by their indenture, anno 1522, that they would provide one chaplain from among their brethren, who should every day for ever, celebrate mass and other divine services, at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the chapel of the same name, for the souls of *sir John Fineux*, *Elizabeth* his wife, and others mentioned in it (q).

Richard Pargate, citizen of *Canterbury*, by his will in 1457, gave 40s. to these friars, towards making their new gate.

A great ornament afterwards to this place, and to the whole order, was *John Capgrave*; in his

(m) These letters are printed at large, in Battely's Somner, appendix, No. xxi, p. 17.

(n) Pat. 17 Ed. II. m. 18, pt. 2. Mr. Somner, p 68, has given the bounds of these premises, which were, by a certain lane, sometime called *Lambert's-lane*, afterwards *Brewers-lane*, that is, between the same lane and another tenement of the said *Thomas*, towards the north; and a certain place called *Ealdgaole*, and the tenement of *Cicely at Gayole*, towards the west; and the tenement of *Thomas Chiche*, towards the east; and the tenement of *Thomas Clement* and the hospital of priests, towards the south. Tanner, in his *Monasticon*, p. 225, says, that these friars obtained a settlement and house, in *St. George's* parish, by the gift of *Richard French*, baker.

(o) See Pat. 11 Ed. II, p. 2, m. 4, pro domibus Construendis—Pat. 18 Ed. III, p. 1, m. 4, pro manso elargando; and Pat. 17 Ric. II, p. 2, m. 26, pro mess. et gard. pro manso elargando.

(p) Tan. Mon. p. 225, says, K. Edward III. was a benefactor to it. The several authenticated pedigrees of the family of *Haut*, once so eminent in this county, assert, that one of them was the founder of this convent; certainly it was for several descents the usual burial place for them, and they were good benefactors to it, particularly *William Haut*, of

Bishopshorne, esq; who was buried in the middle of the choir here, in 1462, as appears by his will, before the image of *St. Katharine*, between his wives. He was likewise a great benefactor by it, to the church of *Borne*, to the prisoners of the castle of *Canterbury*, and of *Westgate*, &c. and to this convent, by repairing the church and refectory of it.

I find by the wills, proved in the Prerog. office, *Canterbury*, several others buried here, viz. *William Benet*, citizen of *Canterbury*, anno 1464, in this church, beside *Alys* his wife; *John Brempe*, of *St. Andrew's*, in 1462, in the nave of it; *William Bonynton* of *St. George's*, in 1464, in the church; *William Walpole*, chaplain of the lord *Thomas Arundel*, in 1483, in the nave of it; *William Faunt* of *St. Mary Bredin's*, in 1485, in the house of *Augustine friars*, near the burial-place of his father and mother there.

(q) Viz. of K. Henry VII, *John Morton*, cardinal, formerly archbishop; *William Apolderfeld*, *Mildred* his wife, and for the souls of all faithful people deceased. This instrument is recited at length, in Somner's Appendix, p. 18, No. xxii; it appears by it, that *William Mallabam* was then prior of this convent, and *William Wederhall*, S. T. P. was at that time provincial of this order.

time,

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time, that is, about the year 1484, a noted friar of this house and *provincial of the order*. He was a great writer, the catalogue of whose works may be seen in *Pitfeus*, who is very lavish in his commendations of him, as a man of most excellent parts (r). In 1462 *John Godewyn* was prior of this house of *St. Augustine friars*.

After the *dissolution*, the scite of it, with its two orchards, a garden, and their adjoining appurtenances was granted, in the 33d year of K. Henry VIII, in exchange to *George Harpur, esq;* and his heirs, to hold *in capite* by knight's service (s); and he alienated these premises next year to *Thomas Culpepper of Bekeborne (t)*, who in the 35th year of the same reign passed them away to *Thomas Browne (u)*, whose heir *Robert* died seized of them two years afterwards, when *John Browne* was found, by *inquisition*, to be his son and heir (v), and his descendant *John Browne* had livery of them in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary (w). After which this estate came into the possession of *the Berrys*, who resigned it in Q. Elizabeth's reign; many of whom lie buried in *St. Mary Bredin's church*. *Sir Henry Finch, serjeant at law*, resided here at the latter end of K. James I.'s reign, and retired from hence to *Boxley* through fear of *the plague*; where dying, he was buried in the church of *Boxley* on October 13, 1625. It afterwards passed into the possession of *the Turners*, of whom *William Turner, of Gray's Inn*, and of *the Friars, esq;* died possessed of this house in 1729, and was succeeded in it by his son of the same name (x), who afterwards resided here; and left by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Thomas Scott, of Liminge, esq;* an only daughter and heir *Bridget*, who in 1753 carried it in marriage to *David Papillon, of Acrise, esq;* (y) and he in 1791 alienated it to *Wm Hammond, of St. Alban's, in Nonington, esq;* who made great additions and improvements to the mansion of it, and now resides in it. A *fee farm* rent of 11s. 1d. is yearly paid to the crown for this estate.

THE HOSPITAL OF KING'S BRIDGE,
alias EASTBRIDGE,

is likewise situated in the same hundred, being

(r) Battely's Somner, p. 63.

(s) Inrolled in Augmentation office, on May 21, anno 34 Hen. VIII. Rot. Esch. 33 Hen. VIII, pt. 6.

(t) Rot. Esch. anno 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 11.

(u) Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 4.

(v) Rot. Esch. ejus an. In all these rolls, the premises are said to be situated *within the liberty of the city of Canterbury*.

(w) *Viz.* the scite and priory of *le Augustine brothers*, in the city of *Canterbury*; and five messuages and four gardens, in the parish of *St. George the martyr, in capite* by knight's service. Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(x) He left likewise by *Anna Maria* his wife, youngest daughter of *Thomas Papillon, of London, merchant*, and afterwards of *Acrise, esq;* two daughters, *Anna-Maria*, mar-

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ried to *Jeremiah Rawsterne, of London, esq;* who died without issue; and *Elizabeth*, married to *Charles Fagg, of My. stole, esq;* grand-father of the *Rev. sir John Fagg, bart.*
(y) See more of *the Papillons*, in vol. iii. of the History of *Kent*, p. 346.
(z) See *Dugd. Mon.* tom. ii, p. 458.
(a) Some have supposed *this hospital* to have been of *archbishop Lanfranc's* foundation; however, if the confirmation of what *Robert Drus* gave to the church of *East-burch*, and the regular brethren there, mentioned by *Mr. Speed*, belongs to this place; it was as ancient as K. Henry I, and so before *Becket's* time, whom the statutes of *archbishop Stratford* mention as the founder of it. See *Tan. Mon.* p. 212. (') See *Tan. Mon.* p. 219.

martyr

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martyr of Eastbridge (c). Eastbridge hospital becoming thus by union or consolidation possessed of and owners of Cokyn's hospital, it ceased soon afterwards, probably, to be used as one, and was hired or rented out, among the possessions of the hospital of Eastbridge; in which state it continues at this time (d).

To return now again to the hospital of St. Thomas of Eastbridge, for which there being no statutes for the government of it, archbishop Stratford, anno 15 Edward III, drew up certain ordinances for that purpose (e), the effect of which was, that the hospital being founded for the receiving, lodging and sustaining of poor pilgrims, was then, owing to the negligence of the masters, who had wasted the revenues of it, but meanly endowed; and that the buildings of it were in a ruinous condition: to remedy which, and to continue the charitable intent of it, he decreed, that the church of St. Nicholas, Harbledown, should be for ever appropriated to it; that for the government of this hospital, there should be a master in priest's orders, appointed by the archbishop and his successors, who should keep a proper secular chaplain, or vicar, under him, to be removed at the master's will and pleasure. That such poor pilgrims as happened to die within this hospital, should be buried in Christ church yard, in the place heretofore allotted to them there. That every pilgrim, in health, should have no more than one night's lodging and entertainment, at the expence of 4d. that there should be twelve beds in the hospital, and that some woman, upwards of 40 years of age, should look after the beds and provide all necessaries for the pilgrims; that those who were not in health, should be preferred to such as were; that no lepers should be received into it; that if there was a smaller number of pilgrims resorting to the hospital, at any one time, a greater number should be received into it, in lieu of such deficiency, at other times, as far as the revenues of the hospital would allow of it; and further, he inhibited them from having any common seal in the hospital, with several other particular orders and injunctions, as may be seen in the instrument more at large.

This hospital had several very liberal benefactors in early times. Among others, Hamo de Crevequer gave the church of Blean to it, which gift was afterwards confirmed by archbishop Stephen Langton, and was afterwards appropriated to it by archbishop Sudbury in 1375. Thomas, Lord Roos of Hamlake, in the 33d year of K. Edward

III, gave the manor of Blean to it, and the year afterwards for John Lee, *knt.* as appears by the leger of the hospital, gave to it a messuage, with 180 acres of land and divers rents of assize, in the same parish, for the increase of works of piety in it (f).

In the year 1362, archbishop Islip founded a perpetual chantry in this hospital, and transferred to it, for the benefit of it, at the request of Bartholomew de Bourne, the chantry founded in the church of Livingborne, alias Beakborne, by his ancestor James de Bourne (g).

By the instruments of the archbishops Islip and Sudbury, dated in the above year, it appears, by the former, that there was founded in this hospital, a perpetual chantry for divine services; the priest of which was to receive a yearly stipend of 10 marks, of the master of the hospital, out of the revenues of it; for which he was to celebrate divine service, and minister the sacraments and sacramentals in it, to such poor and infirm as should resort hither; and that the priest and his successors should possess the mansion, within the bounds of the hospital, between the infirmary and the great gate of it, and the chamber over it. After which K. Edward III, having given a messuage, called the Chaunge, at the time almost wholly in ruins, to Thomas Newe de Wolton, then master of this hospital, and his successors, in aid of the maintenance of the priest who should celebrate in it for his health, for his soul afterwards, and that of John at Lee, who in part founded the chantry, &c. and the said messuage having being repaired and rebuilt by the executors, and at the cost, though charity, of his predecessor, the value of the rent amounted to seven marks yearly, and would, as it was presumed, amount still higher in future; and it being difficult at that time, to find a proper priest, who would undergo the duty and residence required in it, for the salary of 10 marks, the King's piety in augmenting the priest's stipend, was as yet frustrated—Archbishop Simon Sudbury, therefore, by his instrument dated in 1375, in which he recited the above ordination of his predecessor, ordained and decreed, in addition to that above-mentioned, and by the consent of the said Thomas, master of this hospital, and the executors of his predecessor, that the endowment of this chantry of 10 marks, should be augmented with five marks and an half out of the seven marks of rent of the messuage given by the King as aforesaid, with

(c) Pat. 7 Ed. II, p. 3, m. 31. Dugdale's Monasticon, tom. ii, p. 458.

(d) Battely's Somner, p. 60, 61, pt. 2, p. 170. The site of it seems to have been where the house stands, which is now called Cogan's hospital, being a charitable bequest, for the benefit of poor clergymen's widows.

(e) This instrument of archbishop Stratford is printed at large, in Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 13, No. xvii.

(f) See this instrument, in Battely's Somner, appendix, No. xix, et seq.

(g) Battely's Somner, p. 62.

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power of distress, &c. and whereas the presentation of the chantry of Bourne, united to this hospital, as in the ordination of the first chantry aforesaid made by his predecessor, more plainly appeared, belonged to Bartholomew de Bourne, his heirs, or assigns, before the union; he therefore decreed and ordained, that the presentation and collation to be made to the same, when vacant, should belong to him and his successors, and to the said Bartholomew de Bourne, his heirs or assigns alternately; the first turn to belong to the archbishop, because the assigns of Bartholomew de Bourne (d) had presented the then incumbent to it, &c. (bb)

Though the revenues of this hospital lay chiefly in the parish of Blean, yet it was possessed of other rents, lands and tenements in Canterbury, Harbledown, and in Bircbington. It was likewise possessed of lands in Herne, Reculver, Swaycliffe, Cbisset, and Beckesborne, belonging to the above-mentioned chantry, which at the suppression of it were seized on, as such.

By a bull of pope Honorius III, this hospital had the privilege of not paying tythes of their gardens (i).

By the return made to the King's commissioners in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, it appears, that there was here a neat handsome chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which had belonged two bells, to ring to service, as was reported to them by the parson and churchwardens of All Saints; who said further, that this hospital was a parish church, in which there was ministred all sacraments and sacramentals, to the poor people resorting thither, and to the keeper of it, and his household, and all others remaining within the precinct of it, by the chantry priest; the matter of fact was, that this chapel was formerly served by the chantry priest of the chantry in it, mentioned above, to have been transferred to it, who had 10l. 6s. 8d. yearly stipend or wages, besides his mansion or dwelling, which was at the west end of the hospital, of all which it was deprived at the suppression of it by the statute of the 1st

(b) See his will, in Prerog. office, Canterbury.

(bb) Alanus Blunt was chaplain of the chantry of East-bridge. He died in 1469, and was succeeded by Henry Newel, cl. who died in 1476; then styling himself chaplain of the hospital of St. Thomas the martyr. (i) Batt. Som. p. 62.

(k) The return of the King's commissioners upon the survey, anno 2 Edward VI. was, that the chantry of our Blessed Lady the Virgin, within the hospital of the King's-bridge in Canterbury, was founded by one James de Bourne, to the intent that one priest should celebrate Divine Service within the hospital; and to pray for the soul of one Isabella, sometime Queen of England; and for the soul of the founder, and all christian souls for ever. The yearly value of the lands, tenements, and annuities thereto belonging, being 10l. 11s. 8d. the outgoings from which were 6d. —perpetual tenths 20s. 8d.—clear 9l. 10s. 6d.

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year of K. Edward VI, (k) when a pension of 6l. per annum was granted to Nicholas Thompson, alias Champion, the incumbent of it, which was remaining anno 1553 (l).

The value of the revenues of the hospital itself, as returned anno 26 Henry VIII, according to both Dugdale and Speed, were 23l. 18s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ann. but this must have been the clear income, for according to Sancroft's manuscript, valor, they amounted in the whole to 43l. 12s. 3d. (m)

The state of this hospital, as it stood in the time of Cardinal Pole, at archdeacon Harpsfield's visitation in 1557, was, as appears by the entry in the book of it; that they were bound to receive way-faring and hurt men, and to have eight beds for men, and four for women; to remain for a night, and more, if they were not able to depart; and the master of the hospital to be charged with their burial, and they had twenty loads of wood yearly allowed, and 26s. a year for drink; that there was 10l. land a year, with a mansion, which the priest always had for officiating in the chapel, taken away by the King, and that it was the head church to Cosmus Blean, but that they had no ornaments but organs (n).

This hospital, though it outlasted the general suppression of most of the foundations of the like sort in the reigns of K. Henry VIII, and K. Edward VI, yet in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth's reign, the lands and tenements belonging to it, as well as the hospital itself, then converted into tenements, were occupied and possessed by private persons, until archbishop Parker, in the 10th year of that reign, recovered, by his prudent care, some of the lands and possessions, and restored the house again to pious and charitable uses. He framed new ordinances for the government of it, which he wisely contrived should be suitable to those times, as well as agreeable to the first foundation of the hospital, and the former statutes of archbishop Stratford, as far as might be; reserving nevertheless, a power to his successors, archbishops of Canterbury, to revise, alter, abolish and new make

That Nicholas Champion, cl. was incumbent or chantry priest there, of the age of forty years, of honest learning, qualities, and conversation, and had nothing whereon to live, over and above the revenue of it. That the same was no parish church, nor was any parish church thereto appropriate, wherefore it required no new endowment of a vicar there; that there had not been any grammar school kept, preacher maintained, or poor people relieved by the said chantry. That there had been no sale of lands, &c. spoil of woods, or gift of them, goods or jewels none. See this survey, printed at the end of Battely's Somner, pt. 1.

(l) Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, vol. i, p. 104.

(m) See Tan. Mon. p. 212.

(n) Battely's Somner, from the original visitation book of archdeacon Harpsfield, p. 63.

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all, or any part of them; they are dated May 20, 1569 (o).

In them it appears, that in consequence of the ordinances of archbishop Stratford, the master of the hospital might take all the profits of it to his own use, bestowing only for the relief of wandering and wayfaring brethren, and poor, in bread and drink, after the rate of 4d. a day, and one night's lodging for twelve persons, if so many came there at one time, in the whole not above 6l. 2s. 6d. per ann. but the archbishop (Parker) by the authority in the above former ordinance concerning the disposition of the profits of this hospital, to him and his successors reserved, to alter and change the same, did by these ordinances in that behalf made, under his hand and seal, not only increase the above sum, to be from thenceforth bestowed on certain poor inhabiting within the county of the city of Canterbury, but also appointed other sums of money thereout, yearly to be paid towards the keeping of a free-school, for a certain number of poor children of the county of the said city, to be taught to write and read freely within the hospital.

By the same ordinance, as well as by an indenture, between the master of this hospital and the master of Corpus Christi or Benet college in Cambridge, dated May 22, anno 11th Elizabeth, the archbishop founded out of the revenues of this hospital, two scholarships, each of the yearly value of 3l. 6s. 8d. that sum to be paid yearly from thence, by the master of the hospital to the master of the college; the two scholars to be chosen, named, examined and approved by the master of this hospital and the dean of Canterbury, if any such there should be; if not, then by the master only, and to be taken from the free-school in Canterbury, being such of the scholars there, as were born within the co. of Kent, and being sent to Cambridge, should be called Canterbury scholars; who, after their admittance and receipt there, should remain and continue in that college, according to the orders and statutes of it, and should have of the provision of it, convenient chambers, commons, reading and other necessaries, as other scholars in it, according to common custom, for the term of 200 years next, from the date of the indenture, with other rules and regulations in it relating to them (p).

Not long after this, Q. Elizabeth issued a commission of charitable uses, to enquire into the state and condition of this hospital, which was done, and a return thereof made accordingly; and again, soon after the death of archbishop Parker, there was a second commission, directed to

for James Hales and others, who certified, that the hospital house stood ruined, and neither master nor brethren were resident, or dwelling of long time. The house was let out into tenements for yearly rent. The beds that were wont to lodge and harbour poor people resorting thither, were gone and sold, contrary to the old order and foundation of the same; and that the hospital was relinquished and concealed from the Queen, &c. Upon which, she granted it, with all its revenues, by letters patent, dated July 20, in her 18th year, to John Farnham, one of her gentlemen pensioners, to hold in fee farm for ever. He soon afterwards conveyed his interest in it for 550l. and the release beside of a debt owing by him to George Hayes. After this, archbishop Whitgift recovered this hospital, with the revenues of it, from Hayes, and then settled it upon a new foundation, so firm and sure, that it has continued to the present time, and remains a perpetual monument of the archbishop's piety and prudence, who may be justly reputed the founder and restorer of it (q); and he framed new ordinances and statutes, for the better government of it, by which the hospital is now ruled. In these it is, among other things, ordered and decreed, that the archbishop should collate the master, who should be in holy orders, and should be instituted and inducted according to the usual form and custom, who should have the lodging known by the name of the master's lodging, in the hospital; and a yearly stipend of 6l. 13s. 4d. and twenty loads of wood from the lands belonging to it, to be delivered cost free. That the master should appoint a school-master, who by himself or deputy, should freely instruct twenty poor children of this city, above the age of seven years, to write, read and cast accompts, and to have books, paper, &c. provided for them, out of the profits of the hospital, and not to remain in the school above three years. The school-master to have a lodging in the hospital, and a stipend of 4l. and for his further relief, if the master approved of it, to be receiver of the rents, &c. of the hospital; for which he should receive 26s. 8d. and two loads of wood yearly, to be delivered cost free, and one summer livery cloth. That out of the profits of the hospital, there should be paid for ever, to the two scholars to be taken out of the common school at Canterbury, commonly called the mynte, by the master of the hospital, with the consent of the archbishop, and placed in Benet college, 3l. 6s. 8d. each, according to the former ordinances made of it. That whereas by former ordinances, the master of the

(o) Battely, pt. 2, p. 171. These ordinances or statute, of Archbishop Parker, are printed at length, in Battely's appendix, p. 63, No. xxxviii^a. See Strype's Life of archbishop Parker, p. 114, and appendix, n. 58.

(p) See this indenture printed at length, in Battely's appendix, pt. 2, p. 65, No. xxxvii^b.

(q) See Strype's appendix to the Life of archbishop Whitgift, lib. iv, n. 31. A. B. C. being three papers, concerning the state of this hospital.

hospital

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hospital was only tied to pay in time of peace, unto the poor passengers, or to such other poor people as *the master* should think good, thirty pence a week; and in time of war that payment ceasing, to provide twelve beds for the lodging of poor soldiers, passing through this city, within *the hospital*, for the space of one night only, which is now grown wholly out of use, especially since the loss of *Calais*; therefore, for the better relief of the poor inhabiting within this city and the suburbs of it, *it was ordered*, that the former last recited orders should cease, and instead of them, there should be *five in-brothers*, and *five in-sisters*, to be permanent and have their habitation in the *hospital*; and after the space of twenty years next ensuing, there should be *five* other *out-brothers*, and *five* others called *out-sisters*; each of the said *in-brothers* and *in-sisters* to have a several dwelling and lodging within the *hospital*, and 26s. 8d. by the year, and one load of wood to be delivered *cost free*, between *Midsummer* and *Michaelmas*; and each of the *out-brothers* and *out-sisters* to have 26s. 8d. by the year only; that *the mayor* of this city should from time to time, *nominate* to *the master* of the *hospital* for every of the brothers and sisters rooms, when they should be void and unfurnished, *two poor persons*, men or women, as the places should require, being lame, impotent, blind, or aged, above fifty years of age, who should have inhabited within the city, or suburbs seven years before; of which two, *the master* should *chuse* and *admit one*; and in default of the *mayor's* nominating for the space of three months, *the master* to make choice, and admit any, qualified as above-mentioned. That in the room of every *out-brother* and *sister*, *the mayor* should *nominate* such persons as above specified, whereof one at least should be such as had dwelt in the city or suburbs, by the space of three whole years at least, *to the end* that such as dwelt there, and not within the county of the city, should receive the whole benefit of these ordinances. That *the master*, out of the profits of *the hospital*, should *repair* and *sustain* it, and every part within *the precincts* of it, and also sufficiently *sustain* and *maintain the bridge*, called *the King's bridge*, alias *Eastbridge*, within the city of *Canterbury* (r); and pay to the Queen, her heirs and successors 7l. 10s. yearly, due to her for *the pension* of a *chantry*, sometime within the *hospital*, and all other dues and payments going out of it.

(r) In the city chamber, there is an exemplification of a record under the great seal, dated in the 12th year of K. Richard II, anno 1396; by which it appears, that *the master* of the *hospital* ought to *repair*, *erec*, and *sustain* the neighbouring *bridge* of *Kingsbridge*. See Pat. Ric. II. p. 1, m. 2. The account of *the hospital's* estate given up to the commissioners upon the *statute* of 37 Hen VIII. cap. 4. charged

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That *the master* should not let for years or lives, the lands or tenements, nor make any woodsales of the wood, without the express consent, in writing, of *the archbishop*, and should yearly make an *account* to him, if demanded, so that of the surplussage all charges deducted, the portions of the brethren and sisters might be increased at the will of *the archbishop*, as theretofore had been used. That the *in-brethren* or *sisters*, *master* or *schoolmaster*, who should die within *the precincts* of the *hospital*, might be buried within the church-yard of *the cathedral*, according to a former agreement made between *the archbishop*, his predecessor and the then *prior* and *convent* of *Christ church*, with many other orders and regulations mentioned in them (s), all which were confirmed and ordered to be *inrolled* in chancery, by an act passed in the 27th year of that reign (t), by the means of which, the rights of this *hospital* have been preserved to this time.

There have been some few *modern benefactors* to this *hospital*.

Mr. Avery Sabin, sometime an alderman of this city, by his will in 1648, gave a *rent charge* out of his estate at *Monkton* in *Tbanet*, of 20l. per ann. for charitable uses to the poor of this city, of which, ten *marcs* were assigned yearly to be paid to *the five in-brothers* and *five in-sisters* of this *hospital* (u).

Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, widow, by her will in 1694, gave, out of her *personal* estate, the sum of five pounds yearly to this *hospital*, to be shared and divided among the poor of it, in like manner as her gift to *Cogan's hospital*, above-mentioned. Besides which, *this hospital* receives yearly the *sixth-part* of the interest, due from 163l. 16s. 3d. being the sum due from Mrs. Masters's legacy, who died in 1716, which is vested in *the mayor* and *commonalty*, in trust, for the several *hospitals* in *Canterbury*, of which a full account may be seen among *the charitable benefactions* to this city.

In 1708 John Battely, D. D. archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and *master* of *this hospital*, new built three of the sisters lodgings, and did several other great repairs; and at his death left by his will, to *the in-brothers* and *sisters*, 100l. the interest of which he ordered should be proportioned by Mr. John Bradock, of *St. Stephen's*, and Mr. Somerscales, vicar of *Doddington*.

Mr. John Bradock, *master* of *this hospital*, in 1719 gave by his will, 25l. 13s. 4d. for the

the master also with *the paving* of *the street* there. See Battely's Somner, p. 63.

(s) These ordinances are dated July 20, 1534, and are printed at large, in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 66, No. xxxviii. See also Strype's *Life of Whitgift*, p. 207, 497; appendix, p. 208.

(t) This act is printed at length, in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 69, No. xxxviii. (u) See Batt. pt. 2, p. 171.

better

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better payment of *the poor people*, at *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*.

Mr. Matthew Brown, of *St. Peter's* in *Canterbury*, in 1721, gave by his will 10s. per ann. for ever, to *the in-brothers* and *sisters* of this hospital.

In 1768 *Thomas Hanson, esq.* of *Crosby-square*, *London*, gave by will, *the interest* of 500l. for ever, to *the in-brothers* and *sisters* of this hospital; which being now invested in the three per cents. reduced Bank Annuities, produces 17l. 10s. per ann.

Besides these, the hospital had many temporary benefactors, as well towards the repairs of it, as in money; among which were, *the archbishops Juxon, Sheldon* and *Sancroft*. The yearly tenets of this hospital, amounting to 2l. 7s. 10d. are payable to *the archbishop*.

In 1691 the yearly revenues of this hospital amounted in the whole to 101l. 5s. 9d. besides which, were *the fines* upon the renewals of the leases, and *alderman Sabine's* gift of 13s. 4d. a piece, by the year, which came not into the master's hands, but was paid by one of the *aldermen* of the city.

The present building is antient; it has a decent hall and chapel, where *the schoolmaster*, who has a good apartment in the house, and is called *the reader*, instructs twenty boys gratis, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. There are rooms also for five in-brothers, and five in-sisters, but some of these rooms are subject to be flooded in a very wet season (v). *The master* has a neat handsome house, situated in a court near *the hospital*, but on the western or opposite side of the river.

The antient common seal of this hospital having been for a long time missing, the late master, *Dr. Backhouse*, at his own expence, supplied the hospital with another in the year 1783.

The south-side or part of *King's bridge*, as far as the middle of it, from end to end, adjoining the front of *the hospital*, is esteemed exempt from the liberties of the city, and within the county of *Kent* at large, and is repaired and maintained by *the master* of it. The north or opposite side is

(v) This was owing to *the mill* just below the bridge, to benefit which, the water used to be penned up above it, to a much greater height than formerly; and this happened at times notwithstanding the ground on which the hospital stands has been in process of time considerably raised, as appears by the bank at the back part of it adjoining the river, where *the capitals* of a row of pillars are to be seen but a small matter above the surface of the earth. But since the new building of *Abbots mill*, the water has been drawn by at *King's bridge*, and by the mill here not being now worked the scite of the hospital is much less liable to be flooded, and the several estates besides above the bridge are much benefited.

(w) When this bridge was widened in 1769, there was an agreement entered into, between *the mayor* and *commonalty* and *Henry Heaton, cl. master* of *the hospital*, under their respective seals; wherein the latter acknowledged that *the master* of it had, time out of mind, repaired and maintained the bridge and the pavement of it; and *the mayor* and *commonalty* being desirous of improving it for public utility, had

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esteemed within the city and its liberties, and is repaired and maintained by *the corporation*; it arises from the bridge, having been widened to double its former width, within these few years (w).

NAMES OF THE MASTERS OF KING'S BRIDGE,
alias EASTBRIDGE HOSPITAL.

1. RALPH was *the first master* or *custos* of this hospital, whose name is to be found in the most antient charters of this house. He is called *custos*, sometimes *procurator*, and sometimes *master of the hospital*; he was witness to an antient charter of *the hospital* of *St. Nicholas* and *St. Catherine*, founded by *William Cockyn*, before that hospital was united to this of *Eastbridge*.

2. PETER was *master* in the years 1236 and 1240, as appears by antient charters in the archives of *Christ church*, to which he was witness.

3. JOHN succeeded Peter, as may be learned from some charters in the chest of this hospital, dated 1242 and 1247.

4. GEOFFRY is called *master*, in an antient charter of this hospital, dated anno 1261.

5. WALTER, in another charter, is said to be *master*, anno 1264.

6. JOHN, vicar of *Wycham*, is called *master*, in a charter dated anno 1280.

7. JOHN DE TYNODEN is recorded to be *master*, in a charter dated in 1320.

8. JOHN DE THUIGDEN was admitted *master*, May 23, 1323, and demised lands in 1324, and is recorded in *the archbishop's* register.

9. WILLIAM BURGOOS succeeded him, as appears by *the archbishop's* register.

10. RICHARD DE IVINGO was *master*, anno 1334. He was rector of *Faukkingge*, and by exchange of that rectory was presented to the church of *Brooke* in *Kent*, anno 1335.

11. ROGER DE RONDES was *master* at that time when *archbishop Stratford* framed the statutes for this hospital, viz. September 23, 1342.

requested of him, to which he had consented, permission to pull down the parapet, at the extremity of the bridge next the river, as low as the pavement; and *the master* had agreed, that he would from time to time, repair and maintain the bridge and the pavement over it, extending from the wall of *the hospital*, to the extremity of the place where the parapet then stood; sixteen feet and nine inches next to *the High-street*, and fifteen feet and eleven inches next to *St. Peter's-street*, in all manner of reparations in the same manner as the former *masters* had heretofore done (except the parapet wall which was agreed to be pulled down), and *the mayor, &c.* agreed to pull down the parapet wall, and carry away the materials for the use of *the hospital*; and if any damage should accrue from thence, or by making or adding any new works to the bridge, they agreed that they would at all times make it good, and that they would always at their own cost repair and maintain all such new additional works and buildings which should be erected by them, and built adjoining to the bridge.

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He is mentioned in the registers of *Christ church* in the years 1344 and 1348.

12. WILLIAM DE FARRHAM was collated by the prior and chapter of *Canterbury* (the see being then vacant) to this *mastership*, on June 18, 1349.

13. WILLIAM GRADEEL was admitted *master* on August 1, 1351.

14. THOMAS DE WOLTON was collated on Dec. 18, 1351. He is called *Thomas de Wilton* and *Thomas Newe de Recolore*. He was rector of *Aldington* and vicar of *Recolure*; he founded and endowed a *chantry* in the church of *Reculver*, anno 1354. He was an eminent man, and in his time great benefactions were conferred upon this *hospital*, as has been already mentioned above.

15. JOHN OVINGS, being *master*, presented *Simon Crawle* to the vicarage of *Blene*, anno 1381.

16. JOHN LUDHAM was collated on July 2, 1382.

17. JOHN WITTICLIFF was instituted *master* on April 9, 1383.

18. WALTER CAUSTON, monk and precentor of the church of *Canterbury*, was admitted on November 25, 1383; he continued in that office in 1392. He was constituted *prior* of *St. Martin's* in *Dover*, by *archbishop Arundel*.

Robert de Bradegare had been nominated to this *mastership* by the *archbishop* in 1378, but refused to accept of it; for which reason his name is omitted among the number of *masters*.

19. JOHN MOUNTAQUE was collated on Aug. 26, 1395.

20. THOMAS PELICAN was inducted on April 4, 1400, and resigned this office in 1405.

21. THOMAS BURTON, rector of *Snargate*, was admitted on July 5, 1405, and continued *master* in 1418.

22. THOMAS CHICHELEY was admitted on June 24, 1429.

23. THOMAS KEMP. He resigned this office.

24. THOMAS CHICHELEY occurs again. He was *archdeacon* of *Canterbury*, *prebend* of *St. Paul's*, *provost* of *Wingham college*, *prothonotary* to the Pope, and was inducted to this *mastership* on July 30, 1445 (x); he died on January 26, 1446.

25. JOHN BOURCHIER, LL. D. *archdeacon* of *Canterbury*, was collated on April 20, 1467; he was *provost* of *Wingham*, and *prothonotary* likewise to the Pope; he died on Nov. 6, 1469, and was buried in the cathedral of *Canterbury* (y).

(x) He was great-nephew to *archbishop Chicheley*, being grandson of his younger brother *William*. He was buried at *Wingham*. See *Stemm. Chich. præf. ix.* See the list of *archdeacons*, below.

(y) See the list of *archdeacons*, below.

(z) *Duncombe's Hospitals*, p. 373.

(a) *Battely*, pt. 2, appendix, p. 62, No. xxxvi.

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26. JOHN FITZWARREN was *master* on June 17, 1469.

27. THOMAS HALLIWELL was collated on May 24, 1494.

28. PETER LYGHAM, LL. D. was collated in 1538, and was *dean* of the *arches* at that time (z).

29. WILLIAM SWORDER was admitted on April 27, 1538 (a).

30. WILLIAM MORPHET, anno 1562.

31. THOMAS LAWSE, LL. D. was admitted on Feb. 18, 1569, being canon of *Christ church, Canterbury*, which he resigned, but continued *master* of this *hospital* until his death, which happened on August 9, 1595 (b).

32. RICHARD ROGERS, S. T. P. *bishop suffragan* of *Dover*, and *dean* of *Canterbury*, was collated on Aug. 25, 1595; he died on May 19, 1597 (c).

33. ISAAC COLF, A. M. was inducted *master* of this *hospital* on June 18, 1596. He was the fourth son of *Amandus Colf*, alias *Colt*, of *Calais* in *France*, and afterwards of the city of *Canterbury*, was born in *Kent*, and educated at *Oxford*. He died on July 15, 1597, and was buried in the *chapter house* of *Canterbury cathedral* (d).

34. JOHN BOYS, S. T. P. *dean* of *Canterbury*, was inducted on August 14, 1597, and died on September 28, 1625 (e).

35. ROBERT SAY, S. T. P. was inducted on October 26, 1625. He was rector of *Harbledown*, and dying on April 8, 1628, was buried in the chancel of *Mongebam church* (f).

36. JOHN SACKETTE, S. T. B. rector of *Great Mongebam*, was inducted on May 27, 1628, and dying on August 24, 1664, was buried in the chancel of *Mongebam church* (g).

37. EDWARD ALDEY, A. M. canon of *Christ church* in *Canterbury*, was collated on October 20, 1664. He died on July 12, 1673, and was buried in the chancel of the late *St. Andrew's church* in *Canterbury*, where he had a monument erected to his memory.

38. SAMUEL PARKER, S. T. B. *archdeacon* and *prebendary* of *Canterbury*, was inducted Sept. 10, 1673. He was rector of *Chartbam* and *Ickbam*, in this county, and continued *master* of this *hospital* after he was *bishop* of *Oxford*, to his death, which was on March 20, 1687.

39. JOHN BATTELY, S. T. P. *archdeacon* of *Canterbury*, and *prebendary* of that church, was

(b) Register of this *hospital*. He was the *archbishop's* commissary.

(c) Register of this *hospital*. See more of him among the *deans*, below. (d) *Wood's Ath. Regist.* of this *hospital*.

(e) Register of this *hospital*. See more of him, among the *deans* of *Canterbury*, below.

(f) *Hospital Register*.

(g) *Ibid. Register*.

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inducted on September 1, 1688, who is recorded as having been a good and generous benefactor to this hospital, as well in the extraordinary reliefs, which he afforded to the poor of it, as in the repairing and beautifying the buildings, chapel, and hall of it (b). He died in October 1708 (i).

40. JOHN PARIS, A. M. was admitted that same year; he was rector of the united parishes of *St. Mary Bredman* and *St. Andrew* in *Canterbury*, and vicar of *Bekeborne* in this county. He died on November 5, 1709, and was buried in *St. Andrew's* church.

41. JOHN BRADOCK, A. M. was collated to this mastership in January 1709. He was vicar of *Hackington*, alias *St. Stephen's*, near *Canterbury*, and dying on August 14, 1719, was buried in the chancel of that church.

42. JOHN LEWIS, A. M. was admitted on Dec. 16, 1719, of whom and his preferments, more may be seen under *Minster* in *Tbanet*, in the *History of Kent*. He died on Jan. 16, 1746.

43. JOHN SACKETTE, A. M. was admitted master on March 14, 1746. He was minister of *Folkestone*, and rector of *Hawking* in this co. and is well known by his publications as an antiquary and a poet. He died in 1753 (k).

44. HENRY HEATON, B. D. was the next master collated to it, being admitted on July 2, 1753. He was a prebendary of the church of *Ely*, rector of *Ivychurch*, and vicar of *Boughton Blean* in this county. He died on July 7, 1777, and was buried in the latter church.

45. WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, S. T. P. was admitted on September 23, 1777. He was archdeacon of this diocese, and rector of *Deal* in this county, before which he had various preferments in it, which he either resigned or exchanged at different times for others. He died Sept. 29, 1788, at his parsonage-house at *Deal*, and was buried in the chancel of that church (l).

46. WILLIAM GREGORY, A. M. was inducted in 1788. He is one of the six preachers of this cathedral, and rector of *St. Andrew's* in this city; and has been collated to the vicarage of *Blean*, of which he himself is patron. He is the present master of this hospital.

THE SEVERAL PRECINCTS AND VILLES without the walls of the city, in the suburbs of it, which are exempt from the liberties of it, being usually called *extraparochial*, and esteemed within the hundred of *Westgate*, and within the jurisdiction of the county of *Kent* at large, come next, in turn, to be described.

(b) Battely's Somner, pt. 2. p. 171, 172.

(i) See more of him and his predecessor, among the archdeacons, below.

(k) See an account of him, in *Masters's History of Corpus*

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Of these, the villes and precincts of the antient priory of *St. Gregory*, and of the hospital of *St. John*, are situated in the suburb without *Northgate*.

THE VILLE or PRECINCT of ST. GREGORY

is situated in the above suburb, on the east side of the high road leading to the island of *Tbanet*.

It has been a matter much controverted between the city and this priory, whether the precinct of it is within the liberties of the city or not; the following is an account of what has passed in former times, to investigate this matter and clear up the truth of it. In the year 1269, anno 53 Henry III, the prior of *St. Gregories*, by the same writ with the prior of *Christ church*, the abbat of *St. Augustine*, and others, after a legal discussion of the case, by the enquiry and verdict of select men of the city and vicarage, was acquitted of tallage, i. e. of being within the compass of tallage with the city. And in the argument drawn up by the abbat of *St. Augustine*, in defence of himself and his abbey against the city's challenging the abbey, and some of its neighbouring domains, to be, of and within the liberty of the city, in K. Henry VI.'s time; among other heads of it (that it might not seem strange, that the abbey being in the suburbs, and so near the city wall, should nevertheless be exempt from the franchise of the same) by shewing how the matter stood, in the same state with other like places about the city, this priory was pleaded to be without the walls, so without the liberties also of the city, in these words—and also there are some places as near the walls of the said city, as those places are, which are contained in the aforesaid articles of the bailiffs aforesaid, which always were without the said city, the precinct, liberty or suburbs of the same, namely the street of *Westgate*, the street of *St. Martin*, the priory of *St. Gregory*, the hospital of *St. John*, *Northgate*, &c.

In K. Henry VIII.'s time, certain articles were concluded between the prior of *St. Gregory's* and the convent of the same, on the one part, and the mayor and commonalty of the city, on the other part, for the composing of this difference about the temporal jurisdiction of the place; when it was agreed and allowed by the mediators, that this priory, as it was then inclosed, with the new houses built, as well on, and by the south part of their church gate, as by the north part of the court gate of the said church, should be fully and entirely within the liberties and franchises of the city of *Canterbury*—and yet, notwithstanding this award, this priory and its precincts have been for

Christi college, p. 363. He was grandson of the former master of this hospital, of the same name.

(l) See more of him, among the archdeacons of this diocese, below.

a long

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a long time past acknowledged to be *within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county of Kent at large*, who sometime since created it a *ville*, and now exercise every jurisdiction over it, the same as in the other parts of *the hundred of Westgate*, which are exempt from the liberties of the city (*m*), of which *hundred* it is now esteemed an *extraparochial district*.

Eadmer gives us an account of the foundation of this *priory*, by *archbishop Lanfranc*, without *the Northgate* of this city. He says, on the opposite side of the way, (that is, to *St. John's hospital*), *archbishop Lanfranc* built a church, in honour of *St. Gregory*, in which he appointed *canons*; who should be bound to order the course of their lives, according to certain constitutions and canons, and who should administer to the infirm people of the above-mentioned *hospital*, whatever was necessary, for the good of their souls, and take care likewise of their burial; and that for these, he provided so much lands, tythes and rents, as seemed sufficient for their maintenance (*n*).

Thus *archbishop Lanfranc*, in 1084, established this *priory*, as a house of *secular canons*, which *archbishop William Corboil*, in K. Henry I.'s reign, changed to *regular canons* (*o*), otherwise called *black canons*, from the habit which they wore (*p*), of the order of *St. Augustine*, as appears by the catalogue of monasteries of that order, among which it is reckoned one (*q*). Contrary to this *Mr. Somner* says, that *Lanfranc* founded this *priory*, at first for *regular canons*, being *the first house* of this kind in the whole kingdom. If that is true, it certainly was erected long before *the priory* of the same order at *Nosthill*, in *Yorkshire*; which *Rayner* says, was *the first* in the kingdom, being built by *Adelwold* or *Ethelwolp*, K. Hen. I.'s Confessor, who, he continues, first brought the order into the land; but in this he seems, by the opinion of most, to be mistaken. What number of canons were required here by the foundation, does not appear; but by an entry of a *visitation of the priory* by *cardinal archbishop Bourchier*, only *five canons* gave in their names with the *prior*, who, indeed, then complained of the paucity of his canons, which, as he said, was occasioned by the diminution of their revenues, or, as he termed it, of their lands, revenues and rents.

As to any remarkable matters or occurrences

(*m*) This *composition* is printed at large, in *Battely's Somner*, appendix, p. 12, No. xiv^c.

(*n*) *Hist. Nov. lib. i.*, p. 9. The charters of the *archbishops Lanfranc* and *Hubert*, though *imperfect*, are printed in *Dugdale's Monasticon*, vol. ii, p. 373, 375.

(*o*) See *Tan. Mon. p. 210.* *Leland's Coll. p. 89, vol. i.*

(*p*) They wore a habit, which was a white coat, and a linen rochet under a black cope, with a scapular to cover their head and shoulders. *Polidor Virgil de Invent. Rer. lib. vii, cap. 3.*

relating to this *priory*, I have read of very few. But there happened a great dispute, about the year 1085, between *the convent of St. Augustine* and this *priory*, concerning *the relics of St. Mildred*; each affirming that they had been removed to *their monastery*, the former claiming them from *K. Canute*, the latter from *archbishop Lanfranc*; who, as they affirmed, at the founding of their *priory*, bestowed upon it, among other things of great price, *the translated relics of St. Mildred and St. Edburga*. On July 2. 1145, the church of this *priory* was burnt down (*r*).

Besides these I find mention, that *John Knyvet*, *the King's chancellor*, having attended K. Edward III, on his embarking at *Sandwich* for foreign parts, in his 46th year, returned to *Canterbury*, and lodged in this *priory* on the 1st September, where he executed his office, by *sealing several writs* (*s*).

In the 3d year of K. Edward III, Queen *Isabella* being then at *Canterbury*, and taking up her abode at *Christ church*, *master Henry de Cliff*, with the *Lord William de Herlafton*, lodged at this *priory of St. Gregory*, when the former, appointed by the King, then abroad, *keeper of the great seal*, exercised his office on May 31, that year, *anno 1329*, by the sealing of certain *writs*; and he afterwards resigned up the seal in the presence of the King and many of the nobility, in *the hall of the chancellor*, in this *priory*, where he took up his abode, to *the bishop of Lincoln*, *the King's chancellor*, who after dinner caused several *writs to be sealed* there, after which the King stayed at *Canterbury* till the 23d of June (*t*).

By a record among the archives of *Christ church*, it appears, that the *archbishop* was *patron*, and in the vacancy of the *see*, the *prior and chapter of Christ church* were *patrons* of this *priory*, who upon every vacancy *nominated and promoted* the succeeding *prior*, and presented to such ecclesiastical benefices as were in the patronage of it.

As to *the revenues and possessions* belonging to it, mention is made in the survey of *Domesday*, in the description of *the archbishop's manor of Stursate* or *Westgate*, as it is now called; of such of them as lay within this city, as follows:

Et initi sunt iterum xxx & ii mansuræ & unum Molendinum quæ tenet clarici Sancti Gregorii ad eorum Ecclesiam. Ibiq; manent xii Burgenses qui reddunt eis xxxv. & Molendinum reddit v.

(*q*) It is reckoned as such among those, which coming in and compounding with K. Edward I. about a subsidy, (for a general denial of which by the whole clergy, regulating themselves by the pope's constitution, and the *archbishop's* example, they were by parliament excluded from the King's protection, and their goods declared confiscated to his use); obtained letters of protection. See *Rayner*, appendix, p. 66. *Battely's Somner*, p. 48.

(*r*) *Batt. Somner*, p. 49. (*s*) *Rym. Fæd. vol. vi.*, p. 747.

(*t*) *Rym. Fæd. vol. iv.* p. 389, 391.

which

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Which is: *And therein are further xxxii dwellings and one mill, which the Clerks of St. Gregory's hold as belonging to their church. And there remain xii burgeses, who pay them xxxv shillings, and the rent of the mill is v shillings.*

In another place in the same record, under the title of the city, the same is mentioned, with some little variation, thus:

Archiepiscopus habet infra Civitatem Cant. xii Burgenses & xxx mansuras quas tenuet Clerici de Villa in gildam suam & reddunt xxxv. & unum Molendinum reddit v.

Which is: *The archbishop has within the city of Canterbury xii burgeses and xxx mansions, which the clerks hold of the villa towards the maintenance of their Guild, and they pay xxxv sh. and the rent of one mill is v sh.*

This priory had endowment as well in tythes as temporalities. As for their temporalities; in the year 1292, they lay in Canterbury, Natyndon, Hugesfelde, Chartbam, Tanintone, and Herboldown, and they were together valued at 25l. 15s. and their tytheries, being the parsonages of Taninton, Westgate, Northgate, St. Dunstan's, Natindon, Livingborn, Waltbam, Elmefted, Betrickefdenne, Ores and Stallesfeld, together with the tytheries in Goldstanton, Gosball, Heresland, Holdan by Wingbam, Bishopborne near Berbam, Plukele and Risseburn, and in Northfleet, at 108l. 11s. The sum total being 133l. 15s. (u).

In a custumal of the manor of Northfleet, it is recorded, that the canons of St. Gregory's were to have four acres of the best wheat, and four acres of the best barley which grew yearly upon the lands of the lord of that manor (v).

Archbishop Hubert, in the time of K. John, having dissolved the nunnery of Remsted in Suffex, upon account of the ill lives of the nuns, annexed their estate to this priory of St. Gregory; but the prior and convent afterwards regranted the whole of it again to archbishop Edmund, who re-established that nunnery again (w).

At the time of the dissolution, there were thirteen religious in this priory, the yearly revenues of which were, according to Dugdale, 121l. 15s. 1d. According to Speed, 166l. 4s. 5½d. the latter being the gross, the former the clear annual value (x).

The coat of arms belonging to this priory was—*Per chevron sable and argent; in chief, 2 mullets pierced of the 2d; in base a ducal coronet composed of leaves and crosses patee, or.*

There was a cloyster belonging to this priory,

as appears by the will of Thomas Sydrake, chaplain of Canterbury, who in 1516 gave 6s. 8d. to the reparation of it. As to the church itself of this priory, it is so entirely demolished, that the place where it stood is unknown.

By the wills in the prerogative office, Canterbury, it appears, that the following persons were buried in this church and the cemetery of it, and were benefactors to it, viz. Geffry Holman, of Northgate parish, in 1478, was buried in the church of St. Gregory of canons regular, before the window of St. Martin, on the north side of the church.—John Garwynton, of St. Andrew's, in this church, besides Emmot his wife there, in 1464, and gave five marcs towards the building of the bell tower here; Robert Smyth tarrying within the hospital of St. John, Northgate, in 1476, in the cemetery of it; Henry Trewonwall, registrar of the consistory of Canterbury, in the nave of the church, before the high cross, in 1483; Henry Lovericke, of St. Dunstan's, gent. who in 1487 gave 10l. to the making the new steeple here; John Coke, of the parish of St. John without Northgate, in 1515, was buried in this church-yard; Elizabeth Snowden in 1533; Margaret Fryer, of St. John Baptist's parish in Canterbury, was buried in this church-yard in 1522; Alyce Consaunt, widow of Thomas Consaunt the elder, of the hospital of St. John, by her will anno 1495, ordered to be buried in the belfry of St. Gregory's, beside the sepulture of her late husband; Henry Cooper, B. L. in 1500, was buried in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, within the church of this priory.

The following is a catalogue of some of the priors of this house.

PRIORS OF ST. GREGORY'S.

(y) RICHARD was prior about 1183, and resigned in 1187.

(z) DUNSTAN, who is mentioned by Gervas, was prior anno 1187.

(a) THOMAS in 1227.

(b) NICHOLAS in 1244.

(c) HUGH in 1263.

(d) WILLIAM in 1271.

(e) HENRY in 1275 and 1278.

(f) GUIDO in 1293.

(g) ELIAS DE SANDWICH was made prior 1294.

ROBERT DE WINCHEAP died in 1349.

WILLIAM ATTE THORNE, canon of this house, was made prior in 1349, and was confirmed 4 id. June, and installed the 10th of the same month.

See Reg. Roff. p. 170. He resigned on being promoted to the abbatskip of Cirencester. Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, vol. i, p. 61.

(z) Register of Christ Church.

(a) Ibid.

(b) Ibid.

(c) Ibid.

(d) Ibid.

(e) Ibid.

(f) Thorne, col. 1961. (g) Regist. of Christ church.

(u) Thorne, col. 2166. (v) Libr. Eccl. Christi Cant.

(w) See Tan. Mon. p. 559.

(x) There is a rental of the possessions of this dissolved priory, as in 1648, among the Harleian Mss. No. 1833, and No. 7048-40—excerpt; ex Chartulario Priorat Sci Gregorii.

(y) He was witness to a charter of Waleran, bishop of Rochester, who came to that see in 1182, and died in 1184.

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(b) THOMAS in 1403.

(i) WILLIAM DE CANTERBURY in 1413.

(k) THOMAS in 1426 and 1443.

(l) EDWARD GYLDFOURD in 1498.

(m) CLEMENT HARDING in 1507.

(n) THOMAS WELLYS, S. T. P. *bishop of Sidon*, succeeded him; he is styled *doctor*, and was rector of *Woodchurch* in *Kent*, and vicar of *Westgate* in *Canterbury*, in 1523. He died in September 1526, and was buried in the church of this *priory*, next his predecessor *Gyldford*.

(o) WILLIAM BRABORNE, cl. in 1528.

(p) JOHN SYMKINS was the last prior of this house at the dissolution of it, which happened in the 27th year of K. Henry VIII.'s reign, this being one of those houses which were suppressed by the act passed that year, as not having revenues of the clear amount of 200l. per ann. and for giving them to the King.

Upon the suppression of this *priory* it came, with all its possessions, which for the most part consisted of parsonages appropriate and portions of *tythes* in different parishes, into the King's hands, where it remained but a small time; for that same year the King was enabled by an act then passed (q), to exchange the site of the late dissolved *priory* of *St. Gregory*, and the possessions belonging to it (excepting the manor of *Houghfield*, and some small parcels of land therein mentioned)

(b) Regist. Christ Church. (i) Ibid. (k) Ibid.

(l) He is buried in the church of this *priory*, as is mentioned in prior *Wellys's* will.

(m) Browne Willis's additions, at the end of Tanner's *Monasticon*.

(n) Register of Christ church. His will is in *Prerog. office, Canterbury*. See an account of him, in *Wood's Ath.* vol. i, p. 663.

(o) He is thus written in *John Roper's* will in 1527, in *Prerog. office, Canterbury*.

(p) Upon the dissolution of the *priory*, he obtained from the King an annual pension of 20 marks, until he should be preferred to one or more benefices of that yearly value which he was, on being advanced to one of the *prebends* of the cathedral of *Rocheſter*, on the new foundation of the dean and chapter of it. He possessed this *prebend* till March 14, 1553, when he was deprived for being married. He had been once a monk of *St. Bartholomew's* in *London*. See *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 169. In 1534, January 9, he, with five other canons of this house, subscribed to the King's supremacy. *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xiv, p. 497.

(q) I have seen an exemplification of this act, under the great seal, dated September 4, anno 28 Henry VIII.

(r) See vol. ii. of the History of *Kent*, p. 445 (i).

(s) On the sale of this lease, under the decree of the Court of *Chancery* in 1774, the particulars of the value of it were as follows:—The site of the *priory* with other houses and pieces of land and gardens in *Canterbury*, 182l. 11s. per annum. The *tythes* of *Poldhurst* in *Harbledown*; the parsonages of *St. Dunstan's*, *Westgate* and *Northgate*, in *Canterbury*; the parsonage of *Thanington*; the *tythery* of *Goldstanton*, in *Ash* and *Wingham*; the parsonages of *Beakſborne*, *Nackington* and *Owre*; the *tythery* of *Rusſborne*; the parsonages of *Stalisfield*, *East Lenham*, *Elmsted*, *Walſham* and *Betherſden*, and a pension of 1l. 6s. 8d. yearly for the vicar

with the archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the site of the late dissolved abbey of *St. Radigund* near *Dover*, with all its possessions (r).

This estate becoming thus part of the revenues of the see of *Canterbury*, was the whole of it demised by the archbishop, in one grand lease, in which all advowsons and nomination of churches and chapels were excepted, for the term of twenty-one years, under which same kind of demise it has continued ever since, the inheritance of it still remaining vested in his grace the archbishop (s).

In K. Edward VI.'s reign, the lessee of this estate was *Richard Neville*, of *Canterbury*, esq; who died possessed of the lease of it in the 5th year of that reign, and by his will gave it, after his wife's death, to *Alexander Neville*, esq; his son.

In Q. Elizabeth's reign, the lease was in the possession of *ſir John Boys*, *knt.* descended of those of *Fredville* in *Nonington*. He resided in the house of the late *priory*, and was a person of great wisdom and sanctity of manners, and was the founder of *Jesus*, otherwise called *Boys's hospital*, still remaining in the suburbs of *Northgate*, near this *priory*. He died in 1612 and was buried in *Canterbury cathedral*, where his monument still remains, with his effigies at full length on it (t). By his will he devised his interest in this lease to his widow, who resided

of *Elmsted*; the yearly value and other particulars of all which have been already noticed under their several heads, in the former part of this work; and amounted to the yearly value of 935l. Total 1117l. 16s. 8d. per annum; and were demised by the earl of *Chesterfield*, the principal lessee under the archbishop, for the yearly rent of 540l. to *George Gippi*, of *Canterbury*, esq; clear of the archbishop's reserved rent, and all other deductions and out-goings whatsoever.

The payments and out-goings from this estate were as follows:—To the archbishop yearly, in money, 110l.—for twenty wethers 20l.—two acquittances 5s. To the vicars of *Betherſden*, *Stalisfield*, *Elmsted*, *Walſham*, *Beakſborne* and *St. Dunſtan*, together 106l. 6s. 8d. To the curates of *Aſh*, *Nackington*, *Thanington* and *Owre* 105l. Procurations to the archdeacon 2l. 15s. 2d. Quit-rents to the dean and chapter of *Canterbury*, for *Okerland*, 13s. 4d. To the manors of *Boughton*, *Stalisfield*, *Thanington* and *Goldstanton* 1l. 17s. 11d. Procurations to the archbishop at his visitations, 2l. 9s. 6d.—amounting altogether to 348l. 14s. 3d. so that the whole paid by the under lessee for this estate was 888l. 14s. 3d. per ann.

(t) He was the youngest son of *William Boys*, of *Fredville* in *Nonington*, by *Mary Ryngely* his wife. He was knighted at the tower in 1603. He served in parliament for *Canterbury* anno 43 Elizabeth. He was a counsellor at law and steward to five archbishops, recorder of *Canterbury*, judge of the *Chancery* Court for the five ports; and from his residence here, was usually styled *ſir John Boys*, of *St. Gregory's*, *knt.* He purchased many lands in this county, and founded *Jesus hospital*, in the suburbs of *Northgate*, as above-mentioned. Dying in 1612, he was buried in the cathedral; having directed by his will, in *Prerog. office, Canterbury*, to avoid the concurrence of poor at his burial, several legacies to the poor of different parishes, and a number equal to his age, which was 77, to be clothed. He was twice married; first, to *Dorothy*, daughter of *Tea*.

Pauly,

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here, and after her death to his nephew *Thomas Boys*, who was afterwards of *St. Gregory's*, *esq*; whence he removed to the precincts of *Christ church (u)*, having alienated this lease to *fir Charles Hales*, of *Bekeborne*, *knt.* who died possessed of it in 1623, leaving his interest in it to his son *Thomas Hales*, *esq*; from whom it passed into the name of *Honywood*, and in 1643 I find that *fir Robert Honwood*, of *Charing*, *knt.* was the lessee of it; sometime after which the interest of it appears to have been vested in the family of *Wotton*, of *Boughton Malberb*, from whom it descended, with much other inheritance in this county, to *Philip Dormer Stanhope*, *Earl of Chesterfield*, who died possessed of it in 1773, without issue; after which it was sold, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, to *George Gipps*, *esq*; of *Canterbury*, M. P. for that city, who is the present lessee of this dissolved priory and ville of *St.*

Gregory, with the rest of the possessions belonging to it (v).

The antient house of the priory seems after the dissolution to have been fitted up as a mansion of some consequence, most probably in Q. Elizabeth's reign for the residence of *fir John Boys*, and there are the remains of several noble and lofty apartments in it; but the whole has been ruined for a number of years past, and only the bare walls of them left, without a window frame or pane of glass to keep out the weather. It is now made use of as a potter's workshop, and for store-rooms for his manufactory.

Adjoining the back part of the priory buildings, is a large garden ground, formerly the canons orchard or garden, in the midst of which was, within these few years, the ruin of an ancient chapel, dedicated to *St. Thomas the martyr of Canterbury (w)*.



St Gregory's Priory, Canterbury.

Pauley, by whom he had a daughter *Dorothy*, who died an infant; and secondly, *Jane*, daughter of *Thomas Walker*, of *London*, by whom he had no issue, who survived him at his decease. He devised this lease to his nephew for life, and afterwards to his nephew *Thomas*, son of his elder brother *Thomas Boys*, of *Eythorne*. See vol. iii. of this History; p. 565. He bore for his arms—Or, a griffin segreant sable, within a bordure gules, for *Boys*; quartering Phalick, *Al-day* and *Ryngeley*; over all, an escutcheon of pretence, for *Pauley*;—Argent, 3 lions passant, gules; on a bend azure, 3 mullets of the 1st.

(u) He was usually called *Dr. Boys*, being son of *Thomas Boys*, of *Eythorne*. He married in 1588, *Sarah*, daughter of *Richard Rogers*, dean of *Canterbury*, and suffragan of *Dover*, who died in 1602, as he did in 1625, and was buried in the cathedral, as appears by the register of it. He left issue several children, of whom *John*, the eldest, was of *Hoad court*, and ancestor of the *Boys's* of that place, now extinct.

(v) He is descended from *Thomas Gipps*, *esq*; who was of the cloth-workers company in *London*, to the livery of which he was admitted in 1608. He left a son *Roger*, and a daughter *Sarah*, married to *James Bunce*, *esq*; afterwards knighted, and an alderman of *London*. *Roger Gipps*, the son above-mentioned, married in 1637, *Helen*, daughter of *fir William Brockman*, of *Beechborough*, *knt.* sheriff of *Kent* anno

18 Charles I, by *Anna*, only daughter and heir of *Simon Bunce*, of *Linsted*, and uncle of *fir James Bunce*, of *Kemsing*, *knt.* above-mentioned; by her he had issue three sons. *Simon* the eldest, who left issue; *George* the second son, of *Wye*, *cl.* who died in 1706, leaving a son *John*, of whom below, and two daughters; and *William* the third son, of *Smeth*, *gent.* who died in 1694, and left by *Mary* his wife, five daughters; of whom *Ellen* married the *Rev. John Richards*, of *Braborne*; and *Elizabeth*, *Mr. Thomas Johnson*. *John Gipps*, the only son above-mentioned of the *Rev. George Gipps*, of *Wye*, married *Sarah Flint*, by whom he had three sons, viz. *Henry*, who had issue two sons, *Henry*, now of *Canterbury*, banker; *George*, rector of *Ringwold*; and a daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Mr. John Bolland*, of *London*. *Richard*, the second son, is now in *Jamaica*, unmarried; and *George* the third son, is of *Canterbury*, *esq*; and M. P. for that city, and lessee of this precinct and ville of the dissolved priory of *St. Gregory*; he has been thrice married, first, to *Elizabeth Jobanna*, daughter of *Mr. John Roberts*, of *Harbledown*, who died without issue; secondly, in 1780 to *Sarah*, daughter of *Mr. Stanton*, by whom he has issue two sons, *George* and *Henry*; and thirdly, in 1792, to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Dr. Lawrence*, late of *Canterbury*, M. D. He bears for his arms—Azure, a fess ingrailed between 6 estoiles or.

(w) For this note, see the next page.

Through

ST. GREGORY'S PRIORY.

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Through this ground runs *the common water-course*, formerly belonging to *the prior and convent*, but now to *the dean and chapter of Christ church* in *Canterbury*, concerning which, among the archives of that church, there is a *memorandum* of a charter made in 1227, by *the prior and convent of St. Gregory*, in which they agree to preserve, as far as they can, this water-course free from damage, and to grant free liberty of passage to and from it, through their court and gate, to the workmen of *Christ church*, as often as it should be necessary for them to repair it^(x).

Belonging and adjoining to this *priory*, both before and after *the dissolution* of it, there was a *cemetery* or *church-yard*, not appropriated to the *priory* only for the burial of the domestics, but which was, whether of right or by courtesy only, I know not, common to others also with them, and those, not *the hospitallers* only, who were destitute of any church-yard within themselves till the beginning of the last century, but the parishioners of *Northgate*, their neighbours likewise; of which church this *priory* had the patronage; and these used constantly by their wills, to appoint their *burials* in this church-yard, and never mention any of their own; for it was with them the same, as with those other parish churches of this city, which belonging some to *Christ church*, and some to *St. Augustine's*, and had their want of church-yards supplied by the *cemeteries* of those *monasteries*.

This *cemetery* or *church-yard* at *St. Gregory's* continued to the use of the parish of *Northgate*, after the *dissolution*, until, as it is said, *sr John Boys*, the *lessee* of the *priory*, obtained the appropriating and inclosing it, upon exchange of the modern church-yard ground for it with the churchwardens of *Northgate*, for the time being. Till this time then it continued to that parish, as to the fact, a *burial place*, but was not acknowledged theirs of right; for at a visitation holden in the year 1560, a *presentment* from the parish of *Northgate* was made by sworn men; that *Mr. May*, then it seems *lessee* of the *priory*, did withhold part of the church-yard, &c. upon which he, in defence of himself, being convened upon this presentment, produced the King's *letters patent*, as the act of court ran, by which it appeared, that *the church-yard* was the hereditary right of *the archbishop of Canterbury* and his *successors* (y).

(w) This appears by the will of one *William Harry*, of *St. Martin's*, in 1461, who gave a legacy to it by the description of *the chapel of the brotherhood of St. Thomas the martyr, situate in the garden of St. Gregory's*. Regist. Cur. Consistor. Cantuar.

(x) There is added in this agreement, that they should send in dinner time into the refectory of *Christ church*, a basket of the best fruit, on or before the 15th day of Sept. yearly; and should further pay the sum of 8d. as a yearly

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN

is situated on the opposite, or *west* side of the road to *the priory of St. Gregory* last mentioned, with which it was founded by *archbishop Lanfranc* at the same time, in the year 1084, and is, in like manner, *exempt* from the liberties of the city, being esteemed to lie in *the hundred of Westgate* and in *the jurisdiction of the county of Kent* at large.

Eadmer, in his account of the foundation of this hospital (z), informs us, that without the *north gate* of this city, *archbishop Lanfranc* built a fair and large house of stone, and added to it several habitations, with a spacious court, contrived in the best manner, for the benefit of those who should dwell in it; this building he divided into two parts, and designed one part for *infirm men*, the other part for *infirm women*; and he provided them with food and raiment at his own charge. He appointed officers, who should see that they wanted nothing, and that the men and women should not come to one another; on the other side of the road he built a church in honour of *St. Gregory*, in which he appointed certain *canons* (being *the priory last described*) who should administer to the *infirm* people of this *hospital*, whatsoever was necessary for the good of their souls, and take care also of their burial; and for these, he provided so much land, tythes, and rents, as seemed sufficient for their maintenance.

Much has already been said of this *hospital*, in the description of that at *Harbledown*, in the history of *Kent* (a), which was the other *twin hospital*, as it may be called, to this, for their parity, as well in time as manner both of their erection and original endowment (b).

Archbishop Richard, Becket's immediate successor, in a charter of his to these *two hospitals*, relating first their erection by his predecessor *Lanfranc*, shews, that he endowed them with *seven score pounds per annum*, to issue and arise out of his manors of *Reculver* and *Boffon*; that is, to either *hospital*, after an equal division, 70l. *per annum* (c). This was *the original endowment* of both these *hospitals*, with which, however, *the archbishop* finding them scarce well able to subsist, added 20l. *per ann.* more to their former income, payable out of *Reculver parsonage*, which 160l. *per ann.* continued afterwards paid to

rent, for a small piece of land there, formerly belonging to *the archdeacon*. See Battely's Somner, p. 50.

(y) Liber Consistor. Cant. Battely's Somner, p. 49.

(z) Hist. Nov. lib. i, p. 9.

(a) See vol. iii. of the History of Kent, p. 573.

(b) Battely's Somner, p. 43, 48, 50. Tan. Mon. p. 209.

(c) Inter Cartas S. Johis Hospital. This charter is printed at length, in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 61, No. xxxv.

them,

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them, and unaltered until *archbishop Kilwardby's* time. For so it appears by an *exemplification* made of certain charters of these hospitals, under the seal of *Thomas Chicheley, doctor of the decrees, archdeacon of Canterbury, and protobonary* to the Pope. But *archbishop Kilwardby* disliking this method of payment, withdrew their stipend, and in lieu of it assigned over and appropriated to them his *parsonage of Reculver*, with the *chapels* annexed; but on account of some inconveniences arising from the infirm condition of the people of the *hospitals*, which rendered them both unable and unfit to attend and intermeddle in a *tythery*, especially one so remote, his next successor, *archbishop John Peckham*, altered and revoked what *archbishop Kilwardby* had done, and restored the *hospitals* to their former estate (*d*).

Afterwards *archbishop Stratford* obtained licence of K. Edward III, of whom the above-mentioned *parsonage* was held in *capite*, by his charter to appropriate it to the *archbishop's table*, charged nevertheless with the old payment or stipend to these *hospitals*, which *archbishop Islip* afterwards, with consent of the *prior and chapter of Christ church*, confirmed to them; ever since which time they have peaceably enjoyed it (*e*).

The same *archbishop* in the above-mentioned reign, when he erected and endowed the *vicarage of Northgate*, expressly reserved and excepted from the vicar of it, the tythes of *St. John's hospital of Northgate* (*f*).

In the 38th year of that reign, anno 1384, the revenues of the *chantry of Lukedale*, denominated the *chantry in Well*, called *Lukedale*, consisting of thirty-two acres of land, and several annual rents in money, cocks, and hens, with the appurtenances at *Wyke* near *Canterbury*; which *chantry* was forsaken on account of the smallness of its income, were alienated and transferred by *Thomas de Garwynton* the *patron*, with the licence of the King and the lord of the fee, being within the lordship of *Longport*, to this *hospital of Northgate*, that they might pray for the souls of *Reginald de Cornhill*, formerly *founder* of it, and others (*g*).

In the above-mentioned reign of K. Edward III, this *hospital* was great part of it destroyed by a fire, as appears by some letters of the *hos-*

pital, under their seal, still extant, framed after the manner of a *brief*, and directed to all prelates in general; in which they in a piteable manner deplore their miserable estate, occasioned, as they say, by a late lamentable fire happening in their house, which had wasted their *hospital* and adjacent edifices, in which were more than 100 poor people sustained, with desire of their charitable relief, letting them know, by way of persuasion, what indulgences had been granted to their benefactors by several *archbishops* and *bishops* of former times (*b*).

In the 26th year of K. Henry VIII, the revenues of this *hospital* were valued at 93l. 15s. in the whole, and 91l. 16s. 8½d. per ann. clear; of which sum 80l. was a *stipend* paid by the *archbishop* (*i*).

Mr. Somner says (*k*), he could instance in some particulars, in which this *hospital* suffered by the King's Commissioners in that reign; and he continues, that he suspects much the fleecing of it, as well as other such like places, by the sacrilegious pilferers of those revenues, and wretched times, who were set upon the spoil of the very *spital* itself.

At a *visitation* of this *hospital* by *archdeacon Harpsfield*, in 1557, it was presented, that the ornaments of the *chapel* had been taken away by the *mayor*. *Memorandum*, delivered again one chalice with the paten of silver, four table cloths, four surplices, two towels, three bells in the steeple. *Memorandum*, they say they are of no *parish*, but a *parish* of themselves.

On the 24th of October 1674, there was an account of the two *hospitals* given to the *archbishop*, by which the state of them at that time may be known. By it we learn, that the *hospital* of *St. John the Baptist* contained a *prior*, a *reader*, eighteen *in-brothers*, twenty *in-sisters*, and the like number of *out-brothers* and *out-sisters*; the revenues of it being in the whole 195l. 8s. 9d. (*l*).

Mr. Somner tells us, that in his time, about the middle of the last century, this *hospital* had a *fair chapel* to it, decently kept, in which divine service was said, the sacraments administered, and God's word preached to them of the house; the *chaplain's stipend* was the same as his predecessors of old, 8l. per ann. The *chapel* had some domestic benefactors (*m*); among others, one *William Gardre*, a priest, who was buried in it

(d) In Prynne, vol. iii, p. 422, pat. 18 Ed. I, m. 26, de revocatione appropriat. eccles. de Reculver.

(e) Battely's Somner, p. 43, 44.

(f) The words are, the oblations and obventions of the *hospital of Northgate* only excepted. Battely's Somner, p. 51.

(g) Battely's Somner, p. 35. See Hist. of Kent, vol. iii, p. 666.

(b) Battely's Somner, p. 50.

(i) Tan. Mon. p. 209. (k) Battely's Somner, p. 51.

(l) Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 169.

(m) There is mention made in several of the wills, in

the Prerog. office, of different persons buried in this *chapel*, who were benefactors to the members of it. Among these, *Alexander Smith*, one of the brothers of the *hospital*, was buried in this *chapel* of it, in 1585; and by his will gave to the *hospital* 5s. yearly, to be employed to the maintaining of the drinking, called *Mr. Lewises drinking*, for ever. *Andrew Goodlad, cl.* was buried in 1604, in the church of this *hospital*. *John Daniel*, one of the brothers of this *hospital*, by his will in 1612, desired to be buried in this church under the communion table, and gave to the *hospital* 8s. for the

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

in 1511, and by his will gave 40s. to the mending of the steeple, and 4l. for a new bell. *John Roper, gent.* living in this hospital in 1527, by his will, took order with his executors for the making as large a window at our *Lady's* altar of the said hospital, as there then was at the high altar of it, to be glazed with such *imagery* as he should shew to his executors, to be done within two years after his decease (n).

The window above-mentioned, over the high altar in the choir, was a fine one, having in as many panes, a figure of one of the twelve apostles portraied with the several articles of the creed, which they are said to have made.

This chapel (o), which is dedicated to *St. Gregory*, has suffered much since the above time; the bells of it have been sold, the *steeple* and *north isle* have been taken down (p), as have many of the houses, and smaller and less convenient ones have been erected in their room; and a pentized wall, called by the poor people their *cloysters*, has been likewise taken down, greatly to the hindrance of their former comfort.

There have been some few *modern benefactors* to this hospital, viz. *Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy*, widow, by her will in 1694, gave out of her personal estate the sum of 10l. *per ann.* to be paid to this hospital, to be divided among the poor of it, in like manner as her gift to *Cogan's hospital*, as mentioned above.

Ralph Snowe, gent. of Lambeth, by his will dated in 1707, left to this hospital 200l. of which 160l. were laid out by *archbishop Tenison* in 1714, in the purchase of fourteen acres of marsh land, in the parish of *Wickham Breaus*, which now let for 8l. *per ann.* which estate was vested in trustees; *the Rev. Dr. Hey, of Wickham*, is now the only surviving trustee. This hospital receives yearly the sixth part of the interest of 163l. 16s. 3d. *Old South Sea Annuities*, being the money from *Mrs. Masters's* legacy, who died in 1716, which sum is vested, in trust, in the mayor and commonalty of *Canterbury*, for the benefit of the several hospitals of this city; of which a further account

the yearly continuance of the drinking above-mentioned, for ever; and that there be had in a sheep of four years old, at the said feast. *Thomas Tatnall*, then the clerk, and *John Ushorne*, the prior of the hospital, and *Elizabeth Owre*, of *St. Gregory's*, widow, were all buried in 1612, in the chancel of this church.

(n) His will is in the Prerog. office, *Canterbury*, by which it appears that he was possessed of *Brenley, Hawe* and other manors, in the county of *Kent*.

(o) In this chapel was formerly, a memorial for *Alice Ashburnham*, who lay buried in the side chancel, being the daughter and heir of *William Tooke, esq.* and *Alice Woodland* his wife; and before, was the wife of *Thomas Roper, gent.* who died in 1524, and these arms, viz. *Ashburnham—a fess between 6 mullets*, impaling *Tooke, of Bere*; and another shield, *Tooke*, impaling *Woodland,—a chevron ermine, between 3 squirrels sejant*. In the east window of the chancel was a legend of these words, in old *English* letters, then legible

WESTGATE HUNDRED.

may be seen above, among the *charitable benefactions* to this city (q).

Matthew Brown, by his will proved in 1721, gave to this hospital an annuity of ten shillings, to be paid yearly on the 20th of March, out of two houses in the *Borough of Staplegate*, with power of distress, &c.

Archbishop Secker in 1769, left by will to this hospital 500l. in the *three per Cent. Bank Annuities*, in reversion, after the death of *Mrs. Talbot* and her daughter; both of whom being deceased, this hospital is now become intituled to it.

Thomas Hanson, of Crosby-square, London, esq. who died in 1770, left by will, 500l. to this hospital, which being vested in the *three per Cent. Bank Annuities*, produces the sum of 17l. 10s. yearly dividend, which is paid half yearly to this hospital.

Besides which, this hospital is entitled to a contingent interest in the benefaction of *Leonard Cotton, gent.* who by his will in 1605, gave the reversion of divers tenements in *Canterbury* to it, after the several entails made of them, as therein mentioned, had ceased; and he ordered further, that in case the lands and tenements which he had settled on the poor of that part of *Maynard's Spital*, since called *Cotton's hospital*, founded by him, should be applied or disposed of by the mayor and commonalty, or such other persons as should be possessed of the trust of them to any other use or purpose, than what he had given them for, to the said poor, or that they should in any sort abuse his gift, that then his bequest should be void, and that such persons and their heirs, which should be seized of the premises to such uses, should thenceforth be seized thereof, to the use of the brethren and sisters of *St. John's hospital*, without *Northgate*, and their successors for ever, for their relief and comfort. At which time this hospital consisted of a master, and a reader, of eighteen in-brothers, one of whom was prior; twenty in-sisters, and the like number of out-brothers and out-sisters.

The statutes by which the two hospitals of Her-

in *Mr. Somner's* time—*Orate pro Rooper & pro bono Thomafine uxoris ejus Domini 1629*. In the choir window was this legend—*Orate pro bono statu Hyllys fratris istius Hospitalis & Prior qui ab hoc Seculo migravit & fenestram istam fieri fecit anno Domini 1474*. In the south window—*Orate p. aibs Domini Willielmi Septuans Militis & Eliz. uxoris ejus*; having above it his figure, with those of his two wives kneeling, and these arms on his surcoat—*Azure, 3 wheat sheaves or*; on her mantle—*Azure, a lion rampant crowned*. In the east window of the chancel which *Roper* made, were painted his arms, impaling *Tooke, of Bere*; and of *Roper*, impaling *Naylor*.

(p) These were taken down in 1744, to diminish the expence of repairs, and all the bells but one were then sold as useless, by virtue of a faculty from *archbishop Potter*.

(q) *Mr. Duncombe*, in his *Hospitals*, p. 196, says, it produces to the hospital no more than 7s. 6d. yearly.

baldownt,

MONASTERY of ST. AUGUSTINE.

balldowne and *St. John's* are at this day governed, were framed by *archbishop Parker*, who made some additions to them on Aug. 20, 1565, and he again reviewed them on May 24, 1574 (r). There have been some additional decrees made since, by the *archbishops Whitgift, Abbot, Laud* and *Sancroft*, who took the well governing of these hospitals under their care (s); and under these statutes and decrees they are both at this time governed.

The present establishment of this hospital consists of a prior, reader, eighteen in-brothers and in-sisters and twenty-two out-brothers and sisters, who have only a pension of 11. 4s. per ann. each, paid quarterly; of whom twenty resident in or near *Lambeth*, are nominated by the *archbishop*, and the other two are recommended by the *master*, who is the same as of *St. Nicholas hospital* in *Harbledown*.

The revenues of this hospital, in the whole, amount to 299l. 17s. 7½d. per ann. (t) which affords, after the disbursements are discharged out of them, above 6l. 10s. to each resident member.

THE MONASTERY OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL,
usually called ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY.

IN THE eastern suburb of the city, is the precinct of the once magnificent abbey of *St. Augustine*, much of the ruins of which is still remaining; the abbey stood mostly in the western part of it, the whole being inclosed with a strong wall, containing within it about sixteen acres of ground.

This precinct is exempt from the liberties of the city and county of the city of *Canterbury*, being esteemed to be within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county of *Kent* at large; a small part of it on the south side, next the wall of this precinct, adjoining to the public high-road of *Longport*, is within that borough (u). The whole of it is extra-parochial.

Between this monastery and that of *Christ church*, there was ever an apparent jealousy and emulation; though no episcopal chair had been placed in it, yet the abbat had the privilege of

the mitre and of other ensigns of episcopacy; and that the abbey might not seem second to any, or inferior to *Christ church* itself, they put themselves under immediate subjection to the Pope, and procured to themselves an exemption from professional obedience to the metropolitanical church, and the jurisdiction of the metropolitan; and if the profound veneration, which all men bore to *St. Thomas the martyr*, had not surmounted all opposition, they would at least have maintained their pretences to an equality, if not to a superiority of glory and dignity, against their rival monastery.

K. *ETHELBERT* having seated *St. Augustine* in his royal palace in *Canterbury*, as has been fully related above, began by his persuasions in 598, on a large spot of ground, situated without the city walls eastward, the building of a monastery to the honour of *St. Peter and St. Paul*; after which, in 605, the King, with his Queen *Bertha* and their son *Edbald*, *St. Augustine*, and the nobles of the realm, celebrated the solemnity of *Christmas*, at *Canterbury*; when, with the general consent and approbation of all present, as well clergy as laity, the King, on the 5th id. Jan. delivered up this monastery, with the endowment of it, at the instance of *St. Augustine*, to God and the monks, who should serve perpetually in it; and he enriched it with different possessions of lands and other ample gifts, and placed *Peter*, the first abbat, over the monastery and the congregation of monks in it (v).

In this monastery *St. Augustine* placed *Benedictine monks*, that is, followers of the order of *black monks*, after the rule of *St. Benet*, of which order he himself was, and they were of the same sort as those placed in the neighbouring priory of *Christ church*.

K. *Ethelbert's* two printed charters of the donation and foundation of this monastery, are both dated in the same year, anno 605; the variations of these one from the other, may well cause a suspicion of their not being genuine, and *sir Henry Spelman*, though for other reasons, is of that opinion (w), although they are printed

(r) See *Strype's Life of archbishop Parker*, p. 75. The statutes in the appendix, No. 12.

(s) *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 170.

(t) *Duncombe's Hospitals*, p. 197.

(u) The antient public highway from *Canterbury* to *Sandwich* went once in a direct line from *Burgate* to *St. Martin's hill*, the south side of which was the northern boundary of the borough of *Longport*; but the monks, desirous of enlarging their precincts, built their wall in its present circuitous form, and turned the public road round the outside of it. After this the great cemetery gate of the monastery, opposite *Burgate*, was built, and a public foot-path only was left, in a direct line where the old road above-mentioned went, from thence through this precinct eastward, to a smaller postern gate in a nook of the wall of it, near *St. Martin's*, now

stopped up, but yet plainly visible; so that all the ground between the above direct line of the foot-path, between these two gates, and between it and the south wall of the monastery, is within the borough of *Longport*, and no more.

(v) It appears that this monastery was not entirely finished until the time of *archbishop Laurence*, successor to *St. Augustine*, when it was consecrated solemnly to the apostles *St. Peter and St. Paul*; and it was again afterwards dedicated anew, in the year 978, in honor of the holy apostles *Peter and Paul*, and *St. Augustine*; of all which, further notice will be taken below.

(w) See *Spelman's Councils*, p. 125. *Battely's Somner*, p. 5. To this may be added, what *Gervas*, col. 1458, relates of the producing these charters in 1181, before *archbishop Richard* and others, at *London*, by mandate from the pope;

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from the *manuscript* registers of the monastery and other ancient documents of the like sort, belonging to it (x), and the former of them is recited in *the charter of inspeximus* of K. Edward III, in his 36th year, *confirming* the possessions of this monastery to it (y).

K. *Ethelbert*, by another charter, granted that same year, having constituted *Peter*, a monk, *the first abbat* of this monastery, as above-mentioned, gave to it for the increase of its revenues, *the ville of Sturiag*, otherwise called *Cbistelet*, with all its lands and appurtenances, together with his golden sceptre, and other rich gifts, mentioning in it, that *Augustine* had also enriched this monastery with relics of *the apostles* and martyrs, and with other ecclesiastical ornaments, sent him from *Rome*, and had directed (and that with the Pope's licence) that he and all his successors should be *buried* in it, for that the city was not for the dead, but for the living, where he, *the King*, likewise had ordered the sepulture both

pope; when, he says, *the abbat*, &c. produced *two schedules*, which they affirmed to be originals; of which *the first*, being the most antient, was *razed* and *interlined*, as it had been amended and was without a seal; this they said, was *the charter of privilege of K. Ethelbert*. The other was much more modern, to which hung a leaden seal, (*bullæ*) *with the image of a bishop*, very new. This charter they said, was *the privilege of St. Augustine*. Of these charters, in the judgment of those who saw them, these remarks occurred. In *the first*, there was indeed a commendable antiquity, but it was *razed* and *interlined*, nor was it strengthened with the authority of any seal. Of *the other*, what was much to be found fault with was, that the writing, as well as the leaden seal (*bullæ*) appeared new; whereas, it ought to have been of the old age of 580 years, that is, from the time of *St. Augustine*, whose it was said to be. It was likewise remarked, and was notorious and worthy observation, that the seal (*bullæ*) of it was *lead*; whereas *the Cisalpine* prelates and primates, were not accustomed to put *leaden seals* to their authentic charters. Besides which, the method of the *Latin*, and the form of the diction seemed dissonant from *the Roman* style. These *two charters* only were brought in proof of their privileges; whereas the monks had boasted, that they had several others; and in some manuscript copies of *Thorne*, it is mentioned, that *archbishop Richard* ordered these charters to be burned, as being forged; and *abbat Nicholas*, elected in 1273, at his own expence, provided himself privately, with several of these *bullæ of privileges*, to strengthen their cause against their enemies.

(x) By these charters, K. *Ethelbert* gave a portion of land for the purpose above-mentioned, lying on the *east* side of *Canterbury*, to build a monastery on, with dreadful imprecations on the violators of them. In the first of them, *the boundaries* are said to be: on the *east*, the church of *St. Martin*; on the *south*, *Burgate-way*; on the *west* and *north*, *Drouing-street*. In the *second charter*, in which the monastery is said to have been already built, *the boundaries* are, in the *east*, the church of *St. Martin*, and thence *eastward* to *Swennedowne*; and so to the *north*, by *Wykenmearke*; again from the *east*, *southward* by *Burewaremearke*; and so by the *south* to the *west*, by *Kyngesmearke*; and the *west* by *Redercheape*, so *northward* to *Drouing-streete*. *Thorne*, in

of himself and *his successors* (z); and that none of the *bishops* or Kings, his successors, should presume to hurt or disturb the peace of it, or should dare in any shape to usurp any subjection of it to them, but that *the abbat himself*, who should be so constituted, should, with the advice of his brethren, freely govern and order it both within and without, &c. (a) Which charter was *confirmed and corroborated* by one of *Augustine*, usually styled *the privilege of St. Augustine* (b).

After which, *Mellitus*, *bishop of London*, being in 609 sent by K. *Ethelbert* and *archbishop Lawrence* to Pope *Boniface IV*, on some business relating to the *English* church, and likewise to obtain *the confirmation* of this monastery by the *apostolic see*, prevailed on the Pope to convene a *synod of the Italian bishops* next year, for this purpose, at which *Mellitus* was present, in which the same was *confirmed*, and the privilege of the confirmation was recited in the bull for that purpose (c).

his Chronicle, col. 1762, has explained these bounds, by names adapted to his time, *viz.* on the *east*, *St. Martin's* church, and so *eastward* by *Mellebelle*; and so to the *north* by *Wibescrouch*; again from the *east*, *southward* by *Fisfede*, so to the *south* and *west* by the highway, leading from *Chaldane Crouch* even unto *Canterbury*; and so toward the *west* to *Rederchepe*, and so on the *north* to *Drouington*.

The charters of *the donation* and *foundation* of this monastery, are printed in *Reyner's Apost. Benedict*; in *Thorne's Chronicle*; in *Decim. Script.* col. 1761; and in *Battely's Somner*, appendix, No. viii^a, et seq. See likewise *Tan. Mon.* p. 203; and an extract, being the substance of them, in *Battely's Somner*, p. 26.

(y) *Thorne*, col. 2123; and *Reyner's Apost. Benedict*, where are also several other charters of Kings to be found, granting or confirming privileges to this monastery; as of *Eadbald* the son of *Ethelbert*, of *Edmund*, of *Adelwulph*, of *Canute*, and of *Edward the Confessor*. See *Battely's Somner*, p. 26. *Weever*, p. 239.

(z) *Gervas*, col. 1631. *Thorne*, col. 1760, 1762.

(a) See this charter recited, in *the inspeximus* of the 36th year of K. Edward III. *Thorne*, col. 2123.

(b) The charter of *the privilege of St. Augustine* is in *Thorne*, col. 1763. This charter is said to have been written in *capital Roman letters*; the seal to it, being round and of lead, having on one side, the effigies of *our Saviour*, with an inscription; on the other side, the figure of *the church of Christ*, with this inscription, *Sigillum Augustini Episcopi*. See *Leland Coll.* vol. iv, p. 8. From an extract from *Godfeline's Life of St. Augustine*, this *Godfeline* was first a monk of *St. Bertin's in Flanders*, and afterwards of *Canterbury*. He says, in his *Life of St. Augustine* above-mentioned, that *the donations of Ethelbert*, and *Eadbald* his son, plainly antient and venerable monuments of old times, were then extant, in *the archives of the monastery*, which he had seen and read, and therefore had held in his hands.

These *two charters* above-mentioned, are printed at length, in *Somner*, appendix, No. viii^a, viii^b.

(c) This bull, says *Thorne*, col. 1767, *with the leaden seal*, was kept in the *archives* of this monastery, with *the bulls and privileges of Ethelbert and Augustine*.

By

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By the above charters it appears, that the chief intent of setting apart this space of ground in the suburbs of the city, and the founding of a monastery on it, was, that it should be a place of sepulture for them and their successors, as well in the kingdom, as in the archbishopric, for ever afterwards (d); for it was not then, nor long afterwards, the custom to bury within cities (e); in compliance with this injunction, many kings and archbishops were buried within it afterwards. Of these, Thorn and others have recorded the following: K. Ethelbert, with Bertha his Queen, and Letard, bishop of Soissons, her chaplain and confessor, in the portico of St. Martin (f); Eadbald, with Emma his Queen, in the portico of St. Catherine (g); the kings Ercombert (h) and Lothaire, with his daughter Mildreda; Mulus, a stranger king, brother of K. Cedwalla, and Wistred, who was the last king interred in this church; the archbishops Augustine, Laurence, Melitus, Jusus, Honorius and Decadatus, were all interred in the porch of this church. The archbishops Theodore, Brihtwald, Tatwin and Nothelm (i), were buried in the church itself; but archbishop Cuthbert procured a licence from the Pope, and a grant from the King likewise, wherein a right of sepulture, within his own cathedral of Christ church, was given and confirmed to it; by which this monastery was, in great measure deprived of a fundamental privilege, if it may be so styled, as having been appropriated solely to it from its first foundation; but although the cathedral of Christ church was allowed a right of burial, equally with this monastery, by which it was deprived of the sepulture of most of the archbishops, and several other persons of

nobility, yet there were many prelates and nobles of high title and distinction afterwards, from time to time, buried within this church and monastery, besides a multitude of others, whose memories have been for ages lost, and few of whom have at this time one bone lying near another.

Among others whose sepulture is known to have been here, archbishop Janibert or Lambert, as he was variously called, the next but one in succession to archbishop Cuthbert, was buried in the chapter-house, by his own particular directions, being the last archbishop buried here (k); S. Brinstan, archdeacon to St. Alpbage, was buried in the north portico of the church (l). Elmer, bishop of Skirburne, and many of the abbats were buried the church, and other parts of the monastery, several of whom are mentioned below in their lives. Here was also buried in St. Ann's, commonly called the Countess's chapel, Juliana, Countess of Huntingdon, the rich Infanta of Kent, as she was called, who died in 1350, and endowed a chantry here for the repose of her soul, with many charities to be distributed to the poor, on the day of her anniversary yearly for ever.

Besides these burials in the church, there were others within the precincts of this monastery, for they had within it an ancient cemetery for burial (m), not private, and proper only to this abbey and the several members of it, or for such as made choice of it for that purpose; but still further until the dissolution, the proper and only cemetery belonging to some of the parish churches of the city in the patronage of the abbey, which had not church-yards of their own; these were, those of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Andrew and St.

(d) See Kenet's Parochial Antiq. p. 592.

(e) Leland says, that the whole space of ground, from the two gates of the monastery to the ditch without the city wall, was once the area of an ancient cemetery, though then a great many houses were built on it; and that not long before his time an urn had been found there, which by an inscription on it, appeared once to have contained a body. He also mentions another urn, which had been found near St. Pancrase chapel within the cemetery, with a heart in it; so that this part of the suburbs appears to have been a place of public burial, long before the building of the monastery.

(f) See Leland's Collect. vol. iv, p. 90. K. Ethelbert, who died anno 616, was buried, says Weever, p. 41, on the north side of this church, with this inscription engraven:

Rex Ethelbertus hic clauditur in polyandro

Fana pians certa Christo meat ~~at~~sq; meandro;

near whom was likewise interred, Bertha his Queen, daughter of Chilperic, K. of France, for whom this distich was composed:

Moribus ornata jacet hic Regina beata

Berta-Deo grata fuit ac hemini peranata.

(g) K. Eadbald, son of K. Ethelbert, was buried in 640, in the chapel which he had built to the honor of the blessed virgin Mary, and afterwards his wife Emma, daughter of Theodebert, K. of Lorraine, was buried by him. Weever, p. 43; at the altar of St. John, says Thorn, col. 1769.

(h) K. Ercombert, and Sexburg his Queen, were both buried here. He died in 664. See Weever, p. 43, who

says, that Egbert their son, who died anno 673, was buried here likewise, by his predecessors.

(i) See further of their burials here, under their lives, among the archbishops.

(k) Nomina Confessorum quiescentium in monast. Sci Augustini extra muros Cantuar. Ms. Cotton library, Claudius, A. ix, 3. (l) See Leland's Collect. vol. iv, p. 7.

(m) When the proprietor of these precincts a few years ago ransacked this cemetery for the stone coffins, several were dug up with the skeletons in them, among which, were some of the religious. In particular, in opening the cemetery they found a stone coffin of one block with a cover, having a ridge running along its middle, and containing a skeleton, wrapt in a coarse woollen cloth, tied or gathered at the hands and feet, which bore handling very well, but was easily torn. The bones were entire, the hair red, curled, strong and elastic, and about two inches long; under the head was a hollow stone like a pillow. Other coffins, composed of several stones set edgewise, and cemented together with mortar, were found at the same time, in these was a small projection for the head; the skeletons were all entire, but no cloth or hair with them, all lay at the depth of about seven feet, and fronting the east. Great quantities of human bones, of different sizes and at different depths, were dug up likewise at the place, which was the common burial ground of the city; all these, the coffins being taken away, were again turned into the ground at random, and

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Paul; but on the suppression of this monastery, this cemetery being dissolved and converted to other purposes, those parishes buried their dead in the church-yards of other churches, to their great inconvenience, till they found opportunity to purchase others for this purpose, to themselves elsewhere.

The foundation of this abbey being thus laid, it soon advanced to stateliness in the enlargements of its buildings, and the augmentation of its endowments; among those who added to the former, was K. *Eadbald*, the son of K. *Ethelbert*, who, at the instance of archbishop *Laurence*, built a fair church in this monastery, which he called *St. Marie's*. After *Eadbald*, King *Canute* the great monarch of this realm, *Egelsine*, the abbat of it, who fled through fear of the conqueror; abbat *Hugh Florio*, who was of kindred to K. *William Rufus*, and by him made abbat; these, with others, several of whom will be noticed below in the list of the abbats, were the persons who chiefly increased the buildings, some adding churches and chapels, some dorters and refectories, or some other kinds of edifices.

In relation to its possessions and endowment, it would be too tedious a matter to particularize them here, and there is the less occasion for it, as they are all taken notice of throughout the course of the history of this county; but certainly the multitude of benefactors of all sorts, who made their donations and grants of lands to it, out of the warmth of their devotion to the place, for the double founder's sake, strove thro' a pious zeal to outstrip one another, in an open handed liberality to this abbey; among these were most of the *Saxon* kings, and besides them, King *Canute*, the *Danish* monarch, must not be forgotten, down to K. *Edward the Confessor*. The succeeding Kings, for the most part were rather confirmers or restorers of the old, than contributors of the new possessions of the abbey, their charters, as well the former ones, are recorded in the registers of it, and are printed in *Reyner*, *Thorn*, and other books.

The revenues of this monastery are exactly recorded by *Thorn*, in his *Chronicle* of this abbey, by which it appears, that they were possessed in their

so covered up again; but the indecency of it was so flagrant, that a stop was soon put to this work, before it had proceeded any farther. Almost the whole of this cemetery has been lately demised to the trustees of the new county hospital, which is built on part of it. In digging the foundations of this building adjoining to *Longport*, the workmen in June 1791, from the depth of one to about six feet, were much incommoded by a great quantity of human bones and skulls, many of which had the teeth entire and found; the bones lay in a promiscuous manner, and not the least remains of a coffin lay near them. These must have been much disturbed since their first interment. Near the place were some hollow spaces in the earth, resembling the human shape, and certainly formerly contained human entire bodies,

several manors, of 11862 acres of land (n), and that in K. *Richard II.*'s time, their spiritualities were taxed at 42*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.* and their temporalities at 808*l.* 0*s.* 12½*d.* the whole of both were taxed at 1232*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.* (o)

Whenever the Kings of this realm were under any necessity for money, for the carrying on their wars, or on any other pressing occasions, they in general directed their writs to the several bishops, abbats, priors, &c. to supply them with specific sums therein set down to each, promising to repay them at a particular time. Thus K. *Edward III.* in his 12th year, borrowed of this abbat and convent fifty *marcs*; in his 16th year, 100*l.* in his 20th year 200 *marcs* (p), and K. *Richard II.* in his 10th year, borrowed of them 100*l.* and again in his 20th year, 100 *marcs* more.

It has been said that that the art of printing in England was used in this monastery, under the care and patronage of the abbats of it, before it was exercised elsewhere, not long after the middle of the fifteenth century (q). But *Stow* contends for its having been first used in 1471, by a press set up by archbishop *Iflip*, in *St. Peter's* church in *Westminster* (r).

This monastery had many great and extraordinary privileges conferred upon it, both by royal charters, and by papal bulls; the royal charters seem to have been free acts of grace, purchased either through benevolence and favour, or at no greater expence than that of entertaining the several Kings in it, who are said by the reports of our *English Chronicles*, to have been more frequently received and lodged here, than in the neighbouring monastery of *Christchurch*; but the papal bulls were purchased at the dearest rate, with great sums of money, as if the seal affixed to every bull of privilege had been, not of lead, but of pure gold. These privileges are recorded at large in *Thorn's Chronicle*, to which the reader is referred. K. *Ethelbert's* grant of freedoms and privileges to this abbey, has already been mentioned, as has the charter of *St. Augustine* to it, confirming and corroborating them, as it was esteemed in those times, being usually called the privilege of *St. Augustine* to this monastery, other succeeding Kings (s) and some

though when plundered of them is not known. In this cemetery, as appears by the wills, in the *Prerog.* office, was a chapel, called *capella de charnell*, that is, the chapel of the charnel, in which mass was perpetually celebrated for the souls of the deceased. (n) *Thorn*, col. 2203.

(o) *Thorn*, col. 2161 et seq. (p) See *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. v, p. 48, 346, 491; vol. ix, p. 268.

(q) *Ames's printing*, p. 474. *British Topography*, p. 514. *Chauncy's Hert.* p. 449. (r) See *Stow's Survey*, B. 6-84.

(s) *Dugdale*, in his *Origines*, p. 33, says, that K. *Ethelred* appointed and ordained, that the abbats of *Ely*, *St. Augustine's*, *Canterbury* and *Glastenbury*, should exercise the office of chancellor by turns annually, dividing the year into three parts.

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of a much later date granted others and confirmed the former ones, and there were some on writs of *quo-warranto* brought against the abbat, confirmed and recorded in the several itineraries of the justices itinerant for the county of Kent, all which are given at large by Thorn. These privileges were exemptions from toll, sheriff's tourn, and such like, now entirely obsolete and useless; and the liberties were such as were claimed in their several manors; all which are particularly mentioned in the description of them, under their respective parishes, in the several part of the history of this county.

The abbat of St. Augustine's had by the grant of K. Athelstan, the privilege of mintage and coinage of money, which continued until the time of K. Stephen, and then was utterly lost; Silvester, the 45th abbat, who died in the year 1161, being the last who enjoyed it (t).

The abbat of this monastery was possessed of the aldermanry of Westgate, in this city, in fee, by grant from the crown, and it was afterwards held of the abbat at a certain rent, in lieu of all services to him (u).

In the year 1103, the King granted a fair to this monastery for five days, that is, from two days before the day of, and the two days after the translation of St. Augustine (v); which fair was continued to be kept till the time of K. Edward I, at which time it was disused, on account of the many quarrels and disturbances, which continually happened from it in their churchyard; and on account of the heavy exactions on bread and ale, which the bailiffs of the city claimed during the time of it; afterwards, K. Stephen granted to this monastery, a fair on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, which, through neglect, was not used but for a short time; and there was another fair for the sale of husbandry and cattle only, yearly on a Friday, viz. after the feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross, in recompence of the former fairs above-mentioned (w).

The privileges granted to this abbey by the papal bulls were numerous and extensive; in the first of them it is called, the first born, the first or chief mother of monasteries in England, and the

(t) Thorn, col. 1816, tells us, that Silvester, abbat, and many abbats his predecessors had *cuneum monete*, the coinage of money in the city of Canterbury, as appeared by inquisition, made in the time of K. Henry II, and K. Richard his son. That the above abbat Silvester, had in the above city, a mint for money, and that Elured Porre was keeper of the same, on behalf of the abbat; and when that abbat died, the monastery was seized and put into the King's hands together with the mint; and no abbat who succeeded, had ever since recovered the seizure of the said mint. See Battely's Somner, p. 27.

It is to be observed, the words *cuneum monete* mentioned by Thorn, is in general taken to mean, the mark or stamp on the piece of money, and not the coinage of it.

(u) See Thorn, col. 1926.

Roman chapel in England, adding, that the archbishop was not to visit it as their prelate, but as their brother, not out of a pretence of prelacy, but out of the duty of love, and that he was to repute the abbat as a legate from Rome, as a fellow minister of the gospel of peace.

The monastery had likewise by these bulls large immunities, in respect both of secular and ecclesiastical matters. In 611, the Pope granted a bull, that no bishop should intrude upon this monastery, on pretence of exercising any episcopal function within it, but only such as should be freely invited and admitted to it by the convent, to perform the divine offices within their church. In 955, Pope John XIII, commanded the monks of Christ church, who are said to have envied those of St. Augustine, not to molest this convent upon any pretence whatever. Afterwards the Pope by his bull, took this monastery entirely under his own protection, which meant the exemption of it from every intermediate power of the archbishop, or any ordinary whatever, and subjecting it only and wholly to the Pope himself; and Pope Alexander II, in the year 1063 conferred on Egelsine, abbat of this monastery, who was sent to Rome on an embassy to him, such honours and powers, as belonged to the episcopal dignity only, so that he in some respects appeared and acted as one, for he permitted and granted licence to him and his successors, to wear the mitre, sandals and gloves, after the manner of those who exercised that function. Notwithstanding this, these ornaments were soon laid aside by the abbat, for archbishop Lanfranc would not suffer any such innovation, nor were they resumed till the year 1179, when the Pope made a new grant of them, from which time they were constantly made use of, and the abbat was accounted a mitred abbat; which, as Cowel interprets it, was an abbat sovereign, exempt from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having episcopal jurisdiction within himself, and he had place and voice not only in parliament as a spiritual baron, being constantly summoned there by writ (x), but also in the general councils, where by the gift of

(v) The day of this translation was on the 1d. September, the fifth day after the birth of our lady; this grant was confirmed by the *inspeximus* of the 36th year of K. Edward III. Thorn, col. 2130. This fair I find by the *Rotul. Cartarum*, from the 21st to the 24th of K. Henry VI, was confirmed by him, among other liberties, to the abbat and convent of St. Augustine. There is a fair now held on the second Monday after the feast of St. Peter, in the borough of Longport, which must arise from the grant made to this abbey.

(w) Thorn, col. 1796. Battely, pt. 2, p. 162.

(x) The abbats were not summoned to parliament because they were mitred, but because they held their lands in *capite per baroniam*, and received their temporalities from the King; and of these, only such had this privilege as

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Pope Leo IX, his place was next to *the abbat Montis Cassini* (y).

The *abbat* of this monastery was empowered to pronounce *the solemn benediction*, when mass was ended, and at sometimes *the sentence of excommunication* against such as should withhold or privately withdraw tythes, or other ecclesiastical dues to the convent and the churches of it; and he had authority to celebrate the offices of religion in those churches and chapels, which were *appropriated* to their own convent; he had power likewise to reconcile and consecrate anew any of their own churches or church-yards, which happened to be *desecrated* by the shedding of blood, or by any other pollutions. These are mentioned, among many other privileges, which were granted from time to time by the several Popes to this monastery.

Their *exemption* from *archiepiscopal* jurisdiction claims however some further particular notice, for as it infringed on the rights and dignity of the *metropolitan*, so it caused continued disputes and animosities between them.

This *monastery*, from the first foundation of it to the time of the *Norman* conquest, was subject to *the mother church*, and *the archbishop* was accustomed at all times, whenever he pleased to come and have access to it, to celebrate publicly in it the offices of religion, and to pay his devotions privately at the shrine of *St. Augustine*. He frequently endowed it with rich ornaments, delighting to confer honours on it, and to defend it from every injury it was subject to.

The *abbats* at the times of their benediction, *professed obedience* to *the archbishops*, as is computed by *Ralph de Diceto*, for 500 years (z), or rather according to the account of *Gervas*, for the space of 575 years. Some of these *original professions* are still remaining among the archives of *Christ church*, one of them was made in the presence of seven *bishops*, who certified it under their seals; this was *the profession* of *abbat Sylvester* (a); however, after a long contest between *the archbishops* and the successive *abbats*, concerning this privilege, it was decreed, in order to compromise the matter, that *the archbishops*

were especially, as through the King's favour, called thither by writ. Thus, among other instances, *the abbat of Fa-versham* was founded by K. Stephen, to hold by barony, but *the abbat* not being called to parliament by writ, did not sit there. See Coke, 2 Instit. p. 585. Weever, p. 183. Cowel, sub voce *Mitred*, and others.

(y) Battely's Somner, p. 28. Thorn, col.

(z) Thorn, col. 602.

(a) This instrument is printed at length, in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xxxiv.

(b) Among *the Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treasury of the dean and chapter, marked A. 69.

(c) These were the particulars of it: to *the bishop* of

should in future give the benediction to *the abbat* of *St. Augustine's*, within the *abbey church*, without exacting *the profession of obedience* to *the archbishop*, or his *metropolitan church* (b); but to gain and keep this privilege was attended with a vast expence, and great sums were paid at *the election* and *benediction* of an *abbat*; *Thorn* mentions one instance of its amounting altogether to no less a sum than 1008l. 13s. 8d. (c)

Notwithstanding these many instances of *royal munificence*, aided by the fostering hand of *papal* favour and indulgence; this *abbey* met with *detriments* and *misfortunes*, which at times obscured the sunshine of its prosperity, till it at last was overtaken by that *impetuous storm*, which wholly extinguished the glory and majesty of this once famous and opulent *abbey*.

To pass by the loss of that long enjoyed right and interest of *the burials* of Kings and *archbishops*, which has been already taken notice of, in order to mention a much more dreadful calamity which befel this *abbey*; I mean the frequent and grievous infestation of this place by the *Danes*; and however their chroniclers for their *abbey's* greater glory, sometimes ascribe their safety and deliverance from those invaders, to *miraculous* preservation; yet doubtless it either suffered from their violence, or at least purchased its peace, and so prevented a much greater calamity at a dear rate, and with costly redemptions, especially in that lamentable spoil and devastation of the city, made by those merciless tyrants in the reign of K. *Etelred*, in the year 1011, when *Elmer*, then *abbat* of this monastery, was suffered, as it is said, to go away unhurt (d); because, as may reasonably be thought, he had ransomed himself and his *abbey*, by composition with the enemy (e). Is it credible, says *archbishop Parker* (f), that among so many storms and invasions of *the Danes*, by which so many *monasteries* were overthrown, that this haughty *abbey* should remain safe and secure from the *Danish* ravages, which so miserably destroyed this city?

In the year 1168, the dreadful calamity of fire, nearly destroyed this *monastery*; it hap-

Winchester, from whom *the abbat* received his benediction, 9l. 3s. 4d.—to *the bishop's* officers, 6l. 13s. 4d.—to the pope and college of cardinals, 1434 florins, each florin valued at 3s.—to the same, that *the abbat elect* might receive his benediction in England, 183l. 2s. 6d.—given for the exchange of the florins 6l. 15s.—for the expences of the *proctors* at *Avignon*, and for gratuities whilst the cause was prosecuted, 124l. 3s. 2d.—for gifts and rewards to messengers who came from the court of Rome to England, 30l. 13s. 4d.—being in all 559l. and 16d. besides the expences to the *bishop* of *Winchester* and to the King. Total 1008l. 13s. 8d.

(d) Hoveden. (e) Battely's Somner, p. 29.

(f) Antiq. Brit. Eccl. p. 72.

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pened on August 29, when the greatest part of it was burnt; in this fire many of their antient *codicils* and *charters* perished, and the church itself being destroyed, the shrines of *St. Augustine* and many other saints, were miserably spoiled; upon which the Pope, in order to afford them some assistance towards the repair of their monastery, granted to the *abbat and convent*, the *appropriation* of their three churches of *Faversham*, *Minster* and *Middleton*, for that purpose (g).

Another misfortune happened to this monastery, though of quite a contrary nature to that last mentioned, for as that was by *fire*, so this happened by *water*, though more than 100 years between the one and the other; for in the year 1271, on the day of the *translation of St. Augustine*, there came on a *storm* and *flood*, which proved a general calamity to this city; it thundered and lightened that whole day, and the night of it, in which time dark clouds were continually gathered together, great torrents of rain flowed down for many days, flocks and herds were driven by it out of the fields, and trees were overthrown and torn up by the roots; in this inundation of rain, the city of *Canterbury* was almost drowned, and the flood occasioned by it was so high, both in the court of the monastery and the church, that they had been quite overwhelmed with the water; continues the *chronicler*, had not the *virtue of the saints*, who rested there, withstood the waters (h).

But the greatest obstacle this *abbey* met with, which in a great measure put an end to the further aggrandizement of it, though it was felt in common by it with others, was the restraint of the laity from any longer extending their bounty in passing over their *fee estates* to the abbey, without the King's special licence, by the *statute of Mortmain*, passed an. 7 Edward I; without which prudent measure the overactive charity of this

(g) Thorn, col. 1815.

(h) Thorn *ibid.* Battely's Somner, p. 30.

(i) According to *Roverius*, in his history of the *monastery of St. John*, called *Reemans*, the chief view of the *bishops*, when they at first in early times assigned churches to the monks, was for the peace of it; for many churches were built on ground possessed by the monks, and were frequented by their servants, who cut down their woods and tilled their grounds. To prevent any disagreement therefore between the clerks and the monks, equity and peace both required that those churches should be committed to the government of the monks; and when that reason ceased, charity suggested a new one to the *bishops*, namely, that provision should be made for the maintenance of the monks, to which at last was added, that the monks would take the best care of those churches, for the good of the people, &c. Hence many donations of this kind expressly provided, that the choice of *presbyters* and the government of the churches should be wholly in the power of the monks. We in *England* have thought quite different from this author, concerning the churches *appro-*

kind of operative devotion, would in time have put the *abbeyes* and *monasteries* in possession of the greatest part of this kingdom, leaving so small a share to others, as to endanger the safety of both prince and people.

To supply this loss however, as far as possible, and make it felt less sensibly by the religious, they brought forward a piece of policy, which they quickly put in use; which was, the procuring not only privileges and immunities from payment of tythes, but also *appropriations*, or the annexing of churches to their houses; I mean the *parsonages* of them, leaving the church a bare *vicarage* or *curacy*, which though invented and set on foot long before, yet now, the other current of their gain being stoppt, became more abundant than ever (i). But it ought to be remembered, that though these were improperly enough in the hands of these religious, yet they became much more so afterwards, as many of them continue at present in the possession of laymen; an evil, says *Mr. Lambard*, suffered to exist in this day-light of the gospel, to the great hindrance of learning, the impoverishment of the ministry, the decay of hospitality, and the infamy of our profession.

Whatever else occurs worthy of notice concerning this *abbey*, to the time of its *dissolution*, will be mentioned below, under the respective *abbat*, in whose time it happened.

ABBATS OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY.

I. PETER, from the first beginning of the building of this *monastery*, was designed and appointed, through the King's favour, to be the *first abbat* of it; hence the *chronological tables* put the foundation of it, and the constituting of *Peter* in the same year, 598 (k), as *Thorn* does in 605. This *abbat* was sent in 607, by the King, into *France*, and was drowned in his passage (l);

apriated to the monks; we never found that the monks took good care of their churches, or that they were the best parish priests, where they were allowed to officiate in them; but on the contrary, their negligence caused laws to be made, by which they were forced to put vicars into their churches, because they themselves grossly neglected to take care of them. See statute 15 Richard II, c. 6. 4 Henry IV, c. 28. Battely's Somner, p. 31.

(k) Chron. Sci Aug. col. 2229, 2230.

(l) He is said to have been drowned in the bay of *Amfleete*, and to have been buried first by the inhabitants, in an ignoble manner, but being afterwards known, his body was translated to *St. Mary's church* in *Bologne*, with proper dignity. See Leland's *Collect.* vol. i, p. 209. Brompton, col. 733. Thorn, col. 1766. Weever, p. 50, who says, he was drowned in 614, and that an *honorary* monument was erected to his memory in this *abbey*, with this *inscription*:

Quem notat hunc metrum meritis & nomine Patrum
Abbas egregius primus laus extitit hujus.
Dum semel hic transit mare ventus in urbe remansit
Bologna celebris virtutibus est ibi crebris.

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he was afterwards, on account of his sanctity, canonized (m).

2. JOHN, a *benedictine* monk, one of *Augustine's* companions, was made *abbat* in his room, being approved of by K. *Ethelbert*, and receiving the *benediction* from *archbishop Laurence* in 607. In his time, anno 613, the church of this monastery was dedicated by *archbishop Laurence*, when the body of *St. Augustine*, with those of others, which had been deposited without the church, were removed into it. This *abbat* died in 618, and was buried within this monastery, in the church of *the Virgin Mary*; but his body, with those of other holy persons, was afterwards removed from thence and placed in the wall behind the altar of *St. Gregory* (n).

3. RUFFINIAN, another of those monks, who came over with *Augustine* into *England*, was made *abbat* in 618. He died in 626, and was buried near his predecessor. His body was afterwards removed into the larger church to the others (o).

4. GRACIOSUS, another of *Augustine's* companions, a *Roman* by birth, succeeded; and died in 638 (p).

5. PETRONIUS, a *Roman* likewise, was next made *abbat* in 640. He died in 654 (q).

6. NATHANIEL succeeded him in 655, a man noted for his probity, who had been sent with *Mellitus* and *Justus* into *England*. He died in 667, but there is no mention where he was buried (r).

7. ADRIAN, born in *Africa*, was constituted

abbat by the pope, after a vacancy of about two years (s). He had been *abbat* of *Niridia* near *Naples*, and was taken prisoner on his journey into *England*, and detained in *France* till the year 673, when being freed, he came to this monastery and took possession of his dignity (t). He was, it is said, appointed a kind of coadjutor and inspector over the actions of *archbishop Theodore*. He is said to have been very expert in the liberal sciences of astronomy and music, and was the first, who with that *archbishop*, brought into fashion the singing in churches with tunes and notes. Having governed this monastery for 39 years, he died a reverend old man in 708 (u), and was entombed in the church of it, at the altar of *St. Gregory* in our lady's chapel (v).

8. ALBIN, an *Englishman*, *Adrian's* disciple, received his *benediction* as *abbat* in 708. He was a person well skilled in the *Latin* and *Greek* languages. *Venerable Bede* made use of his assistance, when he made his collections for his ecclesiastical history (w). By some, he is said to have died *abbat* of this church in 732, and to have been buried in this church; and by others, to have been in his latter days, *abbat* of *Tournay* in *France*, and if so, probably buried there (x).

9. NOTHBALD, a monk of this *abbey*, was shortly after the death or resignation of *Albin*, chosen *abbat* in his room, in 732. He died in 748, and was buried near his predecessors in this monastery (y).

10. ALDHUNE succeeded as *abbat* in 748, in whose time the burials of *the archbishops* were taken from this monastery, which his brethren

(m) See his life in *Brit. Sanc.* vol. i, p. 9.

(n) See *Thorn*, col. 1766, 1768; and *Chron. Tab.* 2230; and the print of the high altar below, taken from the manuscript in *Trinity college* library. *Weever*, p. 50, says, he had this *epitaph*:

*Omnibus est annis pietas recitanda Johannis
Culmine celsa nimis patribusq; simillima primis.
Vir probus & mitis fuit hic si fare velitis
Integer & mundus, sapiens Abbasq; secundus.*

(o) *Thorn*, col. 1768; and *Chron. Tab.* 2230. *Weever*, p. 50, says, he was interred here, with this *epitaph*:

*Pausa Patris sani patet isthæc Ruffiniani
Abbatis terni, quo frenditur hostis averni.*

(p) *Thorn* *ibid.* who says, there is no mention where he was buried. *Weever*, p. 50, says, he died in 640, and was here interred, with this *inscription*:

*Hic Abbas quartus Graciosus contulit artus
Cujus adest pausa mihi spiramine clausa.*

(q) *Thorn* says, it is not mentioned where he was buried, col. 1769. *Chron. Tab.* 2230. *Weever* says, he was buried here, with this *epitaph*:

*Abbas Petronius bonitatis odore refertus
Subjectos docuit vitiorum serde piavit.*

(r) *Thorn*, col. 1769; and *Chron. Tab.* 2231. *Weever*, p. 50, says, he was buried with this *distich*:

*Spiritus in celis Abbatis Nathanielis
Nos faciat memores Patres memorare velitis.*

(s) *Gervas*, col. 1326, says, *archbishop Theodore* gave the *abbatship* to *Benedict*, one of his chaplains, surnamed *Bishop*,

who going to *Rome* with the *archbishop's* leave, this dignity was conferred on *Adrian*.

(t) *Thorn*, col. 1769, 1771. *Chron. Tab.* 2231, 2234. *Godwin*, p. 60. *Weever*, p. 51, says, he had this *epitaph*:

*Qui legis has aspices, Adriani pignora, dices
Hoc sita sarcephago sua nestro gloria pago.
Hic decus Abbatum, patriæ lux vir probitatum
Subvenit a celo si corde rogetur anelo.*

(u) See his life in *Brit. Sanct.* vol. i, p. 17, 25.

(v) *Weever*, p. 51, says, he was offered the *archbishopric* by the pope, which he declined, and recommended his friend *Theodore*.

(w) See *Bede's* *Præf.* to his *Eccles. Hist.* in which he acknowledges the assistance he received from this *abbat*.

(x) See *Leland Col.* vol. iv, p. 9. *Thorn*, col. 1772, says, he was buried in this monastery, in the church of *St. Mary*, close to *Adrian* his predecessor; but on the translation of *St. Augustine* and his companions, he was, with *Adrian* and the rest buried there, removed from thence into the greater church, and placed in the wall behind the altar of *St. Gregory*. *Weever*, p. 51, says the same, and that he had this *epitaph*:

*Laus Patris Albini non est obnoxia fini
Gloria debetur sibi quam sua vita meretur
Multa quippe bonos faciens virtute Patronos
Abbas efficitur bonus hic et honore petita.*

(y) *Thorn*, col. 1772. *Weever*, p. 51, gives him this *epitaph*:

*Notbaldi mores rutilant inter seniores
Cujus erat vita subiectis norma petita.*

imputed

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imputed to his supineness. He died in 760, and was buried here (z).

11. JAMBERT succeeded him in 760 as *abbat*, and in 762 was elected *archbishop* of Canterbury (a).

12. ETHELNOD succeeded that same year, and died in 787, nor is it known where he was buried (b).

13. GUTTARD was the next *abbat*, who died in 803 (c).

14. CUNRED succeeded the same year, and died in 822 (d).

15. WERNOD was the next *abbat*, and died in 844. He and his predecessor *Cunred*, the first being near of kin to *K. Offa* and *Cudred*, and the latter to *Kenulph*, all three Kings of *Kent*, procured from them different lands to this monastery. It is not known where he was buried (e).

16. DIERNOD succeeded next, and died in 864 (f), of whom, as well as of his eighteen next successors, there is nothing known more than their bare names.

17. WYNHERE was *abbat*, and died in 866 (g).

18. BEADMUND died in 874 (h).

19. KYNEBERT died in 879 (i).

20. ETAUS died in 883 (k).

21. DEGMUND died in 886 (l).

22. ALFRID died in 894.

23. CEOLBERT died in 902.

24. BECCAN died in 907.

25. ATHELWALD died in 909.

26. GILBERT died in 917.

27. EDRED died in the same year 917.

28. ALCHMUND died in 928.

29. GUTTULF died in 935.

30. EADRED died in 937.

31. LULLING died in 939 (m).

32. BEORNELM died in 942 (n).

33. SIGERIE died in 956 (o).

34. ALFRIC died in 971, who in *Thorn's Chronicle* is confounded with his predecessor *Sigerie* (p).

35. ELFNOTH, in whose time, anno 978, this church received a new dedication in honor of *St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Augustine*. He died in 980 (q).

36. SIRICIUS was first a monk of *Glastonbury*,

(z) *Thorn* says, there was no monument nor any writing to point out where he lay buried, col. 1775. On account of his want of attention to the affairs of his monastery; the following *epitaph* given by *Weever*, p. 52, is said to have been fastened to a pillar near the place of his burial, about twelve years after his death.

*Fert memor Abbatis Alabumi, nil probitatis
Pontificum pausam cassat tutans male causam,
Prisca premens jura dum Cutbertas tumulatur,
Fulta sepultura sanctis per eum reprobat.*

(a) *Thorn*, col. 1775. *Chron. Tab.* 2236.

(b) *Ibid.* (c) *Ibid.* col. 1775; and *Chron. Tab.* 2238.

(d) *Ibid.* (e) *Ibid.*

(f) *Thorn*, col. 1776; and *Chron. Tab.* 2240.

(g) *Ibid.* col. 1777 and 2240. (h) *Ibid.* (i) *Ibid.*

whence he was promoted to be *abbat* of *St. Augustine's*, and thence to the *bishopric* of *Bath and Wells* in 988 (r); from which he was preferred to the *see* of *Canterbury* in the year following (s).

37. WLFERIC, called *the elder*, succeeded him in his *abbatship* in 990 (t); and died in the year 1006, and was buried in *the crypt*, before the altar of *St. Richard* (u).

38. ELMER, a person noted for his great sanctity, succeeded him as *abbat*, from which dignity he was in the year 1022, advanced to be *bishop* of *Shirburne*; and after some years falling blind, he returned to this monastery again, where he spent the remainder of his days in the infirmary of it; and dying there, was buried in the habit of a private monk in the church of it, opposite to the altar of *St. John*.

This *Elmer* appears to have been *abbat* when the *Danes* sacked the city of *Canterbury*, in the year 1011, when this monastery was spared by them, and the *abbat* was suffered to depart unhurt. In the time of this persecution, says *Thorn*, many relics of the saints and the precious jewels of this monastery, were hidden in different places, nor were they in his time taken away again; for those being dead, who had been present at the hiding of them, the memory of the places, as well as of the persons themselves, was become extinct (v).

39. ELSTAN, or *Ethelstan*, succeeded him, and received his *benediction* at the altar of *St. Peter*, in the church of this monastery, from *archbishop Agelnoth*. In his time the body of *St. Mildred* was translated from *Minster* in the *Isle of Thanet*, to this church in 1030, or, according to others, in 1033 (w). He died, according to the *Saxon chronicle*, in June 1044; but according to the *chronological tables*, in 1047, and was buried in *the crypt*, before the altar of *St. Thomas* (x).

40. WLFERIC, whom we may call *the younger*, was his successor, being constituted *abbat*, according to the *Saxon chronicle*, in 1044; or according to the *chronological tables*, in 1047, and received his *benediction* at the altar of *St. Peter* from *archbishop Eadwin*, with the King's leave, and that of *Ethlan*, who was then *abbat*, who was

(k) *Ibid.* col. 1777 and 2242. (l) *Ibid.* (m) *Ibid.*

(n) *Thorn*, col. 1778; and *Chron. Tab.* 2243.

(o) *Ibid.* (p) *Ibid.* col. 1779 and 2243.

(q) *Ibid.* col. 1780 and 2243.

(r) *Chron. Tab.* col. 2245.

(s) *Thorn*, col. 1780. *Godwin*, p. 75, and 387. *Weever*, p. 52.

(t) *Chron. Tab.* col. 2246, anno 989. (u) *Thorn*, col. 1780. *Chron. Tab.* 2246. *Weever* *ibid.*

(v) *Thorn*, col. 1781, 1782. *Chron. Tab.* 2246. *Biog. Brit.* p. 128. (w) See above, p. 632.

(x) *Thorn*, col. 1783, 1784. *Chron. Tab.* 2247. *Weever*, p. 52, says, *K. Knute* would have preferred him to the *see* of *Winchester*, which he refused; nor would he have taken this *abbatship*, but by the importunity of his brethren.

yet

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yet alive; but labouring under bodily infirmities, K. Edward the Confessor in 1046, sent him with others to the council of *Rhemes*, and in 1056 he was sent by the King to *Rome*, to transact some business for him there, when he obtained the apostolical authority to sit in councils next to the abbat de Monte Cassino. He translated the body of *St. Mildred* to another place in the church of this monastery, which church he began to rebuild, but was prevented by his sudden death with going on with his design, for he died, according to the above tables, in 1059, or as others have it, in 1061 (y).

41. EGELSIN, a monk of *Winchester*, was, upon the death of *Wlfric*, made abbat by the King, and received his benediction from archbishop *Stigand* at *Windsor*, upon the feast of *St. Augustine*, about the year 1063. He was sent on a message to Pope *Alexander II*, and received from him the grant of the mitre and other pontificals; which, however, he was afraid to make use of at his return to *England*, lest he should incur the King's, or indeed rather the archbishop's displeasure; on which account, the privilege of them was laid aside for a long time, and the archbishop does not seem to have forgiven him, for he fled out of *England* into *Denmark*, through fear of him, or rather, as *Thorn* says, of the Conqueror, in 1070, being the same year that the archbishop came to the see; and if what the chronicler tell us is true, of this abbat's accompanying archbishop *Stigand* and the Kentish Men, to oppose the Conqueror at *Swanscombe*, there can be no wonder at his dislike to him, and the abbat's flying to avoid the King's resentment. In the above year, the Conqueror, in violation of his promises, caused the monasteries to be searched, and commanded the money, as well as the charters, in the liberties of which the nobles put their confidence, and which he had, when placed on the throne, sworn to observe, to be taken from the churches where they had lain in security, and to be deposited in his treasury (z).

42. SCOTLAND, or, as he is called by some, *Scoland*, a monk, and a *Norman* by birth, was, upon the flight of *Egilsin*, constituted abbat in his room by the King, who had seized on this monastery, which, with all its possessions, he confiscated to his own use, and most probably he might owe this promotion to archbishop *Lanfranc*. The power which this abbat had, through the favour of both the King and archbishop, he made

good use of to the benefit of his monastery, by recovering some lands and procuring the grants of others to it. He much improved the buildings of it, for on his return from *Rome*, whither he had been sent by the King on some business with the Pope, he turned his thoughts to the enlarging of the church of the monastery; those buildings of it which his predecessor *Wlfric* had intended to carry forward, being too small and contracted, and the rest being ruinous and in danger of falling, he obtained the Pope's leave to pull the whole down, and rebuild them anew, according to his own pleasure, and to remove the bodies buried in it; these therefore, he first removed, being the relics of *St. Adrian*, which he placed in the portico of *St. Augustine*; of the abbats *Albin* and *John II*, of that name, and of the other saints whose inscriptions had been formerly destroyed by the flames; the bodies of the four Kings, *Eadbald*, who had built the oratory, *Lothair*, *Mulus* and *Withred*, with their wives and children, and a long list of grand-children, who likewise rested there. He then levelled this oratory to the ground, and in the place of it built the crypt of the Blessed Virgin, and upon that a place for the reception of the relics of *St. Augustine*, with his companions; thus this abbat made the new work, beginning from the above oratory, as far as the portico of *St. Augustine*, where he antiently lay, but death prevented his proceeding further in this work, which his successor completed, as will be further mentioned below. He died either on September 3, or 9, in the year 1087 (a), and was buried in a vault under the choir in *St. Mary's chapel*, with this inscription:

*Abbas Scotlandus prudentibus est memorandus
 Libertatis dare gratis
 Actu magnificus generosa stirpe creatus
 Viribus enituit Sanctis Sancte quoq; vixit.*

43. WIDO, a monk, was next elected abbat, and received his benediction from archbishop *Lanfranc*. The *Saxon chronicle* tells us, that he was by violence obtruded on the monks, by the archbishop, on the feast of *St. Thomas*, in the year 1087. The new church begun by his predecessor, was finished by this abbat (b), who translated the bodies of *St. Augustine* and those others which had been buried in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, as above-mentioned, into it. The body of *St. Augustine* being privately repositied in a stone coffin in a wall under the east window, where it lay hid for upwards of 130 years (c). Abbat

(y) *Thorn*, col. 1784, 1785, 1790. *Chron. Tab.* 2248. *Weever*, p. 52. (z) *Thorn* *ibid.*

(a) *Thorn*, col. 1787. *Chron. Tab.* 2250. *Obituar. Cantuar.* *Weever*, p. 53.

(b) *Anglia Sacra*, p. ii, p. 285. *Thorn*, col. 1793. *Chron. Tab.* 2250. *Weever*, p. 53.

(c) The body of *St. Augustine* had, in the year 613, on the former church of the monastery being finished, been

entombed in the north portico of it, on the site of which the church of *St. Mary* was afterwards built, where it lay for 478 years, till it was in 1091, by abbat *Wido*, in his third year, removed into the new church, begun by abbat *Scotland* and now finished. *Thorn* says, col. 1793, that the greater parts of these relics were removed and hidden privately, (through fear of their being taken away on any invasion of an enemy), in the presence only of the abbat and

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Wido died on August 6, 1099 (cc), and was buried in the crypt at St. Richard's altar, with this epitaph engraved on his tomb-stone:

*Hunc statuit poni tumulum mors atra Widoni
Cui stans fede throni superi det guardia doni.*

44. HUGH DE FLORIAN, a Norman, being of kindred to K. William Rufus, received the benediction from the bishop of London, archbishop Anselm being then in banishment (d). He built the chapter-house and dormitory from the ground, out of the riches he had brought with him, and the pulpitum, or space between the nave and the choir of the church. He bought a great brass candlestick for the choir, which was called *Jesse*; he made the lower silver table of the great altar and other costly ornaments of his church, which from his name, was called *Florie*. He appointed the yearly commemoration of the benefactors of the abbey to be celebrated on July 3, and that thirty poor persons should be fed in the hall for ever, on his anniversary (e). He died on 7 cal. April 1124, and was buried before the steps on the south side of the chapter-house, built by himself from the foundation (f), for whom this epitaph was made:

*Abbas, eheu! Floris specimen vertutis, honoris,
Hic jacet intumulo presul peramabilis Hugo.
Floruit ut terris, pater hic, pace & quoque guerris;
Florent nunc celo Christi pugil iste sereno.*

45. HUGH DE TROTESCLIVE, a monk of the church of Rochester, and chaplain to K. Henry, being a man equally learned in monastical and

and a few antient monks, in the night time, and laid as above-mentioned; and that they concealing the fact, the memory of it became with them extinct, till the year 1221, when it was discovered in the time of abbat Hugh III, as will be further mentioned below. The small remains being part of the bones and ashes of St. Augustine, were closed up in two small leaden vessels and hidden, and the one placed at the very bottom, and the other at the summit of the shrine, with divers other precious relics; and that it was reported, that there were many other relics of saints hidden in different places of the church, which were not then discovered.

(cc) Thorn, col. 1794; and Weever, p. 53, say anno 1091. Chron. Tab. 2250, anno 1099.

(d) Thorn, col. 1794. Chron. Tab. 2250. Weever, p. 53. Thorn says, he had been a knight of esteemed valour, who had been much employed in the wars, not only in this reign of William Rufus, but of his father the Conqueror; and had on a time coming to Canterbury with K. William Rufus, and visiting this monastery, been so captivated with a religious life, that refusing to quit it he turned monk in it; after which, going over to Normandy, he there distributed the greatest part of his property among his relations, and in acts of charity; the remainder of it he brought home to this monastery, and resigned it to the abbat for its use. Before he had completed the years of his noviciate, the abbat Wido died, and the monks petitioned the King for the liberty of choosing an abbat, but were refused; upon which, the convent again sent two monks, together with this Hugo to the King, to intreat him to give them this licence. As soon as he saw his kinsman, who had ever appeared before him in all military pomp, but

secular discipline, the year after the above abbat's death (g), procured the government of this abbey, when the bishop peremptorily refused to give him the benediction in his own monastical church; upon which the matter was controverted in a provincial council before the King and cardinal Cremona, the Pope's legate, who notwithstanding the opposition of the archbishop to the contrary, commanded, by virtue of the apostolical authority, Sifred, bishop of Chichester, to perform that solemnity. This abbat restored to his convent the full number of monks, being sixty; he founded the hospital of St. Laurence, and left behind him the character of a prudent and good manager of the concerns of his monastery. He died on the morrow of St. John Baptist in 1151, and was buried before the steps in the chapter-house, on the north side, opposite to Hugh de Florian, his predecessor.

46. SYLVESTER, prior of this monastery, was elected abbat in his room. Archbishop Theobald refused to give him the benediction, objecting to his want of character; to clear himself from which, the abbat elect went to Rome, when having so done, the Pope Eugenius, confirmed him in his office and recommended him to the archbishop, and he received the benediction from him, by the Pope's mandate, on St. Augustine's day 1152; but this was not without much delay, and a peremptory rescript from the apostolic see (h).

Archbishop Theobald carried his inveteracy against the abbat and convent of this monastery to such a

then, in the humble garb of a religious, he burst into tears, saying, that he granted them this his kinsman to be their abbat, whom unless they directly received as such he would burn down their monastery to ashes; to which the monks submitted, and received him as such; and he accordingly received the benediction at the hands of Maurice, bishop of London, in the King's chapel at Westminster, with a protestation, however, of its not being drawn into a precedent.

(e) Thorn, col. 1798. Weever, p. 53, says, he died, as full of years as of goodness, on March 26, 1120.

(f) Chron. Tab. col. 2252, say, he was buried on the north side of the chapter house; as does Weever, p. 53.

(g) Thorn, col. 1798 and 1810. Weever ibid. Chron. Tab. col. 2251, anno 1126, which latter might perhaps be the year of his receiving the benediction.

(h) When the abbat on his return from the pope attended the archbishop, with the pope's letters on this occasion, the archbishop delayed the performance of it with many objections from time to time, till receiving a peremptory rescript from the pope, which fearing, or at length not daring to oppose, he came to this monastery and gave the benediction to the abbat elect, according to antient custom, on the day above-mentioned, in the presence of the bishop of Norwich; Roger, archdeacon of Canterbury, and an innumerable crowd of clergy and laity. Thorn, col. 1811. Gervas, col. 1370; and among the archives of the dean and chapter in their treasury, is the profession of this abbat Sylvester, before archbishop Theobald, with the archbishop's seal appendant, and those of Richard, bishop of London; Robert, bishop of Bath; Hilary, bishop of Chichester; William, bishop of Norwich, and others.

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height, that having *excommunicated* them, he deposed this *abbat Sylvester* from his office, and prohibited the celebration of divine service in the church of it, so that there was none in it from the time of *Lent* to the month of August (*i*), when the *excommunication* was taken off, and the *abbat* was restored to his office again. Before his death, he ordained that there should be yearly received into the hall of the monastery, on the first day of *Lent*, as many poor persons as there were monks in it, who should there receive food and drink, during the whole time of it, for ever. He died in August 1161, and was buried in the *chapter-house*, at the distance of twelve feet *westward* from the reading-desk, under a plain white stone (*k*).

Thorn, the *chronicler* of this abbey, and *Gervas* the monk, the writer of the *history* of *Christ church*, have given opposite characters of this *abbat*, accordingly as they stood affected to him.

47. CLAREMBALD, a *secular* (*l*), was obtruded in 1163 upon the monks as their *abbat*, by the King against their will; upon which account the convent never owned him as such, or admitted him into their *chapter*, or suffered him to celebrate any offices in their church (*m*), nor would they insert his name among the *catalogue* of their *abbats*; he offered himself to *archbishop Becket*, to receive his *benediction*, but the monks making an *appeal* against it, it was *deferred*, and he was afterwards deposed by *papal* mandate directed to the *bishops* of *Exeter* and *Worcester*, and the *abbat* of *Faversham* (*n*), principally on the allegation of the monks, that he was a bad man, and had wasted the goods of the monastery. However, since, he is by others styled *abbat elect*, during which time they had no other *abbat*, and although the monks would not permit him to exercise any *spiritual government* in the monastery, yet he had the management of the whole *temporalities* of it, having obtained the custody of their *common seal* (*o*), and being *formally deposed* as *abbat*, he is here inserted as such. In his time, in 1168, this *abbey* was the greatest part of it burnt (*p*). *Clarembald* was *deposed* in 1173, or, according to the *chronological tables*, in 1176.

(*i*) In this time K. Stephen's Queen used to frequent this abbey, the building of the *abbey* of *Faversham* being then carrying forward by her and the King; and because this silence was imposed on the monks of *St. Augustine*, she used to send for the monks of *Christ church* to celebrate before her in it. See *Gervas*, col. 1366.

(*k*) *Thorn*, col. 1799, 1811, 1814. *Chron. Tab.* 2256. *Weever*, p. 54.

(*l*) So *Thorn*, col. 1815, but he afterwards, col. 1819, says, he was a fugitive and apostate monk in *Normandy*, whence K. Henry II. brought him to preside over this monastery. (*m*) *Thorn*, col. 1815, 1816. *Chron. Tab.* 2255. *Weever*, p. *ibid*.

(*n*) R. de Diceto, col. 561. *Gervas*, col. 1432.

(*o*) *Thorn*, col. 1816.

(*p*) *Thorn*, col. 1815.

(*q*) *Thorn*, col. 1825.

Upon his *deposition*, the King, highly incensed at it, seized on this monastery, and kept it in his hands for two years and an half (*q*), when

48. ROGER, a monk of *Christ church*, and keeper of the altar in the *martyrdom* there (*r*), was elected in 1176. He refused to make *professional obedience* to the *archbishop*; who, upon this, refused to give him the *benediction*, and he took a journey to *Rome*, when in 1179, he received it from the Pope himself at *Tusculana*, near that city, and at the same time the *mitre* and *ring*; after which, he sent him several presents, as special marks of his favour, together with the *sanctals* and *pastoral staff* (*s*), and his letters likewise to the *archbishop*, in which he pronounced a *definitive sentence*, that in future the *archbishops* should give the *abbat elect*, the *benediction* in his own *monastery* of *St. Augustine*, within forty days, without exacting any *profession*; which if they failed in, the *abbat elect* should go to *Rome*, and receive it from such *bishop* as the Pope should appoint for that purpose (*t*). But this does not seem to have put an end to these disputes with the several *metropolitans*, which were still carried on with much animosity on both sides; an account of them, and the various *compositions* entered into between them on this subject, are inserted at length throughout *Thorn's chronicle*, and are again related by *Gervas*, but are by far too tedious and uninteresting to recapitulate in this work.

The intercourse and favour which this *abbat* obtained at the court of *Rome*, together with the suggestions of the *archbishop*, highly incensed the King against him, who being softened by the Pope's pressing letters in his behalf, restored him to his favour, and the monastery to its possessions, which he had seized on and retained in his hands, and a *reconciliation* seems likewise to have taken place between the *archbishop* and this *abbat* (*u*); after which, I find the latter making fine to the King for a *perambulation* of his *barony* (*v*). He died an old man, having sustained much trouble in defending the rights of his church, on 13 *cal.* November, in 1212 (*w*), and was buried in the *chapter-house*, on the

(*r*) *Thorn*, col. 1819, says, it was on this account that they elected him for their *abbat*, hoping he would purloin and bring with him some relics of the *martyr*; in which they were not deceived.

(*s*) *Gervas*, col. 1443. R. de Diceto, col. 602. *Chron. Tab.* 2256. (*t*) *Thorn*, col. 1824, 1835.

(*u*) *Gervas*, col. 1475, says, that on the *feast* of *St. Augustine* next after *archbishop Baldwin's* *intronization*, the *archbishop* at the *intreaties* of the *abbat* and *convent* coming to the church of this monastery, was honourably received there, and celebrated *mass*; and at the same time dedicated two *cemeteries*; at which reception of the *archbishop*, the *abbat* reverently laid down his *mitre*, nor would he afterwards replace it on his head, till he was ordered to do so by the *archbishop*. (*v*) *Madox's Exchequer*, p. 351.

(*w*) *Thorn*, col. 1864.

norib

north side, under a white stone, with this inscription,

*Antistes jacet hic Rogerus in ordine primus
Pastor devotus quondam nunc nil nisi finis
Mortuus in cista requiescit nunc semel ista
Qui vivus mundo parum requievit eundo.*

49. ALEXANDER succeeded in 1212, and received his *benediction* from the Pope himself at Rome (x). He was a monk of this monastery, and a noted professor of sacred theology, a man of universal eloquence and exceedingly learned, as well in secular, as ecclesiastical knowledge, being most dear to K. John, so that he was most graciously received by him; accordingly, he most firmly adhered to the King, at the time when most of the *prelates* and *barons* of the realm had left him, and when Lewis the French Dauphin invading the kingdom had landed in Thanet, the *abbat* opposing him to the utmost of his power, and *excommunicated* him and all his adherents (y).

Matthew Weston says, he was elegant in his person and of a venerable countenance, and that for taking part with his sovereign, he endured much trouble and suffered great indignity (z). He died on 4 non. Oct. in 1220, and was buried on the south side of the *chapter-house* (a).

50. HUGH, the third *abbat* of this name, monk and *chamberlain* of this convent, was elected *abbat* in his room on 7 cal. Sept. anno 1220, by general consent (b), and afterwards went to Rome, where he received his *benediction* on April 1, next year. In his return through France, he made some stay with K. Lewis, with whom he was in intimate friendship; during the above time, John de Marisco, prior of this monastery, desirous of knowing where the body of St. Augustine was deposited, caused the wall to be broken near his altar, in the eastern part, under the middle window, where they found a tomb of stone, exceedingly well closed with iron and lead, on which was written

*Inclitus Anglorum presul pius & decus altum
Hic Augustinus requiescit corpore sanctus.*

After which, the silver shrine, the altar, and all the stone work, on which the shrine stood, being broken; in the middle of it, at the bottom, was found a large piece of lead, almost seven feet long, on which was written in Latin; *In this is contained a part of the bones and ashes of St. Augustine, the apostle of the English, who being formerly sent by St. Gregory, converted the English nation to the Christian faith, whose precious head and greater*

bones, Guido the abbat honourably translated to another small stone vessel, as the leaden table placed with those same bones shews, in the year from the Incarnation of our Lord 1091.

But because this work could not be effectually done, unless the lead being removed, the above vessel of stone was removed likewise; it was carried thence to the great altar by the *abbats* of Battel and of Langdon, and by the *priors* of St. Edmund of Faverham, and of St. Radigund's, and many other religious persons, with great veneration, where it was watched by the monks; after which it was opened in the presence of the *abbats*, *priors* and great men of the land, in the sight of the clergy, people, master H. Sandford the *archdeacon*, being invited to it; when there was found a leaden plate, with the head and bones, the *superscription* of which, was—*In the year from the Incarnation of our Lord 1091, William, K. of the English reigning, the son of K. William, who acquired England; abbat Guido translated the body of St. Augustin, from the place where it had lain for 500 years, and placed all the bones of that saint in the present casket, and he deposited other parts of the sacred body in a silver shrine, to the praise of him who reigns for ever.* And in a third place, *viz.* on the summit of the silver shrine there was found a small piece of lead, in which was some of his flesh, but yet reduced to earth, but which was like moist earth and coagulated blood; the *superscription* of which was—*This lead contains part of the dust of the body of St. Augustine, and in this his bowels were likewise placed; near which were found several other precious relics, and by these discoveries, it came to be known, that the body was to be found in three different places; for K. Henry III. and the convent had caused the body to be so deposited; the major part being placed as before, under the silver shrine, strongly bound with iron, and well closed with lead; the second part lower under the marble tomb, and the third part under the middle window in the eastern part; but the head, at the instance of the great men present, and to excite the devotion of the people, was retained without the shrine, and was wonderfully decorated, at the *abbat's* expence, in gold, silver and precious stones, as it was then to be seen (c). This *abbat Hugh* had the character of being religious, honest and provident, adorned with learning and with a godly life. He died on November 3, 1224, and was buried in the nave of this church, in the north wall, by*

(x) Chron. Tab. col. 2260.

(y) Thorn, col. 1864 and 1870.

(z) Matt. Westminster, anno 1209, says, *a summo honore in summam Confusionem viliter precipitatus est.*

(a) Thorn 1864, 1872. Chron. Tab. 2260. Weever, p. 55.

(b) Thorn, col. 1873. Chron. Tab. 2260. Weever, p. 55, says, he was elected, sworn, and blessed, by the pope's legate at Winchester, before the King and many peers of the kingdom.

(c) Thorn, col. 1876.

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the altar of *the Holy Cross*, under a flat stone, with this *inscription* (d).

*Profuit in populo domini venerabilis Hugo
Et tribuit sanctæ subjēctis dogmata vitæ.*

51. ROBERT DE BATHEL, a monk and treasurer of this convent, was next *elected abbat*, on 8 *cal.* December 1224 (e), and received the *benediction* at Rome, by the hands of *the cardinal bishop of Albania*, on Ascension Day, an. 1225 (f). During his time, in 1240, the high altar of this church was new made and dedicated anew in honour of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul, apostles*, and *St. Augustine*, and the altar behind it, at the *eastern* extremity of the church, placed before the shrine of *St. Augustine*, was dedicated to *the Holy Trinity* (g); and the altar of *St. Adrian* was new made likewise. He died on 17 *cal.* Feb. 1252, and was buried within the body of *the chapel of St. Mary*, in the nave of this church, at the entrance of the chancel, with this *epitaph*:

*Abbas Robertus virtutis odore refertus
Albis exutus jacet hic à carne solutus.*

52. ROGER DE CHICHESTER, *chamberlain* of this convent, succeeded as *abbat* on 3 *non.* Feb. 1253 (h), being *elected by way of compromise* (i), and received by virtue of the Pope's letters, the *benediction* in his own church, from *the bishop of London*, *the archbishop* refusing to perform the ceremony (k). In his time, anno 1260, the new refectory was begun and finished six years afterwards (l), and in 1270, the altar, which was placed before the shrine of *St. Mildred*, in the church of this monastery, her body having been laid in a new tomb, was dedicated to *the Holy Innocents* (ll); and three years after this, *the lavatory*, which was before the door of the refectory, was finished by this *abbat* at his sole cost of 300 *marcs* (m). He founded *the chapel of Kingsdown* in this county, and dying on *St. Lucia's day*, 1272 (n), was buried before *St. Katherine's* altar, under a marble stone, on which was engraved his effigies in brass, and this *epitaph*:

*Prudens & verus jacet hac in scrobe Rogerus
Constans & lenis, populi pastorq; fidelis.*

(d) Thorn, col. 1879. Chron. Tab. 2262. Weever, p. 55. (e) Ibid. (f) Thorn, col. 1889 to col. 1899.

(g) See the print below, from the ancient manuscript in Trinity college library.

(h) Thorn, col. 1899. Chron. Tab. 2268. Weever, p. 55.

(i) This meant, an authority delegated by the whole convent in *chapter*, to a select number of their body, to the amount of four or five, to make the election; which on their report, was *confirmed* by the rest in *chapter*; and this was done to prevent the frequent disputes and animosities which former open elections of their *abbats* had occasioned.

(k) Chron. Tab. col. 2268. (l) Thorn, col. 1905.

(ll) See the print above-mentioned.

(m) Thorn, col. 1905.

(n) On *id.* Dec. 1273. Chron. Tab.

(o) Thorn, col. 1915.

(p) This *abbat* being duly elected by the monks, with

During the time of his presiding over this monastery, *Adam de Kyngefnolke*, chamberlain of it, was a great benefactor to it; among other things, he built *the bathing room* entirely new, and made *the baths* in it; he caused to be made one bell in the church, and gave different cloaths, ornaments and vestments, for the use of it, as well as garments and coverings, for the use and comfort of the monks; he caused seventy shillings to be allotted to the making of the *prior's* chamber; 100*l.* to covering the dormitory with lead; 30*l.* in aid to the charge of the bakehouse and malthouse; 20 *marcs* to the building of the chapel over the gate, and 20 *marcs* to the repairing of the infirmary; 20 *marcs* to increase the ornaments of the church, and 60 *marcs* to make the *lavatory* decent, besides many other *beneficent acts* conferred on the monastery. He was afterwards, for his worthiness, promoted to preside over the monastery of *Cbertsey* (o).

53. NICHOLAS THORN, written in *Latin De Spina*, then *third prior* of this convent, was *elected abbat*, by way of *compromise*, on January 2, 1273, and was *confirmed* at Rome, where he received the *benediction* from *the cardinal bishop of Portsea*, on *Easter-day* 1273; after which, on his return, he received a *subsidy* from all his tenants, in the name of *his palfrey* (p). During his time, anno 1276, the inner chamber of *the prior* next to the kitchen, and the cloyster, with the pillars and roof, were new made, and the refectory was ornamented (q). In the year 1277, this *abbat* was appointed *conservator of the order of the Premonstratensians* in England (r); in 1283 he went to Rome and intreated permission of the Pope to resign his dignity of *abbat* (s), being, as it is said, discovered to have privately procured several *bulls of privileges* to this monastery to be *fabricated*, in order to make use of them at proper seasons against their adversaries (t). After this, he turned monk of *the Carthusian order*, at Selby in *Yorkshire*, and was relieved by his successor in this *abbatship*, with a *yearly pension* of ten *marcs*,

the license and assent of the *King's lieutenants* in England, he being then abroad, repaired to the pope for confirmation, where he was put to vast expences; but meeting K. Edward there, in his return from *the Holy Land*, and informing him of this, the King sent his letters to his *viceroy* in England, to grant the *abbat writs* to levy such an aid from his tenants, towards his expences, as had been formerly used; and for the restitution of his *temporalities*, which the monks had obtained, during the vacancy, a *fine* of 500*l.* Original writs in the tower, anno 1 Ed. I. n. 6. Ibid. n. 18, pat. 1 Ed. I, ps. 2, m. 19—m. 15. See Prynne, vol. iii, p. 123, 176, 313, 315.

(q) Thorn, col. 1923.

(r) Ibid. col. 1925.

(s) Thorn, col. 1937. Chron. Tab. col. 2272.

(t) This is said, in two manuscript copies of Thorn, printed at the end of the *Decim. Script.*, among the *Variantes Lectiones*.

being

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being fallen into a languishing condition, or rather into extreme poverty (*u*).

54. THOMAS DE FYNDON, *the third prior* of this monastery, was *nominated abbat* by his predecessor, for so it seems the Pope required; accordingly he was constituted and received *the benediction* at London, from *the bishop of Dublin*, by the Pope's mandate, on 11 non. April (*v*), but before his *temporalities* were restored, he was fined by the King 400 *marcs*, for being constituted *abbat* without his royal licence; however, at the request of *the bishop of Bath*, the King's chancellor, a fourth-part of the fine was remitted (*w*). In his time, in 1287, the new kitchen for the convent was begun, though it was not finished in less than four years, at the expence of 414l. 10s. (*x*) the roof of the dormitory was new made and leaded, the stalls made in the choir, and the window in front, and many other things; the charge of which, was 596l. 7s. 10d. The stone tower (*Torule*) was built, as was the chapel of *the abbat*, with the new chamber and the great gate; by his care, about the year 1300, *St. Augustine's* relics were again removed, with several of his successors, and placed near the high altar, in a sumptuous monument, and the former inscription put on it, with these two additional lines:

*Ad cumulum laudis Patrisalmi ductus amore
Abbas hunc tumulum Thomas dilexit honore.*

About this time, K. Edward I, being highly incensed at the Pope's usurpation of his prerogative, called a *parliament* of his nobility and commons, from which he, however, excluded *the bishops* and *clergy*, and caused to be enacted in it, that these should be out of his protection, and their goods subject to *confiscation*, unless they would, by submitting themselves, redeem his favour. Upon which, the *abbat of St. Augustine*, with many others, made liberal offers to be again taken into his favour and protection; this *abbat* giving to the King for that purpose, 250l. in money, though notwithstanding his haste in doing it, he had lost of the goods of his abbey, during this *confiscation*, 250 quarters of corn, which the King's officers had seized to his use, and had shipped for *Gascony* (*y*).

In the 2d year of K. Edward II, *anno* 1309, being the last year of his *abbatskip*, he obtained licence from the King to *embattle* the gates of his monastery (*z*), at which time it appears, that the *abbat* was charged with six horses with their appurtenances, to *the ward of the coast*.

Between this *abbat* and *archbishop Winchelsea*, the disputes concerning the privileges of this

monastery were carried on with increased vigor, and the *abbat* having had them strengthened by a declaratory bull of Pope Boniface VIII, ventured to institute *three new deanries*, in which he included all the churches of the patronage of his monastery; this *new jurisdiction* was, of course, opposed by *the archbishop*, by *the chapter of Christ church*, and by *the archdeacon*, who jointly *appealed* to *the court of Rome*. At last, after violent proceedings and animosities on both sides, *the abbat* was compelled to humble himself, and to sue to *the archbishop* for peace between them, which was, in 1303, by the intercession and mediation of *the Earl of Pembroke* and other friends, at last obtained, and various articles and concessions were agreed to, and ratified between them; one of which was, *the abolition* of these *new deanries*, and the restoring of the churches of them to their old jurisdiction (*a*).

This *abbat* made a *great feast*, at which were present all the *prelates* of the county, and sixty-six *knights*, besides a great many other persons of note; among which were *J. de Berewick*, and his *Sociates, Justices Itinerant*, here at that time; the whole company amounting to 4500 persons. He had the character of being watchful and assiduous in the government of his church, sage and just in his determinations, greatly attentive to the afflicted and infirm, and compassionate in relieving the wants of the poor (*b*). He died on 14 cal. March 1309 (*c*), and was buried before the altar of *St. Mary*, in a small chapel where he had daily celebrated mass, opposite the place where *St. Augustine* was formerly buried under a marble stone, on which was his portrait in his mitre and pontificals, inlaid with brass, and this *inscription* round it:

*En Jacet hic Thomas morum dulcedine tinctus
Abbas egregius, equitatis tramite cinctus.
Firma columna domus, in judicio bene reclus
Nec fuit hic presul donorum turbine flexus
In pietate pater, inopum damnis miseratus
Nec fraudis patiens curarum presbyteratus
Jussu pontificis summi Capit iste
Cetibus Angelicis nos Thome jungito Chrifte.*

In the time of this *abbat*, *John Peckham*, one of the monks of this monastery, who was *steward* or *bailiff* of part of their estates, became a great benefactor to it, from the increase he made of them beyond his annual account, being of service to them in many difficult affairs, and paying many large sums of money to the different and urgent uses of the monastery, among which was 40l. to the casting of a new bell, 20 *marcs* to the beginning of a new gate, 20 *marcs* to the

(*u*) Thorn, col. 1964.

(*v*) Weever, p. 56, says, at *Civita Vecchia*, by the pope's appointment.

(*w*) Thorn, col. 1938.

(*x*) Ibid. col. 1943.

(*y*) Thorn, col. 1965. Lambarde, p. 297.

(*z*) Pat. ejus an. ps. 2, m. ult.

(*a*) Thorn, col. 1976, et seq. (*b*) Ibid. col. 2009.

(*c*) Ibid. col. 1938. Chron. Tab. 2278. Weever, p. 56.

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making the new tower; and he devised to it by his will 300l. besides which, he made *three good granges*, large and fair, beyond the charges in his account, which he built anew, one in the parsonage at *Littleborne*, another at *Little Mungbam*, and the third at *Norborne* (d). It appears, by the writs of K. Edward I, of the time of the death of the above abbat, that the King, by his prerogative, claimed *the palfry, cup, ring, and cry or kennel of dogs*, of every abbat after his death, as his due from *the abbat and convent*; and the King, accordingly, always on these occasions, issued his writs to his *eschators* for the purpose (e).

55. RALPH BOURN was elected abbat in his room, on March 7, 1309 (f), and received *the benediction* at *Avignon*, on 11 cal. July, from the cardinal, bishop of *Hestia*. On his entering upon this dignity, he made on his return *a sumptuous and splendid feast*, at which 6000 guests, of whom many were of good quality, are said to have been entertained with 3000 dishes of meat. The bill of fare, the prices of the provisions, and the whole expence of the entertainment, which amounted to 287l. 5s. are printed in a table in *Thorn's Chronicle* (g); and next year, anno 1310, he received *a subsidy* from his tenants; as for his *palfry*, as his predecessors had done before (h).

In his time, *Peter Dene*, LL. D. being canon of the churches of *York*, *London*, and *Wells*, retired to this monastery, and was made a monk of it, in order to avoid the enmity of the nobles against him, on account of the death of *Thomas*, earl of *Lancaster*. He was in his life-time, as well as by his will, which is dated in 1322, a very considerable benefactor to this monastery; by it he left his books, which were many, as well as his silver plate of various kinds, to it (i).

At this time *the archbishop of Armagh*, consecrated five crosses to be used in processions, and one cross for *Easter*, and two for the chief altar, and the image of *the blessed Virgin*, in the chapel of the dormitory. In the year 1324, the high altar was repaired, and reconsecrated by one

(d) Thorn, col. 2008. (e) Prynne, p. 930.
 (f) Thorn, col. 2009. Chron. Tab. 2278.
 (g) Thorn, col. 2010. Stev. Mon. vol. i, Supplem. p. 304. (h) Thorn, col. 2011.
 (i) His will is printed at large, in Thorn, col. 2037, in whose Chron. col. 2054, and the twelve following columns there is a long story of his escaping from the monastery, and being taken and brought back, and the dispute which his being taken in *the archbishop's liberty* occasioned, between him and the convent. (k) Col. 2038.

(l) The print of *the antient high altar*, with the shrines placed round it in the church of this monastery, taken from *the antient manuscript* in *Trinity college library* in *Cambridge*, serves at least to shew us the form of the antient building of this church in the eastern part of it; the places of the several altars and shrines, and the decorations and ornaments of the high altar; and in what parts of it the

Peter, an Hungarian bishop, to the honor of *St. Peter*, *St. Paul*, and *St. Augustine*. He afterwards, says *Thorn* (k), dedicated it anew to *the Blessed Trinity*, *St. Augustine*, and his companions (l). He consecrated likewise the altars of *St. John Baptist*, *St. Katherine*, *St. Stephen*, and *St. Laurence*. The altars likewise of *the Blessed Virgin*, *St. Michael*, *Gabriel* and *Raphael* in the *undercroft*. The altars of *St. Thomas*, *St. Blaze*, and *St. Cosmus and Damian*. The altar of *the Blessed Virgin* in the *infirmary*; and all this he did by a general commission as *the vicar* of *archbishop Walter*. The altar of *St. Adrian* was then dedicated to the martyrs *St. Stephen*, *Laurence* and *Vincent*. The altar of *St. Mildred* had been before dedicated to *the Holy Innocents*, and therefore was not dedicated anew (m). By means of these dedications we come to the knowledge of such altars as this church abounded with, in the different parts of it. At this time the abbat caused vines to be planted near *the Northolmes*, then called *Nordhome*, which was before a hiding place for thieves, and a resort for every kind of wickedness, to which there was a common way by *le Kenile*, by the subterfuges of which this iniquity was the more easily carried forward. To remove this scandal, the abbat, by the King's licence and authority, levelled their dark holes and hiding places, grubbed up the thorns and bushes, cut down the trees, surrounded the whole with a wall, and planted a choice vineyard in it, as above-mentioned, much to his honor and the advantage of the monastery (n). He died on 3 non. Feb. 1334, in a good old age, and was entombed under the north wall, opposite *the Countess's chapel*, near the altar of the *Annunciation*, with this epitaph (o):

*Pervigil in populo morum probitate decorus
 Abbas hoc tumulo de Borne jacet ecce Radulphus,
 Mille trecentenis triginta quater quoque plenis
 In Februari mense celo petebat inesse.*

56. THOMAS PONEY (p), S. T. P. was elected on March 1, 1334, and received *benediction* at *Avignon* on June 12 following (q); the expences of which, till his return into *England*,

several saints were buried; all which have been mentioned above at the several *eras*, in which they happened, or were made.

(m) Thorn, Chron. Tab. 2039.

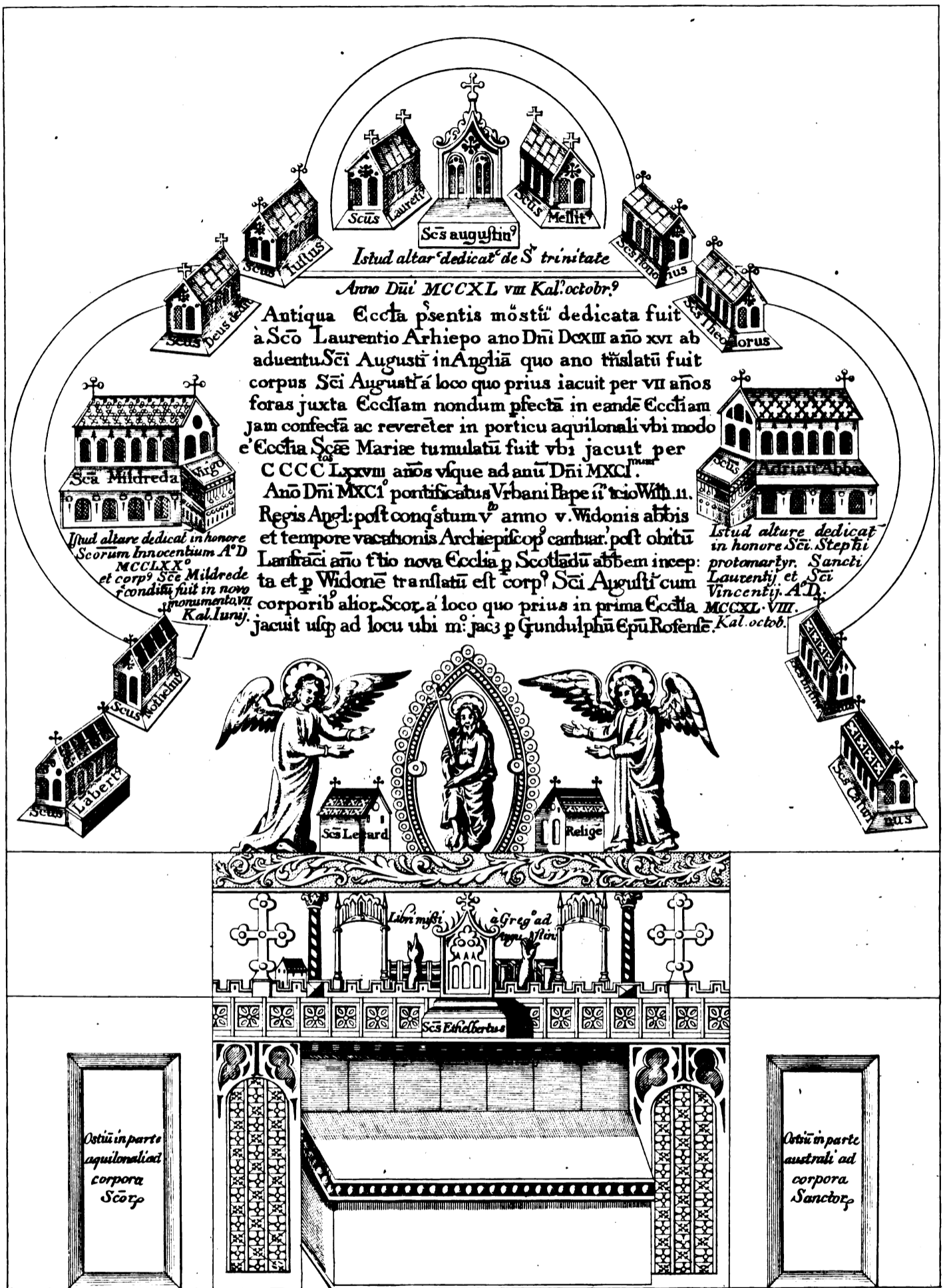
(n) Thorn, col. 2036. In 1332, there were certain constitutions put forth by *the abbat*, for the reformation of the state of this monastery, and inserted in the martyrology, that they might be read at all times; but on his death two years afterwards, before he was buried, they were, by order of *the president of the chapter*, torn out and burnt, on account of their unusual strictness. Thorn, col. 2054.

(o) Thorn, col. 2067. Chron. Tab. 2282. Weever, p. 56.

(p) Thorn, col. 2082, writes his name *Pocyn*; as do the Chron. Tab. 2282; and Weever, p. 56.

(q) Chron. Tab. col. 2282.

A DRAWING of the High Altar in the Monastical Church of S^t Augustine, Canterbury, with the Shrines of Relics standing round it, & their Inscriptions, as inserted in an antient Mss, once belonging to that Monastery, but now in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge.



Ano Dni MCCXL. istud altare dedicat in honore Ap^{osto}lor^{um} Pet^{ri} et Pauli et s^ci Augustini v Kal. Nov.
 Ano Dni MCCCXXV istud altare dedicat in honore Ap^{osto}lor^{um} Pet^{ri} et Pauli S^ci. Augustini Anglor^{um} Ap^{osto}li et
 S^ci. Æthelberti Regis. Kal Marty^{rum} aⁿo Petro Ep^{iscopu}m Corbanienfi.

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were 1481. 4s. 0½d. (r) He died on *id.* September, in 1343, and was buried at the altar of *St. Katharine*, under a stone, on which was his figure, engraved on brass, and this *inscription* (s):

*Est abbas Thomas tumulo presente reclusus,
Qui vite tempus sanctorum expendit in usus.
Illustris senior, cui mundi gloria vilis.
L. V. à primo pastor fuit hujus ovilis.*

57. WILLIAM DRULEGE, chamberlain of this monastery, was *elected abbat* on October 2 the same year, and had the *benediction* at *Avignon*. *Thorn* says, he was, like *Zaccheus*, *small of stature*, but in keeping and defending the rights of his church, *powerful and great* (t). He died on September 11, 1346, and was buried at the upper end of the *chapter-house*, with this *epitaph* (u):

*En parvus abbas hic parva clauditur arca,
In gestis magnus, major nec erat patriarcha.
Willelmus Druleg illustri dignus honore,
Conventum claustrum qui multo rexit amore.
Pro dilectoris anima tui dulcitur ora
Sancti Augustini conventus, qualibet hora.*

During this *abbat's* time, in 1335, *Solomon de Ripple*, *bailiff* of the convent's manors of *Nordborne*, *Stodmerch*, and *Chifflet*, built at *Nordborne* a most fair chapel from the foundations, and a barn there; and at *Little Mungam* he built much; and at *Chifflet* a chapel, similar to that at *Nordborne* and *Littleborne*; besides other improvements, all the buildings of that manor were, as it may be said, wholly rebuilt, and were sumptuously erected from the ground (v).

58. JOHN DEVENISSE was constituted *abbat*, by *papal provision* in 1346 (w). He was a monk of *Winchester*, and had been *elected* by that convent *bishop* of that *see*, but the pope made void the election at the King's entreaties (x); and on his being constituted *abbat* here, the King not only refused to restore the *temporalities* of this abbey to him, but commanded the convent, upon pain of the forfeiture of all their goods, neither to admit him to come within their monastery, nor to suffer him, in any shape whatever, to intermeddle in the ordering or disposing

of the affairs of it, as far as was in their power; so he kept his abode at a small distance from hence, on the estate belonging to the abbey at *Nackington*. In the mean time the convent elected *William Kenington* to be their *prior*, who ordered all the concerns of the monastery at his pleasure, and appointed the *obedientaries* and other officers, as was usual for the *prior* to do, when there was no *abbat* presiding over the convent. It should be observed, that this *William* had, upon the death of *abbat Drulege*, been *elected* by the convent for their *abbat*; but the pope took upon him to cassate the election, and to put in *John Devenisse*, as above-mentioned, who never had more than the bare name of *abbat* (y); in his room therefore, with both the King's and Pope's consent, the dignity was conferred on

59. THOMAS COLWELLE, *sacrist* of this monastery, a sage and discreet person, was next made *abbat* by the Pope's *bull of provision*, in October 1349, anno 22 Edward III (z), and received the *benediction* at *Avignon* (a) immediately afterwards, for he was in great favour and familiarity with Pope *Clement VI*, infomuch, that he is said to have often offered him this abbey. On his return, having performed his *fealty* to the King, he had the *temporalities* restored to him, and on *Christmas Eve* was installed into his *abbatship*. At length, having governed this monastery wisely for twenty-seven years, he died full of years, on 4 *cal.* June, in 1375, and was buried in the north wall in *St. Anne's*, commonly called the *Countess's chapel*, opposite the altar of the *Annunciation* (b). During his time, in 1358, the bells which were called *Austyn*, *Mary*, and *Gabriel*, and four in the tower, were cast by *Thomas Hickham*, *sacrist* (c).

60. MICHAEL PECKHAM, chamberlain of this monastery, was *elected abbat*, and by the Pope's licence received the *benediction* in *England*, from the *bishop of Winchester* (d), and had the *temporalities* immediately restored to him. To avoid the charges of a public feast at his *installation*, he kept it privately with the convent, in

(r) *Thorn*, col. 2067. (s) *Ibid.* col. Weever, p. 57.

(t) *Thorn*, col. 2082.

(u) *Thorn*, col. 2067. *Chron. Tab.* 2282. Weever, p. 57.

(v) *Thorn*, col. 2068.

(w) *Thorn*, col. 2082. *Chron. Tab.* col. 2283. Weever, p. 57.

(x) *Thorn*, col. 2082.

(y) *Thorn*, col. 2081. He died at *Avignon*, on the *wigil* of *St. John Baptist*, anno 1348, and was there buried. *Chronolog. Tables*, col. 2284. This agrees with two manuscript copies of *Thorn*, which say, that *Devenisse* having with great fatigue and expence prosecuted his suit at the pope's court to no purpose, died of grief, on the day and in the year above-mentioned, and was buried in the church of the *friars minors* at *Avignon*, at the entrance of the church, on the right hand; and that the prosecuting the cause of this lamentable provision, run the convent in

debt, to the amount of 1000 pounds and more. See at the end of *Decim. Scriptorum, variantes lectiones*.

(z) In *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. iii, p. 350, there is an *autograph* of a *bull of provision* of pope *Clement VI*, by which he appointed *Thomas de Colewell*, a monk of this monastery, to be *abbat* of it, in the room of *John*, the late *abbat*, who died lately at *Rome*, dated at *Avignon*, 5 non. Oct. in the seventh year of his *pontificate*.

(a) In *Chron. Tab.* col. 2284, he is said to have been *elected abbat* on August 5, and to have received the *benediction* on 4 non. October, and is said to have been *elected* by *scrutiny*, on the recommendation of *William de Clynton*, *earl of Huntingdon*.

(b) *Thorn*, col. 2150. *Chron. Tab.* 2286.

(c) *Thorn*, col. 2121.

(d) At *Easter*. *Chron. Tab.* col. 2286.

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the refectory (e). He died on Feb. 11, 1386, and was privately buried in the *chapter-house*, on the south side of it. After his death there was a vacancy of the *abbatship*, till the year 1389 (f).

61. WILLIAM WELDE, *doctor of the canon law*, was promoted next to this dignity, by way of *compromise*, on Feb. 28, 1389 (g); but before he could be *installed*, he was forced to undergo the fatigue of long and tedious journeys, and to be subject to great expences; for as soon as he was *elect*, he was obliged to go to the King, who was beyond *Lincoln*, to obtain his assent to the *election*. He then sent his *proctor* to *Rome*, to sue out the *papal confirmation*, who followed the Pope from city to city, presenting his supplication with large gifts. Several *English* noblemen who were at that time at the court of *Rome*, intreated the Pope for a quick dispatch in this business, but the delays were still prolonged; the *proctor* remonstrated to his *holiness*, that this monastery had been destitute of an *abbat* for near thirteen months, during which vacancy the King had received 100 *marcs* every month for the *temporalities* of it, which then amounted to the sum of 1250 *marcs*; and that the *abbey* was, besides, charged with 600 *marcs* towards the defence of the coasts opposite *France* and *Flanders*; that it was dangerous for the *abbat* to cross the seas, lest he should be taken prisoner by the enemy; that the *abbat elect* lay sick of a quartan ague, and was unable to undertake a journey to *Rome*, without evident danger of his life, and that more than 10,000 *florens* had been already spent, besides the *proctor's* charges during his attendance at the court of *Rome*; but all these representations were made in vain, for the *abbat elect* was cited to appear personally in the Pope's court, and there prove the right of his election; this he was obliged to do, and then, after some further delays and expences, he received the *benediction* on *St. Lucia's* day (gg), and returning into *England*, his *temporalities* were restored to him on April 5. By these delays the *abbat's* stall remained vacant two years, two months and four days; the ex-

(e) The whole of the expences of the *vacancy* and *election* amounted to 1008l. 13s. 8d. See *Thorn*, col. 2150.

(f) See the expences the convent was put to on the *vacancy* by his death, in *Stev. Mon.* vol. i, Suppl. p. 305. See *Thorn*, col. 2151. *Chron. Tab.* 2286. *Weever*, p. 57.

(g) *Thorn*, col. 2184. *Chron. Tab.* 2286. *Weever*, p. 57.

(gg) See a long account of it, in *Thorn*, col. 2183, et seq.

(b) *Thorn*, col. 2194.

(i) He died in the year 1391. *Thorn*, col. 2196, enumerates his several good acts to the benefit of this monastery. Among others there mentioned, he caused to be made four bells in the choir, at the price of 60 *marcs*; a new roof on the north side of the church, 80 *marcs*; two great bells in the belfry, 174 *marcs*; two bells in the tower

pences, which were very great, were, to the King for the *temporalities* 1418l. 18s. to the *apostolical court* for *first fruits*, 1532 *florens* and four *bolon*, viz. to the Pope's chamber 600 *florens*; to the chamber of the cardinals 600 *florens*; to the Pope's attendants 405 *florens*, 37 *bolon*; to the servants of every one of the cardinals (who were present, to the number of fourteen) 46 *florens*, 16 *bolon*; besides the expence of the *proctor's* journey, and his attendance on the court of *Rome* (b). Thus, this convent, by renouncing all obedience to the *archbishop*, threw themselves into the power of the court of *Rome*, which devoured great part of their substance. During this *abbat's* time, *Thomas Ickham*, *sacrist* of this monastery, died, who had expended no less than 3251 *marcs* in repairing the church, chapel and *chapter-house* of it (i).

In the year 1293, K. Richard II, with his Queen, made their abode in this monastery from the *octaves of the Ascension*, until the *morrow of the Holy Trinity*; and being accompanied by the prelates and nobility of the realm, and a multitude of people, on *Whitsunday* and the day following, the King, as well in the processions, as at the table, took the lead, and being crowned, sat in his royal splendour, when he commanded, that the *feast of St. Ethelbert* should be constantly held in due veneration (k). This *abbat* died on the *vigil of St. Mildred*, on July 12, anno 1405, and was buried in the *chapter-house*, between the reading-desk and the tomb of *abbat Sylvester* (l).

62. THOMAS HUNDEN was next *elect* *abbat* in 1405 (m), and received the *benediction* in *St. Paul's* church in *London*, from *archbishop Arundel*, on May 6, that year (n). It appears by the *patent rolls*, that he had a licence in the 13th year of K. Henry IV, anno 1412, to take a journey to the *Holy Land* (o); he continued *abbat* till the year 1419, according to the *chronological tables*, at which time they end, and till his death, which happened on August 17, 1420.

63. MARCELLUS DANDELYON occurs *abbat* in 1426 (p).

at the end of the church, 60 *marcs*; the bell *Gabriel*, 42 *marcs*; the great window in the church, 186 *marcs*; and he made the chapel of *St. Pancrase*, at the cost of 100 *marcs*; and expended for the making of the new *chapter-house*, 1320 *marcs*. He made the new hall, with the chambers at *Salmonstone*, at the price of 100 *marcs*. He paid for the new gate of the cemetery, 610 *marcs*; besides much money laid out in ornaments, for the use of the church. The *whole sum* of what he expended, being 3251 *marcs*, as above-mentioned. (k) *Thorn*, col. 2197.

(l) *Chron. Tab.* col. 2290.

(m) *Concil. Brit.* tom. i, p. 118.

(n) *Chron. Tab.* col. 2290.

(o) *Pat. ejus an.* ps. ii, m. 17, vel. 18.

(p) *Chron. Tab.* col. 2290. *Weever*, p. 57.

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64. JOHN HAWKHERST was the next *abbat* (q), who was succeeded by

65. GEORGE PENSHERST, *prior* of this monastery, who being *elected*, obtained the King's consent, by his writ, dated February 27, 1430, anno 8 Henry VI (r); but his *temporalities* were not restored to him till June 22 following (s). He occurs *abbat* in the year 1450 (t).

66. JAMES SEVENOCK was *elected* the next *abbat* in 1457 (u).

67. WILLIAM SELINGE probably succeeded him, but *resigned* this dignity.

68. JOHN, who is said to be *John Dunstar*, *prior of Bath* (v); but this disagrees with an account of the succession of *the priors of Bath* (w), for *John* the *prior* died in 1412, but *John* the *abbat* died towards the end of the year 1497 (x).

69. JOHN DYGON was *elected* on the vacancy of the *abbat's* stall, by the death of *John*, the last *abbat*, and had the *temporalities* restored to him on February 17, 1497, anno 12 Henry VII. He died in 1509 (y).

70. THOMAS HAMPTON was next *elected abbat*, and had *the temporalities* restored to him on July 21, 1509 (z). He is said to have died in 1522, anno 13 Henry VIII, but that could not be, for

71. JOHN HAWKINS occurs *abbat* in 1511 (a).

72. JOHN ESSEX succeeded him as *abbat*, about the year 1523 (b), and outlived the *monastery* itself, for now the fatal blow of its utter *dissolution* approached; little had all the former casualties been to the ruin of this goodly abbey, had not this *sudden and tempestuous storm*, which bore down before it all the *religious* structures of this kind throughout the kingdom, falling upon it, brought this with the rest, to irrecoverable ruin; to perpetuate which, this *abbat*, with thirty of his monks, among whom were the several officers of the monastery, signed the *surrendry* of it into the King's hands, on the last day but one of July, anno 30th Henry VIII. (c)

The *deed of the surrendry* of this abbey, which is in *Latin*, is dated in their *chapter-house*, July 30, anno 30th Henry VIII (d), by which the abbey, with the *scite* and *precinct* of it, and debts, chattels and goods, manors, houses, lands, advowsons, and churches, and all other possessions whatsoever and wheresoever situated, are *surren-*

dered to the King, to the use of him and his heirs for ever. It is signed by

John Essex, *abbat* of the same.

Infirmarer, Thomas Barham.

John Langdon, *precentor*.

Edward Benet, *sacrist*.

John Sandwiche, *sub-prior*.

Richard Compton, *ij prior*.

Richard Canterbr. *refectorer*.

William Mylton.

David Franklyn, *fourth prior*.

William Holyngborne, *chaplain of the Lord Abbat*.

John Ryvas.

Laurence Goleston.

John Antoni.

Ralph Adrian.

William Horsemunde.

George Amys.

And there is indorsed on the back of the instrument,

Robert Glasconbury.

William Bangos.

John Dygun, *prior*.

John Langport, *treasurer*.

William Wynchelse, *celerer*.

Robert Cenett, *vesterer*.

John Story, *gate-keeper*.

Robert Garwinton, *sub-celerer*.

Robert Saltwood, *keeper of the chapel of St. Mary*.

Thomas Strykynbow, *chamberlain*.

William Hawkherst, *sub-sacrist*.

John Haylsam.

John Shroynsbery.

Thomas Haplys.

Edward Hales.

Received, recognized and delivered before me *Richard Layton*, one of the masters of the chancery of our Lord the King, in the year and on the day aforesaid.

More on the back on the instrument; *Inrolled* on the back of the close rolls of the King's chancery under-written.

The following *pensions* appear by the rescripts in *the augmentation office*, to have been granted to *the abbat* and the monks of this *abbey*, after the *surrendry*, for their lives, or until they should

(q) Chron. Tab. col. 2290.

(r) Rym. Fœd. vol. x, p. 451. (s) Ibid. p. 494.

(t) Register Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 51.

(u) Pat. 36 Hen. VI. Weever, p. 57.

(v) Weever, p. 57. (w) Anglia Sacra, p. 1.

(x) *John* was *abbat* of this monastery in 1489. Regiff. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 32.

(y) This date, as well as the names of the seven *abbats* last mentioned, are taken from a *manuscript*, entitled *Liber de Diversis Evidentiis Monast. Sci. Aug. Cant. de acquisitione Frat. W. Bybolt*. See Battely, pt. 2, p. 168.

(z) See Weever, p. 57, anno 1 Hen. VIII, rot. 37.

(a) Anth. Wood's *manuscript*, in Willis's *Mitred Abbeyes*.

(b) Weever, p. 57. Willis's *Mitred Abbeyes*. He had been admitted *Bachelor of Divinity* at Oxford, anno 1515, 7 Henry VIII. This *abbat's* family name was *Foche*, his brother *Henry* was of *Ripple* in this county; where more may be seen of them, in vol. iii, of the *Hist. of Kent*, and *Twine de Rebus Albion*.

(c) There is a *tradition*, that the monks opposed the King's commissioners, who came to take the *surrendry* of the abbey, and shut their gates against them; till terrified by two *pieces of ordnance* placed on a neighbouring hill, they hastened to deliver up the keys to them.

(d) This deed is printed at length, in the *Decim. Scrip-tores*, col. 2293.

MONASTERY of ST. AUGUSTINE.

be promoted to one or more benefices of the same value or upwards.

To the abbat for his support, a grant of lands equal to 200 *marcs per ann.* on the 3d of Feb. following, being the manor of *Sturry*, with the lands and appurtenances belonging to it, for his life, or until he should be promoted to one or more benefices, of the same or superior value (e).

The several pensions to the monks, granted on 3d Sept. 30 Henry VIII, were as follows :

To Edward Sawyer,	monk,	100s. sterling.
William Curle,	ibid.	6l.
John Ding,	ibid.	5l.
Thomas Crofton,	ibid.	5l.
William Mynes,	ibid.	5l.
John ..ylinin,	ibid.	5l.
John Hytbrocke,	ibid.	6l.
Robert Winstanley,	ibid.	100s.
Robert Butter,	ibid.	5l.
Edward Mynes,	ibid.	10 marcs.
George Amys,	ibid.	100s.
David Franklyn	ibid.	6l.
William Burgis,	ibid.	100s.
Robert Whyte,	ibid.	10 marcs.
Thomas Ware,	ibid.	10 marcs.
Thomas Brecher,	ibid.	6l.
William Myllis,	ibid.	100s.
John Baynes,	ibid.	10 marcs.
Robert Davyson,	ibid.	6l.
Thomas Edmund,	ibid.	10 marcs.
Richard Stonard,	ibid.	6l.
William Jurdyn,	ibid.	6l.
John Hall,	ibid.	10 marcs.
John Burden,	ibid.	8l.
William Okynfold,	ibid.	8l.
Laurence Marden,	ibid.	100s.
John Snowtbe,	ibid.	100s.
John Dyer,	ibid.	8l.
Richard Orgar,	ibid.	6l.
... Wydebere,	ibid.	13l. 6s. 8d.

In all, thirty monks, being the exact number of those, who, together with the abbat, signed the instrument of surrendry; but how strangely they had altered their names immediately afterwards, cannot escape observation (f).

The revenues of the abbey of *St. Augustine* were valued, according to *Dugdale*, at 1413l. 4s.

(e) Deeds of Inrolments, Augmentation office. He was deceased before the month of February, anno 32 Hen. VIII.

(f) Anno 1553, there were only sixteen of these monks upon the pension roll, of whom four were returned to be dead.

(g) Tanner's Monast. p. 203. The taxation of this abbey to the see of Rome, was 1300 florins of gold. See Harleian Mss. No. 1850—16.

(b) At the back of this gate-way is one of the most beautiful pieces of squared flint work that can be imagined; the flints in it are squared to such a nicety, that the thin edge of a knife cannot be insinuated through, or between the joints without a great deal of difficulty, and it is no easy task to make out, that they were laid with lime; most of them are the size of the very small bricks, and as smooth

and level, as if they had been ground, and they are laid with such great exactness, that no brick work or even hewn stone can appear more regular in its courses. This art which our ancestors knew, of cutting or rather breaking flints into uniform equal sizes, with smooth surfaces, seems to have been lost for some length of time; besides the above, there are some few other buildings remarkable for the same sort of materials thus excellently fabricated; as the antient *bride-well* at *Norwich*, and the gate of *St. John's abbey* at *Colchester*, and the gate some years since pulled down at *Whitehall*, was much in the same taste.

(i) This gate-way was new built by *Thomas Ickham*, a monk and *sacrist* of this monastery, at the latter end of *K. Richard II.*'s reign, at the charge of 466l. 13s. 4d. as has been

11½d. being the gross value of them, the clear sum being, according to the manuscript valor, 1274l. 0s. 10½d. yearly value (g).

A schedule of the plate and vestments delivered at the surrendry of the monastery to the King's Commissioners, may be seen in *Steveris's Monasticon*, supplement to the 1st volume.

The coat of arms belonging to this abbey, was—*Sable, a plain cross, argent.*

The common seals of this abbey were only two; the earlier, was the smaller of the two, a very antient one, representing on one side the names and portraits of *St. Peter and St. Paul the apostles*, with this inscription round it: *+ Hoc sigillum factum est anno primo Ricardi Regis Anglorum*; and on the other side, the effigies of an archbishop in his pontifical habit, (probably meant for *St. Augustine*) with this inscription: *+ Sigill ecclesie Sancti Augustini Cantuarie Anglorum Apostoli.* The other and later seal, the larger of the two, and of more curious work than the former, representing on one side a church, and in the middle of it both the name and effigies of *St. Augustine*, together with the arms of the abbey, viz. a plain cross, and some other embellishments, with this inscription round it:

*Anglia quod Domino fidei Sociatur amore
Hoc Augustino debetur patris honore.*

On the other side, a church also, with the figures of both those apostles, *Peter and Paul*, this with a sword, the other with a key in his hand, and underneath, what seems to represent the christening or baptizing of *St. Ethelbert*, by *St. Augustine*, with these words round it: *Sigillum Monasterii beatorum Apostolorum Petri & Pauli Sociorum Augustini Anglorum Apostoli Cantuar.*

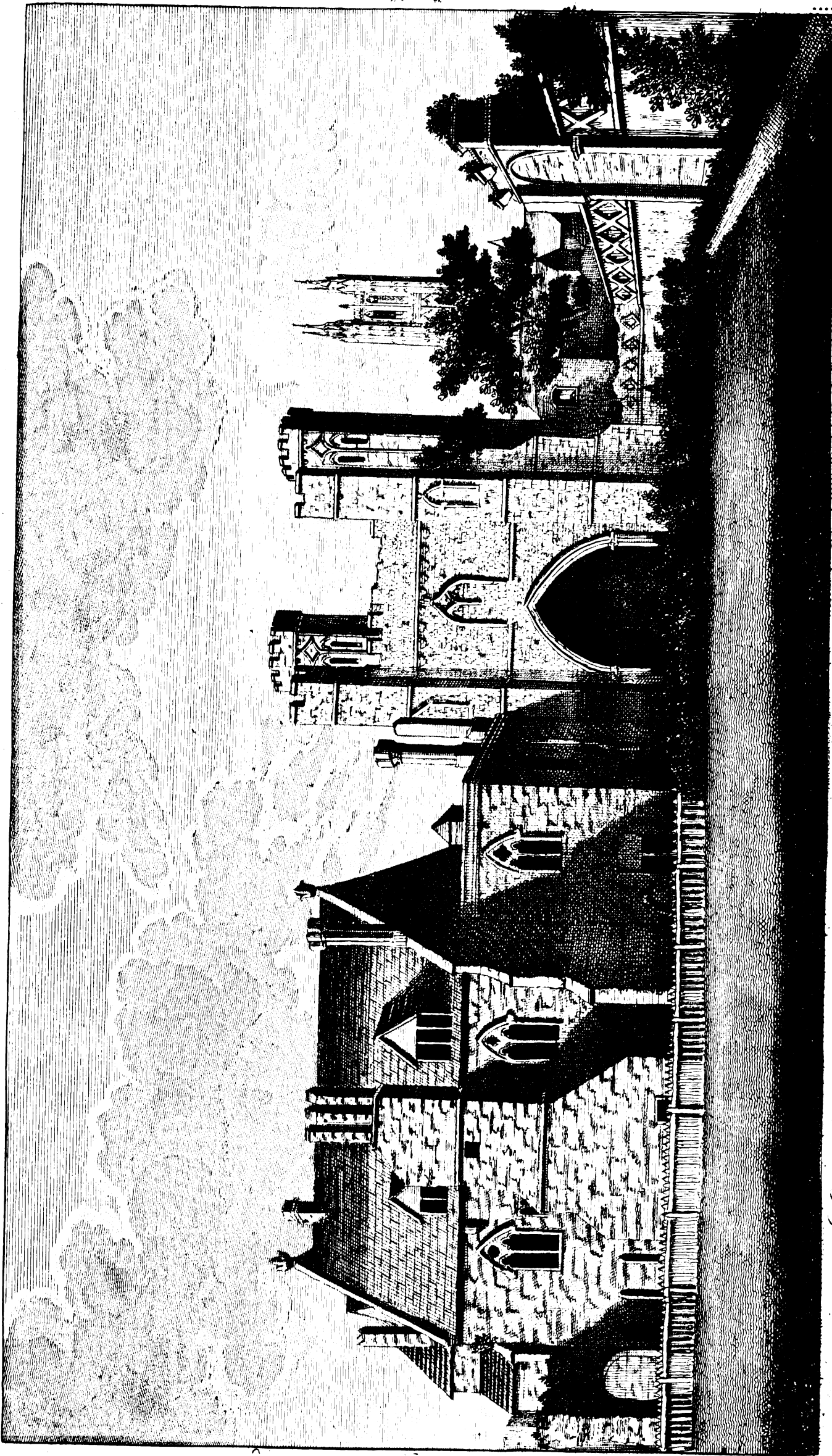
In the following page is an engraving of the seal, taken from the original.

THE FRONT of this stately abbey was towards the west, extending 250 feet, having at each extremity of it two handsome gateways, the northern one, being the most superb, was the chief approach to the monastery (b), which was situated mostly at the back part of it; the other was the gate through which the entrance was to the cemetery (i). After the dissolution of this abbey,

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East View of the Abbey of St. Augustine, near the City of Canterbury.

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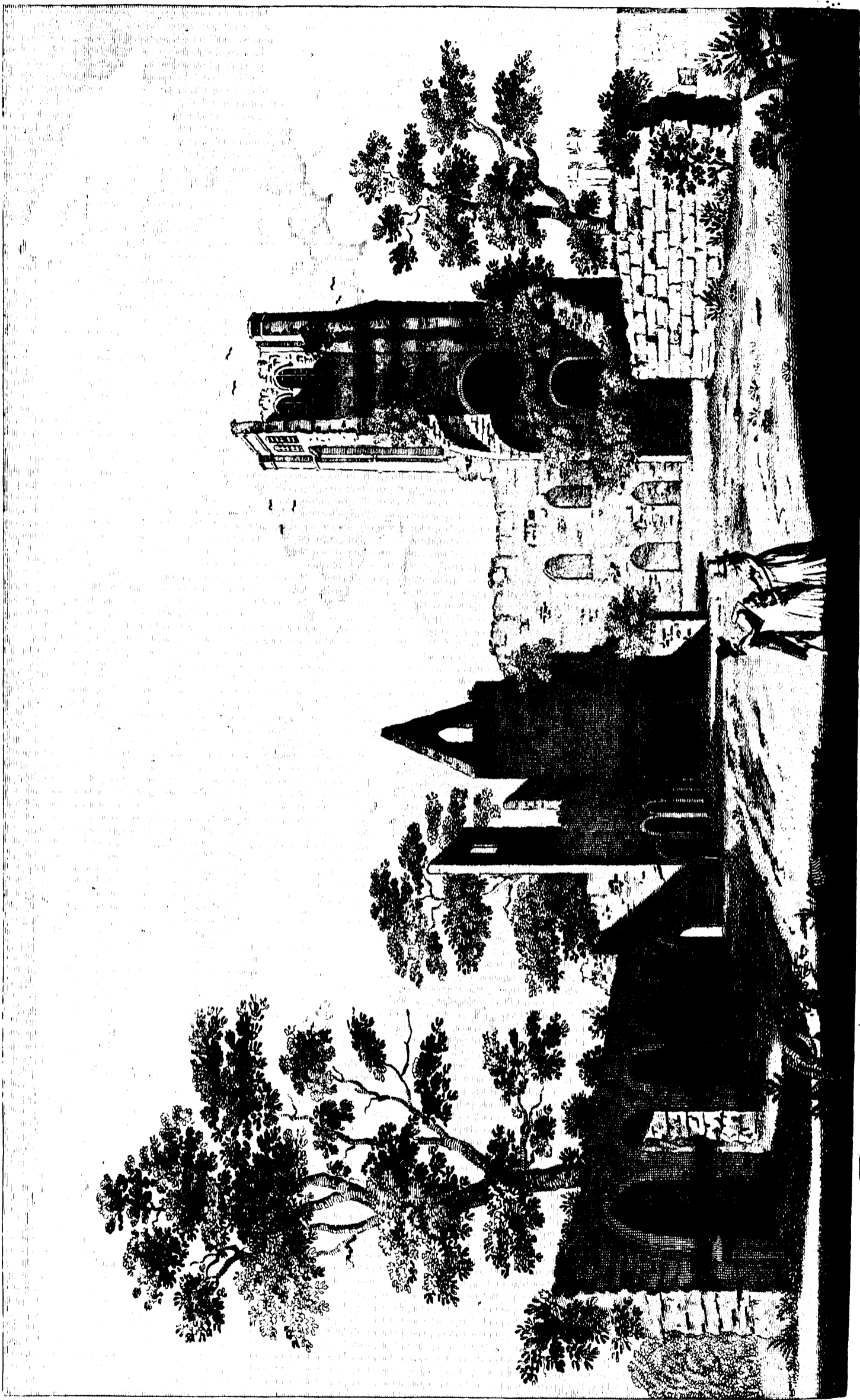
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East View of the Abbey of St. Augustine, near the City of Canterbury.

100



The North View of the Ruins of S. Augustines. Abbey of Canterbury.

MONASTERY of ST. AUGUSTINE.

the great buildings of it, such as the dormitory, kitchen, halls, and the like, to which may be added the church, being covered with lead, were, for the lucre of it, at different times, stripped of it; after which, the walls of them were either demolished for the sake of the sale of the materials, or being left uncovered, perished by the inclemency of the weather, and the mouldering hand of time; so that the very ruins of the

far greatest part of this once extensive monastery scarcely appear, and the very foundations of them are with difficulty traced at this time (k).

Notwithstanding, soon after the suppression of this monastery, many of the buildings of it had been demolished, there was sufficient left to accommodate K. Henry VIII, as a palace for his own use (l); but whether he or any of his royal successors ever took up their residence in it, for



been mentioned above, and was called the west gate of the cemetery of St. Augustine. It was called the west gate in distinction, as there was another gate in the wall of the monastery in a straight line eastward near St. Martin's, there being a path or footway through the cemetery, from one of these gates to the other in former times, and indeed after the dissolution, and till within Mr. Somner's memory; but the west gate has been for many years inclosed and converted into a dwelling-house, and the eastern one in the wall of the precinct, has likewise been closed up.

The ancient public highway from the city gate of Burgate to St. Martin's bill, is supposed to have once led in a straight line thither, but that it was inclosed with the precinct of the monastery soon after the first building of it, and to have been then turned to its present angular course by Longport, of which, mention has already been made above, p. 639.

(k) K. James I. in his 16th year, anno 1618, granted his letters patent (See Rym. Fœd. vol. xvii, p. 104) to certain persons therein named; for that having been informed of their art, skill and industry, in discovering, searching, and finding out treasure trove, plate, jewels, copies, vestments, books, and things of like nature, hid or supposed to be hid in abbeys, priories, monasteries, churches, chapels, and other places within the realm. He therefore granted to them full and free licence, authority, &c. by themselves or their deputies, servants, &c. at all times, for seven years, lawfully to enter any the said abbeys, &c. and into the grounds, lands, or soil, belonging to the same, and into

every other place where they should think fit, for the searching and finding out the same; and there to view, search for, dig and break up any of the earth of the said abbeys, &c. or other places, thereby to put in practice the said art, skill, &c. and to use all lawful means, for the finding out and obtaining the same; one moiety of which to go to them, and the other moiety to the King; proviso that they should not enter upon the said abbeys, &c. to the hurt of any of his subjects, and without having first agreed and compounded with the owners or occupiers of them, for the doing of the same; and all mayors, justices, &c. were ordered to be aiding and assisting in the furtherance of the same; and all parsons, vicars, curates, churchwardens, &c. belonging to the said abbeys, &c. and all owners, occupiers, &c. of the same, were required to deliver up the keys of the said abbeys, &c. to them or their deputies, on receiving a proper caution for the delivery of the same.

In consequence of these letters patent, many dissolved abbeys and monasteries, among which was this of St. Augustine, were searched, and the soil among the buildings and ruins of them was dug up and overturned; but what was the issue of their search here, or what, or if they made any discoveries within these precincts, I have not found mentioned.

(l) By the account of George Nycolls, surveyor of this palace, under sir Thomas Moyle, surveyor of the King's works, in the last year of K. Edward VI, it appears, that the

MONASTERY of ST. AUGUSTINE.

any time, is not mentioned, till Q. Elizabeth in her 15th year, anno 1573, being on one of her royal progresses, kept her court in it for several days.

At this palace, on June 12, 1625, K. Charles I. consummated his marriage with the Princess Henrietta of France, whom he had met at Dover, and married at Canterbury that day; after which, the Dowager Lady Wotton resided here during the time of the great rebellion; and K. Charles II, lodged in it on his passage through this city, at his restoration; many of the buildings of it therefore, must have been demolished since that time, as there now remains of the whole of it, no more than is sufficient for the use of a common ale-house, into which it has been for some years converted.

Dugdale, in his *Monasticon*, has given a print of it, as it was in his time, anno 1655. The view was taken from the high tower of the cathedral, and shews how small a part was then left standing, being no more than remains at present, excepting the refectory and an apartment adjoining to it, since pulled down; so that considerable buildings must have been destroyed before that time (m).

When we enter the scite of the monastery, the first object is *Ethelbert's tower*, whose beauty, though much defaced (n), especially by sacrilegious hands of late years, will witness to succeeding ages, the magnificence of the whole, when all stood compleat in their glory together (o). This tower was named in honour and memory of K. *Ethelbert*, being built about the

the demolished buildings lay then spread over the ground in heaps of ruins and rubbish, which were then selling by degrees, by the load, to all the neighbouring places. This rubbish was particularly from *the old steeple*, small round marble pillars, the walls of *the undercroft*, *the asblar stone* of the church, and other broken windows, broken grave-stones, corbel stones, the walls of *the old church*, and the *south isle*, and the pillars of the church *southward*.

The repairs then accounted for, shew some of the buildings which were remaining; these repairs were, to the roof of *the King's great hall*, *the great chamber* called *the wardrobe chamber*; over the stair-case coming up into *the great hall*; *the great cellar*, *the dresser kitchen*, next the great hall; the stairs going down into *the great kitchen*, the two covers over *the cellar entry*, *the cloyster door*, the door of *the westry*, the chimney of *the porter's lodge*, *the cloyster* at the end of the great hall *southward*, the King's housing, called *the amery*, and other buildings of less account.

(m) *Bishop Kennet*, in his life of *Somner*, says, he furnished for *William Dugdale* with the draft of the monastery, which, with another, representing the high altar, in the church of this abbey, with the several chapels and shrines behind it; and added above to this history, may be seen likewise, in *Battely's Somner*, p. 25, pt. 2, p. 161.

(n) Since the above mentioned print was taken, this tower has lost its whole north side down to the ground.

(o) See *Battely's Somner*, p. 31. *Weever*; and *Speed's Hist. in vita Ethelberti*.

(p) The print given above, of the antient high altar of the abbey church, seems designed to shew, that behind it

year 1047, when, as *Thorn*, in his *chronicle*, tells us, *archbishop Eadwin*, besides other marks of his bounty to this abbey, gave 100 marks to the compleating of the tower, which they were then building; meaning, as *Mr. Somner* conceives, this tower. There are but small remains of the antient abbey church; the above tower, a wall of one of the isles on the southern side, and the east end of another, or at least of a chancel, with the stone case or frame of a pointed Gothic window belonging to it, are all that are left of it; so that what the dimensions of it were, can hardly be traced with any degree of certainty (p). The west side, however, of *Ethelbert's tower* being adorned with small pilastres from the top almost to the bottom of it, seems to shew that there never were any *cross isles*, nor any part of the church continued westward from it. This tower seems to have stood either in the centre of the west front of the church, or perhaps towards the southern part of it (q); about sixty-six feet southward from it, was, till lately, a very massive ruin, composed of flint and rubble stone, of an extraordinary thickness, seemingly a part of the two sides of a hollow square tower, having to all appearance been once a *campanile* or *belfry*, but whether separate from the building of the church itself, or contiguous, can only be conjectured (r); an effort had been made, many years past, to undermine it, by which means it had been thrown much out of its perpendicular, and hung tremendous to the view in a very inclined position (s).

were several *circular porticoes* or *chapels*, furnished with altars and shrines of other saints, which the monkish writer knew no otherwise how to express. It appears by a lease in the Augmentation office, that there was payable out of the rectory of *Kennington*, belonging to *the abbat and convent*, the yearly sum of 6s. 2d. and three cocks and six hens, the same being so reserved to *the keeper of the chapel of St. Mary in criptis*, within this monastery.

(q) *Mr. Somner* supposes, that *Ethelbert's tower* was sometime a *steeple* or *bell tower*, annexed and contiguous to *St. Augustine's church*, standing by the north side of the west end thereof, and opening on the south side or quarter of it, as it is a square piece, into the nave or body of the church, as on the east into the north isle thereof, even just as that we call *Arundel steeple* in *Christ church* doth, from which it differs but a little in the work. Of certain, this and the church when standing, were contiguous; and there are those that remember that *north isle* standing in their time, entire and undemolished. *Battely's Somner*, p. 32.

(r) *William Berne*, by his will anno 1461, gave towards the rebuilding of *the bell tower* of this monastery 9l. to be paid as soon as the work should be begun; and *John Vardage* in 1463, gave 53s. 4d. to the repair of *the new bell tower* of this monastery; and there were afterwards, legacies in different wills, devised for the same purpose; and some towards *the building of a new steeple*, in the church yard of *St. Augustine's*, so late as the year 1516.

(s) It was composed of chalk, flints, and mortar, in regular layers, cemented so firmly, as to be nearly as hard as a solid rock, appearing to have been once faced with

asblar

MONASTERY of ST. AUGUSTINE.

The only thing that remains further for observance among these heaps of ruins, is *the chapel of St. Pancrase*, built, as *Thorn tells us (t)*, before the arrival of *St. Augustine* in this kingdom, and used by *K. Ethelbert*, before his conversion to *Christianity*, for the place of his *idol worship*. If so, it was a very small temple for a King's devotions, being only thirty feet long, and twenty-one wide; the walls, which are yet standing, have quantities of *British or Roman bricks* among them. In the *south wall* is a small *circular arch* of a door-way, regularly composed of such bricks, being the work of the times; in the *east wall* is a large pointed *gothic window*, with an arch of those bricks, of the same pointed form, above the stone work of it. In this chapel, or a former one here, *St. Augustine* is said to have celebrated *mass*, having first purged it of its former *idolatrous worship*, though many suppose that this chapel was used before *Augustine's* arrival by *Queen Bertha*, as an *oratory* for her *christian devotions (u)*.

During *the great storm* of wind, which happened in the night time in the year 1361, one *Ralph*, a *chaplain*, a very devout man, took shelter from it in *St. Pancrase's chapel*, to avoid the danger of it, and staid in the chancel as the safest part, it having been but lately new roofed; but a great beam being thrown down by the fury of the wind, over the image of *the Blessed Virgin*, fell on him, whilst on his knees before it, and killed him; and he was buried in *the chapel* before the cross, under a marble stone (v).

ashlar stone. It measured thirty-two feet in height, and in the part where it had separated, more than twenty in breadth, and had every appearance of having formed the angle, or corner of a square building, the walls of which, exclusive of dilapidations, were more than ten feet thick; the solidity of it, and its very shallow foundation, seemed to shew its antiquity. This huge fragment was taken down in June 1793, having been undermined by the united efforts of near two hundred men, and with the assistance of jacks and ropes, was, not without great difficulty, thrown down, its immense weight seemingly shaking the ground to some distance. In its fall it separated into three parts; the materials of it were supposed to amount, exclusive of the rubbish, to near five hundred cart loads.

(t) Col. 1760.

(u) *Hamon Beale*, anno 1492, gave by his will to the reparation of *St. Pancrase's chapel*, within the precincts of *St. Augustine's church-yard*, and of the chapel where *St. Augustine* first said *mass* in *England*, annexed to the former, 3l. 6s. 8d. but that this was the place where he first did so (*St. Martin's* being the place, according to *Bede*, lib. i, cap. 26) there is much doubt. *Joane*, widow of *William Manston*, late of *St. Laurence, esq;* by her will in 1475, left a sum, for finding a *chaplain* to celebrate *mass* in *the chapel of St. Pancrase*, in *the cemetery of St. Augustine's*. *Alice Brode*, of *Canterbury*, was buried in this chapel in 1525. *John Alcock*, who was *mayor* of this city in 1525, was buried in it, beside his wife. *John Casjer* in 1526, beside *John Ashenden* there. *William Casjer*, of *Canterbury*, in 1532,

The ground *north-westward* from this chapel, being now a meadow of about two acres, is all over it very uneven, consisting underneath the surface, entirely of ruined foundations of buildings. Close to the wall of the *east end* of the ruins of the abbey church, is a *plentiful spring of most excellent water (w)*, with which the city, by the bounty of the family of *Hales*, owners of these *precincts*, is in a great measure supplied.

Just without the principal gate of entrance into the monastery, was that of *the eleemosinary or almonry*, vulgarly called *the ambry*, being under the government of an officer of the monastery, called *eleemosinarius* or *almoner*. At this place *the alms* of the monastery, the remains of their food being sent thither, were distributed, as a main part of their subsistence to certain *alms people*, consisting of a society of *brothers* and *sisters*. It had a chapel belonging to it, long since tumbled into ruins (x).

After *the suppression* of this monastery, the King retained *the scite and precincts* of it, with great part of the adjoining domains, in his own hands; those buildings belonging to the abbey, which, on a survey, had been judged useless, were taken down, and the remainder fitted up as a *palace* for the King's use, that part of the domains adjoining to the precincts, retained likewise, was formed into a *park* for deer and beasts of chase, and called *the King's new park (y)*. In the 2d and 3d year of Philip and Mary, the scite of this abbey was, by the Queen, granted to car-

next to his brother *Robert*. *William Rutland*, citizen and alderman of *Canterbury*, was buried here, next to *Joane* his wife, in 1532; and *Francis Rutland*, citizen and alderman, was buried here, near his late wife, as appears by their several wills in *Prerog. office*, in *Canterbury*.

(v) *Thorn*, col. 2122.

(w) I find in a will, in *K. Henry VIIth's* reign, mention made of *the conduit*, within the *cemetery* of this monastery.

(x) *Battely's Somner*, p. 31.

(y) In *the Augmentation office*, are several sales of small parcels of land, from different persons to the King, which he had included within his *new park* here; and in the deed granted by the King, in his 37th year, to *the dean and chapter*, for the preservation of the water running through his *park*, mention is made of *the deer* in it. This *park* was so named, to distinguish it from one in *St. Martin's* parish, called *le old park*, belonging to *the abbat and convent of St. Augustine's*, as appears by a *lease* demised by them, June 30, anno 30 *Henry VIII*, to *Willian Coppyn*; by the description of a parcel of land, called *le old park*, in the lordship of *Longport*, with its appurtenances, and the profits of conies in the *park*; and a piece of land, called *the new purchase*, in *St. Paul's* parish, to hold for forty years, at 40s. rent per annum, viz. for *the old park* 20s.—and for the rest of the premises 20s.—and he covenants, not to cut down any trees, except for *the pales of the park*, and for firing to be used in *the lodge* of it. Involments, *Augmentation office*.

MONASTERY of ST. AUGUSTINE.

dinal archbishop Pole, for life; on whose death, in the last year of that reign, it reverted to the crown, where it remained no long time; for although Queen Elizabeth, in one of her *royal progresses*, in the year 1573, kept her court here, during which time she was magnificently entertained with all her attendance, and a great concourse of other company, by archbishop Parker, at his palace, on her birth-day; yet she had, some years before, on July 7, in her 6th year, anno 1564, granted it to Henry, Lord Cobham, on whose attainder, in 1603, it was granted by letters patent, March 27, anno 3 James I, to Robert Cecil, Lord Effenden, Viscount Cranbourne, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, at the yearly rent of 20l. 13s. 4d. (z) from whom it came into the possession of Edward, Lord Wotton of Marley, who at times resided at it, and at his death in 1628, gave it to his widow Margaret for her life; she was succeeded in it by her only son Thomas, Lord Wotton, who kept it likewise in his own hands, and died possessed of it in 1630, leaving four daughters his coheirs; by his will, he gave this palace, with its adjoining lands and appurtenances, to his wife Mary, who resided in it during the time of the great rebellion; when her house here was plundered, and the furniture of it destroyed, by order of the usurping powers (a), from which time it has retained the name of *Lady Wotton's Palace*, and the space before it, that of *Lady Wotton's Green*.

She died here on March 17, 1658, and was buried in *Boughton Malherb* church. Upon her decease, and the partition of the Lord Wotton's estates among their four daughters and coheirs, Anne, the youngest, marrying with *sir Edward Hales*, of *Woodchurch*, in this co. bart. entitled him to the possession of this estate, which consisted not only of the site and precincts of this monastery, but of the grounds called *the Old Park*, eastward of them, *the North Holmes* adjoining the north side of them, and much other contiguous land, amounting in the whole to upwards of 1000 acres, all parcel of the dissolved monastery; and in his descendants this estate has

(z) To hold to him and his heirs male; remainder, in like manner, to Francis, earl of Kildare; remainder, to William son of George Brook, and his heirs male; remainder, to Frances, lady Stourton, and Margaret, lady Sands, two of the daughters of William, lord Cobham; remainder, to the said Robert, viscount Cranbourne in fee. Roll of Particulars, temp. inter regni, roll 43, No. 152.

(a) During the time of lady Wotton's residence at this palace, it was twice broke open and plundered; her effects in it, to the amount by appraisement, of 330l. were taken away and sold, by order of the state; and one large picture of nearly two ells square, of the passion of Christ, valued in the appraisement at 20l. was taken away by the authority of the mayor, and publicly burnt; at which time

continued down to *sir Edward Hales*, of *St. Stephen's*, bart. the present owner of it (b).

THE HIGH COURT OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

THERE was belonging to the abbat and convent of *St. Augustine*, a COURT, which they had the privilege of holding, which was usually called *the High Court of St. Augustine*, being of the same kind as that which was held by the prior and convent of *Christ church*, within their precincts, as mentioned above; this was a court of record, which in like manner was held of their own vassals, before their bailiff for the time being, from three weeks to three weeks, to hear and determine pleas, actions of debts, &c. and subject to its authority, they had a gaol near the precinct of the monastery, within their borough of *Longport*.

At this court were paid the several chief rents due to the abbat and convent, from the estates held under them, and it continued in force after the dissolution, being from thenceforth held by a high-steward, appointed by the crown, from which it appears never to have been granted away, and it continued to be so held till within the memory of some now living; but the profits of the court diminishing, from the suits being removed and prosecuted in other courts, the increase of stamps on their proceedings, and various other causes, it grew less and less resorted to, and was at last totally disused, inasmuch, that the memory of its having been, begins now to be almost forgotten.

After the death of K. Charles I, the liberty commonly called *the high court of the liberty of the late dissolved monastery of St. Augustine*, was surveyed in 1652, as part of the estates of the late King, by ordinance of parliament, in order to its being sold. In this survey it was returned, that the chief or hamlet rents, called *lath* or *tythe silver*, payable out of the several townships, tythings and lands within the liberty, were 15l. 15s. 0½d. suit of court for the inhabitants of *Minster*, 23s. 4d. profits of courts of record and court baron and

the palace and the adjoining lands belonging to her, were of the value of 500l. per annum, out of which, she was paid for her support one third part, after deducting all charges of the committee of sequestration out of it. Original papers of the sequestrators of the state.

(b) So little is the veneration paid at this time to the remains of this once sacred habitation, that the principal apartments adjoining the gate-way, are converted into an ale-house; the gate-way itself into a brew-house, the steam of which has defaced the beautiful paintings over it; the great court-yard is turned into a bowling-green; the chapel and isle of the church on the north side, into a fives-court; and the great room over the gate, into a cock-pit.

royalties

The BOROUGH of LONGPORT.

royalties 23l. coroner and clerk of the market 70s. schedule of the green wax 25l. (c) Total 67l. 14s. 7½d. (d) and it was returned, that there was a court of record belonging to it, held every three weeks, in which all actions, both real and personal, might be tried and determined, without limitation of any sum, the perquisites of the courts being the amerciaments of the bailiffs belonging to them and the liberties. The issues of the jurors, the fines of responsors, together with the court baron, with the waifs, estrays, treasure trove, deodands; felon's goods, &c. amounting yearly as above, that the court was held every three weeks, near the site of the monastery; that the jurisdiction of it extended to some ten whole parishes, and part of an hundred parishes besides, and into part of the city of Canterbury. That all actions as well real as personal, might in it be tried and determined without limitation of any sum; and that the court baron had been neglected of late.

The officers belonging to the court were,

The Right Hon. sir Henry Vane, the elder high-steward, by grant from the committee of the late King's revenue; his deputies, Thomas Twisden, esq. and Nicholas Oliver, gent. the late keepers of the game, within the said liberty; Sir Peter Heyman, knt. and sir Henry Crispe, knt. John Sbarpe, chief bailiff of the liberty and keeper of the prison, who substituted several under him; eight attorneys and a collector of the hamlet rents. All which shews the consequence and high estimation this court was then held in; however it may since have been suffered to sink into oblivion.

THE BOROUGH OF LONGPORT

is a district and manor in the eastern suburbs of this city, exempted from the liberties of it, and now esteemed as a borough, lying within the hundred of Westgate, being subordinate to the jurisdiction of the justices of the county of Kent at large, by whom a boroughholder is appointed for this district (e).

Somner calls the manor of Longport, the antient and first manor of St. Augustine's abbey; the description of it in Domesday, under the general title of the land of the church of St. Augustine, is as follows:

Ipsa abbat tenet in Lanport. Et ibi e. un solin Et un jug. Et sep qetu fuit Et sine Csuitudine. Et un jugu jacet in alio hund qd ptin isti m. Et 70 burgenfes erant

(c) These schedules were under the great seal of the green wax office, estreated out of the public exchequer within this liberty.

(d) The particulars of these chief rents are in the original survey, in the Augmentation office. In the roll of particulars of the sale of the late King's estates, in the same office, roll H. 14, Robert Gibbon is set down as the purchaser of

in Cantuaria civit buic m plinent. In hoc m sunt. 2. car. Et dim in dno Et 28 villi cu 63 bord bnt. 6. car. Ibi. 17. ac pti. T. R. E. valeb 20 lib Et post 18. lib. modo. 35. lib. Et 4 solid.

Which is: The abbat himself holds the manor of Lanport, and there is one suling and one yoke, and it was always acquitted and without custom, and one yoke lies in another hundred, which belongs to this manor; and 70 burgeses were in Canterbury city, belonging to this manor. In this manor are 2 carucates and an half in demesne, and 28 villeins with 63 borderers, having 6 carucates. There are 17 acres of meadow. In the time of K. Edward, it was worth 20 pounds, and afterwards 18 pounds, now 35 pounds and 4 shillings.

And a little further in the same survey, under Stowing hundred; *Ipsa abbat tenet in Lanport 2 solins Et un jugu Tra e 6. car. ibi sunt 9 villi cu 4 bord bntes 6 car. ibi 10. ac pti Et silva. 2. porc. T. R. E. valeb. 6. lib. Et post 4. lib. modo 8 lib.*

Which is: The abbat himself holds in Lanport, two sulings and one yoke. The arable land is 6 carucates. There are 9 villeins and 4 borderers, having 6 carucates. There are 10 acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of two hogs. In the time of K. Edward, it was worth 6 pounds, and afterwards 4 pounds, now 8 pounds.

It appears by the register belonging to the treasurer of this abbey, that in the reign of K. Edward I, the demesne lands of the manor of Longport were 475 acres, and one rood; and that it had in demesne, a park, called Langport-med, near the park of Trendele; and a certain park near the garden of Bertram the tanner, in Fordwich; and that there were held of this manor the hamlets of Vispole, St. Laurence in St. Paul's, and Wyke.

In the year 1313, anno 7 Edward II, in the iter of Henry de Stanton and his sociates, Justices Itinerant, the abbat was summoned to shew by quo warranto, how he claimed to have sundry liberties in this manor of Langeport, among others, and the view of frank pledge, and all that belonged to it, and the liberty of weif, &c. and the abbat by his attorney answered, that the same had been granted to his monastery, by the charters of former Kings, and had been allowed in the last iter of J. de Berewick and his sociates, Justices Itinerant, in the 21st year of K. Edward I, who confirmed the whole of them by his charter, as the then King, Edward II, had done likewise, by his

them; and he appears to have been lord of the court and liberties, by the style and preamble to the several court-rolls, till the time of the restoration.

(e) The borough of Longport is now charged to the county rate, the sum of 31. 18s. being its settled portion to the county stock.

charter

The BOROUGH of LONGPORT.

charters dated at *Dover*, on May 22, in his 6th year; all which were allowed in the above *iter* to the *abbat*, who had *licence to depart, sine die*, saving the King's right, &c. (f) And *the jurors* in the same *iter* presented, that *the bailiff* of the *abbat* held *view of frank pledge* twice in the year at *la Berton*, of his tenants of *Langport*, *Fispole*, and *the hamlet of St. Laurence*, in *the suburbs* of the city of *Canterbury*; whereas, he nor his *bailiffs* ought to hold any such *view* of those tenants, by reason that those tenants were used to come twice in the year, at *the two lagbedays*, before the *bailiffs* of the city to *the ward of Burgate* and *Redyngate*, until the time when by means of a certain predecessor of the then *abbat's*, the said *bailiff* drew the tenants to his said place, to the King's residence, &c. but they knew not *quo warranto*. Therefore *the sheriff* was commanded to cause the *abbat* to appear, &c. who afterwards came and said, that *Berton*, *Langeport*, and *the suburb of the city of Canterbury*, of the tenancy of *the abbat* were the same; and he said, that he had *view of frank pledge* in *Langeport*, and that his tenants of *Fispole*, and of *the hamlet of St. Laurence* in the same suburb, ought to come to the said *view*, and there to present all things which belonged to *the view*, and as it was allowed in the last *iter*, before *J. de Berewick*, and *his sociates*, &c. and so it was found in the said *iter*; and *Geoffry de Hertpol*, who appeared for the King, said, that all the tenants of *the abbat* of *Fispole*, and *the hamlet of St. Laurence*, in *the suburb* of the city, always used to come before *the bailiffs* of the city at *the two views*, and there to present all matters, &c. and that before the last *iter*, and always afterwards for the ten years past, and that the predecessor of the *abbat* had withdrawn the said tenants to the King's damage, &c. and he demanded, that it should be enquired into, in the King's behalf, and the *abbat* the same likewise, and *the jurors* chosen for this purpose said, upon their oaths, that all the tenants of the *abbat* of *Fispole*, and of *the hamlet of St. Laurence*, in *the suburb* of the city, never came, nor were used to come before the *bailiffs* of the city, to present before them, at the said *two views*, neither before the last *iter*, nor afterwards; therefore the *abbat* should *depart sine die*, as to this matter, saving the King's right, &c. (g) And *the jurors* further presented, that *the abbat* of *St. Augustine* claimed to hold in his court of *Langeport*, within the liberty of the city, *pleas of the crown*, viz. of thieves taken in the fact, in prejudice of the aforesaid city, and

they knew not *quo warranto*; and *the abbat* appeared and said, that he had in his manor of *Langeport*, *infangenethef*; and further, that the aforesaid liberty was allowed in the last *iter* of *J. de Berewick* and *his sociates, justices, &c.* and to this he vouched the records of the said *iter*, which being searched, it was found in them, that the *abbat* had the aforesaid liberty of *infangenethef* in his manor of *Langeport*, and that it was allowed to him, therefore the *abbat* as to this, should *depart sine die*, saving the King's right, &c.

And they presented, that *William Pecock* was taken in *the Berton* of the *abbat* within the city for *burglary* in the granary of *the hospital of St. Laurence*, in *Canterbury*, and his corn stolen from thence, and carried away to the value of *ij sh.* and there, before the *bailiffs* of *St. Augustine* and *the suitors* of the court of *Berton*, was hung, and because the said *bailiffs* and *the suitors* proceeded to pass judgment on the said *William Pecock* in the court of *Berton*, concerning the theft committed within the liberty of the city, which was the King's, &c. therefore it was commanded that *the sheriff*, &c. and afterwards *the abbat* appeared and said, that the place, in which *William Pecock* was taken, viz. in *Berton*, was within the liberty of the *abbat*, and in like manner the aforesaid *hospital of St. Laurence*, was within the liberty of the said *abbat* of *Langeport*, in which liberty he had *infangenethef*; which liberty was allowed him in the last *iter* before *J. de Berewick* and *his sociates, justices, &c.* and this was found in the rolls of the same; and *the jurors* testified, that the said *Berton* and *the hamlet of St. Laurence*, were within the liberty of the said *abbat* of *Langeport*, and therefore *the abbat*, as to this, should *depart sine die*, saving the King's right, &c. (h) All which liberties above-mentioned were confirmed to *the abbat* and his successors by *K. Edward III.* in his 36th year, by his letters of *inspeximus* (i).

Somner says, that *the bounds of this borough* are still the same as are described in the charter of *K. Ethelbert's* foundation of the monastery of *St. Augustine*, mentioned above. This the reader will judge of, by comparing the present boundaries, which will be found below, with those of that charter. What the western and northern boundaries of it were, as well as *the liberties and franchises* claimed within it, both by the *abbat* of *St. Augustine's* and *the citizens of Canterbury*, in the reign of *K. Henry III.* may be known by an agreement made between them in the year 1263, and the 42d of that reign, at *Westminster*, before

(f) Thorn, col. 2015. This liberty was confirmed to the *abbat* and his successors, by the King's writ under his great seal, directed to his chancellor, dated at *Wyndsove*, May 1; and by his writ of *supersedeas*, directed to the *sheriff*

of *Kent*, dated at *Westminster*, May 17, that same year. See Thorn, col. 2022, et seq.

(g) Thorn, col. 2019.

(h) Ibid. col. 2020.

(i) Ibid. col. 2134.

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the King, with his consent; which agreement, at the request of the citizens and *bailiffs of Canterbury*, was exemplified by the King's letters patent, dated on May 20, anno 43 Henry III, and inrolled in the court of chancery. This agreement was made on account of certain disputes which had arisen between them, and was to the following purpose; THAT if any thief should be taken in the fact (*k*), so that he should be called *infangtheof*, i. e. a thief within the boundaries, from the western gate of the cemetery of *St. Augustine's*, as far as the house of *Henry the smith*, and from thence to the house of *Nicholas de le Berson*, and then by the way called *Loder's lane* (*l*), as far as *New-street* (*m*), and so from *New-street* to *St. Sepulchre on the right hand*, he should remain in future to the citizens and their liberty without any contradiction of the abbat or his successors, or the monastery of *St. Augustine*, for ever; whether he should be taken of the tenancy of the abbat, or of his liberty within or without.

And if any one should be taken, who should, in like manner be called *infangtheof*, on the left part of the said bounds and metes, either from *St. Sepulchre* to *Caldene* (*n*), as much as should be of the fee of the abbat on both sides, and in like manner from the house of the aforesaid *Henry the smith*, by the way which led to *Fispole* on both sides, as far as *Fispole*, viz. whatever was of the fee of the abbat; and in like manner, if such a thief should be found in the fields of *Northome*, and by the way which led to the gate of *St. Augustine*, he should in future remain to the abbat and his successors, and his monastery, for ever; so that the officers of the abbat might lawfully take such within the aforesaid metes and bounds, and execute justice on them, according to their charter, and the law and custom of *England*, without the contradiction of the citizens, or of their heirs, for ever; whether he who should be taken was of the ville, or of the liberty of the city, or otherwise, so that on account of this agreement, no detriment should come to the citizens in relation to their rights, which they had in the tenancy of the abbat, that dwelt within the aforesaid metes and bounds, which should remain as well to the abbat as to the aforesaid citizens; but that those who should exercise trades, should be in *lot* and *scot* and in *tallage* and in *defence* of themselves, as they were before, without any contradiction of the abbat or his successors, so that when a *tallage* should be assessed upon them, it should be collected by the view of the bailiff of the lord abbat, if he chose to be present at it; if that was not convenient, then by the bailiffs of the city.

But that the citizens should, notwithstanding, have within the aforesaid metes and bounds, by their coroner, the view of persons dead and wounded, and presentment, which belonged to the King's crown, before the justices at their coming, as they had before, the attachment and prison of all those on whom the abbat could not execute justice in his court; and if he who should be taken by the abbat, within the aforesaid metes and bounds, should escape from the prison of the abbat, the citizens should not be answerable for that escape before the justices, but that the abbat and his successors should acquit themselves before the same; and it was agreed, that from thence forward, if any dispute should arise between them on any articles which perhaps the abbat might affirm he had used, or the citizens should affirm, that they had in the fee of the abbat, and could not agree without the bringing of it to some plea; the plaintiff should come into court, and should have the King's writ to the sheriff, that by the oaths of 12, as well knights as others, free and legal men of the foreign, by whom the truth of the matter might be the better known, or who were not connected by any affinity, either to the abbat or the citizens, he should inquire the truth of the matter of right, and use, so that by them the dispute might be determined; because both parties had agreed, that without any cavil, they would hold themselves satisfied, to which the said jurors should bind both parties by their oaths (*o*).

THE PRESENT BOUNDARIES OF THE BOROUGH OF LONGPORT

are as follows: beginning at *Mr. Tyre's* house, take half the road on the left hand side through *Love-lane*, then turn the corner and take half the road all the way through *Ivy-lane* to the corner of *Mr. Bunce's* garden-wall, from thence take half the road on the left hand side so far as three houses near *Oaten-hill*; the two first houses are in the borough, and the third is in the city; then from the back part of the second house proceed across two orchards caterwise, until you come to an *ash pollard* in the hedge by the *Bridge* road side near the sign of *Canterbury*, where mark; from thence take half the road until you come about half way between the stile which leads you to the foot-way to *Nackington* and the gate that goes into *St. Laurence* field, in the hedge of which field did lately stand a crab-tree, where the said borough used to mark, then to a stone about two or three rods from the hedge behind *St. Laurence-houfe*, from thence as straight as you well can go

(*k*) *Cum manu. opera.*(*l*) Now called *Love-lane.*(*m*) Now *Chantry-lane.*(*n*) Now the *lime-kiln field.*(*o*) See this composition, printed in *Battely's Somner*, appendix, No. lxxi; and *Thorn*, col. 1916.

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to an oak pollard near the lone-barn in *Nackington-lane*, which oak pollard is lately cut down, but did stand on the left hand side as you go to *Nackington*; from thence straight through the upper part of *Barnsfield* until you come to the end of *the Heathen-land*, where mark upon an elm, then down by the side of a dike against *William Hatcher's* land unto a stile and mark, then into *Bridge road*, taking one half of the road, still keeping the left hand side until you come to about the middle of *Gutteridge-bottom*, where mark upon a black-thorn, then cater the corner (below *Mr. Andrews's* house) of a field belonging to *Nutt and Walker*, and mark upon an ash tiller; from thence keep straight along the hedge for something more than half a mile until you came to land called *Hompits*, in the occupation of *Mr. Collard*, of *Little Barton farm*, and about forty rods before you come to the corner of the field, where mark upon an ash tiller; then cater up into a little wood at the lower side of *Lieudown*, and mark upon the stool of an oak, then straight until you come into the *Beaksbourn road* at the bottom of *Paternoster-hill*; from thence climb the bank into a wood belonging to *fr Philip Hales, bart.* and mark upon an oak near the wood side; from thence through the wood, taking in all the *Hoath land*, until you come to a drill of running water, keeping the water close upon your right hand until you come to *Fishpool-bottom*, to a bridge, which bridge is repaired part by the parish of *Littlebourn*, and part by the borough of *Longport*; from this bridge to a pollard oak in a meadow belonging to *the Right Hon. earl Cowper*, about three or four rods from the remains of *the old dog-kennel*, then as straight as you well can go through about the middle of the cherry orchard, leaving the *Moat house* upon your right hand until you come to the wall against the road that leads to *Fordwich* and *Stodmarsh*, and mark against the wall at the road side about 12 rods from the corner of the wall against *the Littlebourn road*, then cross the road and mark upon an oak pollard, upon land belonging to *fr Edward Hales*, in the occupation of *Mr. John Austen*; from thence down to a spot of land called *the Bogs*, and mark upon an ash pollard standing in the hedge, from thence as straight as you well can go to the third gate coming from *earl Cowper's* wall towards *Canterbury*, belonging to *Mr. Austen's* land and opposite *Mr. Hammond's* hop-ground, then take half the road of that side next *Hammond's* land until you come within about eight rods of a small piece of pasture land

(p) The above boundaries were taken in 1788, from the parole evidence of *Mr. John Wildish*, a respectable inhabitant of this borough.

(q) In the Augmentation office, there is a lease of this manor of *Langport*, alias *Barton*, in the parish of *St. Paul*,

belonging to the said *Mr. Hammond* at the top of *St. Martin's bill*, and mark upon an elm tree, then cater down the hill into land belonging to *Mrs. Austen*, where stands a stone with a mark upon it, then straight through the said *Mrs. Austen's* hop-ground to a gate leading out of the said hop-ground into a small passage leading to the sign of *Sandwich*, and is between the said hop-ground and said *Austen's* garden, where mark upon a post in the paling of the said garden; then cater the said garden and so to a doorway, (taking in a small barn now converted into a stable, for the use of *Mr. John Austen*.) and so to a walnut-tree standing opposite to the east end of *the hospital* founded by *John Smith, esq.* near *St. Martin's bill*, and come up to the turn water over against the monastery wall in the front of *the hospital*, which is repaired by this borough of *Longport*, from thence proceed to a large door-way through the monastery wall into a garden, now in the occupation of *Daniel Hayward*, gardener, and so on quite through the monastery grounds until you come to a house in the street, commonly called *Broad street*, now in the occupation of *William Bootb*, taylor, from thence to an ale-house called *the Chequers*, leading into *Lady Wotton's green*; then cater the gardens behind the *Chequer* ale-house until you come to a certain house, lying and being at the corner of *Church-street*, and near the parish church of *St. Paul*, now in the several occupations of *John Wildish* and *Ann Barton*, spinster, and from thence to *Mr. Tyre's house*, where we first began (p).

THE MANOR OF BARTON, alias LONGPORT.

The Berton, (*Bertona*), or *Barton*, mentioned above, was the court or mansion of the farm of the abbat's manor of *Langeport*, now called *Longport*. It is situated within the bounds of that borough, on the south side of the highway called *Longport-street*, and is at this time called

BARTON-HOUSE,

which, with the other buildings, consisting of two spacious barns, being the repository of the corn and other increase of their adjoining demesnes, was, with the manor itself of *Barton* alias *Longport*, and the adjoining demesne lands, surrendered up, with the scite of the abbey and other possessions of it, in the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, to the use of him and his heirs for ever (q); and the fee of it seems to have remained in the hands of the crown, till K. Edw. VI, in his 7th

granted by the abbat and convent, anno 29 Henry VIII, to *Robert Best*, of *Ash*, yeoman, to hold for thirty years, at the yearly rent of forty-eight quarters and two bushels of wheat, one hundred and five quarters of barley, and four quarters of green peas, and 53s. 4d. in money, excepting rents of
assize.

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year, granted this manor of *Langporte*, lately belonging to the above dissolved monastery, and the capital messuage in *Langporte*, in the parish of *St. Paul*, in the tenure of *Clement Kempe*, and the messuages and lands called *le old Park*, together with sundry other premises, to hold in capite by knight's service (r). He died possessed of this estate in the 1st year of Q. Elizabeth, leaving *Henry Cheney* his son and heir, who had livery of it in the 3d year of that reign, and was afterwards created *Lord Cheney of Tuddington* (s); he dissipated all the great possessions left him by his father, and alienated this manor to *sir Edward Herbert*, who, in the 21st year of Q. Elizabeth, passed it away by sale to *Thomas Smith*, by the description of the manor of *Langport*, alias *Sturrey Barton*, and 21 messuages in *Langport*, *Barton*, *St. Paul's*, &c. and the tythes of grain (*granorum*), &c. in the parish of *St. Paul*,

assize, &c. belonging to courts, the advowson of the vicarage of *St. Paul*, and several lands therein mentioned; which lease came into the hands of *Clement Kemp*, yeoman, who anno 34 Henry VIII, surrendered the lease up, and had another for twenty-one years, granted by the King. Bundle of leases in Augmentation office, Kent-7.

The corn rent above-mentioned, so reserved after the suppression of the monastery, was demised by the King, in his 32d year, to *sir Anthony St. Leger, knt.* for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of 34l. 18s. 4d. Inrol. Augment. office.

(r) Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 6.

(s) Rot. Esch. ejus an. See an account of the *Cheney's*, under *Eastchurch* in *Shepey*, vol. ii. of the Hist. of Kent.

(t) Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 5.

(u) It appears by the deposition of sundry aldermen and commoners, made in 1582, concerning the breaking up of *Babbs-hill*, that *Thomas Smyth, esq;* who purchased this manor anno 21 Elizabeth, was he who was customer to Q. Eliz. and of *Westenbanger*; his descendant, living in 1657, was *Robert Smyth*, of *Bidborough, esq;* nor was there any, then or afterwards, of the name of *John*. If so, the above *John Smith, esq;* who founded the alms-houses on this manor in 1657, as appears by the inscription on them, could not be a descendant of the customer, or of the *Westenbanger* family, and must have been an after purchaser of this manor, of the same name. The deposition mentioned above, concerning the plowing or breaking up of *Babbs-hill*, being a part of the demesnes of this manor, and the usual place of shooting, was, on account of its having been done by *Mr. Smyth's* tenant; complaint of this it seems had been made to the lords of the Queen's council, by the mayor and commonalties, who had referred them to *Mr. Smyth*; and on their attending on him at *Westenbanger*, he had satisfied them that it should not be so again. It appears, that the like had been attempted about thirty-five years before, but was prevented by the interference of the lords of the council at that time.

(v) The first of this family of *HOUGHAM*, which is commonly pronounced and sometimes spelt *HUFFAM*, that is mentioned in the *Heraldic Visitation* of the county of *Kent*, anno 1619, is *William Hougham*, who was of *Ash* near *Sandwich*, at the latter end of K. Henry VII, and the beginning of K. Henry VIII's reign. By *Elizabeth* his wife he left a son *Solomon*, who lies buried in that church, the effigies on whose tomb has been long since destroyed. His son *Stephen* was of *Ash* likewise, who died in 1555; by his will desired to be buried there likewise. By *Bennet Brooke* his wife, who was of *Ash*, and died in 1560, and was bu-

St. Laurence, St. Martin and *St. George*, in the city of *Canterbury* (t), in which name it continued down to *John Smith, esq.* who died possessed of it about the year 1657 (u), whose widow afterwards became entitled to it; after which it passed next into the name of *Hougham*, for *Solomon Hougham, esq.* descended from those of *Weddington* in *Ash*, near *Sandwich*, was become possessed of this manor in the reign of K. Charles II; he served the office of high sheriff of this co. in the year 1696, being then of *St. Paul's* in *Canterbury*; the year after which he died, et. 73, and was buried in *St. Mary's church* in *Sandwich* (v), leaving no issue; his nephew, *Solomon Hougham*, of *London, merchant*, became his heir, and possessed this manor, but dying likewise without issue in 1714, was buried near his uncle, upon which *Charles Hougham*, his next brother, became his heir in this manor, and was succeeded

by her husband, he had two sons, and a daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Stephen Solly*. *Richard* the second son, was of *Eastry*, and had a son *Thomas*, who was of *Dover priory*, and other children. *Michael Hougham*, the eldest son of *Stephen*, was of *Weddington* in *Ash*, and died in 1583, having married *Judith*, daughter of *Austen*, of *Adisham*, by whom he had three sons; *Richard*, of *Weddington*; *Stephen*, of *Norborne*, who married *Joan*, daughter of *Thomas Beke*; and *Michael*, who married first *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Andrew Joade*; and secondly, *Jane Brooke*, by both of whom he had issue. The three daughters married *Country*, *Paramor*, and *Bateman*. *Richard Hougham*, of *Weddington*, the eldest son, died in 1606, and was buried in *Ash* church; having had by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Edward Saunders*, of *Norborne*, (remarried to *Thomas Hawks*) three sons and a daughter *Anne*, who died unmarried in 1661, and was buried in *Ash* church. Of the sons, *Michael* the eldest, was of *Weddington, gent.* and lies buried in *Ash* church, having married *Margaret*, daughter of *William Courtbope*, of *Stodmarsh*, whose descendants resided in *London* till within these few years. *Edward*, the second son, left by *Margaret* his wife, an only daughter *Anne*, married to *John Bettenham*. *Solomon*, the third son, was of *Sandwich*, where he died in 1658, et. 59, and was buried in *St. Mary's church* there, leaving by *Mary* his wife, three sons and a daughter *Anne*, married to *Tho. Harvey*. Of the sons, *Solomon*, the eldest, was a merchant in *London*, and afterwards having purchased the manor of *Longport* alias *Barton*, was of *Barton-house, esq;* where he resided and kept his shrievalty there for the county in 1696; the year after which he died without issue, leaving his nephew *Solomon* his heir and executor. *Richard*, the second son, was of *Sandwich*, where he died in 1662; and *Henry* was the third son, who left issue three sons and a daughter *Elizabeth*. Of the sons, *Solomon* was his uncle *Solomon's* heir and executor, and died without issue in 1714; *John* died without issue; and *Charles Hougham*, the third son, became heir to his eldest brother *Solomon*, and possessed this manor of *Longport* alias *Barton*, which is now in the possession of his great-grandson, *William Hougham, jun. esq.* They bear for their arms—*Argent, 5 chevrons sable*; quartering *Saunders* and *Brooke*; to which *Mr. William Hougham, jun.* adds the quartering of *Corbet*, with an *escutcheon of pretence*, for *Robinson*; being—*Vert, a chevron between 3 roe bucks trippant, or.*—There are many of their wills in the Prerog. office in *Canterbury*, in which the name is seldom spelt *Hougham*, in general it is *Huffam*, as now pronounced.

by

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by his son *Mr. Henry Hougham, gent.* who died possessed of it in the year 1726, leaving his widow, *Sarah*, daughter of *Mr. William Hunt*, surviving, and the inheritance of this manor to his son, then an infant, *William Hougham, esq. (w)*, who afterwards rebuilt the present mansion of it and resided in it till of late, when he gave the possession of it up to his only son and heir *William Hougham, jun. esq.* who now resides in it.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

At a small distance eastward from *Barton-house*, is *Smith's hospital* or *Alms-houses*, so called from their founder *John Smith, esq.* in 1657, being built on the demesnes of *Barton farm*, of which, and the manor of it, he was owner, for the dwellings of four poor men and four poor women, who repair their several dwellings, and have each paid to them eight pounds yearly, out of lands which he devised in his will for that purpose.

This hospital is entitled to the sixth-part of *Mrs. Masters's* legacy, in common with the other hospitals in *Canterbury*; of which, a further account may be seen above, among the charities given to this city.

On the south side of *Longport-street*, is *Chantry-lane*, formerly called *New-street*, the former of which names it took from a religious foundation built in it, called

DOGE'S CHANTRY,

from its having been built by one *Hamon Doge*, official to the archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and the last rector of *St. Paul's*, in the reign of *K. Henry III.* and the year 1264 (x), who endowed it with this then capital messuage, with its appurtenances, situated in *New-street*, in the parish of *St. Paul*, with 57 acres of land, and 4l. 6s. 9d. annual rent (y); and he ordained in it two chaplains for ever, of which one should celebrate in the said messuage in the free chantry, and the other at the altar of *St. John the Baptist*, in the church of *St. Paul*, for the souls of himself, his

(w) He married first, *Margaret-Hannah-Roberta*, one of the daughters and coheirs of *John Corbet*, of the county of *Salop, esq.* who died in 1755, and was buried in *St. Martin's* church; and secondly, *Mary*, widow of *John Brakenbury, gent.* who died in 1788, *æt.* 70, without issue, and was buried in *Deal* church. By his first wife he had issue *William Hougham*, now of *Barton-house, esq.* born in 1752, and a daughter married to *Richard Sandys, esq.* who afterwards took orders, by whom she left issue; *William Hougham, jun. esq.* the son married the daughter and heir of *Charles Robinson, esq.* barrister at law and recorder of *Canterbury*.

The tythes of the lands of this manor being given to the hospital of *St. Laurence* at its foundation, continued part of the possessions of it at the time of its suppression, and have ever since had the same owners as the site of the hospital down to *John, lord viscount Dudley and Ward*, and are usually called the *St. Laurence tythery*, being wholly within the parish of *St. Paul's*; and they now belong to his heirs and assigns, of which more may be seen under *St. Paul's* parish.

parents, and of *Roger de Chichester, abbat of St. Augustine*, and his successors, for the convent of the same, its benefactors and their successors; and be ordered, that on the constituting of every new chaplain admitted to this chantry, the said chaplain should pay to the abbat and convent of *St. Augustine*, 13s. 4d. as a relief for all the lands and tenements, which he should hold of them; but he gave and confirmed the right of conferring, instituting, inducting into corporal possession, and of defending the chaplain so inducted to the abbat and convent, &c. (z) all which he confirmed by his last will, and appointed *Martin de Dovor* chaplain of it (a).

After this, the chantry continued in the same state till the general dissolution of these sort of religious foundations, in the reigns of *K. Henry VIII.* and *K. Edward VI.* when it was suppressed, and the house, chantry and lands belonging to it, were surrendered to the King's commissioners, to the use of him and his heirs for ever.

There is some part of the building of it remaining, which is converted into a cottage, and the adjoining land to it into a gardener's ground.

ABOUT a quarter of a mile distance, south-eastward from the above chantry, on the south side of the *Watling-street* road to *Dover*, is situated

ST. LAURENCE HOUSE,

formerly an hospital, and being built within the bounds of the borough of *Longport*, partakes of the same exemption from the city's liberties, and is esteemed within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county of *Kent* at large.

This hospital, dedicated to *St. Laurence the martyr (b)*, was first built and founded, as appears by the private ledger of it, by *Hugh*, the second of that name, abbat of the monastery of *St. Augustine* and the convent of it, in the second year of *K. Stephen*, anno 1137, for 16 brethren and sisters, and for one priest or chaplain, and one clerk officiating in it (c); which foundation was con-

(x) Battely's Somner, p. 36. He was buried at the altar of *St. Katherine*, in the monastery of *St. Augustine*, near *Roger de Cirencester*, late abbat of it. Thorn. col. 1922.

(y) Arising from the heirs of *John de Criol*, in *Nether Hardres*, at *Cobbisdane*. Regist. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 189.

(z) Battely's Som. app. p. 8, No. ix^c, in the year 1290.

(a) The abbat, &c. of *St. Augustine's*, patrons of this chantry, granted to *sir William de Chertbam*, chaplain of *Coppedocke*, this chantry, founded by *master Hamon Doge*, vacant by the death of *Martin de Dovor*, chaplain of it. Regist. Abb. Sci Aug. cart. 389.

(b) On one of the piers, being that on the west side, built of flint, of the antient gate leading into this hospital, adjoining to the high road, is a stone, on which is carved a figure of *St. Laurence* on a gridiron, with one man standing at his head and another at his feet.—Now obliterated.

(c) Battely's Somner, p. 38. See the charter of endowment, printed *ibid.* appendix, No. x. Thorn. col. 1810. Tan. Mon. p. 213. In a visitation made by archdeacon *Harpfield*,

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formed by Pope *Eugenius*, as appears by a *manuscript* register of the *abbey* in *Trinity college* library.

This *hospital* was intended for *the leprous* of the *abbey*; so that whenever it should happen, that any *profeſt monk* of it should be infected with any *contagious diſtemper*, but above all with *the leproſy*, on account of which, he could not live within the precincts of the *abbey*, without prejudice and scandal to the rest of the *fraternity*, that then he should be provided for in this *hospital*, with a convenient chamber, and with meat, drink and apparel, in as full a measure, as any one of his brethren living in the *monastery*; and that when it should happen, that the father, mother, sister, or brother of any monk of this *monastery* should come to such great want and indigency, so that, to the reproach of any of these brethren, he or she should be forced to ask at the gates, the alms of the *fraternity*, that then such of them should be provided for in this *hospital* with sufficient maintenance, according to the ability of the house, by the advice and consideration of *the abbat of St. Augustine's*, and of *the master of this hospital* for the time being; as appears by the *hospital's* private ledger (*d*), and confirmed by many of his successors (*e*).

Abbat Hugh and his *convent*, for the purpose of erecting this *hospital*, had purchased and given in alms nine acres of land, of their *demesne*, lying contiguous, near the way which led from *Canterbury* to *Dover*, on the right side of it, within *the abbey's* lordship of *Longport*, on which this *hospital* was afterwards built; and they gave for the maintenance of it, and of the sick and poor people in it, *the tythe* of all sorts of provisions yearly arising from all that land which they had in *demesne*, on the right side of the way, and *the tythes* of wheat and peas of all the land, which lay towards *Longport* of their *demesne* of that manor, on the left hand side of the way; to which was added, the blessing of God upon all those, who should be charitable to the poor and sick in this *hospital* (*f*).

The revenues of it were, in process of time, much improved by the benevolence of many de-

Harpſfeld, so late as the year 1557, it was returned upon inquisition, that *K. John* was *the founder* of this *hospital*, for blind and lame people, and it had been sometimes called *the King's hospital*; but this inquisition, taken so great a length of time after the foundation of it, upon what grounds is not known, cannot avail against the account given by *Thorn* in his *Chronicle*, as mentioned above. See *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 173.

(*d*) The orders and regulations for the better government of *the brothers and sisters* of this *hospital*, were made by *Thomas*, *abbat of St. Augustine's*, in 1294; to which were made some additions by *abbat Thomas Colewelle*, in his *visitation* of the *hospital* in 1356; both which are inserted in the ledger of this *hospital*.

(*e*) *Battely's Somner*, p. 38. *Weever*, *Fun. Mon. Thorn*,

vout people, who became benefactors to it: among whom, one of the first and most liberal, was *Richard de Marci*, owner of the neighbouring lordship of *Dodingdale*, who gave *the tythes* of his land of *Dodingdale* to this *hospital*, in perpetual alms, for the health of his soul, &c. and that they might hold his gift in remembrance, he ordered, that they should have them particularly for the purpose of buying linen cloth, on the feast of *St. John Baptist* (*g*). Afterwards, in the year 1320, *Robert de Malling*, commissary of *Canterbury*, gave sentence in favour of this *hospital*, for *the tythes* both of the above manor, and also of 300 acres of land and upwards, of the land of *Thomas Chicb* and his tenants, lying within the limits and bounds of *St. Mary Bredin's* parish, and this upon the clear evidence of the *hospital's* right to them, by antient muniments, as well as otherwise (*h*). In the ledger book of this *hospital* there is this entry relating to these tythes; that the *hospital* received all the tythes of 300 acres of land and more, of *John Chicb's*, of which 50 acres lay at *Havefeld*, and the rest nigh their own court, and in *Mellefeld* near *St. Laurence*; and that the said *John* should receive of the *hospital* in autumn, for his servants, five loaves of wheaten bread, and two flagons and a half of beer, and half a cheese of the price of 4d. and that he should receive likewise one pair of *dee-ſkin* gloves (*i*) for himself, and one pound of wax candles, and for his servants three pair of gloves (*k*).

Waretius de Valoyns, lord of the manor of *Swerdling*, appears by the ledger of this *hospital* to have confirmed to it in 1331, *the great tythes* arising from twelve acres of land in a certain field of that manor, &c. in which ledger there are several more benefactors of small rents, parcels of lands, &c. not of any consequence to mention.

The chief governor of this, as generally of all *hospitals*, was called *the warden* or *keeper* of it, and he was always one of the monks of *St. Augustine's* abbey.

It appears by *the rules and ordinances* for the government of this *hospital*, inserted in their ledger, that the community of it consisted of

col. 1810, who says further, that *abbat Hugh* founded this *hospital*, and gave to it nine acres of land, on which the *hospital* was situated; and *the tythe* of the *demesne* of *Langeport*; and three load (carucates) of hay, one from *Langeport*, another from *the sacristy*, and the third from *the chamberlain*; but in the recital of the *abbat's* grant, the land granted to it is seven acres, instead of nine, as above.

(*f*) Ledger of this *hospital*. *Thorn*, col. 1810. *Battely's Somner*, appendix, No. x.

(*g*) Ledger of the *hospital*. *Thorn*, col. 1810; and *Battely's Somner*, appendix, No. xi^b.

(*h*) *Liber pauperum sacerdot.* *Batt. Somner*, p. 39.

(*i*) *Unum par chirothecarum ferinarum*, in orig.

(*k*) *Battely's Somner*, p. 39, appendix, p. 9, No. xi.

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brothers and sisters, under a keeper or master, and a prioress, who was next in authority under him; that the sisters, on their entrance, took the veil, and that the whole was subordinate in all things, to the abbat of St. Augustine.

In the 30th year of K. Henry VIII, a lease was made by the prior and sisters, to sir Christopher Hales, for nine years, of the scite and all the revenues of this hospital, without paying any rent, but on condition of his finding them with all necessaries during their natural lives; at which time the whole revenues of it were valued at 31l. 7s. 10d. clear, or 39l. 8s. 6d. gross annual revenue (l). This being an hospital, seems to have escaped the general dissolution of religious foundations in the above reign, and after the suppression of the monks in St. Augustine's abbey, to have been entirely occupied by a prioress and sisters, the former being the chief or senior of them, and they in the 6th year of King Edward VI, made a feoffment of this hospital, in fee, to one Tisfel; but in the 3d and 4th year of Philip and Mary, the Queen, in consideration of a certain sum of money, by her letters patent, under her great seal, granted this hospital in fee, to sir John Parrot (m).

In an ordinary visitation of this hospital, in cardinal archbishop Pole's time, anno 1557, this account was given up to the visitors, of the state of it at that time, by the sisters of it, viz. Jane Francis, prioress, Elizabeth Oliver, sister, and Florence Young, not yet admitted sister, who being examined, said, that Mr. Christopher Hales had a lease of their land, and since his death, from one to another, until it came to one Tisfel of London, who made all the spoil of the house; and they said, that there should be seven sisters and a prioress, and a priest, found out of the profits of their lands, which they esteemed to be of the value of 20l. (n) In May, anno 16 Eliz. it was found by inquisition before the escheator

(l) See Tan. Mon. p. 213. (m) Battely, pt. 2, p. 173.

(n) Battely's Somner, p. 40. See Tan. Mon. p. 213; and Strype's Life of archbishop Parker, p. 113, in which it is said, that anno 1562, Mr. Trapps, of London, enjoyed the lease, that the house was greatly decayed, and had only two sisters in it.

(o) Battely, pt. 2, p. 173. (p) Rot. Esch. pt. 3.

(q) Viz. of one capital messuage and mansion, and scite of the hospital of St. Laurence, near the walls of the city of Canterbury; and one hundred and eighty acres of land to the said hospital belonging, lying in the parishes of St. Paul, St. Martin, Westbere, Stodmarsh, &c. Rot. Esch. ejus an.

(r) He was descended from the Bests, of Bibroke in Kennington, of whom there is a pedigree in the Heraldic visitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619, and appears to have been the eldest son of John of that place, by his first wife Anne Knatchbull. They bore for their arms—Sable, an orle of cross-crosets fitchee, in the centre a cinquefoil argent; quartering Barrow, of Hinxhill.

(s) In his will, proved 1666, he styles himself John Best, of the city of Canterbury, gent. and as he had removed from

of Kent, that this hospital was concealed and worth 4l. a year; the return of which was made into the exchequer, and one Honywood took a lease of it for 21 years, at the rent of 4l. per annum (o).

By the above, it should seem, that there was great struggling for the possession of this hospital, some by obtaining grants, and others leases of it at the same time; for by the escheat rolls it appears, that in the 38th year of K. Henry VIII, Jocosa Saxey, widow, held this hospital with its appurtenances, of the King in capite, as of his manor of East Greenwich, by the 20th part of one knight's fee, which she had passed to her by fine, made by Francis Trapps, gent. and Anne his wife.

In the 3d and 4th years of Philip and Mary, sir John Parot, knt. had a grant, inter alia, of all that scite of the mansion of the late priory of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, to hold of the manor of East Greenwich, by knight's service (p). Edward Isaac appears afterwards to have possessed sir John Parot's interest in these letters patent; next to whom it was granted, anno 12 Elizabeth, to one Senbouse, and then four years afterwards, to Honywood; after which it passed into the name of Lovelace, for in the 25th year of that reign, William Lovelace died seised of this mansion, with the lands, &c. belonging to it, holding it of the above manor by knight's service, and William Lovelace, his son, had livery of it that year (q).

It next came into the possession of the Bests, who resided at it, of whom Mr. Richard Best, gent. died at it in 1633, and was buried in the chancel of St. Paul's church (r); his son John Best, esq. alienated this estate, together with the tybery called St. Laurence tybery, to William Rooke, of Monkton, esq. (s) afterwards knighted, and of St. Laurence house, of which he died possessed in 1691, et. 70 (t), and was buried in the east chancel of St. Paul's church in Canterbury (u).

St. Laurence, and mentions nothing of this estate in his will, it is plain he had alienated it before his death; but in it he mentions his contract made with Mr. Rooke, for the sale of this tybery, for 2080l. There are many entries of them in St. Paul's register.

(r) His will is in Prerog. office, Canterbury, in which he styles himself of St. Laurence, in the parish of St. Paul's near the city of Canterbury, and desires to be buried as above. He gave to Dame Jane his wife, the use of his house and garden at St. Laurence, with the furniture in it during her widowhood; and to George Rooke, his eldest son and his heirs, the fee of his capital messuage, called St. Laurence, and the farm-house, barns, lands, &c. thereto belonging, with their appurtenances in the parishes of St. Paul, St. Mary Bredin, St. Martin, the manor of Barton, or elsewhere, and the rectory or parsonage of St. Paul, and the tithes, portions of tithes, or tybery, within the said parish of St. Paul, or elsewhere.

(u) Sir William Rooke was descended from the family of this name, seated at Horton Monks in this county, and bore the same arms, (See vol. iii, of the Hist. of Kent, p. 317.)

He

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His eldest son was *fir George Rooke, knt.* vice-admiral of *England*, who succeeded to this seat, and resided here, as did his son *George Rooke, esq.* who died in 1739, without issue, and devised this estate, with *the tybery of St. Laurence*, to his widow *Frances*, daughter of *William Warde, esq.* who was afterwards in 1763, created *Viscount Dudley and Warde*; on her death in 1770, she devised the whole of it, with her estates at *Stonar* and elsewhere in this county, to her brother *the Hon. John Warde*, who in 1774 succeeded his father as *Viscount Dudley and Warde*. He at times resided here till his father's death, when succeeding to his seat in *Staffordshire*, he not long afterwards quitted this of *St. Laurence*, which he sold with its appurtenances, reserving to himself the tybery, to *Lieutenant-Colonel Grabam*, who resided at it, and died possessed of it on Feb. 11, 1791, leaving his wife surviving, and one son *Charles Grabam, esq.* and several daughters by her (*v*), and she is the present possessor of *St. Laurence house*, and now resides at it.

The yearly tenths of this hospital are 3l. 2s. 9½d. and are payable to *the archbishop*.

OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CANTERBURY.

AUGUSTINE *the monk*, who arrived in *England* with his companions, about 40 in number, in the year 596 (*w*), during the reign of *K. Ethelbert*, as has been already mentioned above, having converted the King to *Christianity*, and obtained through his favour, a settlement in *Canterbury*, by the gift of *the royal palace*; soon afterwards went over to *France*, and was consecrated a bishop at *Arles*, in that kingdom (*x*). But as it seems without title to any particular church, being, as it were, appointed to be *the*

He had a sister *Mary*, who married *Thomas Gibbon, gent.* *Sir George Rooke, knt.* his eldest son, being *Admiral* of the *British* fleets, destroyed those of the enemy at the battle of *La Hogue* and at *Vigo*, where he burnt and took many of them, and brought *the galleons* laden with great treasure home to *England*. He took *Gibraltar*, and put the enemy's fleet to flight, which, though much superior to his in force dared not hazard a battle with him. After he had served his country with the greatest bravery and integrity, he retired to *St. Laurence*, (to which he had given the name of *Rook's Nest*, which, however, does not seem to have continued after his death,) where he died on January 4, 1709, *æt.* 58, and was buried near his father in *St. Paul's* church, in *Canterbury*, though there is a costly mural monument, with his bust on it, in *St. Michael's chapel* in the *cathedral*, and a long inscription to his memory, enumerating his many eminent services to the public; his son *George Rook, esq.* resided and died here, being buried in *St. Paul's* church. See more of this family under *Stonar*, in the *History of Kent*.

(*v*) One of the daughters married *Edward Knatchbull, esq.* now *fir Edward Knatchbull, bart.* M. P. for the county of *Kent*; another married *Henry*, only son and heir of *fir Henry Oxenden, bart.* and another married *the Rev. Charles Cage*, vicar of *Brasted*.

apostle or *universal bishop* of this nation at large; after which, when it was determined by *Pope Gregory*, that he should be vested with *archiepiscopal* authority, *the pall* (*xx*), the badge and confirmation of it, was sent directly to *London*, which at that time was reputed at *Rome* to be the chief city of this nation, wherein the patriarchal chair had antiently been fixed; for *Giraldus Cambrensis* tells us, that *Augustine* himself proposed at first, to fix his *metropolitcal chair* in the *imperial* city of *London*, but afterwards changed his mind; upon which he so managed this affair with *Pope Gregory*, that according to his desire, *the archiepiscopal see*, which had been at *London* from the time of *K. Lucius*, was then translated to *Canterbury* (*y*), and not long after, in 604, he provided for the *episcopal* chair at *London*, by consecrating *Mellitus*, one of those companions who arrived in *England* with him, *bishop* of that *see* (*z*).

Augustine had, no doubt, many reasons for fixing on *Canterbury* for this purpose; it was then the *metropolis* of the kingdom of *Kent*, as *Bede* names it, and in some respects *the chief city* of the whole nation, on which account it was agreeable to the antient rule of *the universal church* (*a*). *K. Ethelbert* had received him hospitably, had afforded him protection, and was still able to continue it; had given him his *palace*, and as some say, *a church* near it; on these accounts, as well as through gratitude to his royal benefactor, he might well be inclined to this choice (*b*); but there were other inducements to it besides these, *Ethelbert* was a victorious prince, and by a continued success in war, had subdued all the kingdoms of the *Saxons* round about, except the *Northumbrians*. The city of *London* belonged to the *East Saxons*, whose King was *Sebert*, nephew to *K. Ethelbert*, and

(*w*) See *Thorn*, in *Decim. Script.* col. 1758.

(*x*) See *Bromton*, col. 730. *Gervas*, col. 1629.

(*xx*) See below, concerning *pope Gregory's* sending *the pall* to *Augustine*.

(*y*) *Anno* 603. *Spelman's Councils*, tom. i, p. 116.—*Pope Gregory* certainly intended to establish *three archiepiscopal sees*, viz. *Canterbury*, *London*, and *York*, probably of equal rank; for which purpose he sent *three palls* to *Augustine*, to be bestowed when those cities and the neighbouring parts had embraced *Christianity*; but the pope dying in the interim, *Augustine* kept *the three palls*, one of which he used himself, and the other two were used by his two next successors in *the archbishopric*. See *Gervas*, col. 1632. *Polidore Virgil Hist. lib.* 3. Hereby *the prophecy of Merlin* was fulfilled, viz. that the dignity of *London* should grace *Canterbury*, and such was the antient interpretation of it. *Alanus de Insulis*, who lived in 1250. *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 37.

(*z*) *Matthew Westminster*. *Gervas*, col. 1631.

(*a*) Viz. that the *metropolitcal chair* should be placed in *the metropolis* of a kingdom, as *Canterbury* was at that time. *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 38.

(*b*) See *Malmesbury*; *Bede Hist.* l. i, c. 33; *Lamb. Per.* p. 78.

reigned

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reigned under him in that tract (c); all which were strong reasons for his fixing his *archiepiscopal see* here.

It must be confessed, however, that no claim to this honour could have been made by *London* at that time, when it ought to have been made, and the plea might have been most effectual, for in 604, as has been mentioned above, *Augustine* himself consecrated *Mellitus*, one of the companions who came with him, and was firmly attached to him, *bishop of London* and after the death of *K. Sebert*, which happened in the year 612, paganism prevailed so much among the *East Saxons*, that the *bishop* was banished, and there was no *bishop of London*, till the year 654, and consequently there could be no dispute about the *primacy*, which by that time became settled beyond dispute, nor afterwards did any *bishop of London*, till the time of *Gilbert Foliot*, which was about 550 years, lay any claim to it. *Archbishop Laurence* succeeded *Augustine* in the *see of Canterbury*, being appointed to it by him before his death, whose next successor was *Mellitus*, late *bishop of London*, as above-mentioned. I do not find any mention, that either of these two received the *pall* from *Rome*, to empower them to exercise the *archiepiscopal* function, or any letters from the *Pope* to settle their chair at *Canterbury*; notwithstanding which, they sat all their days quiet and undisturbed by any opposition or claim, in respect of the *primacy* of this church.

Archbishops Justus and *Honorius*, their successors, had the *pall* sent to them, and with it each of them a letter from the *Pope*, which are to be seen in *Bede*; but there is not one word in those letters of the confirmation of the *archiepiscopal* dignity to this church (d). The sending of the *pall* to them and their successors, was esteemed a sufficient confirmation of the *metropolitcal* dignity and authority to the church, and the person likewise to whom it was directed (e); but for the more direct confirmation of the *primacy* to this church, care was taken to strengthen it by several letters, rescripts and decrees from the *papal* authority; for which purpose, *archbishop Justus* having applied by letters to *Pope Boniface V*, in which he asserted his right to the *primacy*, received an answer, in which the *Pope* adds these words, *we will and command you, that the me-*

ropolitcal see of all Britain be ever hereafter in the city of Canterbury; and we make a perpetual and unchangeable decree, that all provinces of this kingdom of England, be for ever subject to the metropolitcal church of that place (f).

To this, *Malmesbury* annexes a rescript of *Pope Honorius*, anno 634, to *archbishop Honorius*, in which are these words; *We therefore command all the churches and provinces of England, to be subject to your jurisdiction; and that the metropolitcal see and archiepiscopal dignity, and the primacy of all the churches of England be fixed and remain in Canterbury, and never be transferred, through any kind of evil persuasion by any one, to any other place (g).*

If these rescripts had not been omitted by *Bede*, it would have added much to their authenticity; but besides these two, there are several other letters and decrees, all relating to the same purpose, collected together, which may be seen in *Malmesbury, the Decim Scriptores*, and in *Wilkins's Councils (h)*; all which are put together and inserted by *archbishop Lanfranc*, in a letter which he wrote to *Pope Alexander*, concerning the privileges of the *primacy of his see*, on account of the contest between him and the *bishop of York*.

In the registers of this church there are remaining two bulls concerning the *primacy*, one of them from *Pope Eugenius III*, to *archbishop Theobald*, the other from *Pope Alexander III*, to *archbishop Becket*, dated anno 1167; in both which bulls are the same words to this effect; *That he granted to him and his successors, the primacy of the church of Canterbury, in as full and ample manner as the same then appeared to have been enjoyed by the archbishops Lanfranc and Anselm, and the rest of his predecessors; and he confirmed by that his writing, all dignity and power, which was known to belong to the holy church of Canterbury, which it appeared his predecessors, from the time of St. Augustine, had and exercised by the authority of the apostolical see.* The diploma of *K. Canute*, anno 1018, by which he confirmed the *primacy of this see*, is also extant in the first tome of the *British Councils*, p. 533, but the learned publisher of it gives a caution (i), to inspect such charters warily, and not without a distrust of their being counterfeits. The like

(c) Dugd. History of St. Paul's, p. 4. See Higden Polychron. p. 204.

(d) See Gervas, col. 1634.

(e) Battely, pt. 2, p. 38.

(f) Malmesb. de gestis Pontif. l. i, p. 208.

(g) Malmesb. de gestis Pontif. l. i, p. 209. Wilkins's Councils, tom. i, p. 35. Ralph de Diceto, col. 438. See the decree of *pope Boniface*, concerning the dignity of the church of *Canterbury*, addressed to *archbishop Justus*, Decim. Script. col. 1749—the privilege which *pope Honorius* granted to the church of *Canterbury* of the *primacy* of all the churches of *Britain*; addressed to *archbishop Honorius*.

Ibid. col. 1750. And the decree of *pope Formosus*, in the time of *archbishop Plegmund*, that the metropolis and chief see of all the kingdom of the *English* should be in the city of *Canterbury*. Ibid. col. 1751.

(h) Most of these letters are printed in the *Decim. Scriptores*, together with a letter of *archbishop Rodulph*, relating to the same subject, under the title of *Papal Decrees concerning the Primacy of Canterbury*, col. 1335. See *Spelman's Councils*, tom. i, p. 519. *Wilkins's Councils*, tom. i, p. 41 et seq. in which are several charters and bulls relating to this *primacy*.

(i) *Wilkins's Councils*, tom. i, p. 126.

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charter of K. *Edgar* is to be met with in the same tome (*k*), but with the like caution and suspicion of forgery; for it was the custom of the monks, as has been already more than once mentioned above, frequently to forge the confirmation of their rights and privileges by royal charters; and they were not wanting on all occasions to furnish their archives and registers with plenty of such pretended letters of royal confirmation; but it ought to be observed, if the truth of these charters are suspected, the *papal* bulls seem by no means liable to any such suspicions.

Although the primacy and metropolitanical dignity was, by the *papal* authority, from time to time confirmed, established and immoveably fixed to the church of *Canterbury*, yet it was not without meeting with strong opposition, by which, however, it was never shaken, and it overcame them all. The first attempt against the dignity of this see was made by *Offa*, K. of the *Mercians*, who was at first a good benefactor to this church, but afterwards conceiving great displeasure against the citizens of *Canterbury*, though he was not able to deprive the city of the metropolitanical chair, yet he found means to lessen the honour and dignity of it, by contracting the bounds and limits of the archbishop's province, by procuring a *pall* (which was no difficult matter to obtain by money) for *Adalpb*, bishop of *Lichfield*, and with it also the title of archbishop. He obtained a decree likewise, that all the bishops, which were four, of the kingdom of *Mercia*, and two bishops of *East Anglia*, should become suffragans, and consequently subject to this new metropolitan. This encroachment, *Lambert*, then archbishop of *Canterbury*, was not able to oppose, though his successor archbishop *Aibelard*, after the death of K. *Offa*, soon regained his whole right and jurisdiction, by the general suffrage of the whole kingdom, and the consent of K. *Coenulph*, who succeeded *Offa* (*l*), who in one of his letters to Pope *Leo* for that purpose, says; *Because Augustine of blessed me-*

mory, who in the time of Pope Gregory, preached the word of God to the English nation, and presided over the Saxon churches, died in the same city, and his body was buried in the church which his successor Laurence dedicated to St. Peter, the prince of the apostles, it seemed good to the wise men of the nation, that the metropolitanical dignity should be fixed in that city, where rested the body of him who planted the truth of the Christian faith in those parts (m); and afterwards the same Pope pronounced all that K. Offa had done null and void (n).

The next contests which the archbishops of *Canterbury* met with, came from the north, in respect both of the extent of the provinces, as of the primacy of this see; for the boundaries of the province were often invaded by the archbishop of *York*, on the pretence, that when the whole *British* island was divided into two provinces, *Canterbury* and *York*; to the province of the former, were assigned those bounds, which it enjoyed till K. *Henry VIII.*'s reign (*o*); to the province of the latter, besides what now remains to it, was allotted almost all *Scotland* or *Albania*, as it was then called (*p*); but the bishops of *Scotland* having a primate of their own, desisted from acknowledging any obedience to the archbishop of *York*, by which that province was contracted into a narrow compass, in comparison of the province of *Canterbury*; therefore, under an idea of bringing the two provinces to a nearer equality, the archbishops of *York* contested, tho' without success, that the dioceses of *Lincoln*, *Worcester* and *Hereford*, should be taken from the province of *Canterbury*, and added to that of *York* (*q*).

As to the primacy, the disputes between the archbishops of the two provinces were more eager and of longer continuance (*r*). The privileges for which they contended, were chiefly those of the consecration and benediction of the archbishops of *York*, by the archbishops of *Canterbury*, at the metropolitanical church of *Canterbury*; the profession of obedience and subjection to the see of *Can-*

(k) Wilkins's Councils, tom. i, p. 432.

(l) See the letter of K. *Coenulph* for this purpose, anno 801, in Spelman's Councils, tom. i, p. 320.

(m) Malmesb. de gestis, Reg. Ang. l. i, p. 3. Decem. Script. Ralph de Diceto. Abreviat. Chron. Thorn, col. 1775. Gervas, in vita Lamberti. See Battely's Somner, p. 116, pt. 2, p. 39.

(n) According to Stow and some other Historians, K. *Offa* translated the archiepiscopal see from *Canterbury* to *Lichfield*; but they certainly misrepresent the fact, for the metropolitanical dignity was not removed from *Canterbury*, for *Lambert*, who was then archbishop of *Canterbury*, continued so till his death. *Lichfield* was indeed erected into an archbishopric, and had some of the provinces which before belonged to *Canterbury* given to it, but *Lambert* still presided as archbishop over the rest, the same as before. Bishop *Godwin* has given a true account of this matter accordingly, in his History *De Præfulibus Angliæ*.

(o) In the 33d year of K. Hen. VIII, an act passed that the bishopric and diocese of *Chester*; and the bishopric and diocese of *Man* in the *Ile of Man*, and the archdeaconry of *Richmond*, and the bishop of *Chester's* house at *Weston*, should be annexed to the bishopric of *Chester*; and all people in the same diocese should be united to the province and archbishopric of *York*, and should be severed from that of *Canterbury*.

(p) *Ad Extremos Scotiæ fines*. Ralph de Diceto, col. 484. Higden Polychron. p. 204.

(q) Bromton, col. 1101, in Decem. Script. Antiq. Britan. p. 17.

(r) See *Chronica Pontificum Ecclesiæ Eborac*, autore Thoma Stubbs, in Decem. Script. col. 1686, &c. and the epistle of archbishop *Ralph* to the pope, asserting the privileges of his church, and its primacy over that of *York*, against *Thurstan*, archbishop of *York*; which is printed in Decem. Script. col. 1735. Knyghton, col. 2345-2348.

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terbury, to be made by *the archbishops of York*, at their benediction, and *the bearing of the cross* before *the latter*; the former of these privileges was aimed at directly, at the same time that they contended to have *the sees of Lincoln, Worcester and Hereford* added to the province of *York*, alleging further, as authors tell us, that *the archbishop of York* might hence be, from time to time, as *the archbishops of Canterbury* were, consecrated in his own church at *York*, in a provincial synod, or by his own *suffragan bishops*, and consequently there would remain no obligations on *the archbishops of York*, to promise, swear, or acknowledge any kind of *subjection or obedience* to the metropolitan of *Canterbury*. All these attempts proved unsuccessful, but the contention concerning *the profession of obedience* was the greatest of all; Kings and Popes, and bishops were engaged in it; the case was pleaded at *Rome*, and debated in *England*. Our historians in general abound with narratives and instruments relating to this controversy. *Archbishop Lanfranc* carried it on with a high and powerful hand; he procured a bull from *Pope Alexander*, and the consent of *K. William the Conqueror*, to have it argued in the presence of the latter, *the bishops*, and the nobility at *Windsor Castle*. The whole proceedings and the decree thereupon, in favour of *the archbishop of Canterbury*, are related at large by different authors, particularly by *William Malmsbury* (s), the author of the *Antiquitates Britannicæ* (t), and the *Anglia Sacra* (u). The registers of the church of *Canterbury* abound with the reports of this controversy, and there are in the archives of this church, some originals of *the professions of obedience*, made by the *archbishops of York* (v); but to relate more of this matter, would only be tedious, and would answer no purpose of further information to the reader.

The last matter which occasioned disputes between the two *archbishops*, was, *the carrying of the cross erect* before *the archbishop of York*, within the province of *Canterbury* (w). This encroachment, as it was deemed, was chiefly made by the *archbishop of York*, at that time, when *Robert Winchelsea*, *archbishop of Canterbury*, was in banishment, and lived at *Rome*; when *Henry*, *prior* of this church, the *archbishop's vicar-general*, sent his letters to *the bishop of London*, requiring him, that as *the archbishop of York* was about to pass through his diocese with his *cross borne erect* before him, he should watch his coming, and inhibit his passing forward in that manner;

(s) Ralph de Diceto, col. 484. Bromton, col. 970, 1005, 1107, 1109, 1263. De gestis Pontif. Angl. lib. i. See Spelman's Councils, tom. ii, p. 5-11, et seq.

(t) In vita Lanfranci. (u) Vol. i, p. 65, &c.

(v) Spelman's Councils, tom. ii, p. 5-11, where *the professions* of several *archbishops of York* are inserted.

and that he should put under an interdict all places which he should pass through, for such time as he remained there (x); which letters were more strictly and severely enjoined by *archbishop Winchelsea*, on his return, by his own special mandate (y), which appears by the tenor of it, to have been issued out a little before the meeting of the parliament, that is, soon after *Easter* in 1309, being the 2d year of *K. Edward II*; notwithstanding which, *the archbishop of York* came to his house near *Westminster*, with his *cross borne erect* before him all the way, which *the archbishop of Canterbury* being informed of, immediately put an ecclesiastical interdict upon all those places through which he had passed, or in which he had resided. The King hearing of this, sent *the earls of Gloucester and Lincoln*, with some others, to come to parliament, proposing, by way of accommodation, that the two *archbishops* should each day come to parliament alternately, in each others absence; but the *archbishop of Canterbury*, after consultation with his *suffragans*, sent in answer to the King by the *bishops of London, Sarum and Exeter*, and the *prior of Canterbury*, that neither himself nor any of his *suffragan bishops* would come to parliament, so long as *the archbishop of York* was there, or in the city or suburbs of *London*, with his *cross borne* before him; and that he never would upon any terms consent, that the *archbishop of York* should bear up his *cross* in any place within the province of *Canterbury*. Upon which the King, with advice of his nobility, commanded the *archbishop of York* to depart from *London* and its suburbs, as the King's progenitors were wont in like case to do to the *archbishop's* predecessors. The *archbishop of York*, in consequence of this, returned home, and the *archbishop of Canterbury* with his *comprovincial bishops*, came to parliament (z).

This controversy continued for a long time; *Lambarde*, whose zeal frequently outruns his judgment, insinuates that this *cross* was an ensign of their own pride, whereby they sought to insult and triumph one over the other (a). But it was far otherwise; for as the sword and mace borne before the civil magistrate are the ensigns of authority, not of pride; so the *cross* carried before the *archbishops* was an ensign, not of pride, but of power and jurisdiction; and as the magistrate causing his sword and mace to be borne up before him, beyond the limits of his jurisdiction, might justly be looked on as an assuming of a jurisdiction where he had none, and an en-

(w) Concerning this dispute, see Wilkins's Councils, tom. ii, p. 43, 119, 128, 255, 488.

(x) See this letter, Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 10.

(y) See this letter inserted, Battely, pt. 2, app. p. 11.

(z) Regist. Eccl. Christi P. Battely, pt. 2, app. p. 11.

(a) Peramb. p. 85.

croachment

ARCHBISHOPS.

croachment upon the rights of another; so when the *archbishop of York* caused his cross, the ensign of his authority and jurisdiction, to be borne up before him within the province of *Canterbury* (b), it was interpreted, as meant to inroach upon the jurisdiction and rights of the *archbishop of Canterbury*. Indeed the very beginning of this contest plainly appears to have been grounded upon a pretence of jurisdiction, which the *archbishops of York* claimed within the province of *Canterbury*; for in the 27th year of K. Henry I, the King being at the chapel of *Windsor castle*, the *archbishop of York* appeared there with his cross erect, and claiming it as his right, would have set the crown on the King's head, the custom being then for our Kings to wear their crowns upon solemn occasions, equally with the *archbishop of Canterbury*; but he was repulsed, the bearer of his cross, together with the cross itself, was thrown out of the chapel; and it was affirmed, that no *metropolitan*, out of his own province, might have any cross borne before him (c). At length, in the year 1353, as it is in the registers of the church of *Canterbury*, this contention, which had continued near 300 years, was finally concluded. The instrument of the composition, confirmed by pope *Innocent*, is in the registers of this church, and agrees with that which is printed by *Mr. Wharton* in his *Anglia Sacra* (d), by which it was compounded between them—That each *archbishop* in the other's province should freely and without molestation have the cross borne up before him; and that the *archbishop of York* should solemnly send a messenger with an image in gold, of an *archbishop* carrying a cross in his hand, or some like sort of jewel in gold, of the value of forty pounds sterling, to be offered at the shrine of *St. Thomas* in *Canterbury*, &c. *William Botke*, *archbishop of York*, in compliance with this composition, sent by *sir Thomas Tirel*, on November 30, 1452, a jewel to the church of *Canterbury* (e).

Mention has been made above, of an attempt made by *Gilbert Foliot*, *bishop of London*, in K. Henry II.'s time, to transfer again the *patriarchal chair* from *Canterbury* to *London*, and to re-establish it there. This attempt was bold and vigorous, and was made at a time when all things conspired to favour the design, for it was brought

(b) The cross borne before the *archbishop of Canterbury* was esteemed so sacred, that when he went with it to parliament, the Lords and Commons were sworn with much solemnity on it; of which, see many instances in Cotton's Records.

(c) Stow's Annals, anno 1126.

(d) Ang. Sacr. vol. i, p. 77. E. Registro Bothe Eborac Archiep.

(e) In Wilkins's Councils, tom. iii, p. 31, is inserted the confirmation of the composition between the *archbishops of Canterbury* and *York*, concerning the bearing of the cross by pope *Innocent VI*, anno 1354.

forward at the time when *archbishop Becket* lay under the King's severest displeasure.

Bishop Foliot was a man of singular parts, of unwearied industry and of great courage, openly and avowedly claiming, that the *metropolitan* dignity did of most antient right belong to the see of *London*. The *bishop* wanted neither skill nor resolution to manage this cause, and he openly and professedly opposed the *archbishop*, for the space of seven years together, and sided with the King against him. He was one of the ambassadors sent by the King to the *earl of Flanders*, the King of *France*, and the Pope, to complain of the *archbishop*, as rebellious, and no less than a traitor to his royal crown and dignity; at which time he asserted, that the *metropolitan* dignity did of right belong to him, as *bishop of London*, and that he owed no obedience to the church of *Canterbury* (f). *Gilbert* had indeed been translated from the see of *Hereford* to that of *London*. and at his translation had not renewed the profession of obedience, and upon this pretence made an appeal from the sentence of the *archbishop*, alledging that he was not subject to it, which he would undertake to prove, which *archbishop Becket* heavily complained of, and in his charter concerning the liberties of his church, he forbids, under an *anathema*, any one to attempt a claim of this kind again (g).

A LIST OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

I. AUGUSTINE, or as he is usually styled, *St. Augustine*, from his being the apostle of the English nation, being a monk of the order of *St. Benedict* and abbat of *St. Andrew's* in *Rome*, a convent founded by the Pope himself, was sent into Britain by Pope *Gregory*, in the year 596, to preach the Christian religion to the unbelieving Britons. He had come part of the way on his journey, when wanting courage to go forward, he wrote to the Pope, to request his leave to return back; but this the Pope refused, and earnestly exhorted him to proceed, which at last *Augustine* consented to, and arriving with his companions, forty in number, and several interpreters, in the Island of *Thanet*, he was received hospitably by *Ethelbert*, K. of *Kent*, and conducted to *Canterbury*, where he then resided with his Queen *Bertha*, who was at

(f) The writers of the life of *Becket* all accuse *bishop Foliot* of aspiring to the *archiepiscopal* honour; *John of Salisbury* makes heavy complaints against him upon this very account. "Behold, says he, the *bishop of London* has publicly protested to the grief of all good men, that he owes no obedience to the church of *Canterbury*, the prime see of Britain, and that he will cause the *metropolitan* chair to be translated to that place, where he pretends, I will not say with what untruth, that it ought to be fixed, namely, in his church at *London*, where he boasts that the *Archflamen* was in the time of *Paganism*". Epist. p. 272. (g) See Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 43.

that

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that time a *Christian*, to which faith *Augustine*, by his persuasive doctrine soon converted the *Pagan King*, whom he *baptized* with multitudes of his people, as is said by the writers of his life; after which the King gave him his *palace* to reside in, and retired with his court to *Reculver*, about seven miles distant.

Augustine having thus acquired for himself and his companions, a settled place of residence at *Canterbury*, went over into *France*, to *Arles*, where he was *consecrated a bishop*, by *Eleutherius*, *bishop* of that place (*b*), but without a title to any particular church, as if he was appointed at large to be *the apostle* or *universal bishop of the nation* (*i*), which was, in a great measure, restored by him to the *Christian faith*, which, tho' it had formerly flourished in *England*, was at that time almost entirely lost from it.

Upon his return from *Arles*, *Augustine* sent *Laurence* and *Justus*, two of his companions, to *Rome*, to acquaint the *Pope* with his success in *Britain*, and to request his direction in several articles concerning his religious government. They came back in 601, and brought with them the *Pope's answers* (*k*), and a number of monks to help them in their labours of converting the *Pagans* here; and as a reward of his success, *Pope Gregory* invested him with *archiepiscopal* authority in 603, by sending him *the pall* (*l*), which was esteemed the badge and livery of it (*m*); but it appears that *Augustine* had the liberty of fixing the *patriarchal chair* wherever he pleased; for the *Pope* having sent the *pall* to him at *London*, he changed his determination, and fixed it at *Canterbury*, the chief city and royal residence; the *metropolis*, as *Bede* calls it, of the *Kings of Kent*; a strong inducement, ad-

(b) Gervas, col. 1632, gives his conjectures why *Augustine* went over to *Arles* for this purpose, when there were *bishops* in *England*, by whom he might have been consecrated with more propriety.

(i) When the word *archbishop* is applied to *St. Augustine*, it is speaking in the language of more modern times, for that was not the term in his days, nor is he so styled by *pope Gregory*, even when he sent him *the pall*; and *Spelman* observes, that when *Bede* calls him *archbishop*, he uses the language of his own times, for this title is not among any of the forms of *Marcellus*, who wrote about this time, but it was used in the *east* some time before it came into our western parts.

(k) These questions and answers may be seen in *Bede*, *Spelman's Councils*, *Langhorne's Chronicle*, *Rapin*, &c.

(l) Gervas, col. 1632, says, that he had both read and heard it reported, that *pope Gregory* sent three *palls* to *Augustine*, for the churches of *Canterbury*, *London*, and *York*, should these cities with the neighbouring parts receive the *Christian faith*; but as this could not be fulfilled, and *Gregory* dying in the mean time, *Augustine* took one of the *palls* which was buried with him; the second, his successor *archbishop Laurence* had; and the third, *archbishop Mellitus* had, who succeeded *Laurence*; and that *pope Boniface* sent a lawful *pall*, thirty years after *Augustine's* arrival in *England* to *Justus*, who was in number the fourth *archbishop*.

AUGUSTINE.

ded to those already mentioned above, for his giving the preference to it; on the reception of *the pall*, *Augustine* having been consecrated, was intoned in his *see*, with the *apostolic ornaments* (*o*).

In *Canterbury*, he founded two monasteries of the *benedictine order*, one of which, situated close to his palace, he dedicated to our *Saviour Christ*, in which he built his *cathedral church*, and fixed the *patriarchal chair* of his *archbishopric* in it; the other, situated at a small distance further eastward, but without the walls of the city, he dedicated to the *apostles St. Peter and St. Paul*, which was afterwards known by the name of *St. Augustine's abbey*, as a place of sepulture for the King and his successors, *Kings of Kent*, and for himself and his successors in the *see of Canterbury*. In the year 604, *Augustine* ordained *Mellitus* and *Justus*, *bishops*, the latter to the *see of Rochester*, where he had prevailed on *K. Ethelbert* to found a *cathedral church*, the former to that of *London*, where the King had founded another like church, in order to convert the *East Saxons* to the *Christian faith*.

When he perceived his end to draw near, he prudently ordained a successor in his *see*, lest upon his death a vacancy should be a detriment to his church, which as yet, from its infant state, was but weak, and therefore the more easy to be shaken (*p*).

Writers differ much as to the year of *Augustine's* death, some stating it to have happened as early as 604, and others as late as 613 (*q*), tho' the year 605 seems to have been that in general adopted. He was buried within the monastery of *St. Peter and St. Paul*, above-mentioned, without the walls of the city (*r*).

(m) Chron. Sci August. col. 2230. Thorn, col. 1762, 1761. *Laurence* and *Peter* were the two sent to *Rome*, who brought back *the pall* from him to the *pope*.

(o) Thorn, col. 1761.

(p) Bede, lib. ii, c. 4. Higden, p. 227. Gervas, col. 1632.

(q) Matthew Westminster says, anno 608. Polidore Virgil, anno 611. Somner says the same, which agrees with Malmesbury, and that he sat fifteen years Gervas says, sixteen years; but Battely places it in 604. Weever says, he died on May 26, in the thirteenth year after his arrival in *England*, on which day, when he was canonized after his death, the day of his translation was kept. Thorn, in his Chronicle, col. 1765, tells us, many have been in an error concerning *Augustine's* death, making the year of it to have been 613, the cause of which was a false writing in some of the *Chronicles*, in which it is said that he sat sixteen years; but that this could not be, for in the year 596, he was sent into *England*; in the following year, he was ordained *archbishop*. In 603, he received *the pall*, and in 605 died.

(r) Thorn, col. 1765, says, he was buried without the church there, which was not then finished, nor even dedicated; but that as soon as it was, his body was brought in and buried in the north portico of the church, with becoming honour, by his successor *Laurence*; long after which

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Augustine is represented to have been as one of stature exceeding tall, and of a very graceful appearance, and is said to have been rather religious than learned.

Godseline, who was first a monk of *St. Bertin's* in *St. Omer's*, and afterwards of *St. Augustine's* in *Canterbury*, and wrote the life of *St. Augustine*, says, that the cross which *Augustine*, on his coming into *England*, had in his hands, was remaining in his time in this monastery, with this inscription, *Crux Augustini*; and that there was there too another cross, made of poppy marble, ornamented with small plates of silver; and there were some who asserted, that this too had been likewise the cross of *St. Augustine* (s).

As to the chronology of the archbishops, it cannot be more properly mentioned, than in this place, that great is the difference of writers relating to it, and *Mr. Battely* differs very widely from almost all the rest of them; but he tells us, in his *Cantuaria Sacra*, part ii, p. 65, that he has followed that most accurate writer, *Mr. Wharton*, whose authority may be relied on with more assurance, than that of *Mr. Somner*; for that the former was an author, who had, as he deserved, the general reputation of exactness and faithfulness in his writings; and his particular dissertation concerning the true succession of the archbishops of *Canterbury*, was diligently and judiciously compiled. *Dr. Burnet* had indeed been pleased to charge the two volumes of his *Historical Collections*, called *Anglia Sacra*, (in the first of which is the above dissertation) with being exceedingly faulty, but without any particular instance being mentioned by him. However, being thus warned, he, *Mr. Battely*, had not ventured to take his chronological account of the archbishops upon trust, but had carefully examined it, with a full purpose to have corrected the errors, if he had found any such in it; and that he had confirmed the chronology of some of the archbishops, from the registers of this church, the *Saxon* chronicle, *Bede*, and other writers.

in the year 1091, it was removed into the new church began by abbat Scotland, and then just finished. After which, in the year 1221, *John de Marisco*, the prior of this monastery, with the rest of his convent, being desirous of knowing the identical place where the body of this archbishop, their patron, was deposited, caused a wall to be broken near *St. Augustine's* altar, where they found a tomb of stone, sealed and close shut up with iron and lead, having this inscription:—

Inclitus Anglorum presul pius & decus altum
Hic AUGUSTINUS requiescit corpore sanctus.

And in the year 1300, his body was again moved with several of his successors, and was placed by the care of *Thomas Fyndon*, the abbat, near the high altar, in a sumptuous monument, and the former inscription put on it, with these two additional lines:—

Ad tumulum laudis patris almi ductus amore
Abbas hunc tumulum THOMAS distavit honore.

See Weever, p. 44.

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LAURENCE—MELLITUS.

2. LAURENCE, who had been nominated by *Augustine*, before his death, as his successor, became accordingly the next archbishop of this see (t), and made use of one of those palls which *Pope Gregory* had sent to his predecessor, of which there were two then left (u), and trod in the footsteps of his predecessor. As he succeeded him in the patriarchal chair, so he did in his labours of propagating the Christian faith, even to the remotest part of *Britain* (v), to the Northern Scots, and to the Irish likewise. In his time *K. Eitelbert* died, whose son and successor *K. Eadbald*, in the beginning of his reign, being a Pagan, became an avowed enemy and persecutor of the Christians and their religion.

In the year 613, archbishop *Laurence* returning from the conversion of the Irish and Scots, consecrated the church of this monastery, in the presence of *K. Eitelbert* and a large multitude of people, and then removed the body of *Augustine* into the north portico of it; but those of *Letard* and *Bertha*, which had been buried without the church, on account of its not being consecrated at the time of their deaths, he buried in the portico of *St. Martin*, where likewise the remains of *K. Eitelbert*, who died three years afterwards, were deposited near to his Queen (w). But *Eadbald* at last being convinced of his errors, renounced them, and being converted to the Christian faith, was baptized by archbishop *Laurence*, and founded a church within this monastery, to the honour of the Mother of God; and was besides, a good benefactor to it (x). Having sat in this see for five years, he died on Feb. 3, in 619 (y), and was buried in the monastery of *St. Peter and St. Paul*, near his predecessor (z).

Weever says, he wrote a learned book on the Observation of Easter, and Exhortative Epistles to the bishops and abbats of the Scottish, Irish and British churches.

3. MELLITUS, who has been already mentioned above, succeeded him in the patriarchal chair. He was one of *Augustine's* companions,

(s) The life of *St. Augustine*, beside that written among the other archbishops, in the *Antiq. Brit. Eccles.* is added, more at large at the end of that book, in the edition of it published by *Dr. Drake*, 1729. It is in the *Biographia Britannica*, vol. i, p. 192; and in the *Britania Sancta*, by *Dr. Butler*. See *Leland's Collections*, vol. iv, p. 8.

(t) *Bede*, l. ii, c. 4.

(u) *Gervas*, col. 1632.

(v) *Bromton*, col. 737.

(w) *Thorn*, col. 1767.

(x) *Thorn*, col. 1768.

(y) *Chron. Tab. col. 229*. *Gervas*, col. 1633. *Bromton*, col. 739, says, he sat sixteen years, and died in the time of *K. Eitelbald*. *Mr. Somner* says, in 616. His life is written in *Brit. Sancta*, vol. i, p. 96.

(z) *Weever*, p. 46, who says, this epitaph was composed for him:—

Hic sacra LAURENTI sunt signa tui monumenti,
Tu quoq; jucundus pater, antistesq; secundus
Pro populo Christi scapulas dorsumq; dedisti
Artibus huc lacris multa vibici mederis.

who

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who came over into *Britain* with him, and was afterwards made by him *bishop of London*, where he made himself eminent by his conversion of the *East Saxons*, and of *Sebert* their King to *Christianity*; but on the death of *Sebert* and his three sons, who succeeded to his kingdom, becoming *Pagans* again, *Mellitus* was driven from his *bishopric*, and retired first into *Kent*, and then into *France* (a); from whence, however, he returned into *England* in less than a year, upon the invitation of *K. Eadbald*, who yet could by no means obtain permission for him to return to his diocese, so that he continued at *Canterbury*, being entertained by *archbishop Laurence*, to the time of his being constituted *archbishop* himself.

The *pall* which he made use of, was the third and last of those which *Pope Gregory* had sent over to his predecessor *Augustine*. Having sat in this *see* for the space of five years, discharging his office with great care, piety and integrity, he died on April 24, 624, of the *gout* (b), and was buried with his predecessors in the monastery of *St. Peter and St. Paul*, without the walls of *Canterbury* (c). *Bede* gives him the character of being infirm in body, being afflicted with the *gout*, but strong in mind, that his birth was noble, but the greatness of his mind still more so (d).

4. *JUSTUS* succeeded him as *archbishop*; he was a *Roman* born, and a monk of the order of *St. Benedict*, before he was sent into *England* by *Pope Gregory*, which was in the year 601, that he might assist *Augustine* in replanting *Christianity* throughout *Britain*; his diligence and success in which, were equally wonderful. He was first constituted *bishop of Rochester*, and thence translated to this *see*, and as a confirmation of his *metropolitan dignity and authority*, *Pope Boniface V.* sent him the *pall*, being the first since those trans-

(a) Higden, p. 228. Bromton, col. 735, &c.

(b) Chron. Saxon. Thorn, col. 1768; and Battely. Chron. Sci Aug. col. 2229, says, anno 625. Gervas, col. 1632.

(c) Weever, p. 46, 47, says, he was an *abbat* at *Rome*, and died on April 24; and that this *epitaph* was engraved on his tomb:—

*Summus Pontificum flos tertius & mell apricum
Hac titulis clara refoles Mellite sub arca
Laudibus eternis te predicat urbs Dorovernis
Cui simul ardenti restas virtute potenti.*

(d) Hist. Eccles. lib. ii, c. 7. Higden, p. 228.

(e) See this letter above, in which he is highly commended, both for his virtue and learning.

(f) See Battely, p. 66. His life is written in Brit. Sancta, vol. ii, p. 263.

(g) Chron. Saxon. Thorn, col. 1768, says, he died in 635; and Chronol. Sci Aug. col. 2229, 4 *id.* November that year. Gervas, col. 1634, says, he sat three years. Somner, p. 117, that he sat ten years, and died in 634, as does Weever, p. 47, and that he was buried near his predecessor, with this *epitaph*:

JUSTUS—HONORIUS—DEUSDEDIT.

mitted to *Augustine*, as mentioned above, and afterwards in an answer to a letter from *Justus*, for the purpose, more strictly confirmed the primacy of this church to him (e). *Archbishop Justus* afterwards consecrated *Romanus*, *bishop of Rochester*, and *Paulinus*, whom he sent to *York*; he died in the year 627 (f), and was buried in the same monastery of *St. Peter and St. Paul*, with his predecessors (g).

5. *HONORIUS* was next made *archbishop*, after the *see* had continued vacant about eighteen months. He was a *Roman* by birth, and had been a disciple of *Pope Gregory the great*, and was a venerable and learned man; he was confirmed at *Rome*, and afterwards received the *pall* from the *Pope* (h) with a letter, in which was a confirmation of the primacy to him; on his return he was consecrated at *Lincoln*, by *Paulinus*, *archbishop of York* (i). He is said by some, to have divided his province into *parishes* in 636, that he might with more ease appoint ministers to particular congregations (k), though *Mr. Selden* and others judge otherwise, and that he only divided his province into *bishoprics* or *dioceses*, of which he established some new ones in it, and that the division of it into *parishes*, may, more probably be attributed to *archbishop Theodore* his next successor but one. He sat in this chair 26 years, promoting the cause of religion, and lived to the end of September, anno 654 (l); he was, as his predecessors had been, buried in the monastery of *St. Peter and St. Paul*, without the gates of the city (m). He is said by *Capgrave* to have been canonized after his death.

6. *DEUSDEDIT*, or *Adeodatus*, for I find him called by both these names, which were given him at his consecration, his own original name having been *Fritbona*, succeeded next as *archbishop*, being the first native of this land pro-

*Istud habet bustum meritis cognomine JUSTUM,
Quarto jure datus cui cessit pontificatus,
Pro meritis justis sancta gravitate venusti,
Gratia divinam divina dat bis medicinam.*

(h) Gervas, col. 1634, says, *pope Honorius* sent two *palls*, one for *Honorius*, *archbishop of Canterbury*, and the other for *Paulinus*, *archbishop of York*.

(i) Bede, l. ii, c. 18.

(k) Antiq. Brit. Eccl. Battely, pt. 2, p. 117.

(l) Chron. Saxon. Battely, p. 66. *Mr. Somner*, p. 117, says, that he sat almost twenty years, and died in 653. Thorn, September 30 that year, col. 1769. Chron. Sci Aug. col. 2231. Gervas, col. 1635, says, he died 11 *id.* October, in the 19th year of his rule.

(m) Weever, p. 47, says, that *Honorius* sat about twenty years, and died on February 28, anno 653, for whom this *epitaph* was engraved:—

*Quintus honor memori versu memoraris HONORI
Digna sepultura, quam non tenet ulla litura
Ardet in obscuro trea lux vibramine puro
Hoc scelus omne premit, fugat umbras, nubila demit.*

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moted to this *see*, which was after a vacancy of eighteen months (*n*); he was consecrated by *Ithamar*, bishop of Rochester, at Canterbury, and received the *pall* from the Pope. He was a man of good learning, and eminent for his holiness of life, qualities which recommended him for the government of this church, in which he acquitted himself faithfully till the day of his death, which is said to have been on July 14, in the year 664 (*o*), and was buried, as all his predecessors were, in the church porch of the monastery of *St. Peter and St. Paul* (*p*). He is said by *Capgrave* to have been canonized after his death. *Pitfeus* says, he wrote memoirs of the lives and actions of his predecessors.

After his death, one *Wigbard*, who was an *Englishman*, was sent with a recommendation from the Kings of *Kent* and *Northumberland*, to Pope *Vitellianus* to *Rome*; but the pestilence raging there at that time, he died with most of his attendants, of it, upon which the Pope appointed *Adrian*, abbat of *Tbiridanum*, near *Naples*, an *African* by birth, to be archbishop in his room, but he would not be persuaded to undertake the charge of it, but after some delay on the Pope's strong importunity, recommended *Theodore* to it, whom the Pope approved of, on condition that *Adrian*, afterwards made abbat of *St. Augustine's* in *Canterbury*, would accompany him unto *England*, to assist him in his office, and for fear, lest being a *Greek*, *Theodore* being born at *Tbarsus* in *Cicilia*, should introduce any *Asiatic* ceremonies or usages.

7. THEODORE being thus appointed archbishop, after a vacancy of the *see* for four years, was consecrated in 668, at *Rome*, being then aged 66 years; whence he set off for *England* with *Adrian*, but was a year and an half before he arrived, though without his companion, who was detained some time longer. He was a man of courage, good sense and of singular learning, being eminently skilled in the *Latin* and *Greek* tongues, as well as in the customs of both those churches.

He is said to have been the first, who, properly speaking, exercised the authority and power of an archbishop here (*q*), to whom the whole bishops and clergy of *Britain* consented to submit, for he extended his jurisdiction even on the other side of the river *Humber*, and being intrusted

(*n*) *Gervas*, col. 1636. *Higden*, p. 243, says, that *Britwold* was the first archbishop, who was an *Englishman*, all before him being *Romans*; but this archbishop's original name contradicts this.

(*o*) *Battely*, p. 66. *Weever*, and *Chronol. Sci Aug.* *Gervas* says, he sat ten years, col. 1636.

(*p*) *Weever* has given him this epitaph:—

Alme DEUS DEDIT cui sexta vacatio cedit,
Signas hunc lapidem lapide signatus eodem

THEODORE.

with a legantine power over *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, he visited all places, deposed and ordained bishops at his pleasure, and reformed and corrected whatever appeared to him amiss (*r*). He introduced several new doctrines and practices into the church; one of the most important of which, was, that of auricular confession, as necessary to absolution. By his influence, all the *English* churches were united and brought to a perfect uniformity in discipline and worship; bishoprics, too large, were divided, and many new ones erected, great men were encouraged to build parish churches, by declaring them and their successors patrons of those churches; a regular provision was made for the clergy in all the kingdoms of the *Heptareby*, by the imposition of a certain tax on every village, from which the most obscure ones were not exempted; by these and other wise regulations, introduced by this prelate, one of the greatest men that ever filled this patriarchal chair, the church of *England* became a regular compact body, furnished with a competent number of bishops and inferior clergy under their metropolitan, the archbishop of this *see*.

He held three councils; one at *Hartford* in 674; a second at *Hatfield* in 680, and another at *Twiford* in *Northumberland* in 684, and at the second of them, at the King of *Mercia's* request, he divided his kingdom into five provinces or bishoprics (*s*), and he is said by some, to have first divided his province into distinct parishes, though as has been mentioned above, this is attributed by others to his predecessor next but one, archbishop *Honorius*. He was a great promoter of learning, and so liberal a patron of learned men, that whoever wished to be instructed in divinity, had immediately masters to teach them. He founded a school at *Canterbury*, of which mention has been made above, and the method of singing in churches, which before was only known in *Kent*, was by his means spread, and began to be learned in all the churches of *England* (*u*), and it was chiefly by his endeavours that learning so flourished in this island, that from a nursery it became a peculiar seminary of philosophy.

He brought over with him a large library of *Latin* and *Greek* books, the names of some of which, as well as the acts of his pontificate, which were considerable, are recorded in the antiqui-

Prodit ab hac urna virtute salus diuturna
Qua melioratur quicumq; dolore gravatur.

(*q*) *Bede*. *Higden*, p. 236.

(*r*) *Bede*, lib. iv, c. 2. *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 134. *Thorn*, col. 1768, &c.

(*s*) *Chester*, *Worcester*, *Lichfield*, *Leicester*, and *Hereford*. See *Flor. Vigorn.* p. 559. *Bede*, lib. iii, c. 7, lib. iv, c. 6 and 12, and lib. v, c. 19.

(*u*) *Gervas*, col. 1638, 1639.

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ties of the *British* church, by *archbishop Parker* (v). Having sat in this *see* for near 21 years, which are recorded as being most happy ones to the *English* nation (w), he died on September 19, in 690, very aged and infirm, being 88 years old, and was buried in the church of the monastery of *St. Peter and St. Paul*, afterwards called *St. Augustine's* monastery, and not in the porch of it, which was full, all his predecessors, six in number, having been buried there (x). He is said by *Capgrave* to have been *canonized* after his death. *Pitfeus* says, he wrote a book of *the bishops of Canterbury*, his predecessors, and among the *Harleian manuscripts*, No. 438—2, is one written by him called *Liber Penitentialis* (y).

8. BRITHWALD was the next *archbishop*, being the second *Englishman* preferred to it. He had been first a monk and then *abbat of Glastonbury*, where having presided for 10 years, he quitted it for the *abbatship of Reculver*, whence he was advanced to this *patriarchal* chair on July 1, 692, and was *consecrated* the next year (z) by *Bregwine* or *Godwine*, metropolitan of *Wales* (a). He had been trained up in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and in the exercise of strict ecclesiastical discipline; he is said to have done many things for the good of his church (b). He held a *synod* at *Cliff*, and another at *Bacanceld* in 694 (c), and in 697 another *council* at *Berkbampstede*, and six years afterwards he held another with *Alfred*, K. of *Northumberland*, in that prince's dominions, at a place called *Onestufield*

(v) Among these there are said to have been a fine *Greek* psalter, several *Greek* homilies, and the works of *Homer*, which *Lambarde*, p. 316, says, was shewed to him very fairly written on thick paper, with the name of *Theodorus* prefixed. The *Homer* is also mentioned by *bishop Godwin*.

(w) Gervas, col. 1637, 1640. Malmesbury, lib. i, p. 11. Battely, pt. 2, p. 66. Higden, p. 238. Thorn, col. 1770.

(x) This porch in the old church, was where afterwards was the chapel of the blessed *virgin Mary*, in the middle of which was an altar, dedicated to *St. Gregory*, as *Bede* relates it, lib. iii, c. 3. See *Thorn*, col. 1765. *Weever*, p. 48, says, these verses were written on the wall in the church, to the memory of him and his six predecessors:—

*Septem sunt Anglia primates & protopates
Septem rectores, septem cœloq; friones
Septem cisternæ vitæ, septemq; lucernæ
Et septem palmæ regni, septemq; coronæ
Septem sunt stellæ quas hæc tenet arca cœli.*

(y) It was published at *Pavis*, with *John Petit's* Notes, anno 1677, with some other things added to it.

(z) Chron. Sax. Malmesbury, p. 354. De gestis Pontif. de Antiq. Glaston. Eccl. p. 308. Godwin, p. 6. Ang. Sacr. vol. i, p. 94. Willis, vol. i, p. 100, says, he was son of *Merciline Penda*, K. of *Mercia*.

(a) *Givallorum Metropolitanus*. Thorn, col. 1771, writes it *Gallorum*.

(b) Gervas, col. 1640. (c) Thorn, col. 2208.

(d) Bromton, col. 732, says, he sat thirty-seven years.

BRITHWALD—TATWYN—NOTHELM.

or *Osterfeld*, in which *Wlfred*, *bishop of York*, was again deposed.

The *Saxon chronicle* says, that he caused written charters to be made, to confirm to the church of *Canterbury* and other religious houses, their lands, donations and privileges; and *Spelman* and *Causabon* agree with *Somner*, that the monasteries in *Canterbury*, had no written charters nor muniments before this.

In a charter of *K. Wigtred*, this *archbishop* is styled *Primas Totius Britannie*, which title *Birchington* says, was first given to him by *Pope Sergius*. No *archbishop* continued so long in this *see* as he did, either before or since his time, for he sat in this *patriarchal* chair 31 years and an half, and dying 27th June, anno 731, worn out with old age, he was buried near his predecessor in the same monastery (d).

9. TATWYN, born in the province of *Mercia*, being a priest in the monastery of *Brodun* or *Bredun*, in *Mercia* (e), succeeded him as *archbishop* in June 731 (f), and was consecrated the same month in his own church, by the bishops of *Winchester*, *London*, *Lichfield* and *Rockester*, and afterwards received the *pall* (g). He is much commended for his love of religion, and his skill in the Holy Scriptures (b); having sat in this *see* for the space of three years; he died on July 30, anno 734 (i), and was buried with his predecessors in the church of the monastery of *St. Augustine* (k).

10. NOTHELM succeeded him as *archbishop*. He was a priest, or according to *Thorn*, *arch-priest* of the church of *St. Paul* in *London* (l);

Gervas, col. 1640, thirty-seven years, and six months. *Simon*, col. 98, says, he died January 28, 732, and that he sat thirty-seven years, six months, and fourteen days. See *Battely's* Somn. p. 117, pt. 2, p. 66; and *Thorn*, col. 1771. *Weever*, p. 48, says, he died on January 9 that year, and that this *epitaph* was framed and engraved on his monument:—

*Stat jua laus feretro BRITHWALDUS, stat sua metro
Sed minus est metri laus omnis laude feretri
Laude frequentandus, pater hic est glorificandus
Si prece fleatur dat ei qui danda precatur.*

(e) See the same writers above-mentioned.

(f) Chron. Sci Aug. col. 2235.

(g) *Simon* Durham, col. 100. (h) *Bromton*, col. 774.

(i) Chron. Saxon. *Bromton*, col. 742. Gervas, col. 1640. Chron. Sci Aug. col. 2235. *Somner* and *Battely*, p. 117 and 66.

(k) *Thorn*, col. 1772; and *Weever*, p. 49, says, he died on the last day of July, anno 735, to whose memory this *epitaph* was engraved on his stone coffin:—

*Pontificis glebe TATWINI Cantia prebe
Thuva, decus, laudes, & ejus dogmate gaudes
Hujus doctrina caruisti mente ferina
Et per eum Christi portare jugum didicisti.*

(l) *Decem. Script.* col. 1772. The author of the *Antiquities of the British church*, in his *Life of Nothelm*; and the editor of the *Decem. Scriptores*, in the *index*, *Vertum Nothelmus*, do by a mistake add, that he was likewise *bishop of London*, which was the place of his nativity. *Bromton* writes, that

ARCHBISHOPS.

CUTHBERT—BREGWYN.

he was consecrated archbishop in 735, and received the pall from the Pope (m), and dying on 17th Oct. in the year 741, was buried by his predecessors, in the church of *St. Augustine's abbey* (n).

11. CUTHBERT was his successor, who was translated from the see of Hereford, about the year 741, and afterwards received the pall from the Pope at Rome. He was descended of an illustrious family, a man of severe manners and made up of goodness itself (o); five years after his translation to this see, that is, in 747, by the council of Boniface, bishop of Mentz, he held a synod of the English bishops at Cliff near Rochester (p), to regulate the monks and to reform the irregularities with which the church of England was at that time overspread (q), Eitelbald, K. of Mercia, with his nobles, being then present and consenting to it (r); the constitutions of which may be seen in the British Councils and other books. He was the first who obtained the privilege of having church-yards to the churches in this kingdom, within the walls of towns and cities, for the purpose of burying in them (s); for it was a law among the Romans, borrowed of the Grecians, and inserted into their twelve tables, that none should be buried or burned within any town, so that all were buried either in the fields, along the highway-side (to put passengers in mind of their mortality) or at the top, or the feet of mountains; and this kind of interment, by general custom, was used both by

Jews and Gentiles, as may be found illustrated at large by Weever in his *Funeral Monuments* (t). Hence it was, that Augustine had procured the ground on part of which he afterwards erected his abbey, lying *without the city walls*, for a place of sepulture for all the succeeding archbishops of this see.

Having obtained this general privilege, he procured in 743, that which rendered him most gracious and dear to this convent, which was a licence from Eadbert, K. of Kent, and from the Pope likewise, that the bodies of the archbishops which before had been buried at *St. Augustine's*, should in future be buried within his monastery of *Christ church*; for which purpose he erected, near the east end of the cathedral, a church or chapel, which he dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, and ordained, that it should be the burial-place for the future archbishops, and dying 7 kal. Nov. in 758, his funeral was accordingly solemnized in it (u). He is said to have borne for his arms—*Argent, on a fess gules, 3 cross-crosets fitchee of the 1st.*

12. BREGWYN succeeded him (v) on the feast of *St. Michael*, next year (w). He was a native of Saxony, though educated in England, and is recorded to have been a man much devoted to piety and religion; he was consecrated and received his pall from the Pope in 759, and dying on Aug. 25, 762, was buried within this monastery, near his predecessor, in the new chapel

that *Nothelm of London*, succeeded *Tarwine* in the see of Canterbury, without mentioning his being a priest of the church of London, as other historians do. Hence, to supply such an omission, they style him *bishop of London*, which seems to be the ground of this mistake; for it is certain that *Ingwald* was at that time *bishop of London*, being one of those who consecrated *Tarwine*, as is agreed on by all the above writers, and that he continued *bishop* there to the year 745, is very probably asserted. See Battely, pt. 2, p. 66. Higden styles him *Londinensis Præsul*, p. 248.

(m) Gervas, col. 1640. Thorn, col. 1772, says, he died in 736, and that he sat three years in the see. Somner and Battely, p. 117 and 66. Chron. Sci Aug. col. 2235, says, he died in 740. Simon Durham, anno 739, col. 100.

(n) Weever, p. 49, says, he was a great lover of venerable antiquity, and one to whom *Bede* acknowledges himself, in his epistle to *K. Ceonulph*, much beholden for information to his *Ecclesiastical History*; and says, that he died on October 17, 740, and that his epitaph was as follows:—

*Hac scrobe NOTHELMUS jacet Archiepiscopus almus
Cujus vita bono non est indigna patrono.
Cunctis iste bonus par in bonitate patronus
Protegit hic justos vigili munimine custos.*

Pitæus says, he wrote two books of the Life of *St. Augustine*, one of his miracles, one of the translation of him and his companions, one of homilies, and one of epistles to *Bede* and *Alcuinus*.

(o) Eadmer in *vita Bregwini*.

(p) *Clovestoe*. Thorn, col. 2209. Langhorn cites Spelman's Councils and some manuscripts, to prove that there was before this, a council held by this archbishop and K. *Eitelbald* at this place in 742. It is mentioned likewise in

the *Saxon Chron.* A third council was likewise held by this archbishop in 756, but the name of the place where, is lost. See Spelman, vol. i, p. 289.

(q) Malmesb. Antiq. Britan. (r) Thorn, col. 1772.

(s) Dugd. Mon. vol. i, p. 2.

(t) Battely's Somner, p. 118, pt. 2, p. 66. Gervas, col. 1641. Thorn, col. 2210. Chron. Tab. col. 2235.

(u) Gervas, col. 1641, who highly commends him for it. Thorn, col. 1773, who abuses him with much virulence for this act of treachery, as he terms it, to the mother church of *St. Augustine*. He tells us, that the archbishop finding his end approaching, occasioned through grief at what he had done, called his family and the monks of his convent about him, and bound them by an oath not to divulge his sickness or death, till his body should have been buried for some days, which they strictly complied with; and this being done, on the third day afterwards, the bells were rung and his death was openly divulged, on which the abbat of *St. Augustine's* went with his monks to fetch the body according to custom, but finding the archbishop to be already buried, and that the ancient custom of burial had been changed by royal authority, the abbat returned back much vexed at his disappointment. After the church or chapel of *St. John* had been burnt down, his body was removed, and deposited in the upper north wing of the cathedral, near the altar of *St. Stephen*, on the right side.

(v) R. de Diceto, col. 444, calls him *Bregwin*. Bromton, col. 742, *Lyzregwin*. His life is written by *Eadmer*, and epitomized by *John of Tinmouth*, though published under the name of *Osbern*. Aug. Sacr. pt. 2, p. 184; and it is in Brit. Sanct. vol. ii, p. 98. (w) Gervas, col. 642.

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erected by him, and, as is said, with the same precipitation (x).

13. LAMBERT, called by others, both *Lambritb* and *Lambert*, being *abbat* of the neighbouring *monastery* of *St. Augustine*, was promoted to this *see* in 762, on the *feast of the Purification*, was *consecrated* next year (y), and received his *pall* from the Pope. Whilst *abbat*, he came twice to this convent of *Christ church*, to demand the corpse, first of *Cuthbert*, then of *Bregwyn*, to be delivered to him, in order for their interment in the church of his *monastery*, according to usual custom; the latter time he came attended with armed men, resolving to take the corpse of *Bregwyn* by force, in case his demand was not complied with; but the monks fearing this might be the case, had secured it safe under ground before he came for it, so he returned without success; upon which *the convent of St. Augustine* made their appeal to *the court of Rome*, and prosecuted the cause with the utmost rigour. To silence this dispute, the monks of *Christ church* elected *Lambert* for their *archbishop*, and their adversaries, out of respect to him, ceased to give them any further trouble (z). In his time, *K. Offa* having taken great displeasure at the inhabitants of *Canterbury*, it was the occasion of continual troubles to him, for that King erected a *new archbishopric* at *Lichfield*, and obtained of the Pope authority for *Eadlufb*, *bishop* there, to add as a *province* to it, *the dioceses of Worcester, Leicester, Sidnacester, Hereford, Helmbam, and Dunwich*, so that there was left to *the archbishop*

(x) Battely's Somner, p. 119, pt. 2, p. 67. Thorn, col. 2210. Chron. Tab. 2235. After this *new chapel* had been burnt down, his body was removed, and deposited in the upper south wing of the cathedral, near the altar of *St. Gregory*, where it was afterwards *inshrined*.

(y) Gervas, col. 1642. (z) Thorn, col. 1773.

(a) Higden, p. 250, says, *Offa* deprived *Lambert*, *archbishop of Canterbury*, of the dignity of his *primacy*, which he placed at *Lichfield*, so long as he lived, with the consent of pope *Adrian*.

(b) Thorn, col. 1774; and Chronol. Sci Aug. col. 2237, says, he died in 789, *Præd. id.* Aug. Sax. Chron. and Florence of Worcester, anno 790. Hoveden and Chron. Mailros, anno 791. Weever, p. 50, says, he sat as *archbishop*, 27 years, and died *æt.* 94.

(c) Gervas, col. 1642, says, when he saw his end draw near, desirous of changing the regulations of his predecessors, he ordered that whilst alive he should be carried to the monastery of *St. Augustine*, that when dead he might be buried there; which was done.

(d) Thorn, col. 2210. Battely's Somner, p. 119, pt. 2, p. 67. Weever, p. 49, says, he died on August 12, aged 94 that year, having ordered his body to be entombed in *the chapter-house* above-mentioned, and this *epitaph* was engraven to his memory:—

Gemma sacerdotum decus a tellure remotum
Clauditur hac fossa JAINBURTUS pulvis & ossa
Sub hac mole cinis sed laus tua nescia finis
Incola nunc celi populo succurre fideli.

(e) Chron. Saxon.

LAMBERT—ATHELARD—WLFRED.

of *Canterbury*, for his *province*, only those of *London, Winchester, Rochester, and Sherborne* (a). On his death on Aug. 12, 790 (b), he disappointed the monks of *Christ church* very much, for perceiving his end approach, he took care by his own express will and desire, to be buried in *St. Augustine's* (c), where he was very honourably interred, with much pomp, in *the chapter-house* (d).

14. ATHELARD was elected to this *archbishopric* in the same year that his predecessor died. He was a learned, pious and good man, and is said to have had great abilities; he had been first *abbat of Malmesbury*, then *bishop of Winchester*, and thence promoted to this *see*, being *consecrated* in 793 (e), and receiving his *pall* from the Pope at *Rome*; by his means *K. Offa* became a good benefactor to this church (f), after whose death he prevailed with his successor *K. Ceonulph* and Pope *Leo III*, to abolish the above-mentioned *new archbishopric of Lichfield*, and reduce the whole into its former state (g). In the year 798, he held a *great council* at *Baccancelde*, in which he presided, *K. Ceonulf* with several *bishops* and *abbats* being present at it, and another next year at *Clovefho*, in the presence of the same King (h). The *obituary* records his having recovered several alienated lands to his church. Having sat 13 years, he died in 803 (i), and was buried, by his own particular order, in his own monastery of *Christ church*, in *the new church* or *chapel* of *St. John Baptist* (k).

15. WLFRED from the stalls of the monks, or rather from the *archidiaconal* dignity, was ad-

(f) *K. Offa's* charter, says Somner, p. 119, (it is printed in his appendix, p. 41) is dated in the year DCCXC, and the 38th of his reign; if it be authentic, and may be credited, as he saw not why to question it, it discovers an error in the computation and account which the current of our Historians and Chronologists make, both of the beginning of *K. Offa's* reign and this *archbishop's* government.

(g) Gervas, col. 1642. Battely's Somner, p. 119.

(h) Thorn, col. 2211. Gervas, 1642. In this year, anno 799, he is said to have gone to *Rome*; but *Langhorn* says, he held a council at *Cliff* this year. In 800, he held another at *Beccancelde*. See Spelman's Councils, vol. i, p. 318; and in 803, he is said to have called another council at *Clovefho*, when *K. Kenulf* and twelve other *bishops* were present, and where it was determined that the *metropolitan chair* should be fixed at *Canterbury*, and the *new archbishopric of Lichfield* abolished.

(i) Florence of Worcester, and the Saxon Chron. anno 803. Annals of *St. Aug.* anno 802. Chron. Mailros, and Matthew Westminster, anno 805; and Henry Hunt anno 804. By the gift of the village of *Bourne* to this church, if not spurious, he must have been living anno 805. Hoveden places his death so late as anno 806, which agrees with the *obituary* of this church.

(k) Bromton, col. 742. Gervas, col. 1642. Thorn, col. 1774. Ang. Sacr. pt. i, p. 53. Battely, p. 67, whence after the fire of it, his remains were removed, and placed at the altar of *St. Stephen*, in the upper north cross wing on the left side of it.

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vanced to the *archiepiscopal* throne in the year 803, and was consecrated by the Pope, and received the *pall* from him at Rome, next year. The compiler of the *antiquities of the British church*, and bishop Godwyn, have recorded, that this *archbishop* (who kept possession of this *see* a good number of years, viz. about 28,) did nothing worthy of remembrance (l); but if they had regarded the records and evidences of the ancient benefactions to this church, they would have seen that those of this *archbishop* by far exceeded in number and greatness, the benefactions of any one of his predecessors. This appears in the *instrument of donations*, published in Mr. Somner's appendix (m), and yet more fully in the *evidences of Christ church*, printed at the end of *Thorn's Chronicle*, in the *Decem Scriptores* (n), and in the *obituaries of the archbishops* (o). In these they would have learned that he not only bought lands and gave them to the church, but procured others from the King, and recovered some which had been taken from the church; indeed his particular benefactions amount to twenty-nine in number. This agrees well with the character which Gervas gives of him, of being a most prudent man, acting at all times with courage and resolution, stoutly asserting the rights of his church, and ever consulting the good of it (p). In the year 816, he held a council at *Ceale-bytbe* (q), and in 821, he presided with *Beornulph*, K. of *Mercia*, at a synodal council, held at *Clovefho* (r). In his time the monks of this church died, all but five (s). *Archbishop Wilfred* died on 30th Aug. 829 (t), and was buried in his own church, in the church or chapel of *St. John* (u).

16. FLEOLOGILD, or as others call him, *Theologild*, succeeded him, but continued in the *see* only for the space of three months (v), and dying in 830, he was buried in the *monastery of Christ church* (w); one, named *Syred* (x), succeeded him, but deceasing before he had taken full possession of this *patriarchal chair*, he is not reckoned among the list of *archbishops* (y).

(l) *Antiq. Brit. Eccl.* p. 34. Godwyn de Præfulibus Angl. Ralph de Diceto, col. 448. There is a dispute how long he sat; Bromton, Stephen Birchington, and Gervas say, thirty-eight years, but others, more truly, twenty-eight.

(m) No. xxxvi, p. 36. (n) Col. 2213.

(o) Ang. Sacr. p. i, p. 53. (p) Gervas, col. 1642.

(q) See Spelman's Councils, vol. i, p. 327.

(r) Thorn, col. 2213. Spelman's Councils, p. 332, anno 822. (s) Lib. Eccles. Cantuar.

(t) Battely, pt. 2, p. 67. Chronol. Tables, col. 2239. Bromton, col. 742. Gervas, 1642.

(u) After this church or chapel was destroyed, the remains of the *archbishop* were removed, and laid in the upper north cross wing, on the right hand of the altar of *St. Martin*.

(v) Chron. Saxon. Gervas, col. 1642.

(w) His remains were deposited before the altar of *St. Michael*, in the north cross of the nave, where they remained after the rebuilding of it by *Lanfranc*.

FLEOLOGILD—CEOLNOTH—ATHELRED—PLEGMUND.

17. CEOLNOTH was elected *archbishop* on Aug. 27, the same year (z), received his *pall* from the Pope, and continued in this *see* upwards of 38 years, all which were full of troubles and dangers, by the continual invasions of the *Danes*. He brought secular clerks into his church to assist the five remaining monks who were left in it in *archbishop Wilfred's* time (a), and purchased with his own money the village of *Cbart*, which he gave to the church; a great benefaction in those times (b). He died in 870, and was buried in his own monastery of *Christ church* (c), in the south cross of the nave, before the altar of *St. Benedict*, where his body remained after the rebuilding of it by *Lanfranc*.

18. ATHELRED, a monk of this church, succeeded to this *archbishopric*, with the consent of *Ethelred* and *Alured* his brother, soon after the death of *Ceolnoth* being confirmed, and receiving the *pall* from the Pope's hands; he continued in this *see* near 18 years, during which, the times were full of storms and perils, by the continual invasions of the *Danes*. He expelled those seculars out of his church, which his predecessor had brought into it, and made up the number of the monks again (d). He is said to have consecrated two *bishops* of *Landaff* successively, and a *bishop* of *St. David's*, in his own cathedral church; he restored five *bishoprics* among the *West Saxons*, which had been left destitute of their *bishops* (e). He died in 888, and was buried within the monastery of his own church (f); on the death of *Athelred* or *Eldred*, as he is written by some, K. *Alfred* bestowed the *archbishopric* on *Grimbald*, who then lived in a monastic state at *Winchester*, of which he was afterwards *abbat*; but he peremptorily refusing to accept of it, *Plegmund* was, by his recommendation, made *archbishop* (g).

19. PLEGMUND was accordingly elected *archbishop* in 890 (h). He was a native of *Mercia*, and having retired from the world had led a kind of hermit's life (i). He was a man of liberal education, being one of those learned men who

(x) He is by some, named *Swithred*.

(y) Battely's Somner, p. 119, pt. 2, p. 67.

(z) Gervas, col. 1643. (a) Liber Eccles. Cantuar.

(b) Ang. Sacr. p. i, p. 53. (c) Gervas, col. 1643. Bromton, col. 742. Battely's Somner, p. 119.

(d) Liber Eccles. Cantuar. See Leland's Collect. vol. i, p. 342. (e) R. de Diceto. Bromton, col. 742.

(f) Battely's Somner, p. 119. His body was afterwards deposited in the crypt, on the south side of the altar of *St. Thomas Becket*. (g) Leland's Collect. vol. i, p. 18.

(h) Matthew Westminster, p. 351. R. de Diceto, col. 452. Bromton, col. 831. Gervas, 1643. Simon Durham gives him a great character, col. 131. Battely's Somner, p. 119, pt. 2, p. 67. See Higden, p. 259, 260, 266. R. de Diceto, col. 454. This church or chapel being consumed, his remains were removed, and deposited in the upper south cross wing at the altar of *St. Gregory*, and afterwards *infringed*. (i) Gervas, col. 1643.

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had been preceptor to and had instructed K. *Alfred*; being elected *archbishop*, he was consecrated and received the *pall* from Pope *Formosus* at *Rome*, where he purchased for a great sum of money the relics of *St. Blase*, which he gave to his church. He died in 923, having sat thirty-four years, in a good old age, and was buried in the monastery of his own church, in the chapel or church of *St. John Baptist*.

20. *ATHELM*, by some called *Aldbun*, *bishop of Wells*, and uncle to *St. Dunstan* (*k*), succeeded him as *archbishop*, and received his *pall* from the Pope (*l*). He is said by some, not to have been a monk as all his predecessors had been, though according to others he had been *abbot of Glastonbury* (*ll*). In 924, he crowned K. *Atbelstane* at *Kingston* (*m*). He died in 925, and was buried with his predecessors (*n*).

21. *WLFELM* *bishop of Wells*, was next elected to this see (*o*), and received the *pall* from the Pope. He died, according to *Matthew Westminster*, in 934 (*p*), or as others say, so late as 941 (*q*), and was buried in the church or chapel of *St. John*, within his own monastery (*r*). He was present at a great synod held at *Greateley*, in which were present all the great and wise men that K. *Atbelstane* could get together, when all those laws which the King had made were confirmed (*s*).

22. *ODO*, surnamed *Saverus*, *bishop of Sherborne*, succeeded him in 941, and received his *pall* from the Pope. He was a *Dane* by birth, and is by some said to have been a soldier before he took to the church. His parents having in vain dissuaded him from embracing *Christianity*, turned him out unprovided into the world; thus exposed, he applied to *Athelm*, a nobleman and Christian in the court of *Alfred*; who, pleased with the lad's appearance, sent him to school and

(*k*) *W. Malmf. de Antiq. Glaston. Eccles. p. 324.* He appears to have died the year after *St. Dunstan* was born, which renders this rather improbable.

(*l*) *Bromton, col. 738. Leland's Collect. vol. i, p. 214.*

(*ll*) *Godwin, p. 414. Willis, vol. i, p. 101. Ang. Sacr. p. i, p. 556.*

(*m*) *Matthew Westminster, p. 363. Huntingdon, p. 354. Bromton, col. 837.*

(*n*) *Battely's Somner, p. 119, pt. 2, p. 67.* His body was afterwards deposited in the south cross isle of the nave, behind the altar of *St. Benedic* towards the right hand, where it remained after the rebuilding of it by *Lanfranc*.

(*o*) *Bromton, col. 838, calls him Wlfelin, and 840, Wlfelm.*

(*p*) *Chron. Tab. col. 2241.*

(*q*) *Battely, pt. 2, p. 67. Somner, p. 119, says, he died in 934. In the evidences of Christ church, in Decem. Script. col. 2218 et seq. some donations of this archbishop to that church, are recited in the years 923 and 939; one of K. Athalstan in 927; and of duke Eadulf in 940, made in the presence of this archbishop.*

(*r*) His body was afterwards deposited in the south cross wing of the nave of this church built by *Lanfranc*, in the

ATHELM—WLFELM—ODO.

educated him in the *Latin* and *Greek* tongues. Having entered into *holy orders*, he, by his own merits and the interest of his patron *Athelm*, passed rapidly through the inferior stations in the church, and was ordained a priest before the age prescribed by the canons, and was not long after consecrated *bishop of Sherborne*; and on the death of *Wlfelm*, the world turned their eyes towards this pious, learned, and valiant *bishop*, as the fittest person to fill this *patriarchal* chair, in which, though his zeal for religion seemed to be sincere and fervent, yet his bold aspiring spirit, no longer under any restraint, led him to exercise his power with a very high hand. On his promotion to it, that he might be received with more welcome and propriety at *Canterbury*, he went over to and received the *Monastic tonsure* abroad, which made him the more acceptable to the monks here (*t*).

In 945 *Archbishop Odo* consecrated K. *Edmund* at *Kingston*, after whose murder next year, he consecrated *Eadred* his brother at the same place, who received his crown from him; and he afterwards consecrated there, *Eadred's* successor *Eadwin* (*u*). He was a good benefactor to his cathedral, by new making the roof of it, which had become ruinous through length of time (*v*), and in 948 removed into it the bones of *Wilfrid*, *archbishop of York*, who died in 711, that church having fallen down (*w*). In 943 he published his famous *pastoral letter* to the clergy and people of his province, commonly called the *constitutions of Odo*. Besides these there were several ecclesiastical canons made, in a great council of the clergy and laity which was held at *London*, the year following, by K. *Edmund*. Tho' some place his death so late as the 961, yet it happened more probably in 958 (*x*), when he was buried in his own cathedral church (*y*).

lower portico, before the altar of *St. Benedic* on the left hand. (*s*) *Gervas, col. 1644. Bromton, col. 845.*

(*t*) *Simon Durham, col. 230. Bromton, 863.*

(*u*) *Chron. Tab. col. 2243. Battely, p. 2, p. 68.*

(*v*) *Gervas, col. 1645.*

(*w*) *R. de Diceto, col. 455. Bromton, col. 863. Gervas, 1645. Willis's Cath. vol. i, p. 30.*

(*x*) *S. Dunelm, col. 156. Matthew Westminster, p. 369. R. de Diceto, 454, 455. Higden, p. 264, says, anno 957, he crowned K. Eadwyn, eldest son of Edmund, at Kingston.*

(*y*) His body was buried on the south side of our *Saviour Christ's* altar in this church, in a tomb built in a pyramidal form. It was afterwards removed by *archbishop Lanfranc*, and placed in the chapel of the *Holy Trinity* behind the altar, where it was inscribed on the right hand of *archbishop Wlfred of York*, whom *Odo* had translated from *Rippon* to *Canterbury*. After the choir of *Conrad* was burnt, and the present one built, he was taken up in his leaden coffin and placed under the relics of *St. Dunstan*, that is on the south side of the high altar; but there is no monument remaining, nor has since the reformation. *Bishop Godwin*, in his catalogue of *bishops*, mistakes *archbishop Mepham's* tomb for his. His epitaph is said to have been as follows:—

Sternate

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ELSIN—DUNSTAN.

Ostern has left us *the history of his life*, and praises him much for his sanctity and integrity (z). He was *canonized* after his death, and is therefore usually styled *St. Odo*.

23. ELSIN, *bishop of Winchester* (a), succeeded *Odo* as *archbishop*, whose inveterate enemy he was, and continued his hatred to him after his death, which he shewed by trampling over his grave. Being named to this *see* by the King's authority, he is said by *the monkish* writers to have been intruded into it (b). He was of affinity to *the blood royal*, and is said to have been of very extraordinary learning. He perished on *the Alps* with cold, as he was travelling towards *Rome* for his *pall* (c). He died in 958 or 9 (d), and was brought into *England* by his attendants and buried at *Winchester*. On his death *Brihelm*, *bishop of Wells*, was elected to this *see*, but feeling himself unequal to the weight of it, and being of a soft and gentle disposition, he declined it, and by the King's command returned to *the see of Wells* again (e), where he died in 973, and was there buried.

24. DUNSTAN, *bishop of London*, was upon this appointed to succeed *Odo* in this *patriarchal chair*, in the year 960, and that with the unanimous consent of the church (f), and went the same year to *Rome* for his *consecration* and *pall*. He is said to have been descended of a noble family in *Somersetshire*, and to have been educated in *Glastonbury abbey*, of which he became *abbot*, and being a great favourite of K. *Edmund*, that King endowed it for his sake with many peculiar privileges. He was afterwards promoted to *the see of Worcester*, and from thence was translated to *London* (g). On K. *Edmund's* death he stood still higher in the favour of his brother and successor K. *Edred*, to whom he was confessor and chief confidant, during which he employed all his influence in promoting the interest of his own, *the Benedictine* order of monks, of which he was a most active and zealous patron.

Having the treasures of the above two

princes at his command, he built and endowed monasteries for that order, because almost all the the antient ones were in the possession of *secular canons*.

The conduct of *Dunstan* whilst he was in power, which was exaggerated by his persuading *Edred* to give by his last will, immense treasures to churches and monasteries, by which the crown was left in a state of indigence, rendered him so very odious to *Edwi*, who succeeded his uncle *Edred* in 955, and his rude behaviour to him and his beloved Q. *Ediva*, raised the resentment of that prince so high, that he deprived him of all his preferments, and drove him into exile.

The banishment of *Dunstan* was a severe blow to the monks, who were upon that expelled from several of their monasteries, and the married *secular* clergy were placed in them, in their room. But their sufferings were not of a long continuance; for *Edgar*, the younger brother of *Edwi*, having raised a successful rebellion against his unhappy brother, and usurped all his dominions on the north side of the river *Thames*, recalled *Dunstan*, and gave him *the bishopric of Worcester* in 957; from which time he was the chief adviser and confidant of K. *Edgar*, who became the sole monarch of *England*, by the death of his brother, and presently afterwards advanced *Dunstan* to *the archiepiscopal chair*.

Being now possessed of the primacy, and assured of the royal support and assistance, *the archbishop*, with *St. Oswald* and *St. Ethelwald*, began the execution of the design he had long meditated, of endeavouring to persuade *the secular canons* in their cathedrals and other monasteries, to put away their wives and take the monastic vows and habits; but finding these of little or no avail, they proceeded to effect it by violence, and the King gave them a formal commission to expel *the married canons* out of all the cathedrals and larger monasteries, and promised to assist them in the execution of it with all his power. Under the influence of these prelates,

*Stemmate savenus jacet hic sacer Odo severus
Moribus excellens acriter peccata refellens
Presul & indulgens omni pietate resurgens.
Ecclesie & Christi pugil invictissimus isti.
O bone hunc Christe quia sic tibi servivit iste
Celi Solamen sibi des te deprecor. Amen.*

(z) *Anglia Sacra*, p. 11.

(a) *Wallingford* in his *Chron.* says *Exeter*, by mistake.

(b) *Bromton*, col. 864.

(c) *Battely's Somner*, pt. 2, p. 68. Mr. Somner does not mention him among *the archbishops*. See *Chron. J. Wallingford*, p. 544. *S. Durham*, col. 157. *Bromton*, col. 864. *Gervas*, col. 1645.

(d) Anno 963. *R. de Diceto*, col. 456.

(e) See *Simon Durham*, col. 157. *R. de Diceto*, col. 456. *Bromton*, col. 864. *Gervas*, col. 1645.

(f) In 959. *Chron. Tab.* col. 2243. *S. Durham*, col. 157. *Bromton*, col. 864.

(g) *W. Malmf. de Antiq. Glaston. Eccl.* p. 324. In 973, *archbishop Dunstan* with *Oswald*, *archbishop of York*, and all the rest of the *bishops*, consecrated and anointed K. *Edgar*, surnamed *the Peaceable*, in the 15th year of his reign, on the *Whit sunday*, in the presence of all his nobles at *Akeman-cestre*, now called *Bath*; after whose decease, anno 975, there arising a contest which of his sons should succeed him, *archbishop Dunstan* with *archbishop Oswald*, and *the suffragan bishops*, *abbats*, *bishops*, and nobility met together, and having elected *Edward* for their King, they consecrated and anointed him at *Kingston*; upon whose murder, his brother *Ethelred*, in 972, was crowned and consecrated at the same place, by *archbishop Dunstan* with *archbishop Oswald*, and ten *bishops*. See *S. Durham*, p. 159. *R. de Diceto*, col. 458. *Bromton*, col. 864. *Flor. of Worcester*, p. 353, &c. *Matthew Westminster*, 374, &c. *Hoveden*, p. 426. *H. Hunt*, p. 357.

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the King, however profligate he might otherwise be, shewed a constant attention to ecclesiastical affairs, and held *several councils* (*b*), one of which, in particular, was at *Winchester* in 975, in which several canons were made for the regulation of the church, among which were those 67, called *the canons of K. Edgar* (*i*).

The commission for expelling the *secular* canons was executed with great rigour, but on the King's death in 975, it received a check. The sufferings of the persecuted canons had excited much compassion, and many of the nobility now espoused their cause, and in some measure effected their restoration. In the reign of *K. Ethelred*, surnamed the Unready, who succeeded his brother *Edward* in 979, the *English* were engaged in such continual wars with the *Danes*, and involved by their invasions in so many calamities, that they had no leisure to attend to ecclesiastical affairs, which renders the church history of these times as barren as the state of it was melancholy (*k*).

As *archbishop Dunstan* was so great a patron and restorer of monastic institutions, the grateful monks, who were almost the only historians of those dark ages, have bestowed the most extravagant praises on him, and have represented him as the greatest worker of miracles, as well as the highest favourite of Heaven that ever lived. Having sat in this see for upwards of 27 years, he died on May 19, in 988, *æt.* 64 (*l*), and was buried in his own cathedral, that is (and so it must be understood of all his predecessors, said to be there buried) in the old church, not in the modern; *Osburn* says, near the altar, and *Gervas* says, in the undercroft (*m*).

After his death he was, like his predecessor *St. Odo*, canonized (*n*), for his piety and miracles; and his relics soon became of such high account, that *archbishop Lanfranc*, when he rebuilt this church in the Conqueror's reign, very solemnly translated his corpse, from the place of its first

(*h*) *Viz.* anno 969 at *London*. Spelman, vol. i, p. 479; anno 970 at *London*. Ibid. 484; anno 975 at *Winchester*. Ibid. p. 490; anno 977 at *Kirtlington*, or as some say at *Winchester*. Ibid. p. 493; anno 978 at *Calne* in *Wiltshire*.

(*i*) See *S. Durham*, col. 158. *Bromton*, col. 870. *Gervas*, 1646.

(*k*) *Tan. Præf. to Monasticon*, p. iii, says, that great contests ensued between *the monks* and *the seculars*, in *K. Edward's* reign, at *the synods of Winchester, Caln, and Ambresbury*; who being convinced by the power of *archbishop Dunstan* and others of the monks party, the *seculars* were silenced, and the monks quietly enjoyed their lands till the conquest.

(*l*) *Chron. Tab.* col. 2245. *Gervas*, col. 1647, says, he died *æt.* 70, and in the 34th year of his Pontificate, *Battely's Somner*, p. 68.

(*m*) *Bale* says, he wrote several books, but I know of none that are preserved but that called *Concordia Regularum*, containing *twelve chapters*, which may be found in *Reyner's Apok. Benedict.* appendix, p. 77.

DUNSTAN

sepulture, into his new church, and there new intombed it (with *the pontificals*, in which, according to the times, it was habited, and a plate of lead, bearing *an inscription*, to shew whose body it was) near unto the high altar on the *south* side, from which time the tomb had the denomination of *St. Dunstan's altar* (*o*). Whoever observes the pavement on the *south* side of the steps between *archbishop Stratford's* and *Sudbury's* monuments, with the gilded work on the wall and pillar there, will easily discern some such thing taken from thence, as questionless this altar was at the clearing of the church of such ornaments at or shortly after the reformation.

Whilst it was standing there, this saint and his relics were of such high estimation, and they became so beneficial to the place that enjoyed them, by the offerings to his altar, that the monks of *Glastonbury* began to boast in *King Henry VII.'s* time, that they had them in possession, having been translated thither from *Canterbury*, as *Capgrave*, in *the life of St. Dunstan*, affirms, in the year 1012. Upon which, those monks built him *a shrine*, by which and other means, the benefit formerly accruing to *Christ church*, was turned to *Glastonbury*. This so troubled *the archbishop of Canterbury* and his monks, that bethinking themselves of a speedy remedy, they resolved to make a scrutiny in his tomb or altar, by opening it, to see whether his corpse and relics were really inclosed there or not. The scrutiny was accordingly made, and the searching found in favour of the monks of *Christ church*, that the corpse and relics were really in it; upon which *archbishop Warham*, who then sat in *the see of Canterbury*, immediately directed and sent his letters to *the abbat and convent of Glastonbury*, straightly charging them to desist from all further boasting of their possession of *St. Dunstan's* relics; which letters he was forced to repeat, before they would obey, so loth were they to forgo so great a profit (*p*).

(*n*) The day celebrated as his *feast* was May 19.

(*o*) The remains of *St. Dunstan* seem fated not to have lain long undisturbed in one place. He died in 988, and *Lanfranc's* coming to the see was about the year 1070.—When the fire happened in 1174, his remains were again removed with those of *St. Alphege*, to the altar of *the holy cross* in the nave of the church, and after being newly habited, were both brought back again to the tombs prepared for their reception, at the opening of the church after the rebuilding of it. See *Harpfield Hist. Eccles. Ang. in ejus vita*. *Battely's Somner*, p. 120.

(*p*) *Harpfield*. *Battely's Somner*, p. 120. *W. Malmib. de Antiq. Glaston. Eccles.* p. 301 et seq. *Mr. Somner's* account of this scrutiny is very circumstantial; *an abridg.* of it may be entertaining to the reader.

On April 20, 1508, by order of *the archbishop* and *prior*, three or four of the fraternity went about it in the evening after the church doors were shut, that none of the laity might interfere. Before day-light they discovered a wooden chest seven feet long, and about eighteen inches broad, covered

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ÆTHELGAR—SIRICIUS—ELFRIC.

25. ÆTHELGAR succeeded him as *archbishop* (q) in 988. He was first a monk of *Glastonbury*, and was then made *abbat of Hide*, from whence he was promoted to the *bishopric of Selsey*, or, as it is now called, *Cbichester*, and from thence to this *see of Canterbury*; upon which he went to *Rome for the pall*, which he received from the Pope's hands (r). He continued *archbishop* only one year and three months, when dying, he was buried in his own monastery, in the *church or chapel of St. Jobu Baptist* (s).

26. SIRICIUS was *elected* in his room (u). He had been first a monk of *Glastonbury*, and then *abbat of St. Augustine's*, after which he was made *bishop of Bath and Wells*, from whence he was *translated* to this *see*. By his advice, the King, who in his distress readily consented to any means of getting rid of his inveterate enemies the *Danes*, was persuaded to bribe them with 30,000*l.* in ready money, to quit the kingdom, and to bind them by an oath to be quiet from thenceforth; but what little policy there was in this scheme of the *archbishop*, might easily be judged, and how pernicious it proved afterwards, may be seen in the course of this volume (w). Having sat in this *see* somewhat

more than four years, he died in 994, and was buried in his own church (x). He died in a good old age, and gave his books, which were very good, by his last will, to his church (y).

27. ELFRIC succeeded next in 996, to this *archbishopric*. He was a man of great sanctity, and was *bishop of Sberborne* (z), from whence he was *translated* hither, being elected in a *synod* held at *Ambresbury* (a); and going to *Rome*, he received his *pall* from the Pope there; he was a laborious compiler of *Sermons* and *Homilies*, and translated great part of the *Scripture* into the *Saxon tongue* (b), and wrote besides several other tracts of divinity. His sermon for *Easter Sunday* has often been printed, and shews very plainly, that the church of *England* had not at that time embraced the *doctrine of Transubstantiation*, and it is hardly possible to express the present sentiments of the church of *England*, and of other Protestant churches on this subject in plainer terms, than *Elfric* did in this discourse. He expelled the *regular canons* who would not abandon their wives from this cathedral, and brought in monks in their room. He died in the year 1005, having sat in this *see* 11 years (c), and was buried first at *Abingdon*, but afterwards

covered with lead inside and out, and strongly guarded with iron bands, and many nails immersed in the stone work; and of such bulk and weight, that though six of the brethren were added by the prior to their number, and they had called in other assistance, the chest was not till the next night with great labour raised above the stone work. When they had with much difficulty forced open this, they found a leaden coffin of elegant workmanship, containing another of lead likewise, appearing as if decayed, in which the *archbishop* had been, as was supposed, at first buried; within these two coffins, they found a small leaden plate lying upon the breast, inscribed with these words in *Roman characters*—HIC REQUIESCIT SANCTUS DUNSTANUS ARCHIEPISCOPUS—and under that a linen cloth, clean and entire, spread over the body, which was clothed in the pontifical habit, much of which had perished through age; and then the whole having been inspected, the crown of the head was delivered to the prior to be placed among the relics of the church, and the remainder was immediately closed up again with great strength. At this sight there were present the greatest part of the convent, the *archbishop's* domestic chaplains; *Dr. Thornton*, prior of *Dover*, the *archbishop's* suffragan; *Dr. Cuthbert Tunstall* his chancellor, and several others, besides public notaries, who were called in to assist at the whole of it; and in this state the relics were left to rest in quiet till the reformation, when *K. Henry VIII.* sent commissioners to seize and destroy such remains of superstition; and they demolished this altar and monument, and probably disposed of his bones in like manner, as they did those of *St. Anselm*, *St. Thomas*, and others in the same church. A record of this scrutiny is kept among the archives of this church. *Mr. Somner* has printed a true copy of it, in his appendix, No. xxxviii.

(q) Bromton, col. 879, calls him *Stilgar*.

(r) *W. Malmsh. de Antiq. Glaston. Eccl.* p. 325. *R. de Diceto*, col. 460. *Gervas*, col. 1648, who says, that this *archbishop* having expelled the clerks from *Canterbury*, brought the monks into it.

(s) After the above chapel was consumed, his remains

were removed to the upper south wing of the cathedral, and deposited at the altar of *St. John the Evangelist* there. *S. Durham*, col. 162. *Bromton*, col. 872, 877. *Gervas*, col. 1647. *Thorn*, col. 1780.

(u) *Gervas*, col. 1648, calls him *Siricus*.

(v) *Episcopus Wiltoniæ*.

(w) *Gervas*, col. 1648. *Knyghton*, col. 2315, says, it was a tax or tribute of 10,000*l.* as does *S. Durham*, col. 162. *Bromton*, col. 879, says, this was the first tribute paid to them; the second being, 16,000*l.* the third, 24,000*l.* the fourth, 30,000*l.* and the fifth, 40,000*l.* till at last money being wanting, they again went on in plundering the country.

(x) *Chron. Sax.* *Bromton*, col. 879. *Somner*, p. 120, says, he died in 993.

(y) *Bately's Somner*, p. 120. His body was afterwards deposited in the crypt, at the altar of *St. Paulinus*, which was directly under that of *St. John*, in the south upper cross wing above.

(z) He is said by some, to have been first a monk of *Glastonbury*, afterwards abbat of *Abbingdon*; but this *Wharton* denies, and says, he was only a monk there. *Capgrave* says, he was abbat of *St. Alban's*, which *Eadmer*, in the *Life of Osberne*, confirms.

(a) The *Pagus Ambri* of *Matthew Westminster*.

(b) Several of his writings are in the *Benet*, *Cottonian*, and other libraries, and part of his translation of the *Scriptures* is among the *Bodleian Mss.* His sermon for *Easter Sunday* has been printed in *Latin* and *Saxon*, at *London*, anno 1566, with a preface by *archbishop Parker*, concerning the author and his writings—*Epistolæ duæ ad Wulfinos Eboraci & Shireburnie Episcopos*, were published at *London*, 1623 and 1638, octavos, as they had been before, in *Fox's Acts and Monuments*, vol. ii, 1538.

(c) *Gervas*, col. 1648. *Chron. Tab.* col. 2245, place this *archbishop*, who is called *Alric*, before *Siricius*, and say he succeeded to this *see* in 989, and died in 1000; and that *Siricius* succeeded, who died in 1005. *Bromton*, col. 885, calls him *Alfric*, alias *Wolric*, and says, he sat eleven years.

removed

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removed to his own church of *Canterbury*, and deposited in *the south cross* of the choir, at the altar of *St. John Baptist* (d).

28. *ELPHEGE* succeeded next to this *archbishopric* (e). He was a native of *Gloucestershire*, and had been first a monk at *Deiburst* near *Gloucester*, then a monk and *prior of Glastonbury*, after which he turned anchorite, from which state of life he was taken and made *abbat of Bath*, the church of which he repaired; after which he was promoted to *the bishopric of Winchester*, over which he presided five years, and from thence in 1006, to this *patriarchal chair of Canterbury*, being then of the age of 52 or 53 years, and afterwards went to *Rome* for his *pall*, which he received there (f).

Having sat in this *see* the space of six years, he was barbarously stoned to death by the *Danes* at *Greenwich*, on Saturday April 19, 1012 (g), whither they carried him prisoner, for refusing to pay the prodigious ransom they demanded of him, after having destroyed the city and church of *Canterbury*, and murdered the greatest part of the inhabitants, of which a full relation has already been made above. *The archbishop* being thus put to death, was buried first in the church of *St. Paul in London* (h), but his body was afterwards, with the consent of *K. Canute*, conveyed in 1024, by *archbishop Agelnoth*, with great solemnity to *Canterbury*, where it was deposited in his own church (i). He was afterwards *canonized*, the day of his *translation* being kept on April 19, and he had an altar appropriated to him and a *shrine*, which stood opposite the present high altar, as is plain from the words of *archbishop Winchelsea's statutes*, which mention *the high altar and the two altars nearest to it, namely, of St. Dunstan and St. Elphege* (k).

29. *LIVING*, *bishop of Wells*, was about a year after the death of *St. Elphege*, translated to this *archbishopric*, and received his *pall* from the Pope

(d) Some have thought that *Elfric* the learned *grammarian*, and this *archbishop*, were one and the same person; but *Wharton*, in his *Ang. Sacr.* vol. i, p. 125, has a dissertation—*De Duobus Elfriciis*—in which he asserts the contrary, and that the *grammarian Elfric*, was *archbishop of York*.

The *last will and testament* of this *archbishop*, in *Saxon*, is in the *Cotton library*, marked *CLAUDIUS*, B. 6, which shews him to have died wealthy; in it, he mentions his sisters and their children, and his kindred; and gives lands at different places to *Christ church*, *Abbingdon*, and *St. Alban's monasteries*, to which latter he gave all his books and furniture. See *Hickes's Thesaurus Dissert. Epist.* p. 62. *Harris's History of Kent*, p. 515; in the former is a *Latin*, in the latter an *English* translation.

(e) His life is in *Brit. Sanct.* vol. i, p. 233.

(f) *W. Malmfbury de Antiq. Glaston. Eccl.* p. 325. *Higden*, p. 272. *Bromton*, col. 886, 890. *Gervas*, col. 1648.

(g) After which his head is said to have been struck off with a hatchet.

ELPHEGE—LIVING—AGELNOTH

at *Rome* (l). He consecrated *K. Edmund Ironside*, at *London*, whom the *Londoners* and those of the nobility, at that time there, had, with unanimous consent, chosen King, as right heir to the crown, in opposition to *K. Knute*, whom he afterwards crowned at the same place (m). He was deeply involved in the calamities of those unhappy times; notwithstanding which, he appears to have been a great benefactor to his cathedral church, both in land and ornaments, and repaired the roof which had been burnt by the *Danes*. Having sat in this *see* about seven years, he died about the year 1020 (n), and was buried in his own cathedral (o).

30. *AGELNOTH*, who was a monk of *Glastonbury*, was his successor in this *see* in the same year (p). He was of noble extraction, and for his excellent natural disposition, was surnamed *the Good* (q). *Gervas* says (r), he was at the above time, *dean of this church*, for there were, *continues he*, at this time, monks, as if *cathedral canons*, bearing indeed *the habit of monks*, but not observing the rule of the order in so strict a manner; for the monks taken in after *the martyrdom of St. Elphege*, with whom almost the whole convent, excepting only four monks, fell by the swords of *the Danes*, could neither be so fully informed, nor be restrained from their own will, so as to observe the rule in every part of it, they called *their head or chief; the dean*, who after the arrival of *Lanfranc*, was called *prior*.

He went to *Rome* for his *pall*, where he was received with much honour by the *Pope* (s). He consecrated after his return, *the bishops of Landaff and St. David's*, in his church of *Canterbury*, and in the year 1037, he crowned *K. Harold* at *London*. Having sat in the chair of this *see* upwards of 17 years, in the interim of which time he perfected the works of his church's repair, which had been burnt and destroyed by *the Danes*, as has been mentioned above; he

(h) *Hist. Eccl. Elien*, cap. xiii. *R. de Diceto*, col. 464.

(i) *S. Durham*, col. 177, anno 1023. *Bromton*, col. 909. See *Osbern in vita Elphegi*. *Leland's Collect. vol. i*, p. 19, 84.

(k) *Battely's Somner*, p. 121. (l) *Chron. Saxon*.

(m) *Bromton*, col. 903, 906. *Leland's Collect. vol. iii*, p. 400. (n) *Battely's Somner*, p. 121, pt. 2, p. 68.

(o) His body was afterwards deposited at the altar of *St. Martin*, in the upper north cross wing.

(p) See *Biog. Brit.* vol. i, p. 66.

(q) *W. Malmfb. de Antiq. Glaston. Eccl.* p. 325. He was the son of a noble person named *Agelmar*. *S. Durham*, col. 177. *R. de Diceto*, col. 467.

(r) *Col.* 1650. (s) *Gervas. Battely's Somn.* p. 120.

(t) During his stay at *Rome*, he purchased from the pope an arm of *St. Augustine*, *bishop of Hippo*, for 100 talents, or 6000 pounds weight of silver; and one talent, or 60 pounds weight of gold; so astonishing a sum, as to make the story of it almost incredible.

died

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died on October 29, in 1038, and was buried in his own cathedral, before the altar of *St. Benedict*, towards the right hand, in the south cross wing of the nave of this church. He was canonized after his death.

31. EADSIN, chaplain to K. Harold and bishop of Winchester, succeeded Agelnoth as archbishop in 1038 (u), and though he continued as such almost 11 years, yet he was that whole time afflicted with bodily infirmities (v); he died on October 28, anno 1050, and was buried in his own church (w). In the year 1040, he consecrated Hardicanute, as King, at London, who had been sent for from Flanders, on the death of K. Harold Harefoot, by the unanimous consent of the nobles, both English and Danes; after whose short reign, he, with Alfric, archbishop of York and the suffragan bishops, in 1042, crowned, anointed and consecrated Edward, surnamed the Confessor, whom the clergy and Londoners had chosen as King, with great pomp, at Winchester (x), or according to others, at Westminster (y). Archbishop Eadsin, was, after his death, canonized as a saint.

32. ROBERT, surnamed Gemetricensis, from the place of his birth, being a Norman born, succeeded to this archbishopric on archbishop Eadsin's death in 1050 (z). He was bishop of London, and a familiar friend of K. Edward, by whom he was appointed to this see out of gratitude for his having received some favours, when he was in exile, from him, he being then a monk at Gemetica (a). He had continued in this chair scarcely two years, when he was ejected in 1052, and being adjudged a disturber of the nation's peace, he was obliged to fly into Normandy,

(u) Bromton, col. 932. Hist. Ramesiensis, p. 50. Battely's Somner, p. 68.

(v) On account of his infirmities, he committed the charge of his see to Siward, abbat of Abingdon, and afterwards bishop of Rochester, who nevertheless, says Lambard, p. 88, did not vouchsafe to find him necessaries.

(w) Battely's Somner, p. 68, pt. 2, p. 68. Chron. Tab. col. 2247. R. de Diceto, col. 475. The Saxon Chron. places his death in September, anno 1047. His remains were afterwards deposited in the crypt, on the north side of Becket's altar there.

(x) Anno 1043. Simon Durham, col. 179. Ralph de Diceto, 474. Gervas, col. 1651.

(y) Bromton, col. 936. Knyghton, col. 2329, an. 1042.

(z) The Saxon Chron. places the succession of Robert, in the time of Lent, anno 1048. Higden in 1051.

(a) Higden. Gervas, col. 1651. Leland's Col. vol. i, p. 144. (b) Battely's Somner, pt. 1 and 2, p. 68.

(c) R. de Diceto, col. 475. Gervas, 1652. Knyghton, 2345. Higden, p. 276.

(d) S. Durham, col. 197. R. de Diceto, 482. Gervas, col. 1652. Knyghton, 2343. Bromton, col. 966, says, that he lived in prison on a daily allowance, at the King's expence, solemnly affirming upon oath that he had no money; the falsity of which the monk says, was proved after his death, by the discovery of his riches.

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where he died and was buried in the abbey of Gemetica, in which he had been brought up (b).

33. STIGAND, chaplain to K. Edward, succeeded next to this archbishopric, in the year 1052. He had been K. Harold's chaplain, and had been first bishop of Sberburne, and was translated from thence to Winchester, which he kept together with this archbishopric, with the King's consent, whilst his predecessor was yet alive (c). He was guilty of, what was deemed a flagrant irregularity, in making use of his predecessor's pall, which was contrary to the canon; and he was afterwards guilty of one still greater, in receiving his own pall from Pope Benedict, whom the church of Rome had excommunicated. As soon as the Conqueror was seated on the throne, Stigand was deposed by him; and so fearful was he of this prelate's disposition towards him, that, when he returned into Normandy in 1067, he took Stigand with him; among others, this archbishop was, on his coming back, first formally suspended by the papal interdict, and at last in the octaves of Easter, anno 1070, in a great council held by the King's command at Winchester, and in his presence, he was degraded and deprived of the archbishopric, with the Pope's consent, by his legate and two presbyter cardinals, for the three causes abovementioned; after which he was cast into prison (d), where he died and was buried at Winchester, with the King's licence (e), and, it is said, with much solemnity (f).

If we may believe the chronicler of St. Augustine's monastery, this archbishop Stigand, by his advice and cunning, together with Egelsine, abbat of that monastery, preserved to the Kentish men, their ancient liberties and customs, when they

(e) Battely, pt. 2, p. 68.

(f) He was, and that through the King's favour to him at last, very solemnly interred in the church of Winchester, in a leaden chest, on the south side of the high altar near the bishop's chair, where his remains rested till the 14th century, when bishop Fox built two curious partition walls in the church, dividing the presbtery from the side isles and placed three coffins on each wall, containing the bones of Saxon and other Kings and bishops; and in one of them, on the north side, those of Stygand, with Wyne the bishop, and this inscription on the north side of the chest: *Hic jacet STYGANDUS Archiepiscopus*. But in the great rebellion of the last century, when the rebel Colonel Sandys came with his forces, and committed such outrages in that church, they threw down the chests and forced them open, employing the bones in breaking the curious painted glass windows; but the scattered bones being by some good persons collected together, were, after the restoration, inclosed in two chests, and placed upon the same wall; and upon that in which archbishop Stygand's were inclosed, this inscription: *IN THIS CHEST IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1661, WERE PROMISCUOUSLY LAID UP THE BONES OF PRINCES AND PRELATES, WHICH HAD BEEN SCATTERED ABOUT WITH SACRILEGIOUS BARBARITY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1642.*— See Dart's Canterbury, p. 118.

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were invaded by the Norman Conqueror, who never had a cordial affection to him before, and certainly had much less afterwards; indeed his aversion to him was so great, that he refused to be crowned by him, preferring for that purpose *Alured*, archbishop of York, though that prelate had consecrated and crowned his enemy King Harold (g).

Stigand was certainly no favourite with the monks, for they have branded his memory with the crimes of covetousness, pride and ambition. *Higden*, p. 276, says, that he was a man who made a public market of all ecclesiastical matters, a man in every shape illiterate, but well fraught with riches, and soft speeches; and *Bromton* sums up his character by telling us, he was *vir pessimus & simoniacus*.

The above is the dark representation of *Stigand's* character, drawn up by his inveterate enemies the monks; the true one it may be perhaps difficult to draw. However, he seems to have been a man of a great spirit, and undaunted by opposition, but not so discreet as he ought to have been, as well in relation to the Conqueror, as in trusting to the precarious power of the pseudo Pope *Benedict*. His actions otherwise, in relation to his country, in opposition to the Norman Conqueror, are in all respects highly justifiable, and give us a favourable opinion of him as an Englishman and true friend to it. *Malmesbury* says, he was illiterate, as all were who were not monks; a prejudice which needs no comment. It is certain, that age of hurry and confusion abounded with the darkest ignorance; but if *Stigand* had been remarkably so, it would certainly have been objected to him at the council, as it was at that time, to *Wulfstan*, bishop of Worcester, which it does not appear to be, nor is it likely, considering his attendance at court as a royal chaplain. His covetousness is the most unjustifiable part of his character, and is by no means to be palliated, but it is yet to be doubted whether even this was so great as

(g) Bromton, col. 962.

(h) He gave to the church of *Ely*, a rich vestment of great value, than which the nation could not shew a richer, which the Conqueror took away afterwards; and a large cross, gilt, with our Saviour's image, and those of *St. John Baptist* and the *Virgin Mary*, which *Nigelus* the bishop made away with. It ought not to be omitted that *William the Conqueror* delivered out of the bishop's treasury a large silver cross, gilt, with the image of *St. John*, and the blessed *Virgin*, to the church of *Winchester*, for the health of the archbishop's soul, which had been given to him by *Q. Emma*, and this was placed in the pulpitum of the church till the reformation, when it was, as appears by the inventory, seized to the King's use. *Dart's Canterbury*, p. 118.

(i) See *Dart's Canterbury*, p. 117.

(k) His liberality in this was not confined to his own church, for when *Gundulph*, bishop of *Rocheſter*, on the church and priory of *Rocheſter* having been rebuilt, translated the bodies of his predecessors into the new fabric with

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represented; certainly in some cases he was very liberal, as to the churches of *Ely*, *Winchester*, and this of *Canterbury* (h). On due investigation of the whole, it may be said, that he lost his see for not being a bigot to the church of Rome; his liberty for not being a traitor to his country, and his reputation with posterity for not having been a monk (i).

34. LANFRANC, abbat of *Caen*, and before prior of *Bec*, in *Normandy*, a native of the city of *Pavia*, was called over by the Conqueror, on the deprivation of archbishop *Stigand* in 1070, to preside in this archiepiscopal see, being constituted archbishop on the feast of the Ascension, August 15, and consecrated in the year following, on Sunday the feast of *St. John Baptist*, June 24; immediately afterwards he went to *Rome* and received the pall there from the Pope's own hands (k). He was a prelate of a great and magnanimous mind, and carried all things as powerfully in the church, as the Conqueror did in the state, and becoming greatly in favour both with the Pope and the King, he is said to have presumed on it, and to have treated his comprovincial bishops contemptuously, and to have upbraided them with their inexperience, as well as ignorance.

He performed great things, not only in his own church of *Canterbury*, but in that of *Rocheſter*, for he rebuilt both those cathedrals almost from the ground (l), together with all the edifices belonging to the two monasteries, and his own palace likewise at *Canterbury*, and furnished both churches with rich and costly ornaments (m). He re-established in them both more strictly, the rules of the *Benedictine* order (n), for turning out the seculars, he filled the stalls of both with monks, and increased the former number of them (o). In the church of *Canterbury* he appointed, that the president over the convent should in future be styled prior, who before was dignified with the name of *Dean*. In the church of *Rocheſter*, he constituted successively, two

great solemnity, *Lanfranc* was present there with his purse, and of his own charge incoffered in a curious work of clean silver the body of *Paulinus*, the 3d bishop of *Rocheſter*; which shrine was afterwards held in great estimation. See *Lambarde*, p. 410.

(l) *Antiq. Eccles. Brit.* p. 95. *Ang. Sacr.* p. i, p. 55, 56, 337. *Gervas*, col. 1654. *Knyghton*, col. 2361.

(m) *R. de Diceto*, col. 483. *Bromton*, col. 963.

(n) He found in them a deviation by the remissness and neglect of former times from their first institution, for their better observance of it, therefore he gave them in writing certain ordinances, which were entitled the statutes of *Lanfranc* for the order of the *Benedictines*. They may be found printed in *Reyner's Apostolatus Benedictinorum*; and in *Wilkins's Councils*, tom. i, p. 328. See *Battely's Somner*, p. 122.

(o) *Gervas* says, he increased their number to one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty.

bishops,

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bishops, Earnest and Gundulph, both of them from Normandy; by these means he fixed the monastical profession so firm in these and other churches, that it continued undisturbed and flourishing in them till the general dissolution of monasteries in England. Nor was Lanfranc's liberality confined only to the buildings of the abovementioned churches, for he purchased with his own money, different lands, and obtained for them, from the King, several grants of others (p). His zeal for religion appeared still further in his building and endowing the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, and in re-building the church of St. Albans, which he enriched with many valuable ornaments. He was abundantly charitable in relieving the poor, expending yearly 500*l.* in alms; and he built and endowed besides the two hospitals of St. John, without Northgate, and St. Nicholas in Harbledown, both near Canterbury, and endowed them with sufficient revenues (q).

Before his time, the archbishop and the monks of his church, had but one and the same revenue and lived together in common. This the archbishop changed and put upon another footing, after the manner of foreign churches, for he separated the revenue, allotting one part for himself and his successors, and the other part for the maintenance of the prior and convent (r), in like manner, as they are described in the survey of Domesday. He caused the sees of many bishops which were then in country villages, to be removed from thence into cities, according to the canon, so that a city with us (Westminster excepted, which once had its own bishop) has ever since been, and yet is known by having in it a bishop and a cathedral church (s). The archbishop of York contending with him for the primacy, he brought the suit of it before the King at Windsor, and there by the judgment pronounced by Hugh, the Pope's legate, ascertained his right to it (t), but his greatest and most undaunted act was, when Odo the great Bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent, the King's half brother, exercised more arbitrary power in this country than even the Conqueror himself dared to do, by violently taking from the churches of Canterbury and Rochester, many of their lands and estates; Lanfranc contended with this most powerful adversary, and in a public hearing before the whole people of Kent, which lasted for three days, he obliged him to restore them again (u), those to

(p) Ang. Sacr. p. i, p. 392.

(q) Batt. Som. p. 122, pt. 2, p. 69. (r) Gervas, col. 1311.

(s) Gervas, col. 1654. Battely's Somner, p. 122.

(t) Gervas, ibid. R. de Diceto, col. 484. Bromton, 970. Gervas, 1653. Knyghton, col. 2345, 2348.

(u) Ang. Sacr. p. i, p. 339. R. de Diceto, col. 429. Lambarde, p. 236. See vol. ii, of the Hist. of Kent, under Boxley. Gervas, col. 1655. (v) Knyghton, col. 2359.

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this church amounting to 25 manors; nor was it a small testimony of the esteem he was held in, for the excellency of his wisdom, as the greatness of his mind and power, that when the King went beyond sea, which he often did upon weighty occasions, he constituted the archbishop sole justiciary of the kingdom, during his absence; indeed the King confiding in him, consulted him upon every important occasion, especially in whatever the church was concerned; a remarkable instance of which occurred, when the King wished to seize on his brother Odo, bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent, but was afraid of it, for fear of offending the Pope, Lanfranc advised him not to fear, but to commit him to safe custody, adding, that if the Pope should call him to account for it, for laying hands upon a bishop, and an ecclesiastic, to tell him, that he had not imprisoned the bishop of Baieux, but the Earl of Kent, his own liege man and subject (v).

It is said, that he persuaded the Conqueror to leave England to his younger son, William Rufus, with whom he took part, and crowned him King at Westminster, and afterwards, when the nobility took up arms against him, in favour of his brother Robert, Lanfranc alone kept faithful to him, but he required an oath from the King however, to perform certain conditions, which he then dictated to him; upon which account, when the King afterwards had made his cause good, he bore such a secret hatred to the archbishop, especially when he reproved him for breaking his oath, that he ungratefully forgot his services and banished him the realm, and he continued for some time abroad, till by the intercession of many friends, he was permitted to return home.

Lanfranc, not long after his return, fell sick of an ague, of which he died on May 28, 1089 (w), having sat in this see 19 years, and he was buried in his own cathedral, in the presence of the archbishop of York, and other bishops, in the Trinity chapel, at the east end of the church, on the south side the altar there; but on the pulling of it down afterwards, to erect the present chapel of the same name, his body was removed and buried by order of the convent, at the altar of St. Martin, but there is no trace of it left, nor any monument or memorial extant of him (x).

During his time, he held several councils at different times at London in 1075, at Winchester

(w) See Bromton, col. 986. Gervas, 1655. Knyghton, 2360.

(x) Gervas says, that on the pulling down of the Trinity chapel, archbishop Lanfranc was found in a very weighty shield of lead, in which he had lain from the first day of his interment, his limbs untouched, mitred, pinned, to that hour. He was carried into the vestry and replaced in his lead, till it was generally agreed what was to be done with

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in 1076, and at London again in 1077, and another at Gloucester (y). As a specimen of his learning, it is said, that he amended the texts of *the Old and New Testament*, that is, the faulty versions or corrupt copies of the sacred writings (z); and he wrote several treatises, which are among the *Harleian* manuscripts, and among those in the *Bodleian* library (a). Besides what has been mentioned above, he did many great, good and pious acts; an account of which may be found in *Parker*, *Godwin*, and other writers.

Capgrave says, he was canonized. His anniversary was afterwards celebrated by the monks with great solemnities and a large distribution of alms (b).

Lanfranc has been celebrated by all our historians as a man of wisdom, learning and munificence, of great magnanimity of mind, and of universal piety and approved goodness. He certainly deserved to be highly spoken of; but it should be remembered, that he was a foreigner and a favourite of the Conqueror, and was besides a monk, and that his character is given and handed down to us by the grateful monks, who were then almost the only historians of the age, and never failed to bestow extravagant praises on their benefactors, especially if belonging to their own order.

35. ANSELM, a native of the city of Aouft, in Piedmont (c), and abbat of Bec in Normandy, was nominated to this see by K. William Rufus, in the year 1093, after a vacancy of it for more than four years (d); for that King, who is recorded in history as notorious for all manner of sacrilegious rapine, had, upon *Lanfranc's* death, kept the see vacant for that time, making waste of all the revenues and possessions of this church, as he had done of several others; but falling sick and thinking himself at the point of death,

with so considerable a prelate; from the length of time, his bones were much decayed and almost all reduced to dust, a decay occasioned by the moisture of the cloaths, the natural coldness of the lead, and above all, the transitory condition of mortality; however, the larger bones collected with the other dust, were re-interred in a leaden coffin at the altar of *St. Martin*, as above-mentioned.

(y) Bromton, col. 975, 976. Knyghton, col. 2351.

(z) Ang. Sacr. p. i, p. 55. Gervas, col. 1655. *Archbishop Parker*, as appears from *Brown's Fasc. Rerum*, p. 34, directed *Mr. Lambarde*, author of the *Perambulation*, to insert in the *Textus Roffensis*, the following remarkable words: *Quando Willielmus Rex gloriosus morabatur in Normannia, Lanfrancus erat princeps & custos Angliæ, subiectis sibi omnibus principibus & iuvantibus in his quæ ad defensionem vel pacem pertinebant regni secundum leges patriæ: Lectioni assiduus & ante episcopatum & in episcopatu quando poterat.— Et quia scripturæ, scriptorum vitio, erant nimium corruptæ, omnis tam veteris quam novi Testamenti Libros, nec non etiam scripta sanctorum sacra secundum orthodoxam fidem studuit corrigere.* *Mr. Lambarde*, accordingly inserted this passage in 1573.

Archbishop Lanfranc, it is said, bore for his arms—Girony, gules and azure, on a globe, a cross potent or.

he nominated *Anselm*, who was then in England, to the archbishopric, though upon his recovery, he is said to have repented that he had not sold it at the best price (e).

Anselm was some time before he could be prevailed on to accept of the archbishopric, and when he did, he seems to have been constituted without any formal election. The convent having been destitute of a pastor for so long a time, were desirous of accepting one at any rate, and he was consecrated by the archbishop of York, assisted by most of the bishops of England, on the 2d of the nones of December, that year, and before the Easter following he received the pall in his own church, by the hands of the Pope's legate (f). When *Anselm* came to the archbishopric, he found the lands and revenues of it miserably wasted and spoiled, so that beyond the satisfying of the King's demands, there was not sufficient remaining for his bare subsistence; and the first year he sat in the archiepiscopal chair, he struggled with poverty, want and continual vexations through the King's displeasure, and the three next years he spent in banishment, during which time he was forced to borrow money for his maintenance; when K. Henry came to the crown on the death of *William Rufus*, *Anselm* was in banishment, and the King was crowned at Westminster in his absence, by *Maurice*, bishop of London; soon after which, he recalled the archbishop home, promising by letters, to direct himself and his kingdom by his advice and counsel. Soon after his return, *Anselm* crowned at Westminster, *Queen Maud*, daughter of *Malcolm*, K. of Scotland, whom the King had then married (g).

Two years after this, *Anselm* held a great council at Westminster, at which almost all the bishops were present; soon after which, the dissention

(a) His works were printed by *Dacherius*, in folio, at Paris, in 1648, and some other tracts were published by *Lucas*. *Dr. Cave* thinks some of his tracts are lost; as his Commentary on the Psalms, his Ecclesiastical History, and Life of William the Conqueror.

(b) Ang. Sacr. p. i, p. 56.

(c) W. Gemeticen, p. 672. Knyghton, col. 2377. See his life in Biog. Brit. vol. i, p. 161, 240. He was then in his 60th year. (d) Gervas, col. 1658.

(e) Though the King could not retract *Anselm's* promotion, yet he strove to make himself the best amends he could for it, by demanding of him 1000l. for his present use, alledging the justice of his demand, from his having given the promotion to him gratis. See R. de Diceto, col. 495. Gervas, col. 1658. Bromton, col. 988, says, that although the King had given the archbishopric to *Anselm*, yet he was not suffered to receive any thing from it beyond the King's orders until the yearly sum, which he imposed on the archbishopric, after the death of *Lanfranc* was paid. *Stow's Chron.* p. 129.

(f) Ang. Sacr. vol. i, p. 109. Knyghton, col. 2376. *Simon Durham*, col. 219, 221.

(g) *Simon Durham*, col. 225. Gervas, 1338, 1659.

begun

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began between the King and him, concerning the investiture of churches, which continued for some time with much altercation, when *Anselm* having suffered many injuries and affronts, left the kingdom, and the King seized upon all his revenues, which he retained in his hands no less than four years. The archbishop remained abroad till the year 1106, when on the feast of the Assumption, the King came to *Bec* in *Normandy*, where the archbishop then was, when meeting together they were reconciled, and in a little time after, *Anselm*, by the King's command, returned to *England* (b).

Notwithstanding the archbishop's absence, and these hard circumstances, incredible as it may seem, the church of *Canterbury* is recorded to have been in a great measure rebuilt, and the choir which *Lanfranc* had built pulled down, and the rebuilding of it begun and carried forward, to which *Anselm* is said to have contributed all he could, by authorizing the employing of the stock of the church towards it; and *Eadmer* tells us, that those things which he could not perform himself, he accomplished by his steadfast friends the priors of it, two of whom successively, *Ernulpb* and *Conrad*, he had promoted to that office, to whose care he committed the management of it (i). In the synod held in *London* in 1102, he made a decree forbidding priests to marry, which *H. Huntingdon* observes, was not forbidden before. Having languished under a consumption for some months, he died, in the 76th year of his age, and the 16th of his primacy, in the year 1109 at *Canterbury* (k), and was buried in this cathedral, at the head of his predecessor *Lanfranc* (l). But afterwards, says *Malmfbury*, he had a more worthy monument in the east part of the church; for his body being removed to that part of it, was laid in the chapel of *St. Peter and St. Paul*, which has since been called by his name, on the south side of the high altar (m).

He was a man of great austerity of manners,

(b) Eadm. p. 108. Ypodigma Neustria, p. 441. Knyghton, col. 2369, 2377. Simon Durham, col. 227. Bromton, col. 995. Gervas, col. 1659. See a full account of the dissensions between the King and archbishop, in R. de Diceto, col. 493. (i) Eadmer, l. iii, p. 55. Battely's Somner, p. 12, 69. Gervas, col. 1311.

(k) Simon Durham, col. 232. R. de Diceto, col. 501.

(l) Eadmer's words are, *In majori ecclesia*; and in relation to the sepulture of his successor archbishop *Ralph*, he says, he was buried *in medio aulae majoris ecclesiae*, which words were plainly a reference to a lesser church, which must have been that of *St. John Baptist* in the infirmary. *Leland* says, Itin. vol. vi, three bishops were buried in the chapel of *St. Peter and St. Paul*. *Anselm*, behind the altar.

(m) For the finding of a light before his tomb, *K. Stephen* gave the manor of *Berkesfore* near *Shepey* to this convent. Lib. Eccl. Cant. See Battely's Somner, p. 122. Weever has given him this epitaph:—

*Hic jacet ANSELMUS post mortem vivere certus,
Cantuar. archiepus qui omni bonitate refertus.*

RALPH.

severe and grave in his discourse, of piety and learning, according to the mode of the times in which he lived. He is said to have founded the nunnery of *St. Sepulchre* near *Canterbury*. Archbishop *Anselm* wrote at least fifty different treatises, many of which are still extant among the *Harleian Mss.* and those in the *Bodleian library* (n). Almost 400 years after his death, by the procurement, and at the great expence of archbishop *Morton*, in *K. Henry VII.*'s time, he was, on account of his piety and sufferings, canonized a saint. The archbishop is said to have borne for his arms—*Argent, gutte de sang, a cross forme gules*.

After the see had continued five years vacant, *K. Henry I.* invited the bishops and nobles of the realm to meet at *Windjor*, and sent for the prior and some of the monks of this church, to be present at this assembly, the occasion of which was unknown. When they were assembled, the King's intention was to have recommended *Fabricius*, abbat of *Abindon*, to be their metropolitan; but the bishops and some of the nobles proposing *Ralph* or *Rodulph*, bishop of *Rochester*, and having obtained the King's consent, they, with the assent of the prior and monks, elected and proclaimed him archbishop elect (o).

36. RALPH, or RODULPH, bishop of *Rochester*, called by some by the surname of *De Turbine* (p), was preferred to this archbishopric on Sunday May 2, 1114, five years after the death of *Anselm*, from whom he was a very different character. Next year, anno 1115, on Sunday July 3, he was consecrated, and received the pall, which had been sent him from the Pope, handsomely inclosed in a silver coffer, in his own church of *Canterbury*, where were assembled the several bishops of *England*, and the same day he consecrated *Tegulf*, bishop of *Worcester* (q).

Having sat in this see for the space of eight years and an half, he died, worn out with a long sickness, on Oct. 20, 1122 (r), and was buried, according to *Eadmer*, in the middle of the body

Vir sobrius, castus, vir vitans undique fastus.

Vir gremiis plenis, largus largitor egenis.

Vir bene politus, sagax, doctus, eruditus.

Dogmata maturusque inter contagia purus.

An. dcmini mil. cent. que nono, que die quoque mensis

April vicefimo uno mortis hunc enecat ensis.

(n) One of these, No. 876-3, shews that the treatise called *Elucidarium*, was falsely attributed to him. His works were printed at *Nuremberg*, in folio, 1491; and at *Cologne*, in three volumes, 1573; and there again in four volumes, in 1612.

(o) See Eadmer, p. 109 et seq. Knyghton, col. 2380.

(p) Eadmer, f. 34, 113. Bromton, col. 1004. *Sigefred*, brother of archbishop *Ralph*, was first abbat of *Glastonbury*, and then bishop of *Chichester*.

(q) Simon Durham, col. 236. R. de Diceto, col. 502. Gervas, col. 1660.

(r) Gervas says, 3 cal. November, col. 1660, 1662. Knyghton, col. 2380.

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of this cathedral, or according to others, in the south cross wing (s). He is said, by *William Malmfbury*, who was well acquainted with him, to have been a man of eminent piety and learning, of a generous disposition and affable deportment, but too much addicted to jocularities for the dignity of his station, which gained him the name of *Nugax*, or *the Trifler*. Certainly neither his temper or state of health qualified him for so venerable and great a trust, for he was satirically jocose and ridiculously merry upon trifles, playing with men and words, and this most dangerous kind of mirth was attended with a peevish and morose temper, infomuch, that he was always vexed himself, or vexing others (t); otherwise indeed, he is said to have been totally unfit for his station, being sometime before his promotion to it, while he lived in *Normandy*, seized with a palsy, which never left him, and was much afflicted with the gout; the former of which maladies occasioned at last his death.

Archbishop Ralph gave a penny a day out of his manor of *Liminge*, to *Harbledown hospital*, for ever; which gift was renewed and confirmed by his successor *archbishop Theobald* (u). There is a long epistle, written by this *archbishop*, addressed to *Pope Calixtus*, complaining of the injuries done to him and his church, by *Thurstan*, *archbishop of York*, and in defence of the see of *Canterbury* and its primacy over that of *York*, which is printed in the *Decem Scriptores*, col. 1735. He is said to bear for his arms—*Sable, a patriarchal cross argent*.

37. WILLIAM CORBOIL, prior of *St. Osyth* in *Essex*, was next seated in the patriarchal chair of this see, in the year 1122, on the feast of the Purification, and was consecrated by the King's com-

(s) *Gervas* says, he was buried in the south cross of the nave of the church built by *Lanfranc*, towards the left hand as you enter near the lower portico, where was the altar of *St. Benedict*. Howbeit, says *bishop Godwyn*, I see not any monument or other sign of his sepulture there at all. But no marvel, continues *Mr. Somner*, because the modern nave or body of the church was built long since this *archbishop's* time. His burial place was in the elder or former body of the church, which *archbishop Sudbury* some time afterwards took down, and which was after his death rebuilt; besides, it is hard to find a monument, much more an epitaph so antient any where in *England*, for the age, it seems, was not very ambitious of either. The antient custom was to put a plate of lead, with the interred party's name inscribed on it, into the sepulchre, with the corpse, so had *archbishops Dunstan*, and *Richard* the immediate successor of *Becket*. *Simon Islip* is the first of the *archbishops* that has an epitaph on his tomb in the whole church, about whose time they became common and frequent; thus far, *Mr. Somner*, p. 123. See *Matthew Paris* ad. ann. 1257, p. 1258, edit. Lond.

(t) Besides this, he seems to have added to these manners, those of *baughtiness* and *insolence*; an instance of which he shewed most shamefully, at the solemn coronation of *Ade-*

WILLIAM CORBOIL.

mand, in his own church, by *Richard*, *bishop of London*, with the assistance of *William*, *bishop of Winchester*, and other *bishops* of the realm (v).

Immediately after his consecration, he departed for the court of *Rome*, as did *Thurstan*, *archbishop of York*, at the same time, each on their own affairs; and the King sent thither the *bishop of St. David's*, and others, to assist the *archbishop elect of Canterbury*, should he meet with any obstructions. On their arrival there, *Corboil* found many objections had been raised by the *archbishop of York*, who had arrived there before him, to his receiving the *pall*; all which, through the mediation of the *Emperor* and the *King*, who strongly interceded for him by their ambassadors, being removed, he received the *pall* with much solemnity; but at the same time he complained to the *Pope*, in the full hearing of the senate of the church of *Rome*, that his church was injured by the incroaching proceedings of the *archbishop of York*; for that it had from the time of the first *bishop* of it, down to *Ralph* his immediate predecessor, been possessed of the primacy of all *England*, which he then earnestly requested for his church, and which, both antient custom and the authority of privileges preserved for so many years, had allowed; but the *archbishop of York* replying, that he was not summoned to *Rome* for that purpose, nor had he with him the proper evidences of his church's privileges, to answer these matters, without which he could not enter into them, they both returned home without any further investigation of the business, which was afterwards agitated by the *Pope's* command in *England*, in the great council of the nation at *Westminster* in 1127 (w).

He returned from *Rome* with the title of *apostolic legate*, throughout *England*; after which

licia, *K. Henry's Queen*, when in the midst of his celebration of *masse*, perceiving the *King* present with his crown on, he imperiously commanded him to pull it off, and could hardly be persuaded by the nobles not to force it from the *King's* head, because neither he nor any of his predecessors had set it thereon. The *archbishop*, inflexible to their entreaties, took the crown off, the *King* humbly and meekly submitting; and immediately afterwards, all those who stood round and had seen what had passed, petitioning the *archbishop* to relent and place the crown on the *King's* head again, he condescendingly acquiesced in it, and immediately with uplifted hands crowned the *King* again himself. See *Parker*. *Antiq. Brit. Eccl.* p. 111, 112. *Eadmu.* p. 137. *Knyghton*, col. 2379.

(u) Archives of *Harbledown hospital*.

(v) He was nominated to this see by the *King* at *Gloucester*, on the above feast, which he then celebrated there with great solemnity with his *bishops* and nobles; and there at this feast he seems to have been elected, after the same manner that his predecessor had been at *Windsor*. See *Simon Durham*, col. 247. *R. de Diceto*, col. 504. *Battely*, p. 2, p. 48.

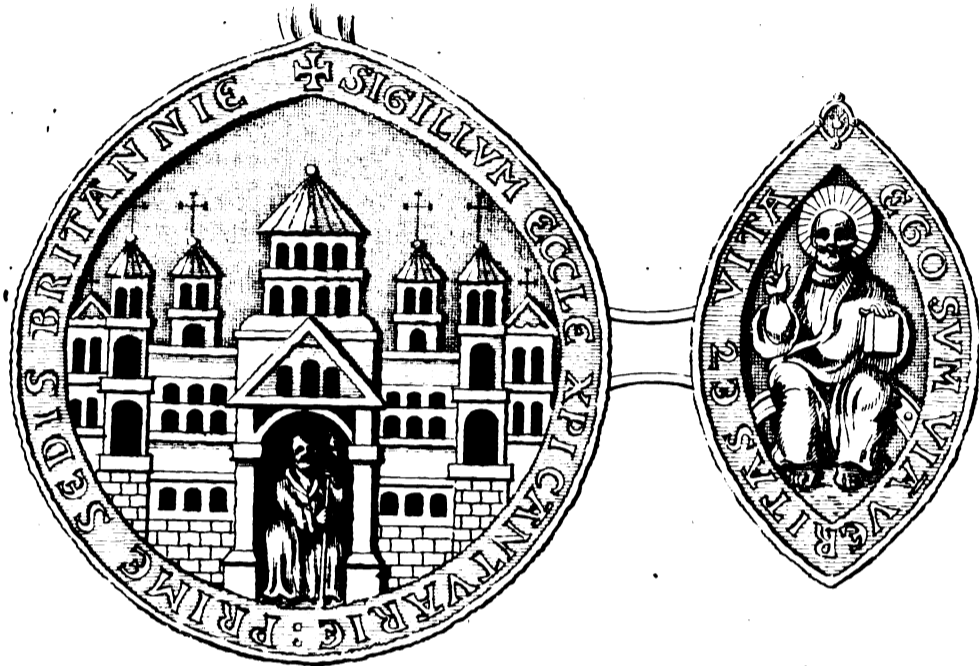
(w) *Simon Durham*, col. 248. *R. de Diceto*, col. 504. *Gervas*, col. 1662.

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THEOBALD.

he crowned K. Henry at *Windsor*, at which time there was great contention between him and the *archbishop of York*, not only concerning the right of crowning the King, but the carrying of the cross; after this he celebrated a general council at *Westminster*, at which were present thirteen *bishops*, and in 1130, he performed the

new dedication of his church of *Canterbury*, with great splendor and magnificence, in the presence of *David, King of Scotland*, and all the *bishops* (x). At which time the seal of the priory of this church was renewed, being seemingly its second seal (xx); underneath is an engraving of it.



Archbishop Corboil obtained of K. Henry, by his charter dated at *Winchester*, the custody and constabulary of the castle of *Rochester*, to be possessed for ever in future, and that by the advice of his barons; and he granted that the *bishop and his successors* should make a fortification and tower, according to their pleasure, in it, and that the knights who should be deputed to the custody of it, should have the keeping and defence of it, saving, nevertheless, their fealty, &c. (y) He restored the antient nunnery at *Minster*, in the *Ile of Shepey*, which had been destroyed by the *Danes*, long before the conquest, and about a year before his death, he rebuilt the church of *St. Martin* in *Dover*, at a further distance from the town than where it stood before, with proper lodgings and accommodations, intending to fix in them a society of regular canons, whom he brought from *Merton* for that purpose; but the convent of *Christ church* opposing his designs and threatening to make an appeal to the court of *Rome*, if necessary, it put a stop to the further progress of this design, and the *archbishop* dying not long after, the

convent took this opportunity of sending thither twelve monks of their own house, and of constituting a prior over them (z).

It was no small reproach to his character, that he set the crown upon the head of K. Stephen, contrary to the oath which he had before made to the *Empress Maud* (a); but he is said to have reflected on this action with so much sorrow, that he fell sick at *Mortlake*, and being carried to *Canterbury* in a horse litter, he died there on December 19, 1136, having presided over this church almost 14 years (b), and was buried in his own cathedral (c).

Archbishop Corboil appears to have been a weak man, too easily prevailed upon to forget the dignity of his station, and the obligation of his oaths; to which reproachful conduct he was most probably induced by the flattering promises made by K. Stephen to the church, at his coronation. He is said to bear for his arms—*Azure, a bend wavy in the sinister corner, in chief a cross coupé argent.*

38. THEOBALD, abbat of *Bec* in *Normandy*.

(x) Gervas, col. 1663. S. Durham, col. 254. Leland's Collect. vol. i, p. 89. (xx) See above, p. 558.

(y) Regist. Priorat. Christi, Cant. 31.

(z) See *Dover* in the History of Kent.

(a) Hollinghed Chron. vol. iii, p. 96. R. de Diceto, col. 505. Bromton, col. 1016, 1023. Knyghton, col. 1384. Hoveden, pt. i, p. 481.

(b) Steph. Birchington. Bromton, col. 1027. Gervas says, fifteen years, col. 1664.

(c) Gervas says, he was buried in the south cross of the nave of the church built by *Lanfranc*, towards the right hand as you enter near the lower portico, where was the altar of *St. Benedict*.

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was elected to this *see* in 1138, after it had been vacant upwards of two years. He was elected by cardinal Albert, at a legantine synod convened for that purpose at London, though our historians in general say, that he was elected by the bishops of England, and that Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, declared publicly the election, and that he was afterwards consecrated by the legate, in the presence of the prior of this church. On the other hand, Gervas tells us, that Theobald was elected by the prior and monks, who were sent for to London for that purpose, and who publicly pronounced the election of him made by them, in the presence of the King, the legate, the bishops and nobles (d).

He was consecrated by the legate about the east of the Epiphany, and received his pall at the same time, in his own church, in which year he had the title of legate of the apostolic see confirmed to him (e). He crowned K. Stephen, together with his Queen, in the church of Canterbury; the King in his rich habit was conducted by the archbishop and earls, to the church where the King stood in the archbishop's seat, the Queen opposite to him; the archbishop put the crown on both, and afterwards celebrated mass before them (f). In 1146, he went to the council which Pope Eugenius had convened at Rheims, without the King's licence, upon which all his goods were confiscated; on the other hand his suffragans were suspended by the Pope, because the King prohibiting them, they did not come to it (g). On the archbishop's return to Canterbury, where he was joyfully received, the King highly angered at his disobedience, hastened there, where tho' several messages passed between them, none of them effected a reconciliation, and the archbishop was compelled by him to quit the realm, and he remained abroad till peace was restored between them (h). He again incurred the King's anger for refusing, together with the rest of the bishops, in the 15th year of that reign, to anoint and crown his son Eustace King, and

notwithstanding the King used force to compel them, yet the archbishop, with the rest, continued resolute in their refusal, upon which his goods were again confiscated (i).

During his dissensions with the King, his courage was so great, that he interdicted King Stephen and the whole realm, and taking advantage of the times, which were very troublesome, he went into Norfolk and lived retired there, till by the interposition of some of the bishops, he was restored to the King's favour, which he afterwards enjoyed, and was the chief means of concluding that final peace at Wallingford, between him and the Empress Maud.

In 1151, he, as being legate of the apostolic see, celebrated a general council in the middle of Lent, at London, at which K. Stephen and his son Eustace, were both present (k). After K. Stephen's death, he crowned K. Henry II, at Westminster, in the presence of the archbishop of York and other bishops. Q. Alianor, who had been divorced from Lewis, K. of France, being crowned at the same time (l).

By his last will, which is printed from the registers of this church (m), he gave whatever he had remaining, at the hour of his death, to the use of the poor; intimating that he had already given them almost all he had, reserving to himself only so much, as was absolutely necessary for the occasions of his family, and for the exigencies of his own languishing condition. Having sat in this *see* for 22 years, he died purely of age, on April 18, 1161 (n), beloved by all people for his courteous disposition, and was buried in his own church, in the east end of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, opposite to the tomb of Lanfranc, but when this chapel was demolished to build up the present one, archbishop Theobald's remains were removed and buried before the altar of St. Mary, in the nave of this church, in a leaden chest, the place which he had desired in his life time, and a marble tomb as before, was placed over him (o). He is said to have been a man of no great learn-

(d) See M. Paris, &c. Gervas, col. 1348, 1665. R. de Diceto, col. 507.

(e) Gervas, col. 1348, 1665. Though the title of legate of the apostolic see had been before conferred on his predecessor, yet this archbishop seems to have been the first who had that of Legatus Natus conferred on him, by pope Innocent II. This title was retained until archbishop Cranmer's time, when the pope's authority ceasing, a decree passed in the synod, anno 1534, that the archbishops, laying aside that title, should be styled primates and metropolitans of all England. Parker, in Cranmer's Life.

(f) Gervas, col. 1588.

(g) R. de Diceto, col. 509. Gervas, col. 1666.

(h) Gervas, col. 1363.

(i) H. Hunt. l. viii, p. 395. Parker Antiq. Brit. Eccl. p. 127. Gervas, col. 1371, 1668; and others.

(k) Gervas, col. 1369, 1667.

(l) M. Paris, p. 88. Gervas, col. 1376, 1668. R. de Diceto, col. 529.

(m) Ang. Sacr. p. xi, p. 11.

(n) In 1160. Chron. Tables, col. 2255. Among the Chartæ Antiq. of the dean and chapter, in their treasury, are several seals of this archbishop appendent to them, viz. one oval; archbishop robed with pall, crozier, &c. blessing—Counterseal, a head bearded in profile; legend SIGNUM SECRETUM, marked A 69-74-84—One 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ diam. H. 145—One 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ diam. archbishop sitting robed and mitred, with crozier, blessing; legend SIGILLUM THEOBALDI DEI GRATIA CANTUARIENSIS archiep. Counterseal, as before, p. 115-122-123.—One 3 by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ diam. the archbishop robed, blessing, his crozier in his left hand; legend SIGILLUM THEOBALDI DEI GRA ARCHIEPISCOPI CANTUARIENSIS. No counterseal. R. 1. 2. 65-89.

(o) Gervas says, that on the demolition of the chapel, when the tomb of archbishop Theobald, which was constructed of marble, was opened, and the stone coffin was discovered; on the removing of the upper stone of it, he appeared perfect and stiff, adhering together by the bones and nerves, and a small degree of skin and flesh. The spec

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ing, but of gentle and affable behaviour, being wife withal, that he was highly esteemed by all ranks of people, and charitable to the poor in a very extensive degree.

Gervas says, he was a great enemy to his own convent of *Christ church* (p), which well agrees with the general character given of him. *The archbishop* is said to bear for his arms—*Azure, 3 bars or, a chief dancette gules.*

39. THOMAS BECKET, the King's chancellor, succeeded as archbishop in 1162, after the see had continued vacant little more than a year. He was born in London in 1119, being the son of Gilbert Becket, a merchant of good note, his mother Maud being a Syrian by birth (q). He was first educated at the monastery of Merton, from whence he went to Oxford, and was made chaplain to archbishop Theobald, after which he studied in the universities of Paris and Bononia, the most celebrated seats of learning in those times, in the latter of which he made a great proficiency in the civil law; on his return, he proceeded S. T. P. at Oxford, and being greatly in the favour of the archbishop, he was received into his family, and made by him archdeacon of Canterbury, and provost of Beverly, after which he was preferred to the parsonage of Bromfield, and of St. Mary le Strand, and to prebends in the churches of St. Paul and Lincoln, and was made one of the King's chaplains (r); and lastly, at that prelate's earnest entreaty, he was promoted to be chancellor of England in 1154 (s), in which station he became a perfect courtier, and carried

himself so highly to the King's satisfaction, not only by his dexterity in the management of the affairs of his office, but by his splendid manner of living, and by his affable and engaging behaviour, that he became his chief favourite and the companion of his amusements. The King was in Normandy when he heard of archbishop Theobald's death, and immediately resolved to raise the chancellor to the primacy, in hopes of governing the church of England, by his means, in perfect tranquility. The Empress Maud, the King's mother, endeavoured to dissuade her son from this design, and the clergy and bishops of England opposed this promotion, which retarded it above a year; but such was the King's partiality to his favourite, that he was deaf to all advice, and through his directions, Becket was elected archbishop on June 3, 1162 (t), and being then only a deacon, he was, on the eve of Trinity Sunday, ordained a priest in Christ church in Canterbury, and the next day, being then 44 years of age, he was consecrated in the same church, by the bishop of Winchester, though not without great altercation among the bishops concerning their right to the performance of this ceremony, and he afterwards received his pall there (u).

As soon as Becket found himself seated in the archiepiscopal chair, he suddenly changed his whole deportment and manner of life, and from the greatest and most luxurious courtier, became the most austere and solemn monk. One of the most remarkable actions after his promotion to it, which equally irritated and surprized the

spectators were surprized, and placing him on the bier, thus carried him to the vestry; mean while, the story was divulged abroad, and many on account of his unusual preservation, styled him *St. Theobald*. He was taken out of his tomb, his corpse uncorrupted, and his linen garments entire; and by order of the convent, he was buried before the altar of St. Mary, as above-mentioned, which stood at the east end of the north isle of the nave of this church, that is, in the old nave of it, before it was pulled down by archbishop Sudbury; since which, we have heard no more of St. Mary's altar. Probably those were his remains, which were discovered on the new paving of the choir, a few years ago, in the wall at the north east end of the present nave, as has been mentioned above, in the account of this church; but there is no knowledge left of any tomb for him here. Of late years, the marble tomb in the Trinity chapel against the south wall has been supposed to have been his, but how true, the above account shews. Weever, in his Funeral Monuments, p. 27, has given the following inscription, as having been on his tomb:—*Hic jacet THEOBALDUS Cantuar. archiepiscopus ob morum placabilitatem atq; constantiam. Hen. II. valde graciosus, affabilis, veridicus, prudens, & amicus firmus, in omnes liberalis, & in pauperes munificus; qui sue tandem senectutis & languidæ vitæ pertæsus anteaquam vitam morti perfolvit. An. Dom. 1160 cum 22 annis sedisset. Anima ejus requiescat in pace. Amen.*—If this epitaph was ever on his tomb, that last mentioned could not belong to him.

(p) Col. 1367, 1666.

(q) Mary, the archbishop's sister, was in 1172, made abbess of Barking in Essex. Chron. Tables, col. 2250.

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(r) Weever, p. 199.

(s) Spelman. Gloss. *verbum Cancellarius*, says, he continued chancellor till 1162, when being made archbishop, he resigned. M. Paris says, he was made chancellor in 1155.

(t) The election of Thomas Becket was made, as those writers say, who favoured the claim of the bishops to a right of election, in an assembly of the clergy of the whole province of Canterbury, who were solemnly called together for this purpose at London, and that the election was proclaimed by the bishop of Winchester, in the refectory of St. Peter's at Westminster, without opposition or contradiction. But the monk of Canterbury, on the contrary, says, that the King sent his mandate requiring the prior and some of his monks to meet the bishops and clergy, then assembled at London, to choose an archbishop; upon which, the prior with some of the elder monks of his church went thither, where they found the bishops convened, and after much discourse had passed between them, concerning the election, the prior and his monks elected and proclaimed Thomas, the King's chancellor, to be archbishop; and Stephen Birchington, a monk of Canterbury, likewise says, that Becket was elected by the prior, with the consent of his whole convent. On the whole it seems plain, that the archbishop was first elected, and proclaimed elect by the bishops; and that afterwards to continue their right, the prior and his monks proceeded to a new election of the same person. See R. de Diceto, col. 553. Gervas, col. 1382. Decem. Script. col. 711, &c. See Matthew Paris, Birchington, Hoveden, and others, Gervas, 1669, Battely, pt. 2, p. 150.

(u) Gervas, col. 1382.

King,

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King, was his resignation of his office of *chancellor* the next year, without having ever consulted the King's inclination, or having given him the least intimation of his design. Before the King returned to *England* in Jan. 1163, he had received so many complaints of the *archbishop's* severities, that he became sensible, when it was too late, of his having made a wrong choice; when *the archbishop* therefore waited on him at *Southampton*, it was plainly observed, that he was not received with the same marks of friendship, as on former occasions. The King at the same time gave a still plainer proof of his dissatisfaction, by obliging him to resign *the archdeaconry of Canterbury*, which he did with great reluctance.

Pope *Alexander III.* held a general council of the prelates in his interest, at *Tours*, in April 1163, and *the archbishop* was present at it, and was treated with every mark of respect and honour by the Pope and his cardinals, who were not ignorant that vanity and the love of admiration, were *Becket's* predominant passions. It is highly probable, that at this interview, *the archbishop* was animated by the Pope in his design of becoming the champion for the liberties of the church and the immunities of the clergy; thus much, at least, is certain, that soon after his return, he began to prosecute his design with less reserve than formerly, which produced an open breach between the King and him, the *archbishop* maintaining with much passion and peremptory obstinacy, that the clergy were subject only to the laws of the church, and amenable only to spiritual courts, and to be punished only by ecclesiastical censures; to which may be added *the archbishop's* claim to several rights and privileges belonging to *the see of Canterbury*, which were withheld from it, and which he then demanded to be restored to it (v).

These differences caused the long and troublesome contest which followed; to avoid the King's resentment, *Becket* fled abroad (w), where he staid, till a feigned reconciliation took place between them; but fresh discontents soon arising, the King obliged him to confine himself within the precincts of his church, where he resided in great solitude, receiving daily accounts of fresh insults offered to his friends, and depredations committed on his estates, he was obstinate in his pursuit, though he foresaw it would not end without bloodshed, and that he himself would be the victim of it. So much is written in all

(v) *Archbishop Becket* required of the King the custody of the castle of *Rocheſter*, the castle of *Saltwood*, and *Hythe*, which he claimed, as especially belonging to the domain of his see. Of the earl of *Clare*, he required the homage of the castle of *Tunbridge*, with the adjacent *lowy*; the see likewise of *William de Ros*, and others of the like sort. Gervas, col. 1384, 1669.

our chronicles and histories concerning these unhappy differences, that there is hardly any one that is not acquainted with them, and therefore the less necessary to repeat them here more at large. *The archbishop's* life has been written by several, and in particular by *John Grandison*, bishop of *Exeter* (x), and one of a much later date, printed in *English* at *Cologne*, in 1639, and dedicated to the *archbishop of Calcedon*.

At length *the archbishop* put the finishing stroke to the series of vexations which he had suffered, by pronouncing at the end of his sermon, which he preached on *Christmas-day*, in his cathedral, a sentence of excommunication against *Ralph de Broc*, his great enemy, *Robert de Broc*, and almost all the King's most familiar servants, and that with visible marks of the most violent anger in his voice and countenance.

Soon after this *the archbishop of York*, with *the bishops of London* and *Salisbury*, arriving in *Normandy*, threw themselves at the King's feet, and implored his protection from that disgrace and ruin with which they were threatened by *the archbishop*, painting the violence of his proceedings, against themselves and others whom *Becket* had excommunicated, in such strong colours, that *Henry* fell into one of those fits of passion to which he was liable, lamenting bitterly, that no one would deliver him from this turbulent priest, or revenge the continual injuries he received from him. This passionate exclamation made too deep an impression on those who heard him, particularly on four of his courtiers, *Reginald Fitzurse*, *William Tracy*, *Hugh de Morville* and *Richard Bryto*, who bound themselves by an oath, either to terrify *Becket* into a dutiful submission, or to put him to death.

Having laid their plain, they left the court at different times, and took different routes to prevent suspicion, and meeting together near *Canterbury*, on Dec. 28, they settled the whole scheme of their proceedings, and next morning early set out thither, accompanied by a body of resolute men, with arms concealed under their cloaths, and these they placed in different parts of the city, to prevent any interruption from the citizens. The four principals then went unarmed, with twelve of their company to the *archiepiscopal* palace, where they found *the archbishop* sitting and conversing with some of his clergy; after a long silence which ensued, *Reginald Fitzurse* informed *the archbishop*, that they were sent by the King's command to him, to ab-

(w) R. de Diceto, col. 537. Bromton, col. 1052. Gervas, col. 1384.

(x) See R. de Diceto, 512, 536, 550. Gervas, col. 1671. Bromton, col. 1064. Leland's Coll. vol. iii, p. 422. Gervas, col. 1670, mentions the names of several who had written the *archbishop's* life.

solve

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solve the prelates and others, whom he had *excommunicated*, and then to go to *Winchester* and make satisfaction to the young King, whom he had endeavoured to dethrone; on this, a violent and very long altercation ensued, in the course of which they gave several hints, that his life was in danger if he did not comply; but he remained undaunted in his refusal. At their departure his friends blamed him for the roughness of his answers, which had inflamed the fury of his enemies, and earnestly pressed him to make his escape; but he only answered, *that he had no need of their advice, and knew what he had to do.* *Reginald Fitzurse* and his three companions, finding their threats ineffectual, put on their coats of mail, and taking each a sword and a battle-axe in their hands, returned in the afternoon to the palace, and having at last gained admittance, for it had been shut, they searched throughout it for *the archbishop*, who had been hurried, during the cry which their entrance armed had occasioned, almost by force into the church, hoping, that the sacredness of the place would protect his person from violence, and they would have shut the door of it, but he would not permit them. The assassins having searched the palace throughout came next to the church, which they entered promiscuously with the crowd, it being about the time of *vespers*, thro' the door from the cloyster, where they found the *archbishop*, who having entered it had passed thro' the nave, and was standing on the third or fourth step in *the lower north wing*, going upwards to the choir. Upon their entrance the foremost of them cried out aloud, *Where is the traitor? where is the archbishop?* Upon which the *archbishop* turned back and came down the steps, saying *Here is no traitor, but here is the archbishop, here I am!* Upon which *William Tracy* seized on him by the robe and a scuffle ensued, and by the blows which he received from them altogether, his skull was cloven almost in two, and his brains were scattered about on the pavement (y), and he sunk down lifeless at the altar of *St. Benedict* (z). Thus fell *archbishop Becket*, on December 29, 1170, in the fifty-third year of his age, and the ninth of his pontificate.

He was evidently a man of great abilities, particularly of consummate cunning, undaunted courage, and inflexible constancy in the prosecution of his designs; but his schemes were of a

most pernicious tendency. On the other hand, he was vain, obstinate, and implacable, as little affected by the intreaties of his friends as by the threats of his enemies, and his ingratitude to the King, his benefactor, admits of no excuse, and has fixed an indelible stain on his character. Though his murderers were highly criminal, his death was very seasonable, and probable prevented much mischief and confusion. Few events in history have made a greater noise than this murder, which was generally imputed to the King's commands, and represented as the most execrable deed that had ever been perpetrated (a).

Some affirm *archbishop Becket* to have been the founder of *St. Thomas's*, alias *Eastbridge hospital*, in *Canterbury*; but others suppose its origin to have been of a much earlier date, of which further mention will be found in the account of that hospital. There are several treatises written by *archbishop Becket*, among the *Bodleian* and *Harleian MSS.*

The apprehensions of the the thunders of church of *Rome* had such an effect upon the King, that he appeared exceedingly shocked at the murder, and immediately sent his ambassadors to the Pope, to clear himself from the guilt of this deed, who were but roughly received by his Holiness and *the court of Rome*; nor could they procure the King's pardon till they had strengthened their application (*Romano More*, as *Gervas* calls it) by a present of 500 marcs, and by swearing, in the name of the King, that he would submit himself to whatever judgment, that church should impose on him. On these conditions they obtained, that neither he nor his kingdom should be laid under sentence of suspension or excommunication (b).

To obtain this peace with the Pope, the King on his return to *England*, in the humble habit of a pilgrim, and his feet naked, walked thro' the city to the tomb of *Becket*, where, having prostrated himself in sorrowful repentance, he underwent afterwards, in *the chapter-house*, the punishment of being whipped by every one of the monks, and some writers say, by all others of the clergy present, *bishops*, *abbats*, and others, some giving three lashes, and others five, with much harshness and severity. The next night he passed on the bare ground at the tomb, with fasting and prayers and much outward sign of

(y) It is a vulgar notion that the stones of the pavement on which he fell down dead, have still the marks of his blood stained on them, but it is a mistaken one; for those stones have been removed several hundred years ago, being carried away by *Benedict* the prior, to the abbey of *Peterborough*, where he made two altars of them, in 1177. See *Battely's Somner*, pt. 2, p. 22. On one of the stones there is at this time, a small square piece neatly let into it, perhaps in the room of a part of the stone which might have

been stained with his blood, and was probably taken away as a valuable relic of the saint.

(z) See *W. Neubrigen*. l. ii, c. 25. *Gervas*, col. 1414. *Bromton*, col. 1063. *Hoveden*, p. 525. *Biog. Brit.* vol. i, p. 629, *Speed*, *Hollinshed*, and other chroniclers. After the murder the assassins fled to *Knareborough* in *Yorkshire*, which then belonged to *Hugh de Moreville*.

(a) See *Bromton*, col. 1095. *Gervas*, col. 1427.

(b) *R. de Diceto*, col. 556. *Gervas*, col. 1419.

affliction,

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THOMAS BECKET†

affliction, and in the morning, having at his request heard mass, he departed from *Canterbury* with much appearance of joy; no doubt, at his having got through so disagreeable a business.

After the confusion which the murder of *the archbishop* occasioned in the church, and the concourse of people, which the tumult of it had brought together, had dispersed (c), the monks took the body and carried it to the great altar, where it remained till the next morning, when a rumour prevailing that the assassins would come and take the body away, and throw it without the walls, as a prey to the dogs and fowls of the air, *the prior and convent*, together with *the abbat of Boxley*, who happened to be present at the time, after consultation, resolved to bury it immediately, stripping it therefore of the hair-cloth and habit of a monk, which *the archbishop* always wore underneath, they cloathed it in his pontifical dress, and buried him in a new stone coffin in *the crypt*, at the east end of *the undercroft* of the church (d).

The monks tell us, that not long afterwards, *miracles* began to be wrought at his tomb, and in process of time throughout the whole world; and that there were in this church *two volumes*, filled with the records of these *miracles*. The fame of them and the still more prevailing reason of his dying in defence of the privileges and immunities of the church, procured him the honour of being inrolled in the *list of saints*, by a formal *canonization* from Pope *Alexander III*, whose *bull declaratory* of it, bore date March 13, and our historians place it in the year 1172 (e). In the ecclesiastical history, as it is styled, of *the life of St. Thomas*, it is said, that there is a manuscript in the *Vatican library*, in which it is recorded, that among the acts of the above-mentioned Pope, in the beginning of the year 1173 (computing the year to begin in January) upon *the feast of the Purification*, the Pope assembling together at *Signia*, *the bishops and abbats of Campania*, celebrated a solemn mass in honour of *St. Thomas the martyr*, and ordained, that the memory of his passion should be celebrated for ever

(c) The church of *Canterbury*, after the death of *Becket*, remained in a most dirty condition, occasioned by the multitude of people who had flocked into it at the time of the murder; the celebration of divine service was suspended, the ornaments were taken away from the altars, the pillars were stripped, and the cross was veiled as in the time of *Lent*, and the whole rendered a place of solitude, and the sound of bells and the voice of chaunting was heard no more, and divine service ceased in the church for almost a year. The *suffragan bishops* therefore met on *the feast of St. Thomas the apostle*, to reinstate the mother church of *Canterbury*, cast down by this long suspension, and to restore it by command of the pope to its former state, and to the great joy of the clergy and people of *Canterbury*, *Bartholomew, bishop of Exeter*, at their petition, celebrated a solemn mass, and preached to them, that to

upon *the 29th day of Dec.* and that he published his *apostolical letter* concerning his *canonization*, on the fourth of *the ides of March*, at *Signia*, directed to the clergy of the church of *Canterbury*, and the like letters to all *Christian people* whatever; and this declaration of the Pope being soon known in all places, the reports of his miracles were every where sounded abroad.

Hence a blind devotion lead vast crowds of zealous people to his tomb; kings, princes, noblemen and all ranks of people resorted to it, to be forgiven, through his merit, for their sins, and to insure his protection and the certain success of their undertakings in future, all of whom came with their hands filled with rich oblations, to offer at his tomb, which produced an almost incredible income to this church, even whilst his body lay in the undercroft (ee). In the meantime, a *new chapel*, at the upper part of the east end of the church (in the room of the former one, dedicated to *the Holy Trinity*, which had been demolished) was prepared with all splendor and magnificence, ready for this *new saint* to be placed there, and an altar erected in it, both chapel and altar being called by his name, nay the whole church lost its former name, and was thenceforth called *the church of St. Thomas the martyr* (f).

On July 7, in the year 1220, this saint was translated from his tomb in the undercroft to his shrine; the ceremony of it was performed with the greatest solemnity and rejoicings. *Pandulph*, the Pope's *legate*, and *the archbishops of Canterbury and Rheims*, assisted by many *bishops and abbats*, carried the coffin on their shoulders, and placed it on the new shrine; the King too graced this solemnity with his royal presence; but the expences arising from this ceremony was so great to *Stephen Langton*, then *archbishop of Canterbury*, that it left a debt upon this *archbishopric*, which *Boniface*, his fourth successor, could hardly discharge (g). Let us now view this saint placed in his new shrine, the object of adoration, and consider the excessive honours done to him.

the days spent in grief they should oppose the comfort of the celebration of joy. R. de Diceto, col. 558. Gervas, col. 1417, 1421, 1672.

(d) R. de Diceto, col. 555. Bromton, col. 1063. Gervas, col. 1413, 1417, 1672.

(e) R. de Diceto, col. 715, in whose history the bull is twice printed.

(ee) See a more particular account of those who from time to time visited this tomb and shrine, and the offerings they made at them, above.

(f) The legend of *St. Thomas Becket* was curiously represented in the windows of this chapel, great part of them remain at this time; the colours of them are very beautiful.

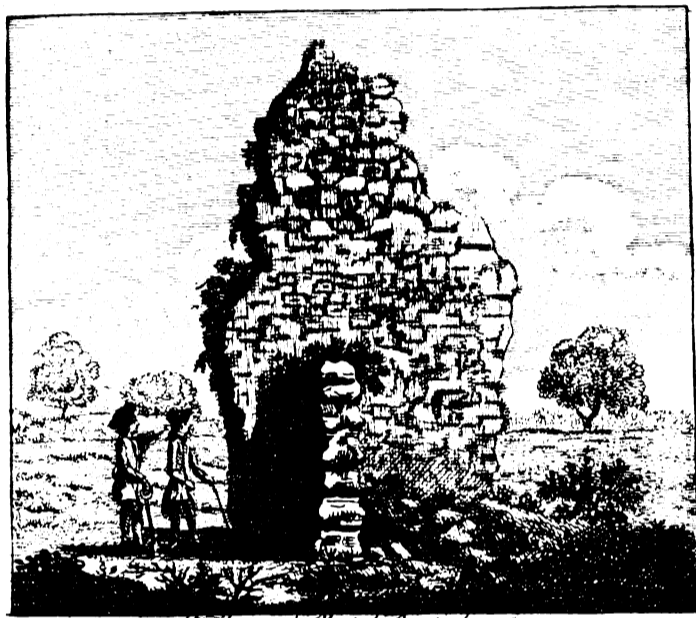
(g) Besides other vast expences of the sumptuous entertainment made in his palace, he provided at his own cost,

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LANFRANC.

The titles of glorious, saint, and martyr were conferred upon him immediately after his death, and were confirmed by a speedy and formal *canonization*; his murder and death were usually styled his *martyrdom* and *passion*. The reports of his *miracles* were published every where; the humblest devotions and richest oblations were poured forth at the foot of his shrine, where his altar was continually frequented by crowds of people of all ranks and nations; the relics of the saint, even the meanest things that had any relation to him, as his hair, his shirt, his cloaths, and his shoes, were obtained as invaluable trea-

asures by all who could procure them, either by purchase or favour; and several cathedral and monastical churches obtained some of them (*b*), and thought themselves rich and happy in the possession of them; his effigies was engraved on many seals of the public bodies (*i*) and religious houses, with the arms he bore, being—*Argent, 3 cornish ebougs sable*; and besides this veneration, there were erected and dedicated to his honour in many places, altars, churches and chapels; of the latter, the ruins of one remained till within these few years, in the grounds of *St. Gregory's* priory; underneath is a representation of it.



St. Thomas's Chapel, Canterbury.

The profit continually flowing in to the convent from the oblations made at this shrine, enriched it amazingly, with a large and constant annual income, and enabled the monks to rebuild and adorn this church magnificently from time to time, and it continued as a plentiful supply to them till *the reformation*, when the

hay and oats on the road between *London* and *Canterbury*, for the horses of all who came to the solemnity; and he caused several pipes and conduits to run with wine, in several parts of the city. Battely, p. 19.

(*b*) Many of his relics, as well as of every part of his cloathing, were pretended by the monks of *Glastonbury*, to be in that *abbey*. Dugd. Monast. vol. i, p. 7.

(*i*) His effigies was on the antient seal of *the city of London*, and on that of *London-bridge*. See Stow's Survey, B. iii, p. 128—B. iv, p. 24. The seal of *the cathedral of Canterbury* was changed, and had on one side of it, the representation of his *martyrdom*, added on it; a like representation was made on that of *East-bridge*, and *the poor priests hospitals* in *Canterbury*. Several of the *archbishops* had his *martyrdom* represented on their seals, in preference to their own effigies, and others on the reverse of their seals.—Numbers of private seals had a like representation of it, and no doubt but there were many other religious societies who did the same throughout the kingdom.

(*k*) See a further account of this shrine from *Erasmus*, above; and of the demolishing of it, and the total abolishi-

ng of *the festival of St. Thomas*, and every other honour paid to him, even to the mention of his name, and the erasing it and his figure out of all books, writings, windows, &c. by the King's command, at the time of the *dissolution* of this monastery by *K. Henry VIII*, related above. Besides the annual profits arising to the convent, from these oblations at *St. Thomas's* shrine, there was another, which tho' it happened more seldom, yet it was productive of incredible gain to it. This was *the grant of a jubilee*, made by the pope to this church, in honour of this saint; the first of which was solemnized here in 1220, on the translation of his body from the *undercroft* to his shrine, just fifty years after his death; and there were six more at the same distance of fifty years between each of them; the last being in 1520, at all which, *plenary indulgences* were granted to the church of *Canterbury*, for all such as should visit and offer their oblations at the saint's shrine, and the multitudes that flocked to the city on these occasions is scarce credible. See farther particulars of these *jubilees*, above; and Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 51.

After *archbishop Becket's* death, *K. Henry II.* granted licence to *the prior and convent*, to choose a successor, not recommending any particular persons, but advising and requiring them to make choice of a person of gravity and pru-

deance,

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dence, and of a gentle disposition. In this election, the disputes between *the bishops and the prior and convent* were carried to a great height, and there were great contests concerning the right of election; at last the former were willing to *compromise* the matter, and to act jointly with the monks in it; but to this and other proposals made by them, the convent would by no means acquiesce, and the cause was referred to the King, who, nevertheless, left it wholly undetermined; in short, neither threats nor intreaties prevailing on the *prior* to give up his claim, he seems to have persisted in it, and the convent elected *Robert, abbat of Bec*, and when he could not be prevailed on to accept of this dignity, they made a second choice, and elected *Richard, prior of Dover*; upon which *the bishop of London* stood up, and with the consent of the other *bishops*, as it appears, to give some colour to their having jointly made the election, said aloud, we elect *Richard, prior of Dover*, and proclaimed him *archbishop elect* accordingly (l).

But *the archbishop*, on his arriving at Rome, found that the new King, desirous of hindering the Pope's approbation of this election, had sent his agents there to request him not to confirm it, as having been made against his consent, notwithstanding which, the Pope himself consecrated *the archbishop elect* (m).

40. RICHARD, *prior of Dover*, being thus accordingly constituted, was consecrated *archbishop of Canterbury* in 1174 (n), after the see had been vacant for two years and five months. He was a Norman by birth, and was first a monk of this church, and made chaplain to *archbishop Theobald*, afterwards *prior of Dover*, and then promoted to this *archbishopric*. In 1175, being the legate of the apostolic see, he celebrated a provincial council at Westminster, at which were present two Kings, eleven English bishops of his province, *the bishop of St. David's in Wales*, and several abbats, &c. In 1176, he is recorded to have given 1000 marks towards the foundation of London-bridge (o), and was a benefactor to that of Rochester, and a considerable one to his own convent; and he is said to have founded a nunnery at Remsted in Suffex (p).

Whilst at his palace at Wrotham, *this archbishop* had a most fearful dream, and next morning setting out on his journey towards Rochester, the remembrance of it terrified him so much, that he could not refrain from disclosing it to

(l) R. de Diceto, col. 561, 563, 570. See the Variantes Lectiones, at the end of Decem. Script. Gervas, col. 1423, 1425. Battely, pt. 2, p. 48.

(m) Bromton, col. 1093, 1101. Gervas, col. 1429, 1674.

(n) Gervas, col. 1674.

(o) Stow's Survey, Bk. i, p. 53.

RICHARD.

his attendants, and having done so, he was immediately afterwards stricken with such a horror and chill cold, that he was forced to alight in his way, at Halling, a palace belonging to *the bishop of Rochester*, where he in torment ended his life the next day, being Feb. 16, 1184 (q), having sat in this see ten years and eight months. He was honourably interred in his own cathedral, in the lady chapel, not in that now in being, but a more antient one, included in the old body of the church at the upper end of the north isle of it (r), in which place his remains were found, in digging a grave, about 60 years ago. A writer has given him the character of having been a harmless, illiterate man, who did not interfere in any great matters, but prudently contented himself with those within the bounds of his own capacity (s).

He is said by some to have been a good preacher, and to have had a considerable share of learning. He was taxed with not keeping up the strictness of church discipline, and of being negligent of his *archiepiscopal* duty, in securing the privileges of his church, but this must have been in comparison of the steps followed by his predecessor, and his writings were far different, being against these disturbers, and as to his own church, he was a good friend and benefactor to it, laying out much in improving the revenues of it, and repairing the houses belonging to his see.

Among the *Carte Antiquæ*, in *the dean and chapter's* treasury, are several seals of this *archbishop* appendant to them, viz. one *the archbishop* standing robed, pall and mitred, having his cross in his left hand, blessing; legend, SIGILLUM RICARDI DEI G. CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI. Small counterseal, *archbishop* standing, half length, on a shield of arms A. 83. p. 122, 124. He bore for his arms—Azure, between 2 bendlets, 3 mullets argent.

In the election of a successor in this see, the contentions between *the bishops and the convent of Canterbury* increased more and more; for Pope Lucius sent his letters mandatory to *the suffragan bishops and the prior and convent*, by which they were required to elect an *archbishop*. They all met at Reading, where the King then was, and afterwards at Windsor, but could not come to any agreement. At last they met at London, where *the bishops* elected Baldwin, *bishop of Worcester*, and sent their letters to the Pope to notify his

(p) Tan. Mon. p. 558.

(q) Gervas, col. 1465, 1675. Weever, p. 218. Chron. Tab. col. 2257.

(r) Battely's Souner, p. 127.

(s) See Leland's Collect. vol. i, p. 229, ex Chron. Gul. Parvi Novoburgensis.

election;

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election; but the monks absolutely refused to be present at it, upon which the King himself came to *Canterbury*, and persuaded the monks to return to *London*, where *Baldwin* declared, in the presence of the King and them, that he never would enter that church without their free consent. This so far prevailed, that the monks being left alone to themselves in their chapter, declared the election made by the bishops void, but that he the prior, to whom this office did of right belong, and his brethren there present, with the common consent of the whole church of *Canterbury*, did elect *Baldwin*, bishop of *Worcester*, to be archbishop of *Canterbury*, and then proceeded to the usual solemnities of the election; they then sent their letters supplicatory to the Pope, to confirm their election (t).

41. *Baldwin*, bishop of *Worcester*, was thus accordingly elected archbishop in 1184, with the consent of, as well the suffragan bishops of this province, as of the convent of *Christ church*, and this with the King's approbation. He was born at *Exeter*, but of mean extraction, and was made archdeacon of *Totness*, by *Bartholomew*, bishop of *Exeter*; after which, he took on him the *Cistercian* habit in *Ford abbey*, and after a few years was made abbat there, and then bishop of *Worcester* (u), from whence he was translated to *Canterbury*, as above-mentioned; in 1184, and in the second year afterwards, was intronized and received his pall at *Canterbury*, on *St. Dunstan's day* (v).

His attempting to erect a college at *Hackington*, alias *St. Stephen's*, near *Canterbury*, occasioned such continual and bitter enmity and dissensions between him and the convent of *Christ church*, as created a lasting hatred between them (w). Accordingly, *Gervas*, who was one of them, with doleful lamentations, loads him with bitter reproaches for the continual injuries he did them, charging him with pouring his malice on

(t) See R. de Diceto, col. 619. *Gervas*, col. 1466, has related the whole of these proceedings; the reasons on which the bishops grounded their pretensions, and the answers and obstinacy of the monks, with whom nothing less could prevail than the King's coming himself to *Canterbury*, to intreat their return back to *London*, to make a new election of an archbishop. It is said, that in this business the monks at first in the King's presence elected the bishop of *St. David's*, to which the King gave his consent; but the matter being delayed and adjourned to *London*, the bishops by themselves elected *Baldwin*, as above-mentioned.

(u) Bromton, col. 1255.

(v) R. de Diceto, col. 628. *Gervas*, col. 1475.

(w) See a full account of this controversy, in vol. iii. of the History of Kent, under *Hackington*; and in Bromton, col. 1143, 1255. *Gervas*, col. 1303, 1676.

(x) *Gervas*, col. 1314, 1481, to col. 1574, 1676. See an account of the proceedings of archbishop *Baldwin* and the monks, concerning this building at *Hackington*, and continued under archbishop *Hubert*, with the letters written

BALDWIN—REGINALD FITZ JOCELINE.

them, upon every occasion, even to threaten the ruin of their church (x).

In the year 1189, he crowned K. Richard I, with extraordinary solemnity at *Westminster*, on Sunday 3d Sept. and afterwards attended him in his crusade to the Holy War in *Palestine*, where he died at *Tyre*, during the siege of *Acon*, in the year 1190, and was there buried (y). He sat in this see near six years, and by his last will left all he possessed to the purpose of the Holy War, making *Hugh*, bishop of *Salisbury*, the executor of it (z).

Giraldus Cambrensis, who knew him personally, gives him the character of a learned and pious man; but says, he was of too mild and easy a temper, and had a great simplicity of mind and spirit, which prevented his acting with that discipline, as became his high station, and that the higher he moved in his stations, he filled them with a worse grace.

This archbishop first laid *Wales* to the province of *Canterbury* (a). He wrote a treatise, *De Sacramento Altaris*. The archbishop bore for his arms—Gules, 2 bendlets and a bordure argent.

In the election of an archbishop, after *Baldwin's* death, as well as the following one, the monks grew more wise and cunning than they had been before, and being before-hand with the bishops, gained their point; for when upon the death of *Baldwin*, the bishops, with some of the nobles, came to *Canterbury*, by the King's mandate, to elect an archbishop, the prior and convent immediately declared, that they had chosen *Reginald*, bishop of *Bath*, to be their archbishop elect, and by force placed him in the archiepiscopal chair, and afterwards made their canonical profession of obedience to him.

42. *Reginald Fitz Joceline*, bishop of *Bath* (b), a native of *Lombardy*, was accordingly the next archbishop of this see elect, in the year 1191; but the archbishop of *Roan*, then Justiciary

to and from several great persons on the occasion, among the *Harleian* Mss. No. 788—1-2.

(y) See R. de Diceto, col. 647. Bromton, col. 1157. *Knyghton*, col. 1402. *Gervas*, col. 1549, 1587; and other writers. Our historians generally refer his death to the year 1191, at which time the messenger arrived in *England* with the news of it, which seems to have occasioned their mistake.

(z) R. de Diceto, col. 521, 658. *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 69.

(a) *Battely's Somner*, p. 127. *Higden* in his *Polychron*, p. 205, says, that long before this time the bishops of *Wales*, at the King's command, received their consecration at *Canterbury*; in token of which investiture and subjection, archbishop *Boniface*, in K. Henry III.'s time, solemnly celebrated mass, the first of any of the archbishops of *Canterbury*, in each of the cathedral churches of *Wales*.

(b) He was first promoted to the archdeaconry in the church of *Salisbury*, and was elected bishop of *Bath* at 33 years of age, to which church and *Wells*, he was an especial benefactor, and he built the hospital of *St. John* at *Bath*.

of

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of England, not considering the election as valid, seized all *the archbishop's* revenues into the King's hands, but *the elect* notwithstanding, carried himself as *metropolitan*, in the hearing and deciding of all ecclesiastical causes, and without delay sent his agents to the Pope for his confirmation and *pall*; but before his agents could reach Rome he died, fourteen days after his election, on Christmas eve, and was buried in the cathedral church of *Bath* (c). He bore for his arms—*Argent, a fess dancette, in the upper part a cross formee gules.*

On the death of *archbishop Reginald*, the prior and convent made the like haste, as in the former election in the choice of an *archbishop* (d), for the King having sent his letters to the *suffragan bishops* to proceed to the election of an *archbishop*, the day appointed for it, was Sunday April 29; but on the day before, the monks, that they might be beforehand with *the bishops*, elected *Hubert*, *bishop of Sarum*, and the next day when they came to the place where *the bishops* were then met, for the purpose of election, the prior presented *Hubert* to *the bishops*, as having been elected by the convent the day before; notwithstanding which, *the bishops* proceeded to election, to save appearances, and *the bishop of London* proclaimed the same *Hubert* their *archbishop elect*, and here ended the contest, for Pope Innocent III, anno 1206, gave a *peremptory decision* of the dispute, in favour of the monks by his bull, which is still extant among the ar-

(c) Bromton, col. 1188. R. de Diceto, says, he died twenty-nine days after his nomination, on his birth-day at *Dogmersfeld*, in the diocese of *Winchester*, and was buried in his church of *Bath*, near the great altar, on the day of *St. Thomas the martyr*. See Gervas, col. 1580. Battely's Somner, p. 69, pt. 2, p. 69.

(d) Gervas takes no notice of *Reginald's* election, but says, col. 1679, that *the see*, after the death of *Baldwin*, continued vacant for two years and seven months; and that the convent having received the King's letters in favour of *Hubert*, *bishop of Salisbury*, to be elected their *archbishop*, they rejected the many petitions which they had had from the great men, and elected *Hubert* immediately in their chapter, and the next day presented him by the hands of *Geoffry* their prior, to *the bishops* at London.

(e) See R. de Diceto, col. 666. Gervas, col. 1579, 1679. In all these contests we may observe, that when the King sent his mandates, the *bishops* in general sided with him, and whomever he named they were ever ready to elect; but the monks were not so complying, and frequently shewed themselves stubborn and obstinate towards him; however, this exclusion of *the bishops*, though it left *the prior and convent* in the possession of the privilege of election, yet it turned out but little to their advantage, for the King remained on the one hand pre-emptory in his recommendation of a person to be elected *archbishop*, and on the other, what was still more grievous, the pope at this time by his authority took every opportunity to fill up the vacant sees by his bulls of provision, by which not only they, but most of the ecclesiastical dignities and rich benefices in England were disposed of at the pope's pleasure, whose power in it seems to have been irresistible; but

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chives of the church, in which the whole controversy is recited, which was prosecuted with much vigour on both sides, at the court of Rome (e).

43. HUBERT WALTER, *bishop of Salisbury*, elected *archbishop* in 1193 (f), was a native of *West Dereham* in *Norfolk* (g), and had been *dean of York*, from whence he was promoted to *the see of Salisbury*, and attended K. Richard I, with *archbishop Baldwin*, to *the Holy Land*, where he signalized his skill in military affairs; but when the King was in his return from thence, taken and kept prisoner, he sent *Hubert* into England, to manage the affairs of the kingdom, when on the King's commendatory letters, he was elected *archbishop*, and received the *pall* and was introduced at *Canterbury*, in November, with much pomp (b), and was next year created *legate of the apostolic see* (i).

He crowned King Richard soon after his return at *Winchester*, in 1194, with great solemnity, in the presence of *William*, K. of *Scotland*, and others (k), and K. John afterwards, at *Westminster*, on *Ascension Sunday*, 1199, notwithstanding the appeal of *the bishop of Durham*, on behalf of *the archbishop of York*, who was then absent (l); and he again crowned that King and *Isabel* his last wife, in 1201 (m).

He had been constituted *chief Justiciary of England* in 1194, being then high immediate governor under K. Richard of all his dominions, both in *England* and *Wales*, he resigned that of-

surely it is a matter of astonishment, how the King could bear for so long a time such an arrogant usurpation on his royal prerogative, or the clergy on the right and liberties of the *British* church. Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 49, 50.

(f) R. de Diceto, col. 669, anno 1192. Chron. Tab. col. 2257.

(g) The noble family of the *Botelers* of *Ireland*, are said to be descended from *Theobald*, second brother of this *archbishop*. Baronage of England, vol. i, p. 634.

(b) R. de Diceto, col. 671. Gervas, col. 1585, vii id. November.

(i) R. de Diceto, col. 679. He had conferred on him a plenitude of power, unheard of before by the common favour of all the cardinals.

(k) Gervas, col. 1586, 1679. Bromton, col. 1238.

(l) M. Paris, p. 169, 189. Bromton, col. 1282. Knyghton, col. 2408, 2414.

(m) R. de Diceto, col. 705, 707, Gervas, col. 1680. Battely's Somner, p. 127. By Gervas's account it should seem, that the *archbishop* crowned K. John three times. He says, that *John*, brother of K. Richard then deceased, came into England and was crowned at *Westminster* by *Hubert*, *archbishop of Canterbury*, who was made the King's *chancellor*, and the same as governor of the kingdom; afterwards, in the next column he says, that the *archbishop* crowned K. John and his Queen *Isabel* at London, and then, that in the church of *Canterbury*, in the solemnity of *Easter*, he crowned the same and procured the necessaries for his expences at it, and though afterwards, by means of his enemies he lost the King's favour and his place of *chancellor*, yet by his prudence he afterwards regained it.

fice

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WALTER.

rice in 1196, and was again appointed to it, for in 1198 he sat, with others, as such, in the King's court at *Westminster*, and was the next year appointed *chancellor* (n), in each of which he approved himself a wise, able and faithful minister of state (o). He was the first who devised our *assize of bread*, and our *weights and measures* of wine, oil, corn, &c. He encompassed *the Tower of London* with a strong wall and a deep moat, so that the water inclosed it all round, which before that time could never be effected; and he performed other great works of inestimable charge, such as his *ecclesiastical revenues* could never have enabled him to do, had not his great *secular* offices contributed to them (p).

His predecessor, *Baldwin*, having left the chapel at *Lambeth*, built in the room of that at *Hackington*, unfinished, *archbishop Hubert* carried the building on (q); but when it was just completed in 1199, he was forced to pull it down to the ground, by the *papal bulls*, which had been obtained, at the strong instance of the monks of *Christ church*, who were jealous likewise of this new foundation for *seculars* so near the *archiepiscopal* palace. This caused great difference between *the archbishop* and the monks, which being put to reference, the *arbitrators* in 1201, awarded, that *the archbishop* might build an *ordinary church* at *Lambeth* any where, but on the foundation of the former chapel, and place therein a certain number of canons, and endow the same (r); but *the archbishop* seems to have made no use of this agreement, and the design of it was entirely laid aside by him (s). Vexed at this disappointment, however, he turned his mind to his native place of *West Derebam*, in the county of *Norfolk*, where he built and endowed an *abbey* for *Premonstratensian canons* from *Welbec*, in honour of *the Blessed Virgin Mary* (t).

After which, having become possessed of the *collegiate church* of *secular canons* of *Wolverhampton*, by the resignation of it into his hands by the famous *Peter Blefensis*, then *dean* of it, that he might build an *abbey* there for monks of the

Cistercian order; the *archbishop* began, about the fifth year of K. John, *anno* 1204, to put his intention for that purpose into execution; but, from what motives is not known, it seems never to have been finished, or fully settled; for we find the *secular canons* in the possession of it again not long after, and they still continue so (u). *The archbishop* celebrated a *council* at *Westminster* (v). He recovered to his church *Saltwood*, *Hythe*, *the castle of Rochester*, *the fee of Geoffry de Ros*, viz. the service of five knight's fees, and the homage of *the earl of Clare*, for *the castle of Tunbridge*; all which had been claimed by *archbishop Becket*, as belonging of right to his *see*, which had caused such dissention between that prelate and K. Henry II, as has been already mentioned above (w).

Having sat in the chair of this *see* almost 12 years, he died at his manor of *Tenbam*, on July 13, 1205, and was buried under a window in *the south wall* of his own cathedral, beside the choir, where his tomb, having his effigies lying at length on it, in his *pontificals*, is still remaining, being one of the most antient that this church affords to view; for it is observed that the most antient tombs in churches are thus situated in or along by the walls of them (x).

The archbishop in his life time much improved the buildings of his *archbishopric*, and at his death gave many things of great value to this convent, of which *Gervas* has recorded an *inventory*, and he gave 300 *marcs* to be expended for the benefit of his soul (y); besides which, he increased the *privileges* of his convent, and gave the church of *Halstow* to the library of it. He is said to have been very tall in person, of a generous and high spirit, and consummate resolution; of singular firmness in the management of the state, and of incomparable wisdom, and a true lover of his country; but he was better skilled in *secular* matters than in his station as *metropolitan*. He kept a splendid table, was hospitable to all strangers, and bountiful to the poor (z).

Among the *Carte Antiquæ*, in *the dean and chap-*

(n) *Præfaturam*, the chief justiceship. See Dugd. orig.

(o) Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 69.

(p) Battely's Somner, p. 127.

(q) Gervas, col. 1591, says, the *archbishop* had once an intention of building this college at *Maidstone*, but afterwards changed it for *Lambeth*.

(r) Among the Archives of the dean and chapter in their treasury, is a deed of composition, made between this *archbishop* and the prior and convent of *Christ church*, concerning this chapel of *Lamhea*, and the confirmation of it, under the seals of the *suffragans* and others; and these seals appendant, viz. 1. Of the chapter of *St. Paul's*, London.—2. *Henry*, bishop of *Landaff*.—3. *Roger*, dean of *Lincoln*.—4. *Samson*, abbat of *St. Edmundsbury*.—5. *John*, bishop of *Norwich*.—6. *Eustace*, bishop of *Ely*.—7. *William*, bishop of *London*.—8. *Hubert*, *archbishop*.—9. *John*, cardinal *Sti Stephani de monte*

Celi.—10. *Gosfrid*, bishop of *Winchester*.—11. *Gilbert*, bishop of *Rochester*.—12. *Henry*, bishop of *Exeter*.—13. *Robert*, bishop of *Bangor*.—14. *Maugerius*, bishop of *Worcester*.—15. *Giles*, bishop of *Hereford*.—16. *Hospital of Jesus* in London.—Another exemplification of the same date, with three seals; first, not named, but is of *Eustace*, bishop of *Ely*.—2. *Samson*, abbat of *St. Edmundsbury*.—3. *Roger*, dean of *Lincoln*; and another like the last, but in a smaller size, L. 344-356-394.

(s) See Mss. Cotton library, Vitellius A. viii, 5. M. de Diceto, col. 705, 707. Gervas, col. 1680. Tan. Mon. p. 540.

(t) Tan. Mon. p. 352. Leland's Collect. vol. i, p. 34.

(u) Tan. Mon. p. 490. (v) Gervas, col. 1681.

(w) Gervas, col. 1681. (x) Battely's Somner, p. 127.

(y) Gervas, col. 1683.

(z) *Givaldus Cambrensis* speaks of him very unhand-
somely;

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ter's treasury, is a seal of this archbishop appendant to one of them, 3 by 2 diam. *the archbishop* standing mitred, robed, pall, blessing; his crozier in his left hand; legend, SIGILLU DOMNI HUB. CANT. ARCHIEPISCOPI. The counterseal, *Becket's murder*, legend defaced. He bore for his arms—*Quarterly, azure and argent, a cross or; in the 1st and 4th quarters, 5 mullets of the 1st; in the 2d and 3d, an eagle displayed sable.*

After the death of *archbishop Hubert*, the prior and convent met in their chapter-house at *Canterbury*, to elect one to succeed him; but there was a division among them, for some of them were for electing *John Gray*, bishop of *Norwich*, a man of wisdom and learning, whom the King had recommended; and others were for electing *Reginald*, the sub-prior of the convent. On this disagreement both parties made their appeal to the Pope at *Rome*, who quickly decided the matter by declaring their election void, and giving them licence to make a new one in the court of *Rome*; upon which they all agreed in the choice of *the bishop of Norwich*, and requested the Pope's confirmation of it, which he at first assented to; but afterwards shewing much displeasure at it, he refused to admit of their choice, and suspended them from proceeding to any further election of an *archbishop*, so far as concerned the present turn; and the monks, who so lately withstood both King and bishops with an invincible stubbornness, now overcome with dread and consternation, humbled themselves to the Pope, and submitted themselves entirely to his will and pleasure, who commanded them to choose *Stephen Langton*, a man firmly attached to him, for their *archbishop*, whom they accordingly immediately elected (a).

44. STEPHEN LANGTON being chosen *archbishop* by a few monks at the court of *Rome*, as above-mentioned, was consecrated by the Pope himself at *Viterbo*, in 1207. He was descended from an ancient family in *Leicestershire*, brought up at the university of *Paris*, where he was greatly esteemed by the King of *France* and all the nobility there, for his singular learning, and was made chancellor of *Paris*, and afterwards by the Pope created a cardinal, by the title *St. Chryfogone*. The King being informed of these proceedings of the Pope, and knowing that the new bishop was a great favourite, and one who was familiarly entertained by his inveterate

formely; and Thorn, col. 1340, represents him in a very odious light, especially for his pride and ignorance; but the *archbishop's* being a bitter enemy to *St. Augustine's monastery*, most probably occasioned this harsh, and at the same time, perhaps, untrue character from the *Chronicler* of that monastery.

(a) Knyghton, col. 2414, 2417. Battely, pt. 2, p. 50. See the definitive sentence of pope *Innocent III*, anno 1206, in the controversy of the suffragans of the church of *Can-*

STEPHEN LANGTON.

enemy the K. of *France*, was highly displeased at the Pope's conduct, and forbade the *archbishop* elect to enter the realm, and notwithstanding the pontiff's menacing letters, continued resolute to prevent it; upon which the Pope put the King and realm under an *interdict*, persuaded all other potentates to make war upon him, and promised the King of *France* the kingdom of *England* itself, if he would invade it. The trouble this brought on the King, even to the resignation of his kingdom, is too long to insert here, and may be found in all the public histories. However unwilling the King might be to admit *the archbishop* into the kingdom, and the possession of *the archbishopric*, it was what he found himself unable to resist, and this the *archbishop* knew so well, that he took the opportunity of it to pursue his enmity to the King with incessant malice, and he accordingly sided with the Pope and the rest of the prelates and clergy against him. King *John's* abject submission to both, shews the humiliating alternative he was reduced to, when he was necessitated to resign his kingdom to the former, and to recompence the latter largely for the damages they had sustained; for this purpose we find that he issued his mandate for the payment of 15,000 *marcs* to the *archbishop* and other bishops (b), besides many gratifications of privileges, liberties and preferments to them, and their several churches; to the *archbishop* in particular he granted the patronage of the bishoprick of *Rochester*, with all its appurtenances, to hold to him and his successors for ever (c). In consequence of the above mandate, the *archbishop* held a council at *Reading*, for the recompence of the clergy, in the goods which had been taken from them by *K. John*, and he himself had 3000 *marcs*, and the residue of the clergy 12,000 *marcs* allotted to them (d).

Though *H. Knyghton* says (e), that *K. Henry III.* was on the death of his father *K. John*, crowned at *Gloucester* in 1217, by *Guallo*, the Pope's legate, in the presence of *the archbishop of Canterbury*; yet *M. Paris*, who wrote in that age, and *T. Walsingham*, who wrote but in the latter end of *K. Richard II.'s* reign, seem rather to be credited before him, who take no notice of *the archbishop's* being present, which they certainly would have done, had it been so; but in 1220 that King was again crowned at *Westminster* on *Whit-sunday*, when *archbishop Langton* per-

terbury with the monks of *Christ church*, concerning the election of an *archbishop*, at which, the suffragans contended that they ought to be present. Spelman's Councils, tom. ii, p. 130. (b) Pat. anno 15 Joh. m. 5.

(c) Pat. 16 Joh. m. 15. Prynne, tom. ii, p. 282; tom. iii, p. 16, 24, 90. The charter is inserted in Wilkins's Councils, tom. i, anno 1214, p. 546.

(d) See Leland's Collect. vol. ii, p. 534.

(e) Col. 2427, 2429.

formed

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formed that solemnity, in the presence of *Pandulph*, the Pope's legate, the bishops, earls, barons, and other great men of the kingdom (*f*).

There is but little more to mention concerning him, only that he changed the *parish church of Ulcomb* in this county into a *collegiate church*, the ordination of which is among the records of *Christ church*; and that in 1220, he performed the solemnity of the translation of *archbishop Becket's body* from the *undercroft* to the *shrine* prepared for it, in the upper part of the church; the sumptuous and costly entertainment of which made at *Canterbury* was so great, that it left a debt on the *see*, which was not discharged till some years after his death (*g*).

Having sat as *archbishop* for upwards of 22 years, he died at his *park of Slindon*, on July 9, 1228 (*h*), and was buried in his own cathedral, in the chapel of *St. Michael*, where his tomb, being a plain raised one, coffin fashioned, having a *cross palee* insculped on the top, is still remaining (*i*); but the chapel having been afterwards pulled down, and rebuilt on a smaller scale, this tomb, which is at the *east end* of it, is now left partly within and partly without the wall of the chapel, which crosses the middle of it (*k*).

There is a *Commentary on the Scriptures*, and some other tracts of this *archbishop*, among the *Bodleian Mss.* and he is said to have first divided the Bible into *chapters*, in the manner they are at present (*l*). *Archbishop Parker* says, he wrote many things elegantly and judiciously, and in particular the *history of the reign of K. Richard I.* K. Henry III. issued his close writ, dated July 22, in his 12th year, to the committees of the *temporalities of the archbishopric of Canterbury*, to deliver all the goods of *archbishop Langton* to his executors to perform his will, and to enquire and certify what stock he received, and how to dispose of the corn then growing (*m*).

Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the *dean and chapter's treasury*, are several seals of this *archbishop* appendant to them, viz. one oval, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ diam. the *archbishop* standing, mitred, robed, pall; in his left hand his crozier, blessing; legend, SIGILLU STEPHANI DI GRATIA CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI—Reverse, *Becket's murder*; legend, MORS EXPUPA FORIS TIBI VITA SIT JUTUS AORIS (*n*). F. 52, L. 122—Q. 173.

The *archbishop* bore fore for his arms—*Quar-*

(*f*) M. Paris, p. 298. (*g*) Knyghton, col. 2430.

(*h*) See Battely's Somner, p. 127, pt. 2, p. 70.

(*i*) Leland's Collect. vol. ii, p. 425.

(*k*) Leland, in his Itin. vol. vi, f. 3, p. 4, says, in the cross isle that stands beneath the degrees of the quire southward in *St. Anne's chapel*, (since called *St. Michael's chapel*), lyeth buried *Simon Langhtoun*, for whom the schism began betwixt K. John and the bishop of *Rome*. This *Langhtoun* translated *Thomas Becket*, and made the exceeding hyghe and broode Halle in the Bishops Palace and made as I harde the stately Horologe in the South Crosid Isle of the chirche.

RICHARD WETHERSHED.

terly, gules and or, a bend argent; or, according to *archbishop Parker*—*Per pale, azure and gules, a bend or*.

On the death of *Stephen Langton*, the prior and convent elected *Walter de Evesham*, or as some write his name, *Hempsham*, a monk of this church, whom the King would not approve of; upon which, the *archbishop elect* hastened to *Rome* for his confirmation, and the King sent thither likewise the bishops of *Coventry* and *Rochester*, with his request to the Pope, that the election might be made void, which was accordingly done; and the monks, to prevent the Pope from interposing by his bull of *provison*, hastened to make a new election, which they did of *Richard Wethershed*, whom the Pope confirmed (*o*).

45. RICHARD WETHERSHED, surnamed the Great, chancellor of the church of *Lincoln* (*p*), and dean of *St. Paul's*, succeeded next to the possession of this *see* in 1229 (*q*), and was consecrated at *Canterbury* by *Roger*, bishop of *London*, on 4 non. April next year, with great honour, K. Henry III, thirteen bishops, forty-one earls and barons, and others innumerable being present, as is recorded in the annals of *Waverley* (*r*). He is said to have been a man very graceful in his person, of learning and eloquence, mild and good natured in other things, but very tenacious of the rights of his church. Having a great dispute with *Hubert de Burgh*, earl of *Kent*, and that being referred to the decision of the Pope, he went to *Rome*, and on his return was taken ill at *St. Gemma*, and dying was buried there (*s*), in the church of the *friars minors*. As several of his retinue died at the same time, it has been conjectured that his death was occasioned by poison. He wrote several books of divinity concerning the sacrament and other matters.

The *archbishop* bore for his arms—*Argent, on a bend azure, 3 cinquefoils pierced or*.

Upon the death of *archbishop Richard*, the convent elected *Ralph Nevil*, bishop of *Chichester*, whose election was declared void by the Pope, who commanded them to proceed to a new election, without intimating any other reason than his own will and pleasure; upon which they proceeded to a second election, and made choice of their *sub-prior John*, whom they declared their *archbishop elect*; but the Pope refused to accept of him likewise, as being very infirm and de-

There liyeth in this chapel also another Bishop of *Canterbury*.

(*l*) See Battely's Somner, p. 127.

(*m*) Claus. 12 Hen. III, m. 5, dorso. Prynne, vol. iii, p. 79. (*n*) Sic orig. (*o*) See Battely, pt. 2, p. 50.

(*p*) Knyghton, col. 2431, calls him dean of *Lincoln*.

(*q*) See Biog. Brit. vol. iii, p. 2252, note [A].

(*r*) Weever, p. 303.

(*s*) Chron. Tab. col. 2261. Battely's Somner, p. 128, pt. 2, p. 70. He is said to have written whilst there, several learned treatises.

crepit

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crepit through age, and unfit for the pastoral office in so high a station; upon which he resigned his pretensions to it, and the election was a third time made, and the choice fell upon *Richard Blundy*, an Oxford divine, whom the Pope likewise rejected; but at the same time he recommended to them *Edmund*, treasurer of the church of *Sarum*, who was accordingly chosen by them and declared *archbishop elect*, and confirmed by the Pope.

46. EDMUND DE ABINGDON, so called from the place of his birth, *chancellor* of the church of *Sarum* and *the King's treasurer*, was accordingly, on the Pope's recommendation to the convent, elected and constituted *archbishop* in 1234 (t), and was consecrated in April the same year.

He was the son of one *Edmund Rich*, a merchant of that place, and was bred up at *University college* in *Oxford*, where having attained to a reasonable knowledge in divinity, to which study he was chiefly addicted, he applied himself to preaching, chiefly in the counties of *Oxford*, *Gloucester* and *Worcester*, until such time as he was promoted to the *chancellorship* of *Salisbury*, and made *the King's treasurer*. Two years after his coming to the *see*, he solemnized in this church the marriage between King Henry III. and his Queen *Eleanor*; afterwards, by accusing *the Pope's legate*, then in *England*, of bribery and extortion, he made him his enemy, and at the same time he fell under the King's displeasure. Though he had great disputes with his convent, which gave him much uneasiness (u), yet he defended their privileges with great earnestness, and when he saw the church was oppressed by the Pope, and that the King connived at it, and that there was no possibility of redressing these injuries, or of affording it any relief, he retired beyond seas to *Soissy* in *Pontiniac*, in 1240, to spend the remainder of his days in a voluntary exile, to lament the miseries and oppressions under which the church groaned. Having sat for eight years as *archbishop*, he fell into a consumption through too great abstinence, and afterwards into a sort of ague, of which he died at the above place, in November that year (v); his heart and bowels were buried at *Soissy*, and his body at *Pontiniac* (w). He was a man of most severe and rigid monastic life and conversation, insomuch that in the 7th year after his death he was canonized by Pope *Innocent IV.*, at the council of *Lyons*; and *Lewis the French King* caused his body to be translated to a more honourable tomb,

(t) Chron. Tables. Knyghton, col. 2439.

(u) There is a letter of *the prior and convent of Christ church*, concerning these disputes, in the Cotton library Mss. Vespaf. A. xviii, 18.

(v) Chron. Tab. col. 2263. Battely, pt. 70. Somner says, he died in the year 1242. Lambarde, p. 90, says, that he died through anger of a repulse.

EDMUND DE ABINGDON.—BONIFACE.

and bestowed a sumptuous shrine upon him, covered with gold and silver, and adorned with many precious stones, at which many miracles were said to be wrought (x); and he was from thence styled *the glorious and blessed St. Edmund*, as may be seen in the several records of this church (y).

This *archbishop* re-established *the nunnery* at *Remsted* in *Suffex*, which had been founded by *archbishop Richard*, and dissolved by *archbishop Hubert*, on account of the ill lives of the nuns (z).

There is a treatise on Living Piously, written by *archbishop Edmund*, among the manuscripts in the *Bodleian* library.

There is a seal of this *archbishop* appendant to one of the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in *the dean and chapter's* treasury, oval; the *archbishop* standing, mitred, pall, robed—Three heads in rounds on each side. Counterseal, Becket's murder. Q. 99.

The *archbishop* bore for his arms—Gules, a cross flossy or, between 4 Cornish choughs proper.

47. BONIFACE, provost of *Beverley* (a), was next elected *archbishop* by *the prior and monks* in chapter, without any interruption either by the King, the Pope, or *the suffragan bishops*; according to *Battely* in 1241 (b), and confirmed in 1243; but he was not consecrated till the year 1245, nor intronized till four years after that.

He was a native of *Savoy*, the son of *Peter*, duke of that principality, and was uncle to *Q. Eleanor*, wife of *K. Henry III.*, being at that time procurator of the church of *Burgundy*. He built a good hospital (afterwards converted by *archbishop Courtney* into a college,) at *Maidstone*, called *the new works*, which he amply endowed, and he found a sufficiency to pay out of his revenues (to do which, he obtained of the Pope in addition, a grant of one year's profit of all the vacant livings in his province,) the debt of 22,000 *marcs*, in which his *see* was indebted when he came to it. *Bishop Godwin* says, he perfected and finished that most stately hall of *the archbishop's palace* at *Canterbury*, with the buildings adjoining; but this must be understood certainly of his paying the above-mentioned debt, great part of which his predecessors had incurred by the building of that edifice; and indeed in that sense, *the archbishop* used to boast himself to be the builder of it; saying, *My predecessors built this hall at great expences—they did well indeed—but they laid out no money about this building, except what they borrowed—I seem indeed to be truly the builder of it, because I paid their debts* (c).

(w) Battely, pt. 70. Knyghton, col. 2431, 2435.

(x) Weever, p. 304. (y) Battely, pt. 2, p. 70.

(z) See Tan. Mon. p. 559.

(a) Leland's Collect. vol. iii, p. 401.

(b) The Chron. Tables place his election in 1244.

(c) Parker Antiq. Brit. Ecclef. Battely's Somn. p. 128. Lambarde, p. 91-231.

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ROBERT KILWARDBY.

In 1250, having, by his proud behaviour, rendered himself obnoxious to the citizens of London, he retired for the security of his person to Lambeth, where finding the palace in a ruinous state, during his residence there, within the space of three years, he rebuilt the whole north side of the great apartments, the library and the cloysters, guard chamber, the chapel and what was afterwards called *the Lollard's tower* (d).

Having sat in this see upwards of 26 years and six months, he died at the castle of St. Helena, in his own native country of Savoy, in the year 1270 (e). Cotemporary historians say, he was of comely personage, but cruel, haughty, and insolent; of little learning, but great oppression. He was universally hated, and had he not fled, would most likely have been murdered by the citizens of London; notwithstanding all which, he is said to have been a great lover of the poor.

Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the dean and chapter's treasury, are some seals of this archbishop appendant to them; they are very fair and fine, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 diam. The archbishop standing, mitred, robed, &c. blessing; on each side of him two small circles, being four antique seals, viz. three whole lengths and one head, under him, the church represented; counterseal, Becket's murder, legend, + TRINE: DEUS: PRO: ME: MOVERIT: TE: PASSIO: THOMÆ + A V 3. Z. 37. The archbishop bore for his arms—Gules, a plain cross argent.

Archbishop Boniface was one of the rare examples of a free election made by the prior and monks of Canterbury; but when upon his death, the monks elected William de Chillenden, the sub-prior of their convent, the Pope with indignation pronounced him unworthy of this high dignity, and declared, that for this reason, the right of election did devolve canonically upon him for that turn, and, out of the plenitude of his au-

thority, he created Robert Kilwardby archbishop, whom the monks acknowledged as such, and to be rightly chosen.

48. ROBERT KILWARDBY was next nominated to this see by the Pope in 1272. He was of English birth and studied first at Oxford, and then at Paris, where he took his first degrees, as he did that of doctor afterwards at Oxford, becoming, as Godwin says, a great clerk, of which he left many monuments behind him. He was at the time of his being promoted to this archbishopric, a dominican or black friar (f), of which order he had, on his return from Paris, been appointed provincial in England. He was consecrated on February 26, in the above year, by William, bishop of Bath, and twelve other suffragan bishops, and had, though not till some time afterwards, his temporalities restored to him in a very particular form and manner (g).

K. Edward being in the Holy Land at the time of his father's death, landed at Dover on the Thursday next after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula in 1274, and on the Sunday following was solemnly crowned at Westminster, together with his Queen Eleanor, the King of Spain's sister, by Robert, archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of Alexander, K. of Scotland, and John, Earl of Britany, and their wives, who were K. Edward's sisters (b). In the sixth year of the above reign, having visited the whole province of Canterbury, and particularly the two universities, and gained by it, as well as by other means (i), great wealth; he was by Pope Nicholas III. enticed to Rome, for which purpose he was, in 1277, created a cardinal, by the title of cardinal of Ostia, and he promoted him likewise to the bishopric of Portsea; upon which he vacated this archbishopric, carrying with him 5000 marks sterling into Italy, where dying, as some say of poison, at Viterbo, in the year 1280, he was buried

(d) These buildings were afterwards all repaired, enlarged or rebuilt, by his successors.

(e) Battely's Somner, p. 128.

(f) Bale, Pitfeus, Wood, and others, assert his being of the above order; whilst Parker, Godwin, Isaacson, Colyer, and others, are as positive in asserting that he was of the order of friars minors.

(g) The first thing K. Edward I. did on his coming to the crown, was to make a public protestation against pope Clement IV.'s usurpation, who had a little before the late King's death, by his papal provision, conferred this archbishopric on Robert Kilwardby, without the King's licence, approbation, or the monks election, contrary to his prerogative and the laws of the realm, and the liberties of the English church, rejecting William de Chillenden (duly elected by the monks of Canterbury by the King's licence, and approved of afterwards by him), when presented to him, without any legal reason by his absolute papal power. To prevent therefore these infringements in future, the King refused to restore to the archbishop his temporalities, before he had made his public protestation against these provisions in the presence of the bishops, chancellors, and others, called

together for that purpose, in St. Stephen's chapel in Westminster, declaring the restitution of the archbishop's temporalities to be of the King's mere grace and favour, and not of any right. After this protestation so solemnly made, the King assenting to the archbishop's provision, out of his special grace, issued writs for the restitution of the temporalities in a very extraordinary form, and other writs, for delivering does, due to him out of the earl of Arundel's forest, according to a composition made with archbishop Boniface, his predecessor. Clauf. 1 Ed. I. m. 11, dorso; Pat. 1 Ed. I, m. 10; clauf. 1 Ed. I, m. 10; clauf. 1 Ed. I, m. 2; Bundela Brevium, anno 1 Ed. I, m. 18, in Turri, London; Prynne, vol. iii, p. 121* et seq. 214.

(h) M. Westminster, p. 363. Pat. 2 Ed. I, ps. unica, m. 9. Mem. de Coron. Regis. Knyghton, col. 2461.

(i) The King had of his special grace and favour, granted him liberty to receive the rents of several livings, which he had reserved to himself after his translation, belonging to the King upon the vacancy, and received the stock of the archbishopric from him, at the same rate that the archbishop had received it upon his instalment, from the guardian of the temporalities. Prynne, p. 214.

ARCHBISHOPS.

JOHN PECKHAM.

there, having sat in this *see* for the space of six years.

Archbishop Kilwardby is remarked for having, by his gentle persuasions, appeased the citizens of *Canterbury*, who were eagerly bent upon revenge against the monks of *Christ church*, for refusing them their aid towards an imposition set upon the city by the King, on his intended expedition into *Wales*. He built a house in *London*, called *the Black Friars*, for the use of his own order (*k*), and another of the like kind at *Salisbury* (*l*).

He was esteemed a man of learning, wisdom and piety, and wrote much during the former part of his life; but after he became *archbishop*, he confined his studies wholly to *preaching*, and matters of importance belonging to his *see*, having no leisure to review, correct and publish what he had before written of *theological* matters, and therefore his writings of divinity came out more sparingly, but they are, notwithstanding, numerous (*m*), as may be seen in *Pisfeus*; there are many of them among the *Harleian* and *Bodleian* manuscripts, and in the libraries of *Bennet*, *Peter House* and *Baliol colleges*. There is a seal of this *archbishop* appendant to a deed among *the Chartæ Antiquæ* in the *dean and chapter's* treasury, 3 inches by 2 diam. *archbishop* standing, mitred, robed, pall, blessing; crois in left hand; legend, ROBERTUS DEI GRATIA. CANTUAR. ARCHIEPS. TOCIUS ANG. PRIMAS. No counterseal. A 181.

Upon the vacancy of *the see*, the monks unanimously elected *Robert Burnel*, *bishop of Bath and Wells*, the King's chancellor, for their *archbishop*, and that by the King's direction; but the Pope, by his bull of provision, made *Peckham archbishop*, and though the King approved, importuned and commanded the *bishop* to accept of it, yet *bishop Burnel*, being very wealthy, chose rather to recede from his right to the *archbishopric* than to contest it, either with the Pope or *Peckham*, and gain the Pope's displeasure; and the King then having occasion for the Pope's favour, to promote his foreign affairs, was content to connive at it for that time (*n*). The *archbishop* bore for his arms—*Azure, on a bend gules, 3 escallops argent*.

49. JOHN PECKHAM, (or *Peckham*, as he was called by some) a *friar* of the order of *Minorites* or *Franciscans*, was nominated, as abovementioned, by the Pope to this *see* in 1279. He was born in *Suffex*, of a very private family, in that county, and had his first education in the abbey of

Lewes in the same county, under the direction and instruction of the *cluniac* monks there; after which, he went to *Oxford*, where he was supported in his studies by the charitable assistance of that abbey, and the monks of it, till he entered into *the order of St. Francis*; after which, observing that few, even of the most promising genius, ever became famous in their own country, tho' their merits might deserve it, and that many by going abroad, raised themselves to high degrees in learning, he went over to *Paris*, being sent as usual by his superiors, where he followed his studies with such diligence, under the direction of *St. Bonaventure*, that he gained the reputation of a great philosopher and divine; after which, returning to *Oxford*, he was admitted to proceed *D. D.* and succeeded the famous *doctor friar Thomas Bungay*, in the chair of *chief professor regent* of the *Franciscan* schools there; and having taught for some time, he was again sent to *Paris*, where he read publicly, *the master of the sentences*, expounded the scriptures, and took the degree of *D. D.* as he had done at *Oxford*. During his stay abroad, he applied himself with great diligence to the study of *the canon law*, and being again called into *England*, to a chapter held here by the ruling men of his order, he was unanimously chosen *provincial minister of the English Franciscan province*, in which character he was summoned to appear at *the general chapter* of the order at *Padua*, when he visited *the universities* in *Italy*, and came lastly to *Rome*, where he was noticed for his learning by the Pope, *Nicholas III*, who made him *reader of the palace*, and *auditor*, or *chief judge of his court*; in which offices he continued till his appointment to the *archbishopric*, when he had the gift of a *prebend* or *canonry* of the church of *Lyons*, which he kept till his death; it was given him as a *provision* or *refuge*, in case the King should not admit him to *the see of Canterbury*, or should afterwards on any dislike, force him to leave the kingdom, as he had served his predecessor *Kilwardby*, and have no other home to take to; for this cause, perhaps, it was annexed to *the see of Canterbury*, and many succeeding *archbishops* for a long time after enjoyed it (*o*).

Peckham was most graciously received by *King Edward I*, who was then in *France*, in treaty with the *French King*; and delivering to him the pope's letters and his own *credentials*, the King approved and ratified them; and he was consecrated on the first Sunday in *Lent*, which was March

to have had some forecast of his one time or other standing in need of this precaution; and in the several disputes he had with the King, on the rights and privileges of his *see*, the bold freedom and resolution of his defence so much disoblged the King, that he was more than once on the verge of being banished.

(k) See *Tanner's Monasticon*, p. 313.

(l) *Collier Eccl. Hist.*

(m) See *Leland's Collect.* vol. iii, p. 328. See a catalogue of them in *Dr. Cave's Hist. Literar* in anno 1272.

(n) *Prynne*, p. 214, 216, 223, 1227. See the King's letter to the pope, in *Rym. Fœd.* vol. ii, p. 118.

(o) *Harleian Mss.* No. 980-200. *Archbishop Peckham* seems

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6, 1279 (oo). At his coming to the *archbishopric*, he found the manors and castles belonging to it in a very ruinous condition, and the rents and profits of it pillaged and wasted by his predecessor; on this account it was that he complained that the expences were greater than he was able to bear, for the King had besides retained to himself all the profits of the first year. The Pope demanded for the dues and fees of the court of Rome, and the debts contracted there, no less than 4000 *marcs*, and he was forced to compound with the King for having sowed his *temporalities*, and for the growing crop on it, for a fine of 2000 *marcs*. The charges of his *intbronization* amounted to 2000 *marcs*, and before the end of the year 1284, he had expended in repairing his houses and castles 2000 *marcs* more. The *archbishop* therefore had great reason to style that letter in which the Pope threatened him with *ex-communication* unless he remitted to Rome the sum of 4000 *marcs*, a letter horrible to the eye and dreadful to the ear.

About the year 1282, he founded a college in the church of *Wingham* in this county, for which purpose he made it *collegiate*, and endowed the *provost* and *canons* of it with a sufficient maintenance (p).

The city of *Canterbury* had a strong contest with this *archbishop*, about the limits and liberties of their respective jurisdictions (q). In the year 1289, K. Edward, the Queen and their children, with many of the nobility, were entertained in the monastery of *St. Augustine*; whilst there, on August 14, the King commanded that the *archbishop* should be invited to dine with him the next day; accordingly he came to the gate of the monastery, but he was denied entrance with his cross erect before him, lest that might prejudice the liberties and privileges of the convent; but the monks offered to admit him, if he would subscribe an acknowledgment, that his coming there in that manner was upon the King's special invitation, and that it should not be afterwards interpreted in prejudice of the liberties and privileges of the convent, who claimed an exemption from all *archiepiscopal jurisdiction*. This the *archbishop* refused, nor would he submit to any such acknowledgment, and on the King's command returned back with indignation, and the next day departed from *Canterbury* (r). In the year 1279, the *archbishop* almost immediately

after his arrival in *England*, on or about the feast of *St. James*, having summoned all his *suffragans* to *Reading*, celebrated a provincial council there; the constitutions made at which, are printed in the *British Councils*, both by *Wilkins* and *Spelman*, and in *Prynne*, p. 230. But the King so highly resented these proceedings of the *archbishop*, that in a parliament held soon after in the same year, he publicly convened him for this delinquency, and the constitutions made in this council by him were publicly therein revoked and annulled, as appears by the *Clause Rolls* of that year remaining in the *Tower* (s). This did not intimidate *Peckham*, who, with his *suffragans*, intending next year, anno 8 Edward I, to hold a council of convocation at *London*, it incited the King's jealousy so much, that he issued a commission to two of his officers to repair there, and appeal against whatever should be done in it contrary to his crown and dignity. Upon which the meeting was put off till next year, when they held a council at *Lambeth*; but the King suspecting their proceedings, sent them a memorable writ, strictly commanding them upon their oaths of fealty to be faithful to him, and defend his crown and dignity, upon pain of losing their *temporalities*; but how far the *archbishop* and his *suffragans* were from obeying the King's mandate, appeared by the canons and constitutions made in it, and the undaunted letter he sent to the King, in answer to his inhibition and mandate (t). In the 11th year of the same reign, the *archbishop* again visited his province, and having visited *England*, he passed by *Chester* into *Wales*, in which he was opposed by the *bishop* of *St. David's*, who stoutly defended his church's rights, denying the authority of the *archbishop* to visit his cathedral, and alledging that he himself was *metropolitan* there (u).

The *archbishop* claimed thirteen bucks and thirteen does annually out of the forest of *Arundel*, by composition made between *archbishop Boniface* and *John*, son of *Alan de Arundel*, formerly lord of it; and likewise the liberty of a way to go and return through the same, from his park and manor of *Slindon*. The King therefore, at the *archbishop's* request, issued his writ, dated at *Westminster* in his 9th year, directed to *Isabel de Mortimer*, then keeper of the forest, to deliver the deer to him, and to permit him to use the way above-mentioned (v).

(oo) Godwin; but Wharton dates his consecration sooner, viz. upon the preceding feast of the Conversion of *St. Paul*; and says further, that he arrived in *England* on the feast of *St. John Baptist* preceding; that on July 30 he called a convocation at *Reading*, and that on October 8 he made his public entry into *Canterbury*; at which the King, the *bishops*, and many of the nobility were present.

(p) See vol. iii. of the History of *Kent*, under *Wingham*. *Tanner* says, this college was intended by his predecessor

archbishop Kilwardby, and was afterwards established and perfected by *archbishop Peckham*, in the year 1286.

(q) Battely's Somner, p. 129.

(r) Decem. Script. Thorn, col. 1921.

(s) Anno 7 Ed. I, m. 1, dorso. Prynne, p. 230 to 236.

(t) Most of the constitutions, as well as the *archbishop's* letter, may be seen in Prynne, p. 252 et seq.

(u) Prynne, p. 282, 292, 308.

(v) Clauf. anno 9 Ed. I, m. 5. Prynne, p. 267.

He

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He is said to have been a man very stately, both in gesture, words, and all outward shew, yet of a meek soul, and liberal temper of mind (*zw*). He had considerable learning for the the age he lived in, particularly in the civil and canon law, and wrote many tracts in divinity, and on some books of scripture (*x*). He governed his province and diocese with great care and firmness, and in all his disputes with the King, concerning the rights and privileges of his *see*, he always defended them with great freedom and resolution; and throughout his time he governed his province with great care and firmness, as a very able and useful prelate. He is said to have been a father to the orphans, the distressed and the poor, whom he defended, protected and relieved in a munificent manner; of which *Harpfield* gives many instances. Having sat in this *see* near 14 years, he died at *Mortlake*, on Dec. 8, 1292 (*y*), and was honourably buried on Tuesday the 19th of the same month, in the presence of *the bishops of London and Rochester, the abbats of St. Augustine, Faversham and Langdon; the prior of Christ church, the archdeacons of Canterbury and Bedford, &c.* (*z*), in his own cathedral, in the north side of *the martyrdom*, next to the tomb of *archbishop Warham*, where his monument, having the effigies of *an archbishop* in his *pontificals*, cut in wood, lying at full length on it, still remains (*a*). He bore for his arms—*Ermine, a chief quarterly, or and gules.*

(*zw*) See Leland's Collect. vol. iii, p. 328; ex Hist. Nich. Trivet.

(*x*) Several of the treatises which he wrote, are among both the *Bodleian* and the *Harleian* MSS. and several have been published, as *Collectanea Bibliorum*, printed at Paris, 1514, and at *Colegn*, 1541. *Constitutiones* 47, printed in *Lyndwood's Provinciale*; and *Perspectiva Communis cum figuris*, published by *John Gauricus*. An account of what this *archbishop* wrote, may be found in *Cave's Hist. Literar.* vol. i, p. 740.

(*y*) Battely's Somner, p. 71, append. No. vi^a. Weever, p. 23, says, he died very rich in 1224.

(*z*) Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. vi^b.

(*a*) Leland's Itin. vol. vi, f. 3, p. 4, says, he lies buried in *the cross isle*, betwixt the body of the church and the choir northward. Weever, p. 23, from a manuscript in the *Cotton library*, says, his heart was buried in *Christ church, London*, behind the great altar. He was buried, says *bishop Godwin*, in his own church, but in what particular place he did not find. *Archbishop Parker*, it seems, found it not neither, for he mentions it not. By a record in the church of the time of the death and place of burial of this *archbishop*, it appears, that he was laid in the north side near the place of *the martyrdom of St. Thomas the martyr*. This monument of *archbishop Peckham's*, next to that of *Warham*, has by some been supposed to belong to *archbishop Wlfrid*; but the cost bestowed on it, being built *pyramical*, and having been richly carved and gilt, seems to shew the contrary; for that *archbishop* dying of the plague, his body was brought to *Canterbury*, and without any pomp or solemnity, was buried secretly in *the martyrdom*. The plain, unadorned, oaken figure, now placed on this tomb, lies on a slab of the like wood, no ways fastened to the tomb, and there is not an

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Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the *dean and chapter's treasury*, are several seals of *archbishop Peckham*; one on an oval, very fine and perfect, $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 inches diam. *the archbishop* standing, mitred, robes, pall, blessing; cross in his left hand; legend, JOHES: DEI: GRA: ARCHIEPS: CANTUAR: TOCIUS: ANGLIE: PRIMAS: on each side of *the archbishop*, two (seemingly) lillies in form of a pastoral crook, coloured red, the rest of seal green; counterseal, *Becket's murder*, two the armed knights, *Becket* kneeling; cross bearer under him, kneeling; legend, ABDITA NE PRO ME QUA SIGNAT PASSIO THOME. C. 388—G. 195. no counterseal. Q. 9—100.

50. ROBERT WINCHELSEA, S. T. P. was elected *archbishop* in 1293. He was born of poor parents, and was educated in the *grammar school* at *Canterbury*, whence he went to *Merton college* in *Oxford*, of which he was *fellow*, and commenced S. T. P. he was afterwards *archdeacon of Essex, prebendary of St. Paul's in London*, and of *Leighton manor* in the church of *Lincoln*, and was preferred to be *chancellor* of that university. He was elected *archbishop* by the monks unanimously, and with much applause, to whom the King gave his licence for that purpose (*b*).

Having been consecrated at *Rome*, he returned in 1295, immediately after which, and before his *intbronement* at *Canterbury*, he decreed those ordinances for the rule of his church, which are still called by his name, and are printed at large

unlikely probability that it might have been made for some other purpose, perhaps to lie on the biens of the several *archbishops* after their interments, or some such use in the church; the upper part of the mitre, which was fixed on to the wood, is missing.

(*b*) Upon the prior and convent's letter to the King, requesting his licence to elect another *archbishop*, the King granted his letter of licence to them accordingly, dated at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, on the 8th day of January, in his 21st year; both which are printed in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 17, No. vi^c; as is the general sentence of excommunication pronounced in *the chapter*, on the day of election, against all such as should be of any hindrance to it—the consent of the *archbishop elect*. For the letter of the chapter, dated 15 kal. March, to the King, for the obtaining of his assent; and the King's assent pronounced by the *bishop of Durham*. See Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. vi^e et seq.

The expences of the *archbishop* at the court of *Rome*, for the obtaining of his confirmation, which, together with those of the business of his election, as well in *England* as abroad, amounted in the whole to the sum of 1863 *marks*, and twenty-three pence, or 1242 pounds, and twenty-three pence, are printed in Battely, appendix, *ibid.* p. 18, No. vii; where may be seen the form of the petition for the pall, of the delivery of it, and the form of *the archbishop's* oath on his reception of it. Battely, appendix, No. ix^a et seq.

An account of the ancient custom demanded of *archbishop Winchelsea* when elected, on his passage in 1293, from *Dover* to *Whitsand* by the bailiff of the earl of *Bologna*, as a toll and custom on his landing there; and *the archbishop's* complaint with the earl in 1306, for the same is inserted below, and the memorandum of it more at large, in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 19, No. viii.

in

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in *Spelman* (c); after which that ceremony being performed at *Canterbury* (d), he, on the same day consecrated the *bishop of Landaff* in his own church there; but the King did not seem very forward to restore the *temporalities* to him, for he detained them near two years after in his hands, as *vacant* (e).

In the year 1299, he performed in this cathedral the solemnity of marriage between King Edward I. and his *Queen, Margaret*, sister of the *K. of France*, who had landed at *Dover* some days before; whose nuptial feast, according to *Stow*, was kept in the great hall of the *archbishop's palace* (f). He afterwards greatly incurred the King's displeasure; for upon his extraordinary demands from the clergy, the *archbishop* procured a *papal bull*, a copy of which is remaining in the register of this church, inhibiting them from giving any further aids, without licence from the *holy see*. The King being highly incensed at this, seized on the goods and possessions of the *archbishop*, as well as of all other *ecclesiastical* persons, till they should redeem one half, by freely granting him the other half, and this was complied with by all of them, except the *archbishop* and some few others; and the King granted his *letters of protection*, by which he restored their goods and possessions to all, who had compounded with him (g); but he kept in his own hands all belonging to the *archbishop*, for upwards of 21 weeks, when he restored it to him again (h), through the earnest prayer and mediation of his *suffragan bishops* in his behalf, upon hopes of his future loyalty; but through the *archbishop's* implacable stubbornness, this reconciliation did not last long, for the King being displeased again with him, banished him the realm (i), seized his *temporalities*, and prevailed on the Pope to suspend him, and to cite him to

appear personally at *Rome*, which the *archbishop* obeyed, and immediately hastened thither (k).

During this suspension, the Pope directed his bull to two persons to take care of the *spiritualities* of this church, and another to the *bishop of Lichfield* and *Coventry*, who was then the *King's treasurer*, to take care of the *temporalities* of it; but the King would by no means admit the latter, saying, that no one whatsoever deputed by the Pope, should intermeddle with the *temporalities*, no more than the Pope would permit him to intermeddle with the *spiritualities* of a church; and the King remitted the custody of the *temporalities* at that time to *sir Humphry Walden, knt.* in which state they continued for near two years, when the King died (l); and K. Edward II, on succeeding his father in the throne, obtained from the Pope a bull in favour of the *archbishop*, for the *restitution* of all rights to him; and as soon as he returned into *England*, all his revenues which had been received by the administrator of the *temporalities*, were entirely restored to him (m), so that he suffered no disadvantage from it; which verified the saying he continually made use of during his troubles, *that adversity will do no hurt, where iniquity does not prevail* (n).

On the death of K. Edward I, in 1308, the *archbishop* was abroad at *Rome*, where he remained next year at the time of the coronation of K. Edward II, who, on the feast of *St. Matthias*, anno 1309, was, with his *Queen*, crowned at *Westminster*, with the greatest solemnity and magnificence, by the *bishop of Winchester* and others, by a commission, as some say, from *Robert, archbishop of Canterbury*, or, according to others, by the authority of the Pope, on account of the *archbishop's* absence (o).

In the 1st year of K. Edward II, anno 1307,

(c) Tom. ii, p. 413 et seq.

(d) See the form and particulars of it in Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 57.

(e) During the whole of this time, the King received the profits, and presented to all benefices, as appears by the patent rolls annis 21 and 22 Ed. I. There being no writs of restitution of the *temporalities* till the 23d year of that reign, anno 1296. Prynne, p. 576. Teste Rege apud Aberconwy, 4 die Feb. Pat. 23 Ed. I, m. 16.

(f) M. Westminster, p. 433. Walsingham, anno 1300, p. 43. H. Knyghton, col. 2493, 2527, 2528.

(g) The form of these letters and the number of them granted to the *bishops, abbats, priors*, and others, may be seen, collected together by Reyner, in Apostolat. Benedictin, appendix, p. 62. See Prynne, p. 702.

(h) Clauf. 25 Ed. I, m. 12. Teste Rege apud Westm. 11 die Julii. Prynne, p. 721. See Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xii. Knyghton, col. 2510, who says, the King on his going abroad in 1297, received the *archbishop* into his favour, committing to him the care and custody of his son *Edward*, and of all the realm before the people, the lord *Reginald de Grey* being joined with him; and he ordered that all should be restored to him, even to the last farthing.

(i) Thorn, col. 2005.

(k) The story of these dissentions between the *King* and the *archbishop*, is related in full by most of our historians. H. Knyghton, lib. iii, p. 2489 et seq. M. Westminster, anno 1296, 1297, p. 405 et seq. Chron. W. Thorn, col. 1965, 200. T. Walsingham, Hist. Ang. anno 1297, 1298, p. 34 et seq. Ypodigma Neustriae, p. 82. Prynne, p. 689, 1090 et seq. and others. See Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xii.

(l) The King by his Pat. anno 35 regn. m. 20, granted at the request of the *pope*, the custody of all the profits of the *archbishopric*, then committed to *Humphry de Walden*, to *masters William Testa, archidiaconus*. *Aranen*. in the church of *Coventry* and *Peter Amalmenus, canon of Bourdeaux*, clerks, and deputed administrators of the *archbishopric* by the *pope*, to be kept by them for the *pope's* use, according to his holiness's injunction, dated at *Carlisle* March 26. Prynne, p. 1179. See Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xii.

(m) Register Cant. P. fol. 33.

(n) Parker Antiq. Eccles. Brit.

(o) T. Walsingham, p. 69, 70. Thorn. Chron. col. 2007, 2009; and others.

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the archbishop held a provincial council, in which were passed several decrees for the well governing of the church and clergy of this kingdom; indeed he ever courageously exerted himself for the maintenance of the church's liberties and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, by mainly opposing prohibitions, grown frequent in his time, and caused the clergy's grievances to be drawn into articles (p), and he gave and made new statutes, as well for his own church as for the hospital of Harbledown, which he had drawn up upon his Visitations of both of them (q).

He was a man of great resolution, as appears by his conduct during his dissentions with the King, to whom refusing to be reconciled, and his revenues being withheld, he discharged his family, left the city, and withdrew himself to Chertbam, from whence he rode every Sunday and holiday, and preached in the adjoining churches (r).

He was of great liberality and extensive charity to the poor, to whom the large fragments of his table were every day plentifully distributed at his gate. He gave every Sunday and Thursday, when corn was dear, 2000 loaves, and when cheap, 3000 to the poor at a time; upon solemn festivals he relieved with money, 150 needy persons; and to the aged, to women in child-bed, and to the infirm who were not able to come to his door, he sent his alms, bread, fish, or flesh, according to the season, to their own houses; of all which, a particular account is given by archbishop Parker, bishop Godwyn, Stow, and others.

After having sat in this patriarchal chair for the space of 19 years, he died greatly esteemed and regretted at Otford, on May 11 (s), in 1313,

(p) See more of this in the archbishop's life, in Antiq. Eccles. Brit. p. 211; and in the life of his successor archbishop Reynolds, p. 215; and afterwards for the courses which have been from time to time taken to restrain prohibitions, p. 216, 286, and 294.

(q) They are both still preserved in the records of the cathedral, and of the hospital.

(r) Knyghton, col. 2532.

(s) See Leland's Collect. vol. iii, p. 331; vol. iv, p. 116.

(t) Although there is no monument remaining for him at this time, certainly he once had one in this church, and it stood according, to both Parker and Godwin, beside the altar of St. Gregory by the south wall. Mr. Somner tells us, p. 129, that he understood this obscure description of the place of it, by having read in some records of the church of a gift to the light of the throne, which is over against the image of our Saviour, against the altars of St. John the Evangelist, and St. Gregory. To shew where these altars stood, he found mention of the former altar in the south cross wing or isle, which accounts added together, he found that these altars stood in the south cross isle of the choir, under the two east windows of it; and he was further assured of it by viewing the opposite wall, where are tokens of something, most likely that throne having been once fixed to it, but long since taken away. By the south wall then of this cross isle, he says, some time stood this archbishop's tomb, which on account of oblations offered at it, and the sanctity it was

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and was buried beside the choir, on the south side of this church, near the upper south wing, but there is no monument of him remaining at this time (t). He bore for his arms—Argent, a fess ermine voided gules, in chief 3 roses of the last.

The character of archbishop Winchelsea is, in general, drawn with great encomiums in his favour. He had much cheerfulness and affability, and was in general very remarkable for his prudence, equity and good temper in the exercise of his jurisdiction (u), for his residence on his benefices, almost without interruption, and he was both devout and studious, and having studied both at Oxford and Paris, became a great theologist; he was diligent in preaching and expounding the scriptures; and the only shade on the lustre of his character was, that restless and turbulent disposition, which he shewed in the continual disputes which he carried on with the King, though in this, it may be inferred, that his conscience urged him to it, in what he imagined concerned his church's rights and privileges, in which the courage of his mind hardly ever proved deficient, and he preserved at court a freedom with the King, which surprized every one; the greatness of his mind was no less uncommon, than the courage of it. Besides his relief of poor people, as above-mentioned, he supported young scholars at the university, whose genius set them above mechanic employments. He was very moderate in his desires, temperate in his enjoyments, and a great example of regularity in every part of life; grave without moroseness, and cheerful without levity; free from ambition himself, he had the greatest regard to merit and learning in others, disposing

held in, was destroyed at the reformation. Leland, Itin. vol. vi, f. 3, p. 4, says, in the cross isle on the south side of the quire (lyeth) bishop Winchelsey in a right goodly Tumbe of Marble at the very But Ende yn the waulle side.

(u) Notwithstanding this, it seems that this prelate at one time, by the perhaps too severe proceedings of his ecclesiastical officers, had highly disgusted the people at Canterbury. This plainly appears by a patent and writ, issued anno 31 Ed. I, to enquire into an assault, made that year upon his palace and servants, in which his goods were pilaged, his dean sat on horseback with his face to the horse's tail, which he was compelled to hold in his hand for a bridle, in which manner he was carried to Selling, with songs, shouts and dances, during which, his horse was abused, and the dean thrown into the dirt, to his great shame and disgrace [a]. By his means too, the archbishop of York bearing his cross before him, had as well as his attendants been grossly insulted, and his men beat and abused as they passed through the county of Kent, to the general council; and he was forced to petition the King for his protection, for which he had a writ, anno 5 Ed. II, enjoining all people not to molest him or his servants in their return from thence, nor be of any hindrance to them, &c. [b]

[a] Prynne, p. 987.

[b] Clauf. 5 Ed. II, m. 4. Rym, Fœd. vol. iii, p. 323.

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WALTER REYNOLDS.

of his preferments among such as deserved them most, neither expending his revenues in pomp and luxury, nor hoarding them up to establish a name or raise a family. In short, it may be said of *archbishop Winchelsea*, that he had so many virtues and good qualities, both as a man and a bishop, that he appeared equal at least to the best and greatest prelate that had ever filled the patriarchal chair of this see.

Not long after the *archbishop's* death, *Thomas, Earl of Lancaster*, petitioned the Pope for his canonization, on account of his holy and strict life, his excellent merits and the glorious miracles done by him; but it seems the Pope delayed the proceeding in it, till he had received information to various questions, which he sent to *England* (v); in which uncertain state this matter continued till the *Earl's* death, which happened in the year 1326; after which, at the end of that year, *archbishop Walter* and the *suffragan bishops* of his province, joined in a petition under their several hands and seals, to the Pope, in behalf of the *archbishop's* canonization, yet on mature deliberation, the letters were never sent, for the originals remain at this time among the church's archives (w), and the matter seems to have been entirely dropped; and though it does not appear that he was ever canonized a saint, yet the common people esteemed him one, for his virtues, and in the accounts of the treasury of the church, there is mention made for several years of offerings made at his tomb, which caused the demolition of it at the reformation.

After the see had been vacant for upwards of nine months, after *archbishop Winchelsea's* death, the convent elected *Thomas Cobham*, dean of *Salisbury*, a native of the county of *Kent*, who, for his uncommon learning, was usually called *Bonus Clericus*, in due form, as may be seen by the register of this church; but at the King's desire, the Pope made this election void, and provided for the filling up of the vacant see with *Walter Reynolds*, whom he nominated *archbishop*, without any regard to the monks election, pretending, that whilst *archbishop Winchelsea* was yet alive, he had reserved to his own disposal the providing a successor for the see of *Canterbury* (x).

51. WALTER REYNOLDS, or REGINALD, as his name is sometimes written, *bishop of Worcester*.

(v) See the pope's letter to the earl of *Lancaster* on this matter, printed in *Somner's* appendix, No. xliv.

(w) *Regist. G.* p. 11, fol. 227. *Regist. K.* p. 11, fol. 4. *Ang. Sacr.* vol. i, p. 174, &c. *Battely's Somner*, p. 100. See a letter of *K. Edward III.* in his 1st year, to the pope, requesting of him the canonization of this *archbishop*, dated March 8, *Rym. Fæd.* vol. iv, p. 272.

(x) The copies of the bulls of provision are extant, among the registers of this church. See *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 51. *Knyghton*, col. 2533.

ter, was accordingly translated from that see to this *archbishopric* in 1313. He was the son of a tradesman at *Windsor*, and became chaplain to *K. Edward I.*, and afterwards, though a man of mean learning, was appointed preceptor to his son, afterwards *K. Edward II.* His first preferments in the church were, a prebend of *St. Paul's, London*, and the rectory of *Wimbledon*; after which he was elected *bishop of Worcester*, at the King's request. Being bred a courtier, he was more distinguished for his politeness, than his integrity; indeed, had he lived in times in which he had been less tried, he might have died with a fairer character.

Upon *K. Edward II.'s* accession to the throne, he became his singular favourite, and he appointed him his treasurer and chancellor (y); but the *archbishop*, under cover of a mild and courteous disposition, sheltered a mean and abject spirit, which became notorious in his want of courage, constancy and fidelity, at the time when the King, his great benefactor, fell under distress, when he shewed himself not only defective in duty, but was guilty of the greatest perfidy to him.

To the convent of *Christ church*, the *archbishop* was a good benefactor, by appropriating to them at their request, the manor of *Caldicot*, and the wood of *Thorolt*, near *Canterbury*, which had been long in the possession of the *archbishops*, for the use of their table. To the nuns of *Davington*, who, as *Harpsfield* thinks, were French women, he gave and prescribed rules and ordinances in the French tongue, for their more easy understanding; and he amerced the abbat of *St. Bertin's*, at *St. Omer's*, for leasing out, without his privity, the fruits of the parsonage of *Cbilham*, which belonged to the priory of *Throwleigh*, a cell to that abbey; and he was a good benefactor to the hospital at *Maidstone*, of his predecessor *Boniface's* foundation, and likewise to *Langdon* abbey in this county (z).

He crowned *K. Edward III.* on the Sunday after the conversion of *St. Paul*, anno 1326, in the church of *St. Peter*, at *Westminster*, before the high altar, in the presence of the bishops, earls, and great men of the realm (a).

After having sat as *archbishop* for near 14 years, he died on November 16, 1327, at *Mort-*

(y) On August 22, in the 11th year of *K. Edward II.*, anno 1308, *Walter Reginald*, the King's chaplain, was appointed treasurer, and in the same year, being then canon of *St. Paul's*, he was made *bishop of Worcester*; in the 4th year of it he was made lord keeper, and on July 6 next year, he was made chancellor. *Dug. orig.*

(z) *Battely's Somner*, p. 133.

(a) *Cl. 1 Ed. III.* m. 24, dorso.

lake,

ARCHBISHOPS.

SIMON MEPHAM.

lake, as *Weever* says, of grief and anger, at the Pope's behaviour to him, and was buried in his own cathedral, *the bishops of Winchester and Rochester* attending the ceremony, in the south wall of it, under a window, beside the choir, where his tomb, having his effigies, habited in his pontificals lying at full length on it, is still extant. *Weever* has recorded his inscription, as follows, which was very difficult to be read in his time. *Hic requiescit dominus WALTERUS REYNOLDS prius episcopus Wigorniensis & Angliæ cancellarius, deinde archiepiscopus istius ecclesie qui obiit 16 die mensis Novembris, ann. gratie 1327.*

There are two seals of this archbishop among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treasury of the dean and chapter, appendant to them, ovals, the archbishop standing mitred, robed, pall, blessing, holding a crozier in left hand; on each side two symbols of the evangelists, and a coat of arms, one *England*, the other *the see of Canterbury*, impaling the archbishop's own coat; legend, *WALTERUS DEI GRA CANTUAR ARCHIEP TOTIUS ANGLIÆ PRIMAS. No counterfeal. c. 130—132.* He bore for his arms—*Azure, on a cross or, 5 lions rampant gules; in the first quarter a beast winged passant with a human face; in the 2d a dove crowned volant; in the 3d a saint kneeling, a glory round his head; in the 4th a bull winged passant, all four or.*

52. SIMON MEPHAM, S. T. P. was next chosen archbishop in 1327, by the free election of the convent, with the King's consent, who solicited the Pope in his behalf, styling him canon of *Chester*, S. T. P. and archbishop elect of *Canterbury*, and wrote to him again for that purpose, on April 20, anno 1328, and in the 2d year of his reign, on the same account again, and having heard that the Pope had made some objections to his confirmation, and that he designed to put in one, by his bull of provision, he intreated him in that case to place *Henry, bishop of Lincoln*, in this see (b); but the Pope, by means of a good present, consented, and *Mepham* was confirmed and consecrated at *Rome*, by him (c). *Simon Mepham* was a native of the parish of the same name, in the county of *Kent*, and was educated at *Merton college* in *Oxford*, where he proceeded S. T. P. and became fellow of it (d); he afterwards was promoted to a prebend of *Landaff*, to

the like of *Chester*, and of *St. Paul's, London*, and was rector of *Tunstall* in *Kent*.

He, soon after his return to *England*, held a provincial council in 1331, in which a rubric of the principal holidays was settled, and the manner of the observance of them. In the same year he began a metropolitanical visitation, and made a progress through the southern dioceses, without opposition; but when he drew near the west, the bishop of *Exeter* appealed, notwithstanding the archbishop going forward to that city, was not permitted to enter either the church or the precincts of it, but was opposed by a multitude of persons armed (e).

Between this archbishop and the monks of *St. Augustine's*, there was a great and long controversy, which is related at large by *Tborn*, in his chronicle. In this cause the monks succeeded, and the archbishop was condemned by *Icberius*, whom the Pope had delegated to hear it, in 1210. to be paid to that monastery for costs of suit; but he would not submit to this judgment, and was therefore pronounced contumacious, and he died under sentence of excommunication, nor could he be buried till the abbat of *St. Augustine's* had absolved him. His next successor, however, caused this judgment to be reversed (f).

Having sat in this see five years, four months and seventeen days, with small comfort during the whole time of it, he fell sick from the continual vexations and troubles he had been involved in, and died at his palace of *Mayfield*, on February 11, 1333 (g), and his body being conveyed to *Canterbury*, was laid in his own cathedral, the bishop of *Rochester* performing his obsequies, under a tomb of black marble, on the north side of *St. Anselm's* chapel, where it still remains (h). He made one *Laurence Falstaff* his executor, who gave to the convent of *Christchurch*, 50l. to purchase 40s. annually, to celebrate his anniversary.

Archbishop *Mepham* was accounted well learned, as learning went in those times; he is said to have rebuilt the church of *Mepham*, in which parish he was born, as above-mentioned. His coat of arms was—*Argent, on a cross azure, the letter M or, crowned of the same.*

53. JOHN STRATFORD, L. L. D. so called from the place of his birth, was next elected archbishop

(b) Rym. Fœd. vol. iv, p. 351.

(c) Walsingham, p. 518.

(d) See Leland's Collect. vol. iv, p. 55.

(e) Walsingham, p. 131.

(f) Among the *Chartæ Antiq.* in the treasury of the dean and chapter, are two seals of this archbishop; one an oval, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ diam. archbishop standing, mitred, robed, pall, blessing; cross in his left hand; Gothic nich over his head, the ground fretted—Counterfeal *Becket's* murder; the legends oblit. E. 137. The other a different counterfeal,

being a small seal, a bust profile bearded; legend, *SECRETUM. N. 25.* Thorn, col. 2066. Bauely, pt. 2, p. 72.

(g) *Weever* says, on October 12.

(h) This chapel was then known by the name of the chapel of *St. Peter and St. Paul*. The record of the place kept in the church, of the manner and time of his burial, tells us, that he was laid in *St. Peter's* chapel, on the south side of the high altar.

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in the year 1333. He was educated at Oxford, where he commenced *doctor of both laws*, and was afterwards preferred to a *prebend* in the church of York, and to the *archdeaconry* and a *prebend* of Lincoln; after which he was nominated to the *bishopric* of Winchester, but the Pope intending to fill that *see* with one of his own appointment, consented to the King's nomination of an *archbishop*; upon which the King recommended Stratford to the convent for their choice, which they complied with; however, the Pope, to keep up his authority, *castated the election*, and then appointed him, by his *bull of provision*, to this *see* (i); but it was not till after tedious suits and great charges in his attendance at the court of Rome, long before he was *archbishop*. On the death of K. Edward II, in 1327, the Spencers and others being brought to punishment, an inquisition was made concerning him, as to what could be laid to his charge; but nothing appeared against him, it was only noted, that when that King was forsaken and betrayed, as it were by his other counsellors, John Stratford continued faithful and constant to him. This generous honesty, so far from turning to his disadvantage, that it gained him the favour of K. Edward III, and his Queen (k), insomuch, that at the time when the King passed with his army into Flanders, he appointed the *archbishop* to be his sole *justiciary*, and committed to him the whole care and government of this kingdom during his absence. He had long had this King's, as well as his father's, esteem and confidence; whilst *bishop* of Winchester, in the 12th year of the former reign of K. Edward II, he was appointed *treasurer*, and in this reign, whilst in the same *see*,

(i) Mr. Battely has transcribed a copy of this *bull* in his *Appendix*, as a notorious instance of the intolerable usurpations of the court of Rome over this church; it is dated at Avignon the 6th of the *calends* of December, and the 18th year of the pope's *pontificate*. Besides this *bull*, to enhance the expence as much as possible, there were five other *bulls* sent by the pope upon this occasion, *viz.* a second, being a *bull of provision* of the said *archbishop*, directed to the *chapter* of Canterbury, concerning his *translation*, where it was received on February 11, 1334. A third *bull* directed to the clergy of the city and diocese of Canterbury. A fourth *bull* to the people of the city and diocese. A fifth *bull* to all the vassals of the church of Canterbury. A sixth *bull* to all the *justiciars* of the church of Canterbury; all which *bulls* were published in the church of Canterbury on the same day in which they were received, by Nicholas de Tharent, *provost* of the collegiate church of Wingham. See Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 16, No. v, from the register of the church of Canterbury, marked P. pt. 2, fol. 26.

(k) Antiq. Eccl. Brit. p. 237. (l) Dugd. orig.

(m) In the parliament held at Westminster in the week after Easter, anno 15 Ed. III, the King came into St. Edward's chamber, commonly called the *painted chamber*, before whom, all the lords and commons being present, the

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he had in the 4th year of it, the *great seal* delivered to him; two years after which, being employed in the King's business, his brother Robert de Stratford had the custody of the seal on that account. Being *archbishop elect* of Canterbury, he was on April 6, 8 Edward III, anno 1335, confirmed *chancellor*; on June 6, next year, he had the *great seal* delivered to him, and on April 28, 1341, he was again made *chancellor* and *keeper of the great seal* (l). At length, by the evil suggestions of some about the King, he fell under his heavy displeasure, and received harsh treatment from him (m); but he vindicated his own innocency so clearly and fully, that he was not only admitted again to the King's favour, but likewise of his *privy council*, and the King afterwards ever esteemed him to be what he really was, a man of singular prudence and integrity (n).

The *archbishop* was a man of learning, in the *civil law* especially, and was no less a faithful than an able servant of the crown. His disinterestedness in his state employment was almost unparalleled; he crossed the channel two and thirty times, in the public service, besides several journeys towards Scotland, whilst he was *bishop*, for all which he never received more than 300l. out of the King's *exchequer*; and he is recorded to have been an able politician, a disinterested patriot, and an excellent *metropolitan*. He was exceeding liberal in deeds of *alms* and *charity*; multitudes were fed daily with the remains of his table; and he relieved, for the most part with his own hands, thirteen poor people, three times a day; besides which, he built a fine college at Stratford-upon-Avon, the place of his

archbishop humbled himself, and required his favour, which he granted; after which the *archbishop* desired, that where he was defamed through the realm, he might be arraigned in open parliament before his peers; to which the King answered, that he would attend to the common affairs, and after, hear others. See Cotton's Records, p. 34.

(n) Steph. Birchington. Antiq. Brit. Eccles. The King directed his *letters patent* to his faithful and well beloved the *archbishop*, his *chancellor*, and others, to hold his *parliament*, as he himself could not be present at the same, dated at Newcastle upon Tyne, anno 10 Ed. III, 1336. Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iv, p. 702. The King delivered the *great seal* to the *archbishop*, whom he had before made *chancellor*, on April 28, 14 Ed. III, 1340. Rym. *Fœd.* vol. v, p. 180. Which same office and seal he resigned into the King's hands, on June 20 that year, on account of his infirmities and ill health. Rym. *Fœd.* vol. x, p. 194. And on January 26, in his 15th year, the King recites that he had frequently summoned the *archbishop* to his presence, but that he had always excused himself, on account of his fears of his danger in it; the King therefore granted him his *protection*, and a safe conduct in coming, staying and returning, dated as aforesaid. Rym. *Fœd.* vol. x, p. 223.

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birth, which he amply *endowed*, and he had the character of being very gentle and merciful, rather too remiss than any ways rigorous against offenders, and one of great pity to the poor and needy. In the former part of his life, he met with many undeserved crosses and severe treatment, but at the latter end he enjoyed, for a few years, much quiet and tranquility.

By his will, he bequeathed to his church his most costly cope, his mitre, two books of the canon law, and a yearly pension of 100s. out of the churches of *Preston* and *Boughton*, which he appropriated to the abbey of *Faversham*. Having sat as archbishop for about 15 years, he fell ill at *Maidstone*, and being carried to *Mayfield* in *Sussex*, he died there, and was buried in this cathedral, on the south side of the high altar, beside the choir, near where the steps of *St. Dunstan's* altar formerly was, under a tomb of alabaster, having his effigies in his pontifical habit, lying at full length on it, but without any inscription.

Among the *Harleian* manuscripts are several letters, between him and the abbat of *St. Augustine's*; his Treatise, entitled *Commentarius de Deo*; and there is a provincial letter of his, among the *Bodleian* manuscripts.

Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treasury of the dean and chapter, appendant to them are three seals of this archbishop, one an oval, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 diam. being the archbishop standing mitred, robed, pall, blessing; a cross in his left hand; on one side a bishop's head; on the other a sword and key crossed; legend, JOHANNIS DEI GRATIA CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPI TOCIUS ANGLIE PRIMATIS. Counterseal, *Becket's* murder; legend, CHRISTO TRANSLATUM PRECIBUS FAC THOMAE BEATUM. A 184. another very fine and fair, the same as above, no counterseal; the third 2 inches by 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ diam. seal the same as above; counterseal, *Becket's* murder, a figure holding up a small cross, above three niches, 1st and 3d, angels kneeling; in the center one, God the Father, hands uplifted; legend, CHRISTO TRANSLATUM PRECIBUS FAC THOME BEATUM. Z. 72. The archbishop bore for his arms—*Per fessules gules and sable, 3 plates, or*, according to archbishop *Parker* and others—*Argent, a fess gules between 3 bezants*.

(o) His name is so spelt in general by those who have mentioned him as archbishop, and his family and kindred, as above-mentioned; and in particular by the learned author of the *Antiq. Brit. Eccl.* p. 360; but in all the records which I have seen, his name is written *Offord*, or *De Offord*. Thus, *John Offord*, archdeacon of *Ely*, was sent in 1341, by the King, to conclude a truce with the French King. See *Rym. Fæd.* vol. v, p. 338; and next year *John de Offord* was *privy seal*; when on October 4, the King being at *Sandwich*, ready to embark for foreign parts, delivered the great seal to him to keep; and he delivered one certain other seal to be used by the chancellor, whilst the King remained abroad, to *Robert Parming*, which seal the

STRATFORD—UFFORD.

Upon the death of *John Stratford*, the prior and convent elected *Thomas Bradwardin*, but the Pope, by title of his bull of provision, filled the chair with *John Ufford*.

54. JOHN UFFORD, LL. D. chancellor of England, was elected archbishop in 1348. He was brother to *Robert de Ufford*, earl of *Suffolk* (o). He was educated at *Cambridge*, where he took his degree of doctor of both laws, after which, he was preferred to a prebend of *Wells*, and dean of *Lincoln*, and lastly, to be lord chancellor of England; which office he held when he was promoted to this archbishopric, in which he sat only six months and four days, for being a sickly, weak man and much afflicted with the palsy, he died before he was either consecrated or confirmed, on July 18, 1349, in the time of the great plague, which, as *Walsingham* writes, destroyed nine parts of the men throughout England, and his body being brought to *Canterbury*, without any pomp or solemnity, was there secretly buried in the middle of the night, in the cathedral, by the north wall in the martyrdom, beside the wall of *St. Thomas Becket*. He does not seem to have had any monument erected for him, though that remaining there now, besides *Warham's* tomb, and allowed by most to be that of archbishop *Peckham's*, has been by some conjectured to have been erected for archbishop *Ufford* (p), whose gravestone is still to be seen on the pavement, in the martyrdom, though it has for a long time been robbed of its brasses.

Archbishop *Ufford* is said to have died intestate, and that his brother *Andrew Ufford*, archdeacon of *Middlesex*, was sued for dilapidations by archbishop *Islip*, his next successor but one, to the value of 1101l. and upwards, which he was sentenced to pay, notwithstanding *Ufford* was archbishop so short a time. Thus *Parker*, in his *Antiquities of the British Church*. In one of the registers of this church, there is a commission given by this prior and chapter to *John Leech*, canon of the church of *Sarum*, dated June 11, 1349, to prove the last will and testament of *John Ufford*, late archbishop, and to deliver a copy of it before the feast of *St. John Baptist*; but there is no such will registered, which probably would have been, had there been any such (q).

said chancellor opened at *Dartford* on the Sunday following, in his return to *London*, and sealed with it. *Rym. Fæd.* vol. v, p. 343. Master *John de Offord* was made chancellor, to whom the great seal was delivered October 26, 19 Ed. III, anno 1346. *Dugd. orig.* *John de Offord* confirmed archbishop elect and chancellor, died on the Eve of the Ascension, 23 Ed. III, anno 1349, at *Tettenhall* near *London*, after sunset. *Rym. Fæd.* vol. v, p. 343. *Andrew Offord*, brother to the archbishop, and professor of the civil law, was much employed by the King in his negotiations of state. *Rym. Fæd.* vol. v, p. 343, passim.

(p) Battely's *Somner*, p. 129. (q) *Ibid.* pt. 2, p. 72.

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These great dilapidations most probably arose from the unfinished state in which he had left the palace at Maidstone, which he had begun to rebuild, but died before he had done hardly any thing to the finishing of it (r). The archbishop bore for his arms—Sable, a cross engrailed, or (s).

55. THOMAS BRADWARDIN, S. T. P. after this see had been vacant for two months and three days, was elected a second time in 1349, by the convent (t); but the Pope taking no notice of his election, constituted him archbishop by his papal power (u). He was born at Heathfield in Sussex, and was educated at Merton college in Oxford, of which he became fellow, and commenced there S. T. P. and had afterwards a prebend of Lincoln conferred on him. He was the most famous divine and theologist of his time, on which account he was named by the Pope, doctor profundus; he was in every respect a good and pious man, and had been recommended by archbishop Stratford to the King, as a man well qualified to be his successor. He was the King's confessor, in which office he reproved the King with a becoming freedom, whenever he saw occasion for it, and as such, he attended the King, both at home and abroad likewise, in all his wars, and yet never made a petition for reward or preferment; and when the King restored the temporalities to him, he saluted him by the name of father.

The fatigue of his journey to Rome for his confirmation and consecration was so great, that he fell ill of a fever, of which he died soon after his return to England (v), at a house of the bishop of Rochester's, at Lambeth, on Decem. 18, 1349, within five weeks and four days after his consecration, having never been intonized, and was buried in this cathedral, in St. Anselm's chapel, by the south wall (w). Weever has recorded this inscription for him:

Doct̄or doct̄orum BRADWARDIN hac jacet urna,
Norma pastorum laudabilis & diuturna.
Qui invidia caruit vitam sine crimine duxit,
Et ex ore suo quicquid sit scibile fluxit.
Nullus sub sole est cui sic fuere omnia nota.
Cantia nunc dote, tristeris & Anglia tota.
Vos qui & transitis, hic omnes atque reditis,
Dicite quod CHRISTI pietas sit promp̄tor isti.

(r) Lambard, p. 221, 559.

(s) So Parker in his Antiq. Brit. Eccl. being the coat borne by the family of Ufford, earls of Suffolk.

(t) See above.

(u) After this manner all the succeeding archbishops to the time of the reformation, excepting some few who were duly elected by the convent, received their admission to this dignity, by virtue of the authority of the pope's bull of provision. All those bulls which had formerly been granted by the several popes to confirm the convent's right of election, being superseded by these bulls of provision.

(v) Stephen Birchington. H. Knyghton, col. 2600; and Antiq. Brit. Eccl. (w) Battely's Somner, p. 133.

(x) He wrote *Geometrica & Arithmetica Speculativa*, both

BRADWARDIN—ISLIP.

He was besides being so exquisite a divine, a good mathematician, a great philosopher, and a general scholar in all liberal sciences, as his writings, which are extant, shew (x); but above all, he was commended for his uprightness and sincerity of life and conversation.

He bore for his arms—Barry of 6, sable and ermine, 6 guttees de larmes, or, according to archbishop Parker, barry of 6, ermines and ermine.

56. SIMON ISLIP, LL. D. was next constituted archbishop in 1349, and as it is said, by the monks election, the Pope's approbation, and the King's good liking; but he was consecrated by virtue of a bull from the Pope.

He is said to have taken his name from the place of his birth at Islip in Oxfordshire (y), and to have been educated at Merton college in Oxford, of which he became fellow, and where he took his degree of doctor of canon law. He afterwards held the two prebends of Welton, in the church of Lincoln, to the bishop of which he was vicar general and official, and was preferred to the archdeaconry of Stow. When he was constituted archbishop of this see in 1349, he was then canon of St. Paul's church in London, dean of the arches, privy counsellor, secretary and keeper of the privy seal to K. Edward III; which offices he administered so well, that he became gracious to the King, which induced the monks to choose him archbishop (z).

When he first came to the see, there was a great mortality, by the raging of the plague, as Harpsfield notes from Walsingham, with this comment on it; when, says he, the fields lay untilled, waste and deserted, by reason of this mortality of men and cattle, and the owners were disappointed of receiving their accustomed rents, being forced not only to remit somewhat of the usual pension which was wont to be paid, but even to hire out to husbandmen their fields ready furnished, with all manner of husbandry furniture. He was strict and severe, even to extremity, upon the clergy in his visitations; he obtained a bull for the Pope to levy a tax upon the clergy of his province, after the rate of fourpence in the marc, towards his support; but he went beyond his commission, and extorted from

printed at Paris, anno 1512; and *Tractatus Proportionum*. Venet. 1505; and some other Tracts which are not printed. He wrote a Treatise against Pelagius, and another, *De Virtute Causarum, ad surs* Mertonenses, in three books, published by sir Henry Savile, London, 1618, folio; before which sir Henry wrote and prefixed his life. Among the Bodleian manuscripts, there is the Treatise of this archbishop's on geometry, and that against Pelagius, both above-mentioned.

(y) In the parish church of Islip, in memory of him, there was formerly in several of the windows, his device which was, a boy slipping down from a tree, and over his head, and in a label from his mouth, these words on a scroll, *Islip*, in allusion to his name.

(z) Parker Antiq. Ecc. Brit.

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the clergy of his diocese, a whole tenth. He founded and endowed about the year 1363, *Canterbury college* in *Oxford*, of which a full account has already been given. He restored and annexed to his convent, for the use of the *almshouse*, the parsonages of *Monkton* and *Eastry*, which *archbishop Baldwin* had taken from it, and with his consent *Buckland parsonage* was appropriated to the *priory of Dover*, and the parsonage of *Bilsington* to the *priory* there; to recover the impoverishment of his *see*, he lived frugally all his life, and when he was *intbronized*, he dined privately, and spared the expences of that usual great feast (b).

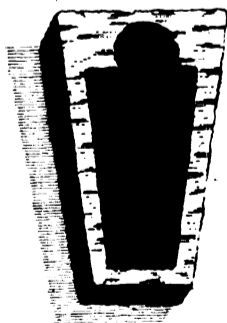
The *archiepiscopal palace* at *Maidstone* having been left unfinished by *archbishop Ufford*, he took it in hand, and for this purpose pulled down the antient palace at *Wrotham*; and though he recovered from the administrators of *archbishop Ufford* to the amount of 1101l. for *dilapidations*, most part of which was probably on account of the unfinished state of the above house, yet his not finding that sum sufficient, was, in all likelihood, one of the causes of his levying *the tenth* on his clergy, as above-mentioned.

Having sat as *archbishop* for the space of 16 years and upwards, he died at *Mayfield* in *Suffex*, April 26, 1366 (c). By his will he bequeathed to the *convent of Christ church*, 1000 sheep, to be kept as a perpetual stock; six dozen of silver plates, and as many silver salt sellers; four silver basons,

(b) Steph. Birchington. *Lambarde*, p. 231, 539, 559. *Battely*, pt 2, p. 73. (c) *Battely's Somner*, p. 134.

(d) On the removing *the old pavement* of the nave in 1786, at a small distance from the tomb of this *archbishop*, there was found a *stone coffin*, the lid of which has been purloined, most probably by *the saints*, in the middle of the last century; it was in some measure fitted to the human body, and of the shape underneath; the dimensions were

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Cavity of the Head	1	11	Length from shoulder to feet	6	3
Breadth of Shoulders	2	0	From out to out	6	10
Breadth at the Feet	1	3	Depth of the Coffin	0	10½



ISLIP—LAGHAM.

with their ewers, &c. his vestments which were all of cloth of gold, and a very sumptuous cope.

Having ordered his *funeral* to be as private as possible, and with as little expence as might be contrived, he was buried *at midnight*, in the middle, near the upper end of the nave of the cathedral; on the rebuilding of which his tomb, which was a handsome one of marble, having on it his figure and inscription, inlaid with brass, was removed and placed between the two pillars, opposite to it on the *north* side of the new nave, where it remained till it was taken away, on the making of the new pavement, a few years ago (d).

Weever has preserved *the inscription*, on the verge of this tomb, the brasses on which have been torn away many years ago.

SIMON ISLIP oriens, vir bina lege probatus,
Ut nascens, moriens sic nunc jacet arte locatus,
Arcem qui tenuit hic quondam pontificatus,
Clero quique fuit regno toti quoque gratus.
Princeps pastorum fac SIMON apostolorum,
SIMON ut iste eorum per eos peringat eorum
Mil. trecenteno, sexageno modo feno
Ejus septeno pastoratus quoque dono
Hic kal. Maii feno rupto carnis nece freno
Flos cadit a feno celo peto qui sit ameno

O spes sanctorum decus & pie CHRISTE tuorum,
Cetibus ipsorum prece jungas hunc precor horum.

Archbishop Islip wrote a treatise, entitled, *Speculum Regis Edwardi 3ⁱⁱⁱ*, which is among the *Harleian* manuscripts.

Some have supposed that this curious coffin contained the remains of *archbishop Islip*, who was buried in the middle of the old nave, near the upper end, about the place where this was found. The bones, like almost all the rest within this church, appeared to have been disturbed, the skull much broken, and lying upon the breast, but the teeth were nearly perfect; from this coffin being of stone, and from the shape of it, there seems a greater probability of its being of a much earlier date than the time of *archbishop Islip*.

Among

ARCHBISHOPS:

SIMON LANGHAM.

Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ* of the dean and chapter, in their treasury, are two seals of this archbishop, 3 inches by 2 diam. having on them a fine representation of *Becket's* murder, before the altar; underneath is archbishop *Islip*, in a nich, praying; the legend not fair enough to be read; no counterfeitals. Q. 165. Z. 49. He bore for his arms—*Gules, a cross formee, or.*

57. SIMON LANGHAM, bishop of *Ely*, was translated from that see on November 4, 1366, to this archiepiscopal chair of *Canterbury*. He had been first a monk, then prior, and lastly, abbat of *Westminster*, from which office he was elected to the see of *London*, but before his consecration he was, in 1361, translated to that of *Ely*, with which he held several preferments in commendam, among which was the archdeaconry and treasurer'ship of *Wells*, on his being translated to *Canterbury*. It is said by an author (e) to have been a cause of as much joy to *Ely*, as it was of grief to *Canterbury*; but what gave occasion to this severe censure is not known, as he does not appear to have deserved it.

He had been lord treasurer, and in 1363 was made lord chancellor of *England* (f), at which time it is observed, that all the great and public offices of state were usually held by the clergy. In 1368 the archbishop was created a cardinal presbiter of the church of *Rome*, by the title of *Sii Sixti* (g), upon which he resigned his archbishopric (h), and went to *Rome*, of which he is said to have repented afterwards (i), and to have tried to be reinstated in it again; in which, however, he did not succeed, as will be further mentioned below.

He died at *Avignon* on July 22, 1376, where he had lived in great estimation about eight years, being suddenly taken with the palsy, as he sat at dinner, and was first buried there in the church of the *Carthusians*, which he had founded; from which his body was, three years afterwards removed, by his own appointment whilst he was alive, to *Westminster*, and buried in the abbey church there (k), to which he had been, whilst abbat of it, wonderfully bountiful (l), close to the north side of the choir, where he lies under a handsome tomb of alabaster, having his effigies, lying at full length on it, habited in his pontificals, and this inscription round the verge of it: *Hic jacet dom. SIMON de LANGHAM quondam abbas hujus loci thesaurarius anglie, electus London, episcopus Elien. Can-*

cellarius anglie, archiepiscopus Cantuar. presbyter cardinalis & postea episcopus cardinalis.

SIMON de LANGHAM *sub petris hijs tumulatus, Istius ecclesie monachus fuerat, prior, abbas; Sede vacante fuit electus Londoniensis Presul, et insignis Ely, sed postea primas Totius regni, magnus regisque minister: Nam thesaurarius, et cancellarius ejus, Ac cardinalis in Roma presbyter iste. Postque Prenestinus est factus episcopus, atque Nuncius ex parte pape transmittitur istuc. Orbe dolente pater, quem nunc revocare nequimus MAGDALENE festo, milleno septuageno, Et ter centeno sexto CHRISTI ruit anno. Hunc DEUS absoluat de cunctis que male gessit, Et meritis matris sibi celica gaudia donet.*

As to his character, he is said to have been a very great and wise man, of a noble appearance, capable of filling with a good grace the several places he held in church and state. He was, whilst chancellor, esteemed a good speaker, and it was in a very critical juncture of affairs when he steered the helm. As to church matters, he is said to have managed them with the highest commendation, except, that being a benedictine monk, he was too much bigotted to his own order; as to his turning the seculars out of *Canterbury* college, contrary to the will of the founder, and placing regulars in their room, it certainly was an action by no means justifiable; but it raised a spirit in that body of learned men, with *Wickliffe* at their head, and indeed of the best part of the university, to speak more openly of the insufferable oppressions of the prelacy, and to inveigh vigorously against the orders of regulars. These investives, as they began largely to convulse the state at that time, so in their effect they shook the papal power so considerably, that it never rightly recovered, even to the time it ceased totally within the realm.

As to his private character, he is said to have been affable, humble, temperate and very munificent, and therefore the satirical reflection, above-mentioned, seems to have been the produce of some personal, and perhaps single discontent; and who does not know how often a very trifle, repeated by rote and handed about, will stigmatize the best of characters. That this was his case, appears from the regard those of both his cathedrals had for him; the monk of *Ely* calls him a discreet and provident pastor, and says,

(e) Stephen Birchington.

(f) *Simon de Langham*, abbat of *Westminster*, made treasurer November 21, 34 Edward III, anno 1361, being bishop of *Ely*, he received the great seal from the King, Feb. 19, 36 Edward III. Dugd. orig.

(g) He was afterwards made a cardinal bishop of *Preneste*.

(h) He sat in this see two years and three weeks.

(i) Battely, pt. 2, p. 73. (k) *Ibid*, p. 134.

(l) *Leland* col. vol. iv, p. 23, vol. v, p. 194. The value of what he bestowed on this church of *Westminster*, at different times, amounted in the whole to 10,800l. See the particulars in *Willis's Mitred Abbeyes*, vol. i, p. 205, and in *Weever*, p. 480.

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that his memory should ever be remembered among the blessed *bishops*; and the value those of *Canterbury* had for him, appears by their readiness to elect him a second time; and the reason they gave the Pope for it, that having lately presided as their pastor, he had been very kind and beneficent to their church; facts which must annihilate every malicious stigma, so wantonly spread abroad to depreciate the character of this great and munificent prelate.

There is a seal of this *archbishop* appendant to one of the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treasury of the dean and chapter; it is very fair and fine, having the *archbishop* mitred, robed, pall, blessing, a crozier in his left hand; the legend, - - - - -
CARDINALIS ARCHIEPI TOCIUS ANGLIÆ PRIMAS; on his right hand, the arms of *England*; on the left, the *see of Canterbury* E. 56. The *archbishop* bore for his arms—Or, a chevron embattled gules, between 3 trefoils slipped vert.

58. WILLIAM WITTESLEY, LL. D. *bishop of Worcester*, was on October 11, 1368, translated from that *see* to this *archbishopric*.

He was a native of *Huntingdonshire*, and nephew to *archbishop Islip*, at whose charges he had been brought up at *Oxford*, where he proceeded doctor of the common law, whence he was sent by his uncle to *Rome*, to solicit his causes, and gain experience by seeing the practice of that court; after some time he was called home, and by his uncle preferred to be his *vicar general*, and dean of the *arches*; he was next preferred to the *archdeaconry of Huntingdon*, and *prebend of Nassington* in the church of *Lincoln*, and then to the *rectories of Croydon*, and *Cliff near Hoo*; after which he was promoted to the *see of Rochester*, from whence he was translated to that of *Worcester*, and thence again to this *archbishopric*, as above-mentioned.

Nothing remarkable happened during his presiding over this church, excepting his procuring a bull from the Pope to free the *university of Oxford* from the jurisdiction of the *bishop of Lincoln*, and to govern themselves by their own officers and statutes.

He had long been troubled with a lingering disease, of which he died at *Lambeth*, on June 5, *an.* 1374(m), having sat in this *see* five years and up-

(m) Chron. Tables, anno 1375.

(n) Battely, pt. 2, p. 73. His will may be seen in the register of the church of *Canterbury*, dated June 5, 1374; and proved June 13th following. Battely, pt. 2, app. No. xiii^a.

(o) Leland in his Itin. vol. vi, f. 3, p. 5, says, one of the high tombes of *Bishops* in the body of the church was for *Whiteseley* born at *Whiteseley* in *Huntedunshire*, first *archdeacon of Huntedune*, then *bishop of Rochester*, and last of *Cantwarbyri*. (p) Weever, p. 26.

(q) On the laying the new pavement in 1786, on the south side of the nave, between two of the pillars, under this *archbishop's* tomb, his remains were found. He was buried in the solid chain of foundation, made from one pillar to

WILLIAM WITTESLEY.—SIMON DE SUDBURY.

wards. By his last will he gave all his books of the civil and canon law, and of divinity, to *St. Peter's*, commonly called *Peter House college* in *Cambridge*, of which he had formerly been *custos* or *master* (n). He bequeathed his substance to his poor relations, by which it should seem, that he was not very rich, and appointed *John de Woodhall*, *Walter Dancy* and *John de Sufstorn*, his *executors*.

He was buried over against the tomb of his uncle *archbishop Islip*, between two pillars, on the south side of the upper part of the nave of this cathedral, under a handsome marble tomb (o), having his portraiture, in his *pontificals*, with an inscription round it, engraved in brass, long since torn from it; but the tomb itself has been removed only some few years since, on the new paving of the nave.

Weever says (p), only the following part of his inscription remained in his time.

..... tumulatus,
..... WITTESEY natus,
Gemmata luce (q).

He was esteemed a man of singular learning, and an excellent preacher, as appears by the two Sermons in *Latin*, which he preached at the two *synods* he convened.

There is a seal of this *archbishop's* appendant to one of the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treasury of the dean and chapter, oval, 4 inches by 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$, having the *archbishop* standing, mitred, robed, pall, blessing; cross in his left hand; above, Gothic niches; in the upper one, God the Father holding a crucifix; on each side the *archbishop*, a shield with the arms of the *see*. O. 112. The *archbishop* bore for his arms—Or, a saltire azure. After his death, the monks elected to this *see* their former *archbishop*, *Simon Langham*, then a *cardinal* of the church of *Rome*, who repenting that he had resigned this chair, endeavoured thus to obtain possession of it again (r); but on the monks making this election, the King was so highly exasperated against them, that he had intentions of expelling and banishing them from the convent for ever; but the Pope interposing, in order to appease the King, he translated *Simon Sudbury* from the *see of London* to this *archbishopric* (s).

59. SIMON DE SUDBURY, *bishop of London* and

the other, along the whole of the nave on both sides. The place where he lay was cut out in the foundation partly in the shape of a coffin, the skeleton was entire, the body had been laid in wood ashes; a leaden seal of a *papal bull of indulgence* was found near the hand. See the figure of it on page 720.

(r) Antiq. Brit. Eccl. p. 283. Ang. Sacr. P. i, p. 120, 794.

(s) On *archbishop Witesseley's* death the King granted the custody of the *archbishopric* to *Thomas Newoe*, parson of the church of *Godmersham*; *John de Woodhall*, clerk; *Simon de Burgh*; *Richard Sansemere*, clerk; and *William Tydecombe*; dated at *Westminster* 8 Aug. 48 Ed. III, anno 1374. *King's* *Fæd.* vol. vii, p. 42.

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doctor of the common law, was thus accordingly promoted to be the next *archbishop* of this *see* in May 1375 (t), being so called from the place of his nativity, his father's name being *Tybold*. Going abroad to finish his education, he commenced *doctor of the canon law* in *France*, and afterwards became chaplain to *Pope Innocent VI*, and auditor of the *Rota* at *Rome*. At his return to *England*, he was made *chancellor of Salisbury*, and then *bishop of London*. On the 20th of October following his promotion to this *see*, he accompanied the *Duke of Lancaster* to negotiate a treaty of peace between *England* and *France*; but after some months being spent in this business, without success, he returned and was *intbronized* on *Palm Sunday*, in his own church (u), with great solemnity, the *Earl of Stafford* performing the office of *high steward* at that feast. He performed the solemnity of *crowning* K. Richard II, and was made *chancellor of England* on Jan. 30, 1380 (v).

He was a man, wise, learned, eloquent, merciful, wonderfully revered, and of a liberal, free and generous spirit (w); whilst *bishop of London*, he built the east end of *St. Gregorie's* church in *Sudbury*, and founded and endowed a college of *secular priests*, on the same scite on which his father's house once stood (x). After his coming to this *see* he was a great benefactor to the city of *Canterbury*, for he built the *Westgate* of it, together with the greatest part of the wall between it and *North gate*, called the *Long Wall*; a great work, no less necessary and profitable to the city, than costly and chargeable to the builder; in remembrance of this goodly work the *mayor* and *aldermen* of this city, once a year used to come solemnly to his tomb to pray for his soul; to prevent which superstition, his epitaph was torn off from it at the *reformation* (y). Besides this, he built the two lower cross wings of the cathedral, and pulled down the whole of the *nave*, with an intent of rebuilding it, at his own

costs (z), and had done greater things than any of his predecessors, if he had not been untimely cut off; for in the rebellion which was headed by *Walter Hilliard*, commonly called *Wat Tyler*, and his followers, on June 14, 1381, he was, together with *sir Robert Hales*, master of the *hospital of St. John of Jerusalem*, barbarously murdered on *Tower Hill* (a); some time after which, when the disturbance was ended, his body was brought to his own cathedral, and there honourably deposited under a handsome tomb upon the south side of the *choir*, and of the altar of *St. Dunstan*, the next above the tomb of *archbishop Stratford* (b).

Weever has given part of an inscription, composed to his memory, from a manuscript in the *Cotton* library, but does not say whether it was upon his tomb.

*Sudburie natus SIMON jacet bis tumultatus
Martyrizatus nece pro republica stratus.
Heu scelus infernum, crux, exitiale, nefandum,
Presulis eximii corpus venerabile dandum
In rabiem vulgi*

The *archbishop* made a *nuncupative will*, on Tuesday, being the feast of *St. Basil Confessor*, in the *Tower of London*, anno 1381, in the presence of *William Riving*, prior of the church of the *Holy Trinity*, in *London*, and *John Onyngs*, steward of his household, whom he appointed his *executors* (c).

There is a seal of this *archbishop* appendant to one of the *Charte Antiquæ*, in the treasury of the *dean and chapter*, oval, 3 inches by 1½, perfect; under *Gothic* niches, over which is a crucifix, is *Becket's murder*; underneath which is the figure of the *archbishop*, on one side of him a shield, with the arms of the *see*; on the other, another with the *archbishop's* own arms—*A talbot bound sejant, within a bordure engrailed*; legend, s. SIMONIS DE SUDBURI, the rest obliterated, F. 80.

60. WILLIAM COURTNEY, LL. D. *bishop of London*, was promoted to this *see* in 1381. He

(t) A fragment of his life, written by *William de Chartbam*, is published in *Ang. Sacr.* vol. i, p. 40.

(u) *Thorn.* col. 2150, who says, he had received the *pall* in *Flanders*, before his return.

(v) *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 74. He appears as *chancellor* in the parliaments of the 4th and 5th *Richard II*. See *Cotton's Record's*, p. 188, 298. *K. Richard II*. delivered the great seal to the *archbishop* on the Mouday next before the feast of the *Conversion of St. Paul*, anno 1380, 3 *Rich. II*. *Rym. Fæd.* vol. vii, p. 233; and he resigned the seal on the eve of *Corpus Christi*, 1381, anno 4 *Rich. II*. *Rym. Fæd.* vol. vii, p. 310. *Dugd. orig.*

(w) See an account of his charities in *Stow's Survey*, B. i, p. 84, 86. It appears that he supplied the King liberally in his necessities, for in the first year of his reign he lent him 500 *marcs*; and next year 100l. more towards the expences of his wars; and in his 10th year he lent him 500 *marcs* more. See *Rymer's Fæd.* vol. vii, p. 178, 210, 544.

(x) *Hist. de Episc. London.*

(y) *Battely's Somner*, p. 134.

(z) In aid of this purpose, he had obtained a grant of the revenues of the *archdeaconry of Canterbury* in the second year of that reign, for so long time as it should continue in the King's hands. See *Rym. Fæd.* vol. vii, p. 216.

(a) His head having been cut off, (being shockingly mangled by eight several strokes before it was severed from his body) was stuck on a pole and set upon *London-bridge*. The rebels had taken particular offence at the *archbishop*, for having imprisoned one *John Balle*, a famous preacher, in *Maidstone goal*, for preaching *heterodox* notions. The rabble going thither, took him out, and obliged him to go with them, proposing to exalt him to be *archbishop*. See *Knyghton*, col. 2634.

(b) *Leland Itin.* vol. vi, f. 3, p. 3, says, "Symon Suthebyri lyith in the Highe Tumbe of Coper and Gilte—among the *Bishops* under the South side of the Pillars on the South side of the High Altar."

(c) See *Battely*, pt. 2, appendix, No. xiii.

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was 4th son of *Hugh, earl of Devonshire* (d); he was educated at *Oxford*, and was first promoted to *prebends* in the churches of *Wells, Exeter, and York*, after which, by the Pope's bull of provision, he was in 1369, promoted to *the bishopric of Hereford*, at which time he was *chancellor* of that university; from the above *see* he was translated to that of *London* in 1375, and from thence again to this *archbishopric*, when being *archbishop elect*, he appeared as *lord chancellor*, and was confirmed as such in parliament, on Nov. 9, an. 5 Rich. II. (e).

He was a prelate of a high and noble mind, and of a liberal disposition; he was ever jealous to rescue the *ecclesiastical* jurisdictions from the incroachments of the *secular* power, and was a severe enemy to the *Lollards* and followers of *Wickliff* (f). He called to account *the bailiffs of the city of Canterbury*, for intermeddling with *ecclesiastical* matters, and forced them to desist, under the penalty of having an *interdict* laid upon the city; and he did the like to *the sergeants of the city*, for bearing their *maces* and using their authority within *the precincts* of the church. But at the *petition* of the city, they were dismissed, *provided*, that for the time to come, they should leave their *maces* without *the outer gate*, when they came to the church, or within the *precincts* of it. He had the *bailiffs of the town of Romney*, in suit, for intermeddling in church business, who obstinately resisted, and thought to secure themselves by a *prohibition*; but in this they were deceived; for he got it reversed, and, as *the record says*, made that unadvised town to submit.

Notwithstanding this strictness on the one hand, he was not remiss in exacting from his clergy their assistance, when public necessity demanded it; for when *the French* had an intention of invading this kingdom, the *archbishop* directed his letters to his *commissary*, to arm the clergy of this city and diocese, for the defence of it; in short, in all matters in this turbulent reign of K. Richard II, he behaved with great prudence, opposing the usurpations of the Pope over the prerogatives of the crown, and maintaining friendship with those great and wise men

(d) By his wife *Margaret*, daughter of *Humphry Bobun, earl of Hereford*, by his wife *Elizabeth*, daughter of K. Edward I, to whom he was second husband. See Biog. Brit. vol. iii, p. 1490.

(e) The *temporalities* were restored on October 23, 1381, anno 5 R. II. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii, p. 333. He resigned the *great seal* which he had held when *bishop of London* into the King's hands at *Westminster*, November 30th following. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii, p. 336.

(f) See T. Walsingham, p. 285, 286. Knyghton, col. 2708, 2736.

(g) Battely, pt. 2, p. 33. See among the *Harleian Mss.* as well as among those in the Bodleian library, their *several letters* from and to *archbishop Courtney*.

(h) Leland in his Itin. vol. vi, f. 2, p. 2, says, "Courte-

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Robert Braybrooke, bishop of London, and *William Wickbam, bishop of Winchester* (g).

At *Maidstone*, the *archbishop* pulled down the oldwork, first built by *archbishop Boniface*, his predecessor, for an *hospital*, and having built it after a more modern and stately manner, he converted it into a *college of secular priests*; and in the *codicil* to his last will, he gave all the residue of his goods, after his debts and legacies were paid, according to the disposition of his executors, towards the building of this *collegiate church* (b). He repaired the church of *Meopham*, and confirmed it to the use of the almonry, and built four houses near it, and he added five scholars to *Canterbury college* in *Oxford*.

He obtained of K. Richard II, *four fairs* for his church, to be kept within the *precincts* of it (i); to the buildings of his church and *priory*, he was a munificent benefactor, for he gave towards the repairing of the walls of the *precincts*, 266l. 13s. 4d. He new-built the lodgings and kitchen belonging to *the infirmary*, at his own cost of 133l. 6s. 8d. He expended in making a new glass window in the nave of the church, in honour of *St. Elpbage*, 20l. He built the *south* pane, or side of the cloister, at the expence of 200l. He gave to the high altar, an image of *the Holy Trinity*, with six of the apostles in silver, gilt, valued at 340l. and a rich cope, worth 300l. He obtained of K. Richard and others of his friends, towards the building of the nave of the church, the sum of 1000l. and he is recorded to have given out of his own purse 1000 *marks*, towards the same building.

He died at his palace of *Maidstone*, on July 31, in the year 1396, having sat in this *chair* twelve years, all but one month (k). Where he was buried, has been a great doubt, our historians differing much as to the place of it. *Bishop Godwyn* tells us, this *archbishop* lies buried on *the south* side of *Thomas Becket's shrine*, at the feet of *the Black Prince*, in a goodly tomb of alabaster. Here in *the Trinity chapel* is, at this time indeed extant, this his tomb, having his effigies at full length, habited in his *pontifical* dress, lying at length on it (l), but *Weever* in his Fu-

ney was Founder of the College of *Maydestone* where the Master is a Prebendarie. The Residue be Ministers to Devyne Service. Courtney buildyd muche in the Towne self of *Maydestone* and also at the Palace ther." *Lambard* thinks it not unlikely, that *the bridge* at *Maidstone*, built near the *archbishop's* palace there, received help from *archbishop Courtney*; who, he says, repaired likewise the church of *Meopham*, which had probably been built by his predecessor *archbishop Simon Meopham*, fourscore years before, and annexed thereto four new houses, for the use of the poor.

(i) Battely's Somner, p. 135, pt. 2, p. 75.

(k) Battely's Somner, p. 135, pt. 2, p. 74.

(l) There seems to have been a *chantry* granted to the *archbishop* in this church. See Regist. Eccl. Christi R.

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neral Monuments, seems to differ from him, for he tells us (*m*), it was the custom of old, and so it was in his days, for men of eminent rank and quality to have tombs erected in more places than one; for example and proof of which, he found here in this church a monument of alabaster, at the feet of *the Black Prince*, in which, by tradition and writing, it was affirmed, that the bones of *William Courtney, archbishop of Canterbury*, lay intombed; but as he found another to his memory at *Maidstone*, he rather believed, because of the epitaph, that he laid buried there under a plain gravestone with his portraiture, in his pontifical vestments, and this epitaph round it, all inlaid with brafs.

*Nomine WILLELMUS en COURTNEIUS reverendus,
Qui se post obitum legaverat hic tumulandum,
In presenti loco quem jam fundarat ab imo;
Omnibus & sanctis titulo sacraavit honoris.
Ultima lux Julii fit vite terminus illi;
M. ter C. quinto decies nonoque sub anno,
Respice mortalis quis quondam, sed modo talis,
Quantus & iste fuit dum membra calentia gessit.
Hic primas patrum, cleri dux & genus altum,
Corpore valde decens, sensus & acumine clarens.
Filius hic comitis generosi Devonienfis.
Legum doctor erat celebris quem fama serenat.
Urbs Herefordensis, polis inclita Londoniensis.
Ac Dorobernenfis, sibi trine gloria sedis
Detur honor digno, fit cancellarius ergo.
Sanctus ubique pater, prudens fuit ipse minister
Nam largus, letus, castus, pius atque pudicus,
Magnanimus, justus, & egenis totus amicus.
Et quia rex CHRISTE pastor bonus extitit iste,
Sumat solamen nunc tecum quesumus. Amen.*

The archbishop's place of burial appointed by him in his will, which is still extant in the register of the church of *Canterbury*, was the cathedral of *Exeter*, in the nave there; but having afterwards changed his mind in this point, he, whilst lying on his death-bed, made a codicil to his will, in which, holding his body, as he then declared, unworthy of burial in his *metropolitcal*, or any other cathedral or collegiate church, he willed to be buried in the church-yard of his collegiate church of *Maidstone*, in the place designed for *John Boteler*, his esquire; but it seems as if this part of his will was not fulfilled, for it appears by a small leiger book or obituary, kept in the library of the dean and chapter of *Canterbury*,

that the King happening to be at *Canterbury* when he was to be buried, most likely at the request of the monks, over-ruled this matter, and commanded the body to be brought to *Canterbury*, where it was deposited in this cathedral, as above-mentioned (*o*); the King, many of the principal nobility, bishops, abbats and clergy, and upwards of 10,000 of the populace attending the solemnity of it (*p*).

There are large extracts from his will, with the codicil to it, printed in Battely, part ii, p. 74, appendix Numb. xiii^e. In the will, according to the piety of those times, he made provision for his soul in an ample manner, by ordering 15,000 masses to be celebrated for it, and 2,000 matins to be said; he mentions his parents, buried in *Exeter cathedral*, and the parish of *St. Martin of Exminster*, wherein he was born; he wills to King Richard his best cross, and 100l. and mentions the heavy and costly expences, with which, notwithstanding the instability of the time, he had repaired his manors, with his cattle of *Saltwode*. His legacies to his relations were many and considerable, in money, vestments, plate, jewels, &c. and they were so many besides to others, being more than 100, that he could not specify what to give, but in general devised to such and such a one, something; to *Richard Courtney*, his godson and pupil, whom, I suppose, he brought up, he gave 100 marks and his best mitre, provided he should attain to the episcopal dignity, which he did, by being consecrated bishop of *Norwich*; besides which, he devised to him three books, provided he should take his degree of master of arts, or bachelor of law, and enter into holy orders, and after his death these books to be given for ever to his church at *Canterbury*, in the register R. of which church there is an acquittance to the bishop, that the church had received of him the three precious books in six volumes, specified in the archbishop's will; and except these, I do not find that he gave any other books to this church. Hence bishop *Godwyn's* assertion may be doubted, who says, he gave very many books to this church; besides the above books, he gave to others several books, which were esteemed, at that time, of great value. His executors were, *Thomas Cbillenden*, prior of *Christ church*; *Adam de Mottrum*, his archdeacon, and six others.

(*m*) Weever, p. 225, 285.

(*o*) Thorn, col. 2147, says, in that year, viz. 1395, on the last day of July, Master William Courteneye, archbishop of *Canterbury*, the King with the nobles of the realm being present, was entombed near the shrine of *St. Thomas*; for the King was then on his way towards *Calais*, in order to be married to the daughter of the King of *France*.

(*p*) This is an obituary of the monks of *Christ church*, from the year 1486 to the year 1507, being an ancient quarto manuscript on parchment, marked D. 12-2; and is kept

among other *Mss.* in the library of the dean and chapter at *Canterbury*. The following is the entry:—Anno Dni m^occcc^o lxxxvi ultimo mensis Julii feria ij obiit recolende memorie Dus Wilms Cortenay Archieps Cant in manio Suo de *Maydyston* circa hora nova diei cuj³ Corp³ fer v. Sequent delatum est Cant & in pncie Ricardi Regis incliti Secudi & multor; magnat platoru Comita & Baronu ad pedes dni Edwardi pncipis Wallie patris pfati dni Regis Ric Juxta feretru Sci Thome ex pte australi honorifice traditur Sepulturæ.

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The archbishop bore for his arms—Or, 3 *tor-teauxes*, a label of 3 points azure, for difference, on each point a mitre, or.

61. THOMAS ARUNDEL, son of Robert, the brother of Richard Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, was next promoted to this see in 1396 (q).

He had been first *archdeacon* of Totness, and then preferred to the see of Ely, being consecrated on Aug. 13, 1373, at which time he was only 22 years of age; and notwithstanding his youth, he governed that church laudibly for upwards of 14 years, and was a liberal benefactor to it, as he was to that of York; to the *archbishopric* of which he was translated in 1388, and from thence again to this of Canterbury on September 25, 1396, being the 19th year of K. Richard II.'s reign, being *intbronized* with much magnificence, in the King's presence, on Sunday the 18th of February following; on which he resigned the office of *lord chancellor*, which he had held some years. But before the end of that year, having lost the King's favour, his goods were *confiscated*, and he was the year afterwards, anno 21 Richard II, *attainted* of treason in parliament, and sentenced to banishment (r); upon which he went to Rome, when the Pope would have translated him to the see of St. Andrew in Scotland, constituting Roger Walden *archbishop* in his room; but Arundel would not submit to it.

On K. Richard's being *imprisoned in the Tower*, he returned home, and was present and aiding towards his *deposition* (s), and was one of the chief instruments in placing K. Henry on the throne, whom, with the assistance of the *archbishop of York*, he afterwards crowned; immediately after which, the Duke of York, the Earl of Northumberland, and others of his kindred, prayed the

(q) See Biog. Brit. vol. i, p. 207.

(r) He was accused on September 20, anno 21 Richard II, by the Commons in full parliament, for having, when *chancellor*, executed as chief, the *commission* to view the state of the realm; and the King having afterwards procured a House of Commons, at his devotion, *archbishop Arundel* was *impeached*, for having executed a commission so prejudicial to the royal prerogative; and though the King had promised to indemnify him, in order to prevent his making any defence, yet he suffered him to be banished. Cotton's Rec. p. 368.

(s) The *archbishop's* banishment was one of the articles alleged against K. Richard, for his deposition in the parliament, anno 1 Hen. IV. See Decim. Script. col. 2743; from Rot. Parl. m. 20. Cotton's Records, p. 388.

(t) Cotton's Records, p. 392. The King of his especial grace, granted to the *archbishop* all the *temporalities of the see*, which remained in the hands of K. Richard II, under colour of the sentence passed against him in the parliament held in the 21st year of that reign; which sentence, as erroneous and invalid, by assent of parliament, he *revoked* and *annulled*; which *temporalities* were seized, and then remained in the King's hands, to hold and enjoy the same from the time of seizing them into the said King's hand,

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King in full parliament, that the *archbishop* might have his recovery against Roger Walden, for the waste and spoil done by him in the *archbishopric*, which the King granted, and thanked them for the motion (t). The *archbishop* was present in the parliament held in the 4th year of K. Henry IV, anno 1404, at Coventry, when some among the Commons moved, in order to raise money for the defence of the realm, and for carrying on the King's wars, that the clergy should be deprived of their *temporal* possessions, to the relief of the King's necessities; but *archbishop Arundel* opposed it, shewing what great service the clergy did to the crown for their lands, and that they were always ready to assist the King, not only with their prayers and counsels, but with their purses likewise, and put him in mind of his coronation oath, which so far prevailed on the King, that the matter was then laid aside; and the *archbishop* told the Commons, that the King and his predecessors had formerly been advised to seize the *alien priories*, under the pretence of being much enriched by their goods and possessions, which were certainly of great value, but that the King was not at that time half a *marc richer*, because they had begged them; and that their advice to the King then was to seize on the *temporalities* of the clergy, to enrich themselves, and not him, and should he gratify their wicked designs, he would not be one farthing the richer the year after.

In 1407, he was made *chancellor* (u), but resigned that high office three weeks afterwards (v); however, he was again *reinstated* in it, and continued to hold it in the 13th year of that reign (w).

In the year 1411, the *archbishop* intending to visit the university of Oxford, was opposed in so doing (x), upon which, the right to it was litigated, and it was decreed in *chancery*, that the whole university, and all orders, persons and fa-

dated 1 H. IV, Oct. 21. pat. 1, m. 15 (1399). Rym. Fæd. vol. viii, p. 96; and the King granted to him a *general pardon* for all crimes, &c. committed by him at any time before the day of the restitution of the *temporalities*, as above-mentioned. Dated Oct. 29, in the above year. Rym. Fæd. vol. viii, p. 97.

(u) On January 30, 1407, anno 8 Hen. IV, the King delivered the great seal to the *archbishop of Canterbury*, in the room of the late chancellor Thomas Longley, *bishop of Durham*, who then resigned the same. Rym. Fæd. vol. viii, p. 464; and the *archbishop* resigned the same into the King's hands at *Westminster*, on December 21, anno 11 Hen. IV, clauf. m. 8, dorso, 1409. Rym. Fæd. vol. viii, p. 616. Dugd. orig.

(v) Battely, pt. 2, p. 75.

(w) Cotton's Records, p. 464. He is witness to a grant made that year, as *chancellor*, cart. 13 Henry IV, m. 3. Madox's Barones, p. 140. The *archbishop* had a *general pardon*, dated June 15, 1412, anno 13 Hen. IV. Rym. Fæd. vol. viii, p. 753; and on 12 July following, lent the King 1000 *marcs*, for his voyage into foreign parts. Rym. Fæd. vol. viii, p. 760.

(x) Ypodigma Neufstrix, p. 572.

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culties in it should be fully *subject to the visitation of the archbishop and his successors*, and to his and their officers; and that *on any interruption to it*, their liberties should be seized into the King's hands, until *the archbishop, &c.* should be restored to the same; and that for every such offence, *the chancellor of the university*, or other officers, should pay to the King 1000*l.* all which proceedings *the archbishop* exhibited in the parliament at *Westminster*, in the 13th year of that reign, and the whole was *confirmed* by the entire assent of parliament (y).

In the year 1413, he resided at *Leeds Castle* in this county, which he had the grant of for his life, for in that year he dates a *decree or sentence*, which he gave between *his monks and the convent of St. Gregories, by Canterbury*. From his *castle of Leeds* (z) he confirmed the foundation of *the college of Bredgare*, to which *the parish church* there was, in his time, *converted* (a).

Archbishop Arundel was very active against *the Lollards*; he had a *commission to try sir John Oldcastle*, as an *heretic*, and he *excommunicated* the famous *John Wickliff*, after his death, who had studied in *Canterbury college* in *Oxford*, and died in 1384 (b).

Having sat in this see 17 years, he died on February 20, in the year 1414, of a swelling in his tongue, so that he was unable to eat, drink, or speak, sometime before his death, at *Hackington, alias St. Stephen's*, near *Canterbury*, having by his will ordered his body to be buried in the new tomb, which he had caused to be built in the nave of this cathedral, within his *perpetual chantry*, of two chaplains constituted there, and gave to this church his volume, containing all the books of *St. Gregory* (c).

His particular benefactions to this church

(y) Cotton's Records, p. 480.

(z) Walsingham. Battely's Somner, p. 136.

(a) Harpsfield.

(b) *Wickliff* used to walk about with his feet naked, and clothed in a long ruffet garment. His bones were afterwards dug up and burnt, and his ashes by the command of pope *Martin V.* were cast into the river near *Lutterworth*, of which parish he had been pastor. See *Leland's Collect.* vol. iii, p. 409.

(c) See an extract from his will, dated Feb. 16, 1413, at *Hakynston*, in *Battely*, pt. 2, appendix, No. xiii^d. What is remarkable, the inventory of his goods, which amounted to 600*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* ob. *farthing* and *half farthing*, was the exact sum, within less than one penny of the legacies which he is said to have bequeathed by his last will. *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 75; and appendix, No. xiii^e. His executors were *sir Gilbert Humfreville* the principal one, and *the prior of Christ church*.

(d) *Anglia Sacra*, P. i, p. 795.

(e) He is named among the benefactors to *Rochester-bridge*, in a tablet, formerly hung up in the chapel there.

(f) *Leland Itin.* vol. vi, f. 3, 4, says, "Among the High Tombs of Bishops in the Body of the church lyeth *Arundel* under a pillar on the north side. K. Henry the 4 and he helped to build up a good part of the Body of

are recorded in *the obituary*, which is printed (d); among others, he gave 1000 *marcs* towards the rebuilding the nave of this church, and made the spire on the north-west steeple of it, bestowing on it a tuneable ring of five bells, which he dedicated to *the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, the angel Gabriel, St. Blaze and St. John the Evangelist*; besides which, he gave many rich vestments, jewels and plate to a great value.

Both the chantry and monument of *archbishop Arundel* have been long since entirely removed; the gravestone over him, on which were the marks of his effigies in his *pontifical* dress, the brasses of which had been many years since torn off, remained till it was taken away within these few years, on the new paving of the nave (f). The chantry or chapel remained till the suppression of such foundations in K. Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was taken down, and sold by the King's commissioners, and the revenues of it seized for his use (g).

Archbishop Arundel left behind him the character of having been a man of good natural capacity, well improved by study and experience of the world, and endowed with courage, learning and activity, sufficient to qualify him for the eminent stations he had borne, both in church and state.

The archbishop bore for his arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th—*Gules, a lion rampant, or*, 2d and 3d *chequy azure and or, within a bordure engrailed argent*.

62. ROGER WALDEN, the King's treasurer, was, at the desire of K. Richard II, constituted *archbishop* of this see in 1398 (h), at which time, *archbishop Arundel* was in banishment at *Rome* (i). It is to be observed, that during the above reign, a scandalous custom prevailed, that as often as

"the church;" but he is certainly mistaken as to the place of his burial.

(g) The chaplains of it had a *stipend* of ten pounds a piece yearly, out of *Northfleet* parsonage; and the houses in which they dwelt were built for them by the *archbishop* himself, on the south side of the church-yard, where they still remain; being those two *antient buildings* made of timber and plaster, which on the new foundation of this church were allotted to two of the *six preachers* of this cathedral.—Not many years since, *the dean and chapter* took these houses into their own hands, and allowed the preachers a yearly annuity in lieu of them; since which, the *easternmost* house has been allotted to one of the *minor canons*, and the other is demised to a tenant at will.

(h) Mr. Somner omits *Roger Walden* entirely, in his list of the *archbishops of Canterbury*; but, however unjustifiably he may have been promoted to this see, he undoubtedly was as firmly so as any of his predecessors or successors in it, being consecrated and *enthronized*, and performing all kinds of *archiepiscopal* functions.

(i) *Roger Walden* was parson of the church of *Drayton*, in the county of *Leicester*, anno 1382; and much employed by the King in his weighty affairs of state. *Rym. Fœd.* vol. vii, p. 349. He was treasurer of *Calais*, anno 1388, 12 Rich. II. *Rym. Fœd.* vol. vii, p. 607. In 1389, he

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either party got the upperhand, *the bishops* of the adverse side were, against their consents, thrust down from greater to lesser *bishoprics*, the Pope ever supporting with his authority, the prevailing party, a practice which was productive of great gain to him (k).

Thus in 1388, *Alexander Nevil*, archbishop of York, had been removed to the *see of St. Andrew's* in Scotland, and *Arundel*, then bishop of Ely, was translated to York, and took possession of the chair in that church; but he was severely reprimanded for it by archbishop Courtney, before *the bishops* and *barons*, then assembled in parliament, for countenancing so evil an action as that of accepting the *see of York*, during the life of archbishop Nevil.

Arundel being now in the possession of *the see of York*, sided with those who opposed the King, and was fairly promoted by their means and power to the archbishopric of Canterbury, in which he was scarcely seated, and in the full possession of it, before the King having reduced his enemies to subjection, archbishop *Arundel* was, on the King's suggestion, accused in parliament of maladministration of the office of chancellor, and with the assent of the King and barons therein assembled, was divested of all his goods, and condemned to banishment: all which has been already fully related above. After which he was translated to the bishopric of *St. Andrews*, by the papal authority, and though he refused to consent to this removal, yet in consequence of it, *Roger Walden*, the King's treasurer, was constituted archbishop of Canterbury, and was consecrated and intbronized in 1398; but *Henry*, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards K. Henry IV, having next year obtained the crown of England, *Walden* was ejected and archbishop *Arundel* was restored to this *see*, though the former, as has been mentioned, had been consecrated and intbronized, and had performed all kind of archiepiscopal functions;

is styled archdeacon of Winchester. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii, p. 648, after which he continued to be employed by the King in his most weighty affairs. He was admitted dean of the church of York in 1395, and to prebends in that church and Lincoln in 1397. See Willis's Cath. vol. i, p. 67, 146. The temporalities of the archbishopric was restored to him, on January 21, 1398, anno 21 Rich. II. Rym. Fœd. vol. viii, p. 91. (k) Anglia Sacra, P. i, p. 62.

(l) From which, says Lambarde, p. 92, he was again deposed, and died in the 7th year of K. Henry IV.

(m) Battely, pt. 2, p. 76.

(n) Leland says, he was chancellor of Sarum, and was by pope Gregory XII, made bishop of *St. David's*, being consecrated at *Sene* by the pope's own hand. K. Henry IV. granted his pardon, dated February 23, 1402, anno 3 regni, to *Henry Chichele*, L.L.D. for excepting under a papal bull of provision, the dignity of a canon and prebend in the cathedral church of Sarum, and the like in the conventual church of *Sbaftsbury*, and the like in that of *Wilton*. Rym. Fœd. vol. viii, p. 244.

(o) His life was written in Latin, by Dr. Arthur Duck, London, 1687, quarto, which was translated into English,

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after this, *Walden* was forced to betake himself to a private life for more than five years, when the Pope, by a bull of provision, dated Dec. 10, 1404, in which he is styled a bishop of the universal church, constituted him bishop of London (l).

But archbishop *Arundel* would not again take possession of his *see* by any new collation, or by any bull of provision, insisting, that his translation to *St. Andrew* should be declared null and void from the beginning, and that he should return to the *see of Canterbury*, as his own proper right, out of which he had never been canonically ejected. K. Henry favoured him in these pretensions, and the Pope consented to a decree, that no bishop, against his own will and consent, should be translated to another *see*, for which the King sent him his letter of thanks (m).

63. HENRY CHICHELEY, L.L.D. chancellor of the church of Salisbury and bishop of *St. David's*(n), was next advanced to the archbishopric in 1413(o). He was a native of *Higham Ferrers*, in the county of *Northampton*, and was brought up at *New college* in *Oxford*; at the former place he founded and endowed a collegiate church and an hospital (p), and obtained of the King a grant of several privileges to that town. He was a patron of good learning, which he promoted to the utmost of his power. He built a college in *Oxford*, dedicated to *St. Bernard*, in which novices of the *Cistercian order* might be instructed in the studies of arts and sciences, and of divinity, since called *St. John's college* (q). He built likewise the magnificent college of *All Souls*, which he munificently endowed (r), intending it as a future maintenance for those of his own kindred, in preference to all others, and by his statutes given for the government of it; he directed the successive members of it, to be sworn to the observance of this particular injunction.

He gave 200 marks to each of the two universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, to be reserved in

and printed by *Chiswell*, octavo, 1699.—Since which in 1783, the Rev. Mr. *Spencer*, fellow of *All Soul's college*, published the life of the archbishop their founder, octavo, to which he added an appendix; in which is a Latin letter from the archbishop to the pope, with the *Preces regie Domino Papa*—transcribed from a manuscript in *Lambeth library*; the archbishop's charter of foundation of *All Souls college*; the bull of pope *Eugenius*, and the grants and purchases made for the original site of the college, &c. See also Biog. Brit. vol. i, p. 296; vol. ii, p. 871. On archbishop *Arundel's* death, the temporalities were committed to *John Wotton*, master of the college of *Maidstone*, and *Richard Clideborne*, esq; by writ dated February 27, 1414, anno 1 Hen. V. Rym. Fœd. vol. ix, p. 117. They were restored to the archbishop by writ, May 30, 1414, anno 1 Hen. V. Rym. Fœd. vol. ix, p. 131. He received his pall from the bishop of *Lincoln*, on July 19 the same year; and bought the revenues of the *see* during its vacancy, for 600 marks.

(r) See Tan. Mon. p. 388. Dugd. Mon. vol. iii, pt. 2, p. 175 et seq. (q) Tan. Mon. p. 440.

(s) Tan. Mon. p. 441.

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the chests of those universities for ever, to be freely lent for the use and benefit of the colleges and students there. He promoted the finishing of the divinity schools in Oxford, and the library over them; not only by his own liberal contribution, but by his recommendations of the work, with much zeal, to the bishops and lords, then assembled in parliament, from whom he procured large sums for that purpose. In the 2d year of K. Henry V, which was soon after his coming to the see, there was another attempt made against the possessions of the church; but archbishop Chicheley found the means of preventing it, by setting forth to that martial young prince, his title to the crown of France, and pressing him to assert his right to it; promising, in the name of the clergy, such a benevolence for the vigorous carrying on of the war, as scarce ever had been given by the subject(s). The King readily embraced the proposal, and the revenues of the church were thus, by the archbishop's wisdom, once more preserved. Indeed he shewed, upon every necessary occasion, an undaunted courage and resolution (t). Two years after which, I find him signing an instrument, by the title of legate of the apostolic see (u). In a synod held at London (v), he caused that constitution to be ordained, by which it was provided that no ecclesiastical benefices should be conferred upon any who were not graduates in one of the universities; an act which greatly promoted and encouraged learning. He enriched his church here with ornaments of great value, repaired and furnished the library of it with books of all sorts, and built great part of the steeple at the south-west corner of the nave of the cathedral, since called from him at times, both the Chicheley and the Oxford steeple (w).

The author of the *Antiquities of the British Church* tells us, that Pope Martin V. created archbishop Chicheley, in 1428, a cardinal presbiter of the church of Rome, under the title of St. Eusebius, and he quotes the archives of this church for his authority (x); but bishop Godwyn doubts the truth of it (y), and with reason, for it is certainly a mistake, as neither in his monumental inscription, where all his titles are inserted, nor in Onuphrius's *Catalogue of Cardinals*, is there any mention of his being graced with this dignity; and there is a remarkable incident, which happened at that time, which, in great measure cor-

roborates the fact; which was, that in the parliament then called, *John Kemp, archbishop of York*, having been newly created a cardinal, contended on that account with archbishop Chicheley for precedence, in right of the pre-eminency due to his cardinalship; which contention increased to such a height, that it was argued on both sides, at the court of Rome. Probably the mistake of his being supposed to have been created a cardinal arose from another Englishman, of the name of Henry, having been so created by the same Pope at that time, which was *Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester*, and with the same title of *St. Eusebius*.

In his latter days, labouring under the infirmities of old age, he earnestly requested, by letters to Pope *Eugenius*, dated in 1442, his leave to resign his archbishopric, and recommended *John Stafford, bishop of Bath and Wells*, for his successor; notwithstanding which, he kept possession of it till his death, which happened on April 12, 1443, after he had sat in the patriarchal chair of this see 29 years (z).

Weever says, he was a man, happy in the constant enjoyment of his prince's favour, and of wealth, honour, and all kind of prosperity, many years. He was wise in governing his see, worthily bountiful in bestowing his goods to the behoof of the commonwealth, and lastly, stout and severe in the due administration of justice; he does not seem to have held any of those secular employments, so usual with his predecessors, though I find him once sent on an embassy to the court of Rome, with *sir John Cbeyne* (a).

His public benefactions above-mentioned, employed the greatest part of his riches, which he preferred to the amassing a great wealth, to the raising of a great name in the world, or the aggrandizing his relations; instead of which, he spent his revenues in encouraging learning, in the interest of religion, and freeing deserving men from the difficulties of a slender income; in short, the archbishop was one of the greatest and best men of the age he lived in.

He was buried on the north side of the choir, under a costly tomb, on which are his effigies, in his pontifical habit, lying at full length with his inscription round it, inlaid with brass, yet remaining; the pillars at each end of the monument are adorned with the figures of the

(t) In 1415, the whole clergy, as well as laity, were ordered by the King's writ, directed to the several bishops, to be arrayed and armed without distinction, with all possible speed, and to return their names under their several seals into chancery; and the same again in 1418, by order of the duke of Bedford, regent, the King being then in France. Rym. Fœd. vol. ix, p. 254, 601.

(u) See his gallant answer to K. Henry VI, Harleian Mss. No. 991—27.

(v) Viz. on October 20, 1416, anno 4 Hen. V. Rym. Fœd. vol. ix, p. 404.

(w) He held this council in 1414. *Walsingham* says, the new metropolitan did this to shew his spite, and terms it a great council. (w) See Battely, pt. 2, p. 76.

(x) Viz. anno 1428.

(y) Godwyn de Præfulibus, P. i, p. 181; and P. ii, p. 176. (z) Anglia Sacra, P. i, p. 573.

(a) See Harleian Mss. No. 431—25—47.

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twelve apostles, and other emblematical ones, in imagery; and underneath the tomb, which is hollowed for the purpose, is the figure of an emaciated corpse, lying at length; the two figures above-mentioned being intended to shew the abject state to which the gaudy pomp and vanities of the world are reduced after this worldly pilgrimage is finished (b).

The inscription round the tomb, is as follows: *Hic jacet HENRICUS CHICHELEY L. doctor, quondam cancellarius Sarum, qui anno 7. HEN. IV. regis ad GREGORIUM papam 22. in ambassata transmiffus, in Civitate Senensi per manus ejusdem papæ in episcopum Menevensem consecratus est. Hic etiam HENRICUS, anno 2. HEN. V. regis, in hac sancta ecclesia in archiepiscopum postulatus & à JOANNE papa 23. ad eandem translatus, qui obiit anno Dom. 1443. Mens. Apr. die 12.*

*Cetus sanctorum concorditer iste precetur,
Ut DEUS ipsorum meritis sibi propitiatur.*

He is recorded as a benefactor to the bridge at Rochester, as appeared by a tablet formerly hung up in the chapel there. He bore for his arms—Or, a chevron between 3 cinquefoil gules.

Dr. Harris, in his History of Kent, p. 556, says, he had seen a seal of this archbishop to a deed then in the hands of Mr. Hore, Richmond Herald; where his arms are borne with supporters; the only instance of an archbishop bearing them, who was not noble.

64. JOHN STAFFORD, LL. D. bishop of Bath and Wells, was, in 1443, translated from that see to this archbishopric.

He was born at Hook, in the parish of Abbotsbury, in county Dorset, and was descended of the ancient family of Stafford, of that place (c), and was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of doctor of laws, and became an advocate, and was vicar-general to archbishop Chicheley. Weever says, he was no less learned, than noble of birth, and being much favoured by K. Henry V, he was preferred by him, first to the deanry of Wells, and to a prebend in the church of Salisbury; he was then preferred to a seat in the

(b) Notwithstanding frequent applications have been made to the college of All Souls, for their assistance in the repair and beautifying of this monument; it has remained for some years unnoticed and neglected. The college till of late years, allowed a small stipend to the vesturer for the care of it, but this has been for some years withdrawn.

(c) He was son of sir Humphry Stafford, called Humphry Stafford with the silver hand, by his wife Elizabeth Dynham. Battely, pt. 2, p. 76.

(d) He was privy seal anno 1421, 9 Henry V. Rym. Fœd. vol. x, p. 117; and he was made treasurer of England, on December 18, 1 Henry VI, anno 1423. Dugd. orig.

(e) The bishop of Bath and Wells was thence elected to Canterbury by the monks of Christ church, which the King confirmed, and signified the same to the pope by his writ, dated May 24, anno 21 Henry VI, 1443. Rym. Fœd. vol.

STAFFORD—KEMPE,

council, was made privy seal, and afterward treasurer of England (d); and then, although the King was taken away by untimely death, he still went forward in the way of promotion, and obtained the bishopric of Bath and Wells, which he governed with great wisdom for 18 years, whence he was translated, in 1443, to this archbishopric (e), being, in the mean time made Lord Chancellor (ee); which office he held for 18 years, which hardly any other had done for so long a time, until growing weary of so painful a place, he resigned it into the King's hands (f).

Having sat in the see for almost nine years, he died at his palace of Maidstone, on July 5, 1452, and was buried in his own cathedral, in the martyrdom there, where his gravestone yet remains, with the marks of his effigies in his mitre and pontifical habit, which was, as well as his inscription round it, once inlaid with brass; but they have both been long since torn away. Weever has given the inscription as follows:

*Quis fuit enucleus quem celas faxea moles?
STAFFORD antistes fuerat dictusque JOHANNES.
Qua sedit sede marmor quæso simul ede?
Pridem Bathonie, regni totius & inde
Primas egregius. Pro presule funde precatus
Aureolam gratas huic det de virgine natus.*

Among the Chartæ Antiquæ, in the treasury of the dean and chapter, are two seals of this archbishop, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2, being fair and fine, being a Gothic canopy of 3 niches, 1st and 3d, 2 bishops; 2d a figure sitting, holding before him Christ on the cross; over head in a niche, the Virgin and child and a saint on each side of her; under all, the archbishop mitred, robed, pall, kneeling; on one side, arms of the see, on the other side his own—On a chevron, a mitre within a bordure engraved; legend, in OLD ENGLISH letters, S. AURIOLAS: JOHIS: PMISIONE: DOMINI: CANTUARIEN: ARCHIEPI T. 27. He bore for his arms—Or, on a chevron gules, a mitre or, within a bordure engraved sable.

65. JOHN KEMPE, LL. D. archbishop of York,

ii, p. 28; on which the pope granted his bull, making him archbishop; and the King restored the temporalities, June 25 following, by writs to the escheators of Kent, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Oxon, Berks, Yorkshire, and London city. Rym. Fœd. vol. ii, p. 29.

(ee) He was made chancellor when bishop of Bath and Wells on February 28, 10 Henry VI, anno 1424. Dugd. orig.

(f) He was present as chancellor in the parliament held at Westminster, on February 5, anno 23 Hen. VI. the record styles him archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, deputy of the see of Rome, and chancellor of all England. See Cotton's Records, p. 629. The like again, on November 6 and December 17, anno 28 Henry VI, after which he was discharged from his office of chancellor; and on January 23 following, John Cardinal, archbishop of York, was appointed in his room. Cotton's Records, p. 641.

suc

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succeeded *archbishop Stafford*, as *archbishop*, in 1452,

He was a native of *Wye*, in the county of *Kent*, being born in 1380, at *Ollantigh*, in that parish, the seat of the *Knighly family* of the *Kempes*, from whom he was descended (*g*). He had been brought up at *Merton college, Oxford*, where he took his *degree of LL. D.* he had been dean of *Durham* (*b*) and of the arches, and vicar-general of the *archbishop*, and not long afterwards made by *K. Henry V.* on his conquering *Normandy*, chief justiciary of that province; all which preferments he seems to have kept at one and the same time, being then *LL. D.* The King had such high opinion of his abilities, that he was, with others, in the 3d year of that reign, appointed *ambassador* to treat with *Ferdinand*, King of *Arragon*, to establish a perpetual league of peace and amity with that prince, and for the marriage of his daughter *Maria* with the King, and he was afterwards, during that reign, frequently employed by the King in his *embassies* and state affairs (*i*). In the 7th year, anno 1419 of which reign, he was promoted to the *bishopric* of *Rochester*, on April 22, in which year, there is a writ directed to him by the style of *bishop elect* of *Rochester*, *privy seal*, and *privy counsellor* (*k*), thence he was in 1421, translated to *Chichester*, and afterwards in the same year to *London*, from thence in 1425, to the *archbishopric* of *York*, and thence in 1452, to this *patriarchal chair* of *Canterbury*, on the 24th Sept. of which year he received his *pall* at *Fulham*, by the hands of *Tho. Kempe, bishop of London*, his brother's son, and was *inbrowed* on Dec. 11 following, being at that time *chancellor of England* (*l*), which office he held twice. He was twice created a *cardinal*, first in 1439, by the title of *St. Balbina*, and then by that of *St. Ruffina*, all which ecclesiastical

(g) See an account of this family under *Ollantigh* in *Wye*, vol. iii. of the *History of Kent*. Leland, in his *Itinerary*, vol. vi, f. 2, says, "Kempe a Doctor of both Lawes and also Divinite then Byshope of Rochester, afterwards of Chichester and London thens translated to Yorke where he was Byshope a xxv yerres; thens translated to Cantewerbyri and made Cardinall first Diacon and then Byshope He was a Pore Husbandmans Sonne of Wye. Whereupon for to pray for the Sowles of them that set hym to Schole and them that otherwise preferrid him, he made the Paroche church of Wye a College in the xxiv yere of his Archbyshopricke of Yorke whereof the Governour is a Prebendarie, and the residue be Minysters for Divine Service."—But Leland, as to his birth, is certainly mistaken; for he was son of *Thomas*, younger brother of *fir Roger Kempe*, of *Ollantigh, knt.*, by *Beatrice* his wife, daughter of *fir Thomas Lewknor, knt.* See vol. iii. of the *History of Kent*, p. 170, 172.

(h) Weever, p. 228, says, *archdeacon of Durham*.

(i) *Rym. Fæd.* vol. ix, p. 293, 294, 295 et seq. passim.

(k) *Rym. Fæd.* vol. ix, p. 734.

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preferments were comprehended in this one verse, composed by his nephew, *Thomas Kempe, bishop of London* (*m*).

Bis primas, ter præsul erat, bis cardine functus.

He founded a college in the church of *Wye*, above-mentioned, which he made *collegiate*, and placed in it *secular* priests, to attend divine service, and a *grammar school* close to it, for the instruction of youth, and endowed the whole with ample revenues (*n*).

He sat in this *see* not more than a year and an half, and dying at *Lambeth* in April 1454 (*o*), was buried in his own cathedral, on the south side of the choir, where his monument, with the inscription in brass round the rim of it, remains entire at this time (*p*), as follows: *Hic jacet reverendissimus in Christo pater & dominus dominus Joannes Kempe, titulo sanctæ Ruffine sacrosanctæ Romane ecclesie episcopus cardinalis, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, qui obiit vicesimo secundo die Martii A. D. MCCCCLIII cujus anima propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

The inventory of the *archbishop's* goods, at the time of his decease, amounted to 4069l. 18s. 8d. (*q*) He seems to have been a man of great abilities, otherwise it is improbable he could have arrived at the high preferments he did, both in church and state; for, as the author of the *Antiquities of the British Church* observes, his executing so admirably those offices to which he was at first preferred, was the cause of his still higher promotion. He was munificent in his works of charity, in particular to the divinity schools, and to *Merton college* in *Oxford*, and the university had so grateful a remembrance of it, that a particular day was appointed there to solemnize the memory of him and his nephew *John Kempe, bishop of London*, on which they were styled the *two Mecenas's of the university*;

(l) He was *chancellor* in the 31st year of *K. Henry VI.* on March 17; in which year, at the parliament holden at *Reading*, the *bishop of Lincoln* sat in it in his absence. *Cotton's Records*, p. 649; but the *archbishop* appeared in it by the style of *John the cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury*, and *chancellor of England*; and the same again at *Reading*, likewise on November 22, anno 32 *Henry VI.* when he prorogued the parliament to *Westminster*. *Cotton's Records*, p. 650. The *archbishop* continued *chancellor* at his death. *Ibid.* p. 651.

(m) When *bishop of London* he was made *chancellor*, on March 16, 1426, anno 4 *Henry VI.* *Rymer's Fædera*, vol. x, p. 353.

(n) See an account of this foundation and several particulars relating to the *archbishop*, vol. iii. of the *History of Kent*, under *Wye*.

(o) Weever says, he died on March 22, 1453, very rich.

(p) Leland *Itin.* vol. vi, f. 3, p. 3, says, "Kempe lyith yn a high Tumble of Marble but no image engrossid on it."

(q) See an inventory of them printed in *Battely*, pt. 2, appendix, No. xiii^f.

besides

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besides which, he beautified the *collegiate* church of *Southwell*, and last of all endowed the college of *Wye* in this county (r).

Among the *Harleian* manuscripts is a letter of *archbishop Kempe*, to the council of *Basil*. The *archbishop* bore for his arms—*Gules, 3 garbs or, a bordure engrailed of the last*.

66. THOMAS BOURGHCHIER, or, as he was usually spelt, *Bourchier*, S. T. P. *bishop of Ely*, was, 15 days after the death of *archbishop Kempe* in 1454, promoted to this *archbishopric* (s). He was the 2d son of *William Lord Bourghchier, earl of Ewe*, brother of *Henry, earl of Essex* (t). He was brought up at *Oxford*, and was afterwards *dean of St. Martin's* in *London*, during which he was *elected bishop of Worcester* in 1435, being then A. M. and *chancellor* of that university (u). He was afterwards promoted to the *see* of *Ely*, which being displeasing to the King, another was appointed in his room; however, he was a *second time* chosen, and was not without much difficulty translated to that *see* on Dec. 20, 1443. Being *elected* to this *archbishopric* in 1454 (v), he was *confirmed* in it on Aug. 22, and was magnificently *entroned* at *Canterbury* on Jan. 26th following.

In 1455 he was constituted *chancellor of England* (w), which office he *resigned* into the King's hands in 1459 (x), and in 1465 was created a *cardinal* of the church of *Rome*, by the title of *St. Cyriacus*, having the hat delivered to him by the *cardinal archbishop of Roan* (y). Soon after his coming to the *see* of *Canterbury*, he purchased the manor of *Knole*, at *Sevenoke* in this county, and appropriated it to the *archbishopric*, for the benefit of his successors, and afterwards laid out much on it, to render the house a fit palace for himself and them.

(r) See vol. iii. of the History of Kent, p. 172.

(s) See Biog. Brit. vol. i, p. 296; vol. ii, p. 1315, 1320.

(t) *Humphry, earl of Stafford* and *duke of Buckingham*, appointed this *archbishop* one of his executors, by the name of his brother of *Canterbury*. His will is dated in 1460, at which time *Thomas Bourghchier* was *archbishop*. The affinity between them was thus: *William*, father of the *archbishop*, married *Anne*, the widow of *Edmund, earl of Stafford*, which *Edmund* and *Anne*, were the parents of *Humphry* above-mentioned. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii, p. 129; vol. i, p. 166.

(u) The King wrote to the pope, May 10, 1436, in favour of his kinsman *Thomas Bourchier*, M. A. and *chancellor* of the university of *Oxford*, to be made *bishop of Worcester*, and complained that his former entreaties for some unknown reasons had had no effect, which occasioned that church's being destitute of a pastor for so long a time; and that he had learned, that some had made interest with him for the promotion of *Thomas Brown* to that church, whom although he was in the King's service at the council of *Basil*, and had behaved well, to whom the King bore great affection, yet he by no means thought him so proper a person as the former. Rym. Fœd. vol. x, p. 640.

(v) The pope, as usual, took no notice of the convent's election, but nominated him by his bull of *provision*.

THOMAS BOURGHCHIER.

In 1461, he crowned K. Edward IV, and four years afterwards married him to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *sir Richard Woodvile*, and the next year he entertained the King and Queen at *Canterbury*, for several days together, very splendidly and nobly, on their coming there to pay their devotions to *Becket's shrine*; and two years afterwards, the whole court made another *pilgrimage* to it, and offered costly gifts there, when in 1483 the executors exhibited the King's will before the *archbishop*, and desired time to consider whether they should act or not; he sequestered all the King's goods and chattels, and took into his own custody the great and privy seals, and the royal signet. Next year he crowned K. Richard III, and afterwards, when K. Henry VII. had obtained the crown, he married that prince to the lady *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of K. Edward IV. Having continued in the *episcopal* dignity for 52 years, 32 of which he had presided over this *see*, he died at his palace above-mentioned, on March 30, 1486 (z), having by his last will given to the poor 100l.—to this church an image of the *Trinity*, of pure gold, enriched with pearls and precious stones, several rich vestments of cloth of gold, &c.—to the church of *Worcester*, an image of the *Blessed Virgin*, valued at 69l. 5s.—to the church of *St. Ethelred, of Ely*, 200 marks; to the universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, each of them a chest with 100l. in it, to be lent gratis for the use of poor scholars (a); to *Henry, earl of Essex*, his nephew, a great cup of pure gold with a cover, commonly called the great *bolle* of gold, and to the heir male of the name of *Bourghchier*, for ever; besides which, he gave different legacies of rich vestments, books, money, &c. to several *conventual* and *collegiate* churches; to *sir Thomas Bourghchier* his uncle, to his nephew of

(w) He was made *chancellor* on March 7, 33 Hen. VI, anno 1455. Dugd. orig.

(x) He was present as *chancellor* in the parliament held at *Westminster* on July 9, anno 33 Hen. VI. See Cotton's Records, p. 656; and again on July 31, when he presided the parliament, p. 657; again on December 14, anno 34 Hen. VI. by letters patent, under the appointment of the *duke of York, the King's commissary*, p. 659; and he resigned the seals into the King's hands at *Coventry* on July 25, 1460, anno 38 Hen. VI. Rym. Fœd. vol. ii, p. 361-458.

(y) Battely, pt. 2, p. 77.

(z) Among the *Harleian* Mss. is a grant from K. Richard III. in his first year, of a general pardon to the *archbishop*. No. 433—242.

(a) Weever, p. 31, seems to speak of him but very indifferently, saying, that notwithstanding all his great and eminent promotions, he left nothing behind him to continue his memory, but an old rotten chest in the *Congregation-house* at *Cambridge*, called *Billingsworth and Bower*, (for by this name the *archbishop* was vulgarly called) into which, for the use of the university, *Billingsworth* had before him put in one hundred pounds, and he forthwith imitating that munificent example, put in one hundred and twenty pounds too.

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the same name, to whom he devised his manors of *Eynsford* and *Halfed*, and to others of his friends; and he gave to his successor the sum of 2000*l.* as a recompence for *dilapidations* (b). By his will, he ordered his body to be buried in the place which he had chosen out for that purpose in his own *cathedral church* of *Canterbury*, in the choir, on the north side of the great altar, where his monument, of beautiful *Peckworth* marble, (though now shut out from the choir) with an inscription round it inlaid in brass, remains at this present time (c); the inscription is as follows: *Hic jacet reverendissimus in Christo Pater & dominus D. THOMAS BOURGHIER, quondam sacrosanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ S. Ciriaci in Thermes presbyt cardinalis, & archiepiscopus hujus ecclesiæ, qui obiit 30 die mens. Martii, 1486. cujus anima propitiatur altissimus.*

There was a *chantry* belonging to this *archbishop* in this church, which was suppressed at the dissolution of the *priory*, in King *Henry VIII.*'s time (d). His name was among the benefactors to *Rocheſter bridge*, in a tablet, formerly hung up in the chapel there. He was an encourager of learning; for *Stow* says, the year after he came to the *see* of *Canterbury*, being anno 34 Hen. VI. five schools were set up in *London* by his care (e), and he is said to have been the means of bringing the art of printing into *England*, from *Harlem*, in 1464; to the expence of which he contributed 300 *marcs*. He bore for his arms—*Argent, a cross engrailed gules, between 4 water bougets sable, quartered with gules billettee, a fess or.*

67. JOHN MORTON, LL. D. was promoted to this *archbishopric* in the year 1486. He is recorded by our historians for his singular fidelity to *K. Henry VI.*, to whom he constantly adhered in all his troubles, not forsaking him, even when he was deposed and deserted by all others. When that King was in prison, he fled with the *Queen* and *Prince* abroad; but when the King was released, and took the field again, he returned and continued with him to the last. This constancy and integrity recommended him so highly to the favour of *K. Edward IV.*, that he ceased not, after *K. Henry* was dead, to woe and win him to his side, which having done, he not only received him into his favour, but even

(b) See an extract from this will, which is dated March 27, anno 1486, in Battely, pt. 2, No. xiii8.

(c) Leland Itin. vol. vi, f. 3, p. 3, says, "On the N side of the high Altar (lyeth) Thos Bourcher Cardinal that Coronid K Edward the 4th K Richard the 3 and Henry the vii." See the grant of the place of sepulture to archbishop Bourghchier, dated April 16, 1480, printed in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 4.

(d) Batt. Somn. p. 137. (e) Survey, B. i, p. 163.

(f) Weever says, he was born at *Beere* in that county, in the church of which he founded a *chantry*.

(g) *John Morton*, cl. was one of the servants of *Henry*, bishop of *Winton* and cardinal; and was much trusted by

to be his intimate and private counsellor; so much did he repose confidence in his fidelity.

He was born, as *Camden* says, at *St. Andrew's Milborne*, in the county of *Dorset* (f), and that for the good of all *England*, and was first educated at *Corn Abbey*, and afterwards at *Baliol college* in *Oxford*, where he commenced his doctor's degree (g); and in 1447 was *vico-chancellor* of that university, and moderator of the school of *civil law*; and in 1453 became head of *Peckwater inn*; afterwards he practised as an advocate in the *Prerogative Court* of *Canterbury*, was made *prebendary* of *Fordington* and *Watbrington*, in the church of *Salum*; and in 1473 master of the rolls (h); in the same year he was instituted to the rectory of *St. Dunstan in the West*, *London*, and the next year was made *archdeacon* of *Winchester*, and in the year 1478 he was promoted to the *bishopric* of *Ely*.

When *K. Edward* died, he appointed him one of the executors of his last will; and he was so watchful over the life and safety of young *K. Edward V.*, and the prince his brother, that when their uncle *Richard, Duke of Gloucester*, intended their deaths, the bishop was sent out of the way; for his integrity was known to be such, that neither threatnings could terrify, bribes corrupt, or promises allure to become false to his trust. After which, upon pretence of his having been guilty of great and heinous offences, he was confined to close imprisonment; till the *Duke* had accomplished the death of the two princes his nephews, and had seated himself on the throne, and then bishop *Morton* was committed to the custody of the *Duke of Buckingham*, at *Brecknock*, where he is said to have contrived the happy union of the two houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, by the marriage of *Henry Earl of Richmond*, with *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of *K. Edward IV.*; having made his escape from his keeper, he fled into *Flanders*, where he continued till the *Earl*, (after *K. Henry VII.*) was seated on the throne, whose especial favourite he became afterwards.

From the *bishopric* of *Ely* (hb), he was translated in 1486 to the *archbishopric* of *Canterbury* (i), and was confirmed by the *Pope* on Oct. 6. that year (k), and was afterwards made legatee of

him in 13 Hen. VI, anno 1435. Rym. Fœd. vol. x, p. 609.

(h) He was master of the rolls anno 13 Edward IV, 1473. Rym. Fœd. vol. ii, p. 782; he was made so March 16, 12 Edward 4, anno 1473. Dugd. orig.

(hb) He had been a good benefactor to that see, and would have been more so, had not his translation to *Canterbury* taken him from thence. See Weever, p. 32.

(i) On his first coming to the see, he got a great sum of his provincials to bear the charge of his translation, and obtained 35*l.* of the clergy of his own diocese.

(k) The temporalities were restored to him, on December 6, 2 Hen. VII, 1486. Rym. Fœd. vol. xii, p. 317.

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JOHN MORTON.

the apostolic see; the year after which he was made lord chancellor of England (l), and on Sept. 20, 1493, was created a cardinal, with the title of *Saint Anastasia* (m).

He was a prelate of great natural parts, which he had improved by the study of the law and other branches of learning, in which, considering the age he lived in, he was very eminent; this procured him among other preferments in K. Hen. VI.'s reign, a place in the privy council; and he had genius, learning, secrecy and experience, to make him an able statesman. That he was a great and good man, all our histories bear testimony, and they are full of his praises; and if learning and religion did not make so great a progress during his administration, it was the fault of the times and not owing to him. His fortune was disposed of suitably to his rank and the largeness of his revenue, in munificence and liberality to those who were in need, and at his death he bequeathed much of it to pious uses.

He died of a quartan ague, at his palace of *Knoll*, on Oct. 12, 1500, aged 80, having by his will ordered his body to be buried in his own cathedral, before the image of the *Blessed Virgin*, vulgarly called our *Lady of Undercroft*, and that it should be covered with a plain marble stone, without any other gaudy expences; and he gave at his funeral, on the day of his burial, in alms to poor people, and in other matters convenient and decent on such an occasion, 1000 *marcs*. To the cathedral church of *Ely* he gave his best gilt cross and mitre, which he had of the executors of *William Gray*, late bishop of *Ely*, and then after divers legacies to the King, Queen and the rest of the royal family, to his relations and others (n); he ordered his executors to expend yearly, for the space of twenty years, in the maintenance of 20 poor scholars in the university of *Oxford*, and of 10 in that of *Cambridge*; 128l. 6s. 8d. (o)

Although he had been a liberal benefactor to this see, in repairing and augmenting his houses

(l) He was made chancellor on August 8, 2 Henry VII, anno 1487.

(m) In the former reign when an English prelate was dignified with a hat, he was styled cardinal of England, which in this reign seems to be lost, and he was now styled cardinal archbishop of Canterbury, or cardinal bishop of —, &c.

(n) Viz. to K. Henry, his best portiforium or portuis; to Q. Elizabeth, his best psalter; to the lady Margaret, the King's mother, the round image of the blessed virgin, of gold; to the lady Margaret, his godchild, and the King's eldest daughter, a cup of gold with 40l.

(o) His executors were, John Fineux, chief justice; John Peynsweyn, archdeacon of Canterbury; Henry Edyall, archdeacon of Rochester, and provost of Wingham; and three others. See the extract from his will, in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xiii^h, from the register of Canterbury, marked D.

(p) See the extract from this codicil, which is dated June 16, anno 1500, in Battely's appendix, No. xiii^h.

at *Knoll*, *Maidstone*, *Aldington Park*, *Cbaring*, *Ford*, *Lambeth* and *Canterbury*, and likewise to this cathedral; yet he appears to have died possessed of large landed estates in the different counties of *Kent*, *Surry*, *Suffex*, *Dorset*, *Somerset*, *Wilts*, *Essex* and *Warwick*, and in the city of *London*; all which are severally mentioned in the codicil to his will, and which he gives to his several relations of the name of *Morton*, but with an exception to those lands inclosed within the park of the *Mote*, near *Maidstone*, and the mill, which he willed to remain to the church of *Christ* in *Canterbury*, and his successors, archbishops for ever; on this condition, that they should pay yearly and for ever, to the prioress and nuns of the priory of *St. Sepulchre*, near *Canterbury*, eight *marcs* for one chaplain to celebrate within that priory, according to the foundation of a chantry, founded in it by master *John de Bourn*, rector of the church of *Frakenbam*, in the time of *William Wittlesey*, formerly archbishop of *Canterbury* (p).

According to his directions above-mentioned, he was buried in the lady chapel in the *Undercroft*, under a marble stone, on which are the marks of his effigies in his pontifical dress, once inlaid with brass, but long since torn from it (pp). Notwithstanding the archbishop's avowal against it, there was a sumptuous monument erected to his memory in this *Undercroft*, at a small distance south-westward from the above chapel, having much imagery round it, and his figure, clothed in his pontifical habit, lying at full length on it; close to it was a chantry erected for a priest to celebrate for his soul, which was demolished at the time of the reformation, and the tomb itself has suffered much injury since that time.

The *Obituary* honourably recites his benefactions to this church (q), and among them, that he contributed to the new work of the *Angel steeple* of it, now called the *Bell Harry tower*, as appears by his device in the stonework without,

(pp) Wood, in his *Ath.* vol. i, p. 641, gives a long account of this archbishop; and says, that over his stone coffin, which was but just deposited in the ground, there was a marble stone laid even with the surface of the pavement, which stone being afterwards cracked and broken, several parts of his body wrapt up in fear-cloths were taken away by different people. At length the head being only in a manner remaining in the coffin, it was begged, purposely to save it, of Dr. Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1670, by Ralph Sheldon, of *Beoly* in *Worcestershire*, esq; who esteeming it as a choice relique, provided a leaden box to preserve it in, with its fear-cloths about it, and with great devotion kept it till his death in 1684; when by virtue of his will, it came into the hands of his uncle's daughter, Frances Sheldon, sometime maid of honor to Catherine, queen consort to K. Charles II.

(q) Ang. Sacr. P. i, p. 63.

which

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which Camden, in *his Remains* observes, usually was the word *Mor*, over the figure of a *tun*, and that he presented 80 copes richly embroidered with gold, and his proper arms, and in letters of gold this motto, *Deo sit Gratiarum aëtio*; he is likewise recorded as a benefactor to *Rochebester bridge*, in a tablet formerly hung up in the chapel there.

The archbishop bore for his arms—Quarterly, *gules and ermine*; a *goat's head erased*, in the first and 4th quarter, or.

His life was particularly written by Dr. Budden, principal of *New Inn* in *Oxford*, 8vo. *London*, 1607.

68. HENRY DENE, or *Deny*, as some call him, S. T. P. was promoted to this see on his predecessor's death, in the year 1500, the year after which he proceeded S. T. P. in the university of *Cambridge*. He had been prior of *Lanthon* in *Wales* (r), and bishop of *Bangor*, to which see he was a good benefactor. He was much entrusted and employed by K. Henry VII, in negotiations, and especially with *Scotland*. In 1494 he was constituted chancellor of *Ireland*, and when *sir Edward Poynings*, lord deputy, was recalled, he was substituted justiciary of that kingdom (s), and on his return to *England*, was translated to the see of *Sarum* (t), and from thence to the patriarchal chair of *Canterbury*, and became the Pope's legate (u), and on Oct. 13, 1500, was made chancellor of *England* (v); having sat in this see for two years, during which time he was never introned. He died at *Lambeth*, Feb. 15, 1502 (w). By his will, which is in the register D. of this church, he appointed the place and manner of his funeral, and gave a silver cup to *John Bell*, his suffragan bishop of *Mayo*; and to his church of *Canterbury*, a silver image of *St. John the Evangelist*, weighing 151 ounces, and directed 500l. to be bestowed on his funeral. He was buried according to his will in his own cathedral, in the martyrdom there, where his gravestone yet remains; but the brass with which it was inlaid, on which were his ef-

(r) *Lanthon*, in the county of *Monmouth*.

(s) *Ware's Annals of Ireland*.

(t) On the death of archbishop *Morton*, the King on October 13, in his 16th year, anno 1501, delivered the great seal to *Henry Deane*, bishop of *Sarum*. *Dugd. orig.* p. 8.

(u) *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xii, p. 791. In that year he had been commissioned with the earl of *Surry*, and *Richard Fox*, bishop of *Winchester*, privy seal, to treat with *James IV*, K. of *Scots*, about a marriage between him and *Margaret*, eldest daughter of K. *Hen. VII.* *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xii, p. 791.

(v) *Anglia Sacra*, P. i. *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xii, p. 791.

(w) The King's licence to the prior and convent of *Christ church*, to choose an archbishop in the room of *John Morton*, cardinal, late archbishop of *Canterbury*, is dated 16 *Hen. VII.* 1501. *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xii, p. 771. The temporalities were restored August 2, following. *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xii, p. 772.

(x) See *Biog. Brit.* vol. vi, p. 4314, 4337.

(y) *Dugd. orig.* p. 8. (z) *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xii.

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figies, in his pontifical habit, and his inscription, has been long since torn from it.

The inscription was as follows: *Hic sub marmore jacet corpus reverendissimi in CHRISTO patris & domini D. HENRICI DENE, quondam prioris prioratus de Lanibona, deinde Bangorensis ac successive Sarum episcopi. Postremo vero hujus metropolitice ecclesie archiepiscopi; diem suum clausit extremum apud Lambeth, 15 die mens. Feb. Ann. Domini 1502, in secundo translationis anno. cujus anime propitiatur altissimus.*

He bore for his arms—*Argent, on a chevron gules, 3 pastoral staffs or, between 3 choughs proper.*

69. WILLIAM WARHAM succeeded to this patriarchal chair in 1503 (x), to which he was translated from *London*, of which see he was then bishop. He was descended of an antient family seated at *Walsanger*, in the parish of *Okecliffe*, commonly called *Okely* in *Hampshire*, in which parish he was born; he was first educated at *Wickham's college*, at *Winchester*, from whence he was sent to *New College* in *Oxford*, where he became fellow, and proceeded doctor of laws, and afterwards practised as an advocate in the arches, and in 1448 became moderator of the civil law school, and taking orders, had the rectory of *Barley* in county of *Hertford*, conferred on him, as appears by the church windows there; after which he was dignified with several promotions, both ecclesiastical and civil; for in 1493 he was made chancellor of *Wells*, and next year constituted master of the rolls (y), when being sent ambassador to *Philip, Duke of Burgundy*, concerning the two counterfeiters *Lambert* and *Perkin Warbeck*, in which business he behaved himself so wisely, that the King highly commended him (z), and in 1502, on his return, he preferred him, being then a privy councillor, to the bishopric of *London* (a), and made him keeper of the great seal, and lord chancellor of *England* (b), in which office he succeeded archbishop *Dene*, as well as in this archbishopric (c), and as legate of the apostolic see (d). His entertainment, which was

(a) *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xiii, p. 27. (b) *Dugd. orig.* p. 80.

(c) The temporalities were restored on January 24, 1504 *Henry VII.* anno 1504. *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xiii, p. 90. It appears by his register, cited by *Dr. Gibson* in his *Codex*, p. 122, that before and after his consecration, he had eleven several bulls and instruments from *Rome* for that purpose, and archbishop *Cranmer* had the same number.

(d) Archbishop *Warham* was chancellor, and the pope's legate, anno 1508, 24 *Hen. VII.* *Rymer's Fæd.* vol. xi, p. 238. He resigned both these offices on December 22, anno 1515, 7 *Henry VIII.* at *Westminster*, to cardinal *Wolsey*. *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xi, p. 529; but the resignation of the latter seems to have been only that of legate a latere, for *Warham* is styled legate two years afterwards, in anno 1517. *Rymer's Fæd.* vol. xi, p. 589; and he continued so at his death, and *Wolsey* was legate a latere during life at the same time. *Rym. Fæd.* vol. xi, p. 589, passim.

kept

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kept in his *palace at Canterbury*, on his inthronization, on March 9, being *Passion Sunday*, anno 1504, was truly magnificent, *the Duke of Buckingham* performing the office of *high steward*, during the solemnity, many of the nobility, superior clergy and others of rank, being present as guests at it.

At this *palace* K. Henry VII, in his 24th year, took up his abode as *the archbishop's* guest, during which time he made his *last will*, which is dated at *Canterbury*, on April 10 that year, 1509, by which he founded one *anniversary mass* in *Christ church*, and another in *St. Augustine's* monastery (e).

On the site of this antient palace, *archbishop Warham* is said to have intended to have raised a most sumptuous one for himself and his successors; but on account of a difference which arose between him and *the citizens*, concerning the limits of his ground here, he changed his former intention, and in his displeasure bestowed on his *palace at Osford*, which before this was but a mean house, 33,000*l.* leaving nothing of the former building standing, but the walls of the *hall* and *chapel*; notwithstanding which, he had already liberally builded at *Knole*, a palace of *the archbishopric*, little more than two miles from it (f).

In the beginning of the year 1506, he was unanimously elected *chancellor* of the university of *Oxford*, and after K. Henry VIII.'s accession to the throne, he held the great seal for the first seven years of that reign, and the King appears to have esteemed him highly, insomuch that he appointed him, together with *the Earl of Surry*, *sponsors* at the christening of his eldest son (g); notwithstanding which, *Wolsey* by his ill treatment, at length obliged him to resign the seal; for that prelate's power and interest with the King and *court of Rome*, were so much greater than *the archbishop's*, that during the whole of *the cardinal's* administration, he was little more than the shadow of a *metropolitan*; but as he was a man of parts and principle, so he could not see the insolence and depravity of the *cardinal*, without complaining of it to the King, which put the two prelates upon ill terms as long as *Wolsey* lived (b).

Archbishop Warham is said to have understood the interest of the nation, and the canon law, as well as most men of his time. He was a friend to merit and learning, and encouraged a more rational and useful knowledge, than was to be acquired by the learning of the schools.

Erasmus gives a true character of *archbishop*

(e) Harleian Mss. No. 297-2, and No. 1498-148-153.

(f) See Lambarde, p. 566.

(g) Hall's Chron. f. 9.

(b) *Archbishop Warham's* styling himself *Wolsey's* brother,

WILLIAM WARHAM—THOMAS CRANMER.

Warham, when he commends him for his humanity, learning, integrity and piety, and concludes by saying, that he was a most perfect and accomplished prelate.

He was an especial benefactor to the university of *Oxford*, particularly by contributing to the finishing of *St. Mary's* church, and the divinity school there; he gave several books and manuscripts to *All Souls* and *New College* in *Oxford*, and to *Wickham's* college near *Winchester*, and he is said to have given the iron railing to *Rocheſter* bridge. He was a benefactor to the fabric of this cathedral, especially to *the great tower* of it, on which his arms are still to be seen in memory of it; so that excepting the above, and the great sums he laid out on his palaces, we read of no other public benefactions during his long continuance in this see.

Having sat as *archbishop* for 28 years, he died on August 3, 1532, at *St. Stephen's* near *Canterbury*, in the house of *William Warham*, archdeacon of *Canterbury*, his kinsman, having by his last will assigned the place of his sepulture in his own *cathedral*, and expressed his hopes that his successor would not charge his executors with dilapidations, as he had expended above 30,000*l.* in building and repairing the edifices belonging to this see; he was accordingly buried in a small chapel built by himself, for the purpose, upon the north side of the *martyrdom* in his own *cathedral*, where there is an elegant tomb with his effigies at full length in his pontifical habit, lying on it; in this chapel he founded a *chantry* of one priest, daily to celebrate for his soul, which was suppressed with the *priory* in K. Henry VIII.'s time (i).

Archbishop Warham bore for his arms—Gules, a fess or; in chief, a goat's head and neck of the 2d, attired argent; in base, 3 escallops of the 2d.

Among *the Harleian* manuscripts are *the archbishop's proceedings* against *Agnes Grevill*, in 1511, and several letters addressed to him.

70. THOMAS CRANMER, S. T. P. was elected *archbishop*, the next in succession, in the year 1532 (k). He was born at *Arlington* in *Northamptonshire*, on July 2, 1489, and educated at *Jesus College* in *Cambridge*, where he became fellow and A. M. and afterwards *divinity reader*, *moderator* and S. T. P. in that university; on the death of *archbishop Warham*, the King foreseeing the importance it would be of, to the designs which he had in hand, that *the see of Canterbury* should be filled with a person of that moderate disposition, which would not be likely to thwart his measures, and one, who being inclined

gave great offence to the *cardinal*. See Fiddes's life of *Wolsey*, p. 176, 206. (i) Leland Itin. vol. vii.

(k) Biog. Brit. vol. iii, p. 1510; and Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 663, where there is a full account of him.

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to the changes he was bringing forward in religion, he could the better influence in carrying them forward, sent to *Cranmer*, then in *Germany*, to inform him of his intention to advance him to this *see*, and desiring him to return home for that purpose. This, after some little hesitation he did, and it is said, rather in obedience to the King's commands than his own inclination; for he foresaw the storms which were arising, and the difficulties and troubles it would bring on him. On his return, however, he accepted of the promotion, and was consecrated in *St. Stephen's chapel*, in the royal palace at *Westminster* (1); but before his consecration, he made a solemn protestation in the presence of a public notary, that the oath he was then about to take to the Pope, should not bind him from doing whatsoever he was bound to do, to *God, the church, or the King*.

He was instrumental in beginning the reformation in the reign of K. Henry VIII, and zealous in carrying it forward in that of K. Edward VI; when Queen Mary came to the crown, he was advised to make his escape by flight, but he retired only into *Kent*, where he spent a few days at his palace of *Brakborno*, from whence he removed to that of *Ford* in the same neighbourhood, where he received a summons to appear at *Westminster* before the privy council; soon after which he was committed prisoner to the *Tower*, and from thence conveyed to a prison in *Oxford*, where, after he had been brought to a public disputation with the papists concerning the real presence in the sacrament, he was led to his trial, and through the Queen's implacable hatred to him, on account of her mother's divorce, and her bigotry and the inveterate malice of his enemies, he was, in the 1st year of Queen Mary's reign, attainted of high treason in parliament, and his archbishopric was immediately sequestered; and though the Queen afterwards pardoned the treason, yet he was degraded, excommunicated, and condemned to suffer death as an heretic, so that being delivered over to the secular power, he was accordingly burnt at *Oxford*, on March 21, 1555 (m), aged 67, and in the 23d year of his primacy.

Archbishop *Cranmer* had acquired learning, both in the canon and civil law, equal to most of his cotemporaries; but he had a defect in his style which was diffused and unconnected, even

for that age. He had a natural simplicity and openness of heart, which made him unfit for the courts of princes, where truth and candour are but of little use; he was affable, gentle and easy to be intreated, full of benevolence and condescension, and very inoffensive; at the same time he was exceedingly timorous, which caused him frequently to comply with the King's measures, and that where the most valuable rights of his church were to be given up for the purpose; in this he has been blamed by most historians, nor can his servility in it ever meet with a defence.

The archbishop left issue only one son, of his own name (n).

Besides his life, to be found in *Parker's Antiquitates Brit. Eccles. Godwin* and others; it was written at large by *Mr. Strype*, in folio, in which a list of his writings may be seen.

Among the *Harleian* manuscripts are the archbishop's five books on the *Eucharist*; his Reform of the ecclesiastical laws; his renunciation of the papal authority and submission to K. Henry VIII; his discourse concerning cardinal *Pole's* finding so much favour at *Rome*, many letters to and from him, many pieces concerning him, his life, his letters to the King and others, and many other papers relating to him.

There is a seal of archbishop *Cranmer's* appendant to a deed, anno 1536, among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treasury of the dean and chapter, 4 inches by 2½ diam. the upper part blurred; but it is the murder of *Becket*; underneath the archbishop, kneeling; on one side a shield, with the arms of the see impaled with his own; on the other, another with his own arms; legend, THOME CRANMER; the rest obliterated, p. 128.

He bore for his arms—*Argent, on a chevron azure, 3 cinquefoils or, between 3 cranes sable*; but K. Henry VIII. changed the cranes to pelicans, vulnerating their breasts.

71. REGINALD POLE, cardinal of the church of *Rome*, and related to the blood royal, was elected archbishop of this see in the year 1555, and was consecrated on March 22 that year, the day after *Cranmer's* execution (o).

He was the fourth son of *sr Richard Pole*, knight of the garter, cousin-german to K. Hen. VII, his mother being the lady *Margaret, Countess of Salisbury*, daughter of *George Duke of Clarence*, the youngest brother of K. Edward IV. (p)

(1) He was elected by the prior and convent, having first obtained the King's licence, and was afterwards accepted and confirmed by the pope, as in former times; and the temporalities were restored on April 29, 24 Henry VIII, anno 1533. Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv, p. 456. He was consecrated by the bishops of *Exeter, St. Asaph, and Lincoln*.

(m) The writ bears date, February 24, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, anno 1556. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv, p. 431.

(n) Anno 5 Elizabeth, an act passed for the restitution of the children of *Thomas Cranmer*.

(o) See *Biographia Britannica*, vol. i, p. 216; vol. v, p. 3385.

(p) This lady shared the same fate with her brother *Edward, earl of Warwick*, who was beheaded, unmarried, in 1499, on account of *Perkin Warbeck's* conspiracy, being likewise beheaded in 1541, upon an act of attainder passed against her without being heard, for corresponding with her son *Reginald the cardinal*. Her eldest son was *Henry Pole, lord Montague*.

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He was born at *Stoverton castle* in *Staffordshire*, and brought up at the monastery of *Cartbusians* at *Sbene* in *Surry*, whence he went to *Magdalen college* in *Oxford*, and became fellow of *Corpus Christi*, in the same university. He was first promoted to a *prebend* in the church of *Salisbury*, and was afterwards, in 1517, admitted to that of *Knareborough*, in the church of *York*, and likewise to the *deanry* of the *collegiate church* of *Wimborne* in *Dorsetshire*.

Being sent abroad by K. Henry VIII, he resided seven years at *Padua*, where he became acquainted with and entertained in his family several of the most learned men of the time (q); in the meanwhile the King made him *dean* of *Exeter*, and having abolished the *papal* power, sent for him home; but *Pole* refusing to return, was, about the year 1536, deprived of his preferments (r). To make him amends, however, for the King's displeasure, Pope Paul III, on May 22, that year, created him a *cardinal* (s), and deputed him *ambassador* to the Emperor, and the King of *France*; he was afterwards made *legate*, and sat in the council of *Trent*; he was twice *elected Pope*, but not approving of the proceedings of the election, he at last lost it. Upon this disappointment, he retired to *Verona*, where he remained till Queen Mary's accession to the throne, who sent to him to return and take upon him the direction of the affairs of the church in this kingdom; shortly after which he arrived in the character of *legate* from Pope Julius III, landing at *Dover* on Nov. 22, 1555, his *attainder* having been reversed in parliament, the first act that passed in that Queen's reign; he came to *London* two days afterwards, but privately, for the *papal* power not being yet re-established, he could not be received in quality as *legate*; but the parliament having addressed the Queen to reconcile the kingdom to the *see* of *Rome*, and offered to repeal all laws repugnant to it, the *cardinal* went with much solemnity to the house, and in a long speech gave them and the whole nation a *plenary absolution*, and to proceed by degrees, he took out a *licence* under the great seal, for his *legantine* power. Being but in *deacon's orders* on his coming into the kingdom, he was *ordained priest*, and was afterwards, on March 22, the same year, anno 1555, being the 2d of Q. Mary's reign, consecrated *archbishop* of *Canterbury*, by *Heatb*, *archbishop* of *York*, and six other *bishops*, in the church of the *Franciscan*

(q) See the several names of them, in Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 113, where is a long account of the cardinal's life.

(r) See the letter he wrote to the King, excusing his return, among the *Harleian Mss.* No. 283—49.

(s) He had at times three several titles of this dignity; first, of *S. S. Nerei & Achillei*; secondly, of *S. Mariæ-in-Cosmedin*; and lastly, of *Priscæ*.

(t) The writ for restoring his temporalities is dated March

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can friars, which had been newly restored by the Queen, who was present herself at the solemnity; on the 25th he received the *pall* in *Bowchurch* in *London*, and on the 31st was enthroned by proxy (t); in Oct. following he was elected *chancellor* of the university of *Oxford*, and soon after, as is affirmed by some, of *Cambridge* likewise; and he afterwards governed this church with a conduct that has gained him the love, the praise and the admiration of posterity. But at the latter end of the Queen's reign, Pope Paul IV, having taken a dislike to him, for his mild and gentle proceedings, revoked his *legantine* commission, and cited him to appear personally at the court of *Rome*, to answer such matters as should be objected to him; and in order to divest him of all power in *England*, he bestowed a *cardinal's hat* on *William Peto*, the noted *Franciscan friar* of *Greenwich*, and made him his *legate a latere*, in the *archbishop's room*, on June 13, 1557, and gave him besides the *bishopric* of *Salisbury*.

When the Queen was informed of the Pope's intentions, she made use of every endeavour to defend and support the *archbishop*, who on his part was not inactive in this affair, but dispatched his friend *Ormarct* to *Rome*, to render an account of his conduct, and the state of religion in *England*, and in the mean time, the Queen stood so stoutly in defence of her kinsman, that she would not suffer the *new legate* either to enter the realm as *legate*, or to enjoy the *bishopric*, which the Pope had assigned him, and she accordingly sent to forbid his entrance into it (u), and the *legantine* power was left entire, as before, to the *archbishop*.

At last, by the Queen's firmness, her remonstrances, and an alteration of circumstances, the Pope, who foresaw that he should again lose *England* if he obstinately persisted in his resentment, condescended to stifle it, and was outwardly reconciled to the *archbishop*, telling *Ormarct*, that he was now satisfied that *Pole* had been misrepresented, and that he plainly saw no one living could escape calumny. But it is said, that the Pope's change of behaviour arose from a secret article which he made that year, in a treaty of peace with the *Duke of Alva*, in the name of the King of *Spain*, whose general he was, in which *cardinal Pole* was expressly restored to his *legantine* authority; which seems not improbable, considering the Queen's reso-

21, 1556, anno 2 and 3 Philip and Mary. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv, p. 432.

(u) Whilst *cardinal Peto* was upon his journey hither with his bulls and faculties, he received the Queen's injunctions, forbidding him to enter her dominions at his peril; so he stopped in *France*, not daring to venture further.

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lution not to admit of any other in that character (v).

The cardinal was in person of a middling stature, handsome and comely, his countenance was fresh coloured, his eyes sparkling, and had a look of nobility, mixed with a placid gentleness; and he had a courtesy of behaviour, which insured both respect and affection from all who approached him; he was besides, of excellent piety, a man of learning and of great integrity.

The divisions at this time among the Protestants, their want of discipline, their disregard of the sacred orders, and their seizing the church revenues, together with the prejudices of education, inclined him to think that religion could not be supported without a power equal to the Pope's; but in this he was governed purely by motives of conscience. Had interest or ambition swayed him, he would have complied with Henry's measures, and would then probably have stood foremost in that Prince's favour, neither would he have declined his election to the Papedom, if wealth and greatness had been his object. His whole conduct was noble and exemplary in all respects, and had he lived under a Pope of less haughtiness, or a Queen of less bigotry, his measures might have been fatal to the reformed religion; the great pattern of disinterestedness, regularity, and application which he shewed himself, his care to reform the manners of the clergy, and the abuses which their sloth and negligence had introduced, and the candid and gentle treatment with which he desired the protestants might be used, joined to his constant opposition to the fire and the sword, gave the papists room to suspect him of leaning towards the heretics; wherefore he was never taken into their councils, or at least never heard or attended to in them. But in this they were mistaken, for it was the sweetness of his temper and the solidity of his judgment, that both concurred to engage him to oppose cruelty and violence, although he had at the same time an invincible attachment to the *see* of Rome, to a degree of superstition, and thought it impossible to maintain the order and unity of the church without it; in short, to sum up his character, he was a man of as great probity and virtue, and of as excellent endowments of mind, as any of his predecessors who had sat in this *see* before, had ever been, and have since, to the present time.

(v) See Collin's Ecclesiastical History, pt. 2, p. 399, 403. Godwin. Wood's Ath. and Collect. Anglo-minorit.

(w) He built the front gate-way at Lambeth palace, which for the time in which it was erected is a handsome structure; and there are against a part of the palace, two *fig-trees*, said to have been planted there by him, which are still beautiful and flourishing, and spread to a very unusual extent, both in breadth and height.

(x) On the wall is painted a coat of arms under a cardinal's hat, supported by two angels, viz. of eight coats;

MATTHEW PARKER.

He died on Nov. 17, 1558, a few hours after the Queen's decease, having sat in the patriarchal chair of this *see* two years and almost eight months (w); forty days after which, his body having laid in state, was with much pomp, brought to his own cathedral, where it was entombed on the north side of Becket's crown; his monument, which is only a plain tomb, yet remains, and on it this short epitaph, *Depositum Cardinalis Poli (x)*.

He bore for his arms—*Per pale, sable and or, a saltire engrailed, countercharged.*

He is said to have given to his church of Canterbury, two silver candlesticks of great weight; a golden cross, a crozier and mitre, two rings and a silver bafon for holy water.

He was the last archbishop who was intombed in this church, their burials having ever since been discontinued here; a circumstance, seemingly strange, that not one of the archbishops since the reformation, should choose to be buried in their own cathedral, in which they had so many bright and illustrious examples; but all, as it were with one accord, have shrunk from a burial in it, though it was the antient and accustomed place of archiepiscopal sepulture, affecting rather an obscure burial in some one private parish church or other.

He constituted Aleyso Priuli, a noble Venetian, his heir, who had been his intimate friend and companion abroad, and who coming back with him into England, continued so at the time of his death; but this noble person refused every benefit arising from it, and accepted only of two prayer books, which were constantly used by the cardinal, contenting himself with distributing the legacies and gifts, according to the directions in his will.

The several Books and Treatises, written by the cardinal (y), may be seen enumerated in Wood's Ath. (z) and likewise the several lives of him written by different persons, to which may be added, a more modern one, being the Life of the Cardinal, published by Mr. Phillips, in 1764, which has since, however, met with a refutation.

72. MATHEW PARKER, S. T. P. succeeded cardinal Pole in this archbishopric, to which he was elected and consecrated in 1559. He was born at Norwich (a), and educated at Corpus Christi, alias Bennet college in Cambridge; in the time of K. Henry VIII. he was promoted to be

1, Clarence; 2, Pole; 3, Nevil earl of Warwick; 4, Beauchamp; 5, Warwick; 6, Montague; 7, Monthermer; 8, Clare and Le Despencer, quarterly.

(y) Among the Harleian Mss. are two letters from cardinal Pole to archbishop Cranmer, concerning the belief of the latter, of the sacrament; and several letters to and from him.

(z) Vol. i, p. 122.

(a) He was born on August 6, 1504, being the son of William Parker, by Alice Monins his wife. The archbishop married in 1549, Margaret, daughter of Robert Harleston,

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one of the King's chaplains, and was made tutor to the Princess Elizabeth; after which he was made a prebendary of Ely, and in 1544 master of Bennet college, above-mentioned, of which he had been fellow; afterwards being chaplain to K. Edward VI, he was by the King made dean of Lincoln, and had likewise the prebend of Coringbam, in that church, conferred on him, and the rectory of Landbeasb; besides which, he had the deanry of the college of Stoke Clare, in the county of Suffolk, which was suppressed by K. Edward VI, notwithstanding Dr. Parker used all his endeavours for the preservation of it; but in Q. Mary's reign, in 1554, he was deprived of all his preferments, for having entered into the state of matrimony, and afterwards lived a private and retired life, by which he escaped all the storms of those days; from this obscure state he was called forth by Q. Elizabeth, who advanced him to this archbishopric, the highest station in the English church, though not till after several persons had refused it, on which, and not before, he proceeded in his degree of S. T. P. his consecration was performed with great solemnity, before a number of spectators in the chapel of Lambeth palace, on Dec. 17, 1559, by the bishops of Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, and the bishop suffragan of Bedford, free from the ceremonies of the church of Rome, for there were used no mitre nor pall, no pastoral staff nor ring, no gloves nor sandals; nor was there the authority of any bulls from Rome, to establish or confirm it. Being thus seated in this see, he became an excellent governor of the church committed to his charge, and strictly adhered to its doctrine and discipline, by which he incurred the ill will of the great men in power, and of most of the Puritans; but he was so firm and resolute in what he undertook to defend and maintain, that he would neither be frightened nor dissuaded from his purpose and intention. On his coming to the archbishopric, he partly rebuilt and partly repaired his palace at Canterbury, which he found burnt and almost wholly destroyed, at the expense of 1400l.(b) and he afterwards entertained Q. Elizabeth sumptuously in it, in her progress

of Norfolk; by whom he had John Parker, who married Joan, daughter of Dr. Richard Coxe, bishop of Ely; Matthew, who died young; and another Matthew, who married Frances, daughter of William Barlow, bishop of Bath and Wells, afterwards of Chichester. She afterwards remarried Dr. Tobias Matthews, dean of Durham, and afterwards archbishop of York. See an account of archbishop Parker, in Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 687. See Biog. Brit. vol. iv, p. 2459; vol. v, p. 3295.

(b) See Peck's Desid. Curios. B. vi, p. 50. Though on this and other accounts, he hoped as he expressed himself in his will, to be spared from dilapidations, yet his executors paid on that head 450l. Battely, pt. 2, p. 36.

(c) It was printed in London, 1572-3. Most of the copies of this impression that were commonly sold, con-

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through this county in the year 1573. During his continuance in the see, he performed many pious and charitable acts; he was a great benefactor to the public library at Cambridge, and to Bennet, Caius and Trinity colleges in that university; in the former of which he founded thirteen scholarships; in the latter, one; and he repaired the regent walk, in that university; he founded a grammar school at Stoke Clare in Suffolk, and another at Rochdale in Lancashire, and gave 10l. per ann. for the preaching of six sermons at five churches in Norfolk, in Rogation week, and he repaired, pewed and beautified the chancel of Beakshorne church.

He was a great patron and encourager of learned men, and was himself a great lover and promoter of that learning especially, which served to illustrate the history of this country, in which he was indefatigable, and spared no cost whatever. For this purpose, the regulation of his family was laudably adapted, for as he assigned all his domestics some business, and kept none idle about him, so those who were not employed in the management of his revenues, or the affairs of his household, were entertained for binding books, engraving, painting, in transcribing manuscripts, or in drawing and illuminating; and having built the library of Bennet college, he deposited in it printed books to a very considerable value, and all his manuscripts relating to the reformation and church history; which have been of no small service to later historians.

He published new editions of the histories of Matthew Paris, Matthew Westminster and Walsingham, and of the Four Gospels in the Saxon languages; and a little before his death, he finished the Lives of his predecessors, archbishops of Canterbury, under the title of *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ, etc.* (c) in which he is said to have been principally assisted by Josceline, one of his chaplains, and it seems at first not to have been generally known who was the author of it (d).

Willis says, that the archbishop was raised by Providence, to retrieve the learned monuments of our forefathers, which had been so miserably dispersed at the dissolution of monasteries, that

clude with the life of archbishop cardinal Pole, who died in 1558. The other copies that remained, and were to be bestowed on public libraries, and to be given to special friends, had in the year 1574, added to them, the life of the author, Matthew Parker, containing twenty nine pages. In 1729, Dr. Drake published a handsome edition of this book, with the author's last corrections and emendations.

(d) Mr. Somner, p. 138, says, Curacius having occasion to make mention of this book, gave it this commendation, that there were many excellent things in this author, whose name was not known, and that his book was to be had only in England, where it was sold at a dear rate. See the account of the archbishop's presenting his book to a nobleman, among the Harleian Mss. No. 6990-49.

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nothing less than the protection of so great a man could have saved them from being irrevocably lost. The above very excellent history, drawn up and published by his direction, shewed his regard to the church; and the vast expence he was at in collecting, not only *Saxon* manuscripts, but all other books, by which the history of this nation might be illustrated, demonstrated his affections for every thing by which the piety and learning of our forefathers might be transmitted to posterity.

He was the author, among many other treatises (e), of one in defence of priest's marriages, to which he was probably induced by the sufferings he had undergone, and the inconveniences he then felt with the rest of the married clergy from the Queen's severity to them on that account; for Q. Elizabeth ever discountenanced those of them, who entered into this state, and she made it a continual obstacle to their preferment; nor did those of the *bishops* and dignified clergy, in general, have their wives and families to reside with them in their palaces, and cathedral precincts, but hired houses, or lodgings for them elsewhere (f).

The character of this worthy prelate, given by the author of *the Athena*, is certainly both just and true; who tells us (g), he was a very religious and learned man, of modest manners and behaviour; he was well read in the *English* history, and a diligent and curious collector of antient *manuscripts*, which had been scattered at the *dissolution* of monasteries, which he gave to the college in which he had been educated. He was reported to have been a person of great charity, a noted benefactor to the public, and

(e) See a list of them, in Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 688.

(f) On this account, *archbishop Parker* purchased a house over against his palace in *Beakborne*, for his wife and family to reside in, during his and their abode there; and a house likewise for the same purpose, called *the duke's place*, during his and their stay at *Lambeth*. Battely, pt. 2, p. 80. (g) Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. i, col. 683.

(h) The inventory of his goods, as appraised, amounted to only 2703l. 5s. 1d. of which the cost of his funeral amounted to near one half. See Battely, appendix, No. xiv^a, xiv^b.

(i) In the time of the usurpation, in the middle of the last century, when the Hierarchy of the church was put down, *Lambeth palace* was inhabited by several lay persons, of whom *Thomas Scot*, one of the regicides, and one *Hardyng*, were two; which last, having the chapel allotted to him as his share, he divided it into two rooms, making the upper part towards the east a dining room. At length, hearing that the corpse of *archbishop Parker* had been there interred, he took up a floor he had made there, and the pavement under it, and dug up the corpse, which had been put into fear-cloth of many doubles, in a coffin of lead; the coffin he sold to a plumber, and after he had caused the fear-cloth to be cut open to the flesh, (which was found fresh as if newly dead) he conveyed the corpse to an out-house, where it was tumbled into a hole. About the time of the *restoration*, this fellow was forced to discover

an eminent ornament to the places which gave him birth and education; to which may be added, that he had neither ambition nor avarice in his disposition, and notwithstanding his public benefactions, the appearance of his family and the hospitality of his table, at which entertainments to the nobility were not unfrequent, were always suitable to his dignity; for though he left two sons, who were both married, yet he did not exert himself to amass a heap of wealth for them out of the revenues of the church, in order to raise a name and to give his family the rank of quality (b).

The archbishop's life has been written at large by *Mr. Strype*, in folio, London, 1711, with a copious appendix of instruments relating to it.

Having sat in the chair of this *see* for fifteen years and five months, he died on May 17, 1575, at his palace of *Lambeth*, having directed his funeral to be solemnized without pomp, noise or expence, his bowels to be buried in *the Duke's chapel* in *Lambeth church*, and his body in *the chapel of Lambeth palace*(i), at the upper end against the communion table, on the south side against his accustomed place of prayer (k).

The legacies in his will, both *public* and *private*, were very numerous; among the latter were, those to the Queen; the several *bishops* who were his friends; *sir Nicholas Bacon*, keeper of the great seal; *sir William Cecil*, lord high treasurer; *sir William Cordel*, and *Mr. Justice Manwood*, and *the doctors of the college of the arches in London*; among the former, besides his benefactions already noticed to *Bennet*, and *the other colleges* above-mentioned, he ordered his executors to prepare *chambers* in the former of them,

where he had laid it; upon which, it was again brought into the chapel, and buried just above the litany desk, near the steps ascending to the altar. See Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 683. But *Strype* says, the body lay buried in obscurity till *sir William Dugdale* acquainted *archbishop Sancroft* with it, who ordered it to be taken up and deposited again in its proper place, and a new memorial to be put over him.

(k) The particulars and place of his burial, were appointed by a paper in his own hand-writing, which is printed in Battely, pt. 2, app. No. xiv^b. The expences of his funeral, as certified by his son *John Parker*, were, including the alms distributed to the poor, 1148l. At the *archbishop's* funeral on June 6, 1575, there was used about the hearse, pall, &c. seventy-four yards of velvet, eighty-three yards of broad cloth, twelve yards of taffeta, thirty-four yards of buckram, fifteen yards of caffoy, forty-five ounces of gold fringe, and three pound weight of black silk fringe; all which, together with the timbers of the rails and hearse, cost 136l. 18s. 8d. and were taken by the heralds, as *droits* belonging to them, exclusive of their other fees, liveries, and allowances. At the funeral of *archbishop Grindal*, afterwards in the year 1583, his executors found it expedient for them to compound with *Garter King at arms*, for no less a sum than one hundred pounds in lieu of the hearse, with its furniture and all liveries and fees to which the officers of arms were entitled on the day of interment. See Edmondson's Heraldry, vol. i.

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for three other of his scholars, to each of whom he gave 3l. 6s. 8d. yearly, to be given in such manner as his executors by their writing should prescribe; of which scholars he ordered, that *the first* should be elected by them from *the school of Canterbury*, being a native of it; *the second* from the school of *Aylsham*, and *the third* from the school of *Wyndham*, being both natives of those towns.

He devised a charitable donation to *the mayor and citizens of Norwich*, in which city he was born, and to *the mayor and citizens of Canterbury* and their successors 100l. to be lent out to one or more manufactures of wool, in that city, by whom the poor of it might from thence be employed, according to the judgment and consent of *the dean and chapter*; to be lent every third year, if they should see proper. For which he directed, that *the commonalty*, or some able citizens of *Canterbury* should be bound, in order that his legacy should not at any time be lost; and he besides bequeathed a benefaction to *the university library* (l).

The *archbishop* bore for his arms—*Gules, on a chevron argent, 3 stars of the 1st, between 3 keys of the 2d.*

73. EDMUND GRINDAL, S. T. P. succeeded to this *see* in the same year 1575 (m). He was the son of *William Grindal*, of *St. Bees* in *Cumberland*, *gent.* he was first scholar, then fellow in 1538, of *Pembroke hall* in *Cambridge*; in 1540 he proceeded A. M. and in 1544 had the college titles for orders; four years after which he was chosen *master* of the college, and assistant to the chancellor in his court; then B. D. in 1549 he was *Margaret professor*; he was next chaplain to *bishop Ridley*, chaunter of *St. Paul's*, and by the *bishop's* means, was promoted to be one of *the King's chaplains*; and in 1552 to a *prebend of West-*

(l) His executors were, *Master Peter Osborne*, of the *exchequer*, *esquire* to the *Queen*; his son, *John Parker*, of *Lambeth*, *esq*; *Richard Wendesly*, *esq*; his steward; *Andrew Peerson*, cl. commissary of the faculties; and *John Baker* his brother, of *Cambridge*, *gent.* His will, which is dated April 5, 1575, is printed at length in *Battely*, pt. 2, app. No. xiv^a.

(m) See *Biog. Brit.* vol. iv, p. 2428, 2440 [F].

(n) See some account of the *archbishop* from *Parker's Skeletos Cantab.* and *bishop Wren's* account of the masters of *Pembroke hall*, inserted in *Leland's Collect.* vol. v, p. 205 and 392.

(o) *Stow* speaks very slightly of him; for he says, that whilst *bishop of London*, he collected money for the building of *St. Paul's church*, which he afterwards appropriated to his own use. *Survey*, B. iii, p. 150; but he should have quoted good authority before he told this tale.

(p) He at first refused the *mastership* with a great many excuses, but at last he accepted it; and on August 3, 1559, the 14th day after he was chosen, being then B. D. and *bishop of London elect*, he was admitted *master* by proxy, and his leave of absence was renewed from time to time by the college; so that he was never there afterwards, but resigned his office about May, 1562, two years after he had been chosen.

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minster, when he quitted his *fellowship*; the year after which, on *Q. Mary's* accession, he fled with many others, for their religion's sake, into *Germany*, and there is a letter of his to *Ridley*, printed and dated at *Frankfort* in 1555 (n).

He was, says *Camden* in his *Annals*, anno 1583, a religious and grave man, who returning from banishment on *Q. Elizabeth's* accession, was first promoted to *the see of London*, being consecrated on Dec. 1, 1559 (o); before which he had been chosen *master* a second time of *Pembroke college* (p). In 1570 he was translated to *York*, and thence again to *Canterbury* in 1575, as above-mentioned (q); at first he enjoyed much of the *Queen's* favour, but being accused of countenancing *the conventicles* of the turbulent ministers, and their prophecies (r), of which his enemies took advantage, he quite lost her favour, and was ordered by her to keep his house (s); during which time and his remaining under the *Queen's* displeasure, *the bishops* of his province wrote to her in his behalf. About this time he became blind, and continued so for two years before his death, when having sat as *archbishop* for the space of almost seven years and an half, he died on July 6, 1583, aged 64, at his palace of *Croydon*, and was buried in the middle chancel of that church.

The small wealth which he had gathered, he in great measure bestowed upon the founding of a school at *St. Bees*, the place of his nativity, and for the advancement of learning in both the universities. The charitable benefactions which he gave by his will were; to the above-mentioned school 30l. per annum; to *Queen's college* (t), in *Oxford*, 20l. per annum, the greatest part of his books, 87 ounces of silver plate, and the discharge of a debt of 40l. owing to him from the college; to *Pembroke hall* in *Cambridge*, 24l. per

(q) The *Queen's licence to elect*, was dated December 29, 1575; her confirmation February 14th following; and the temporalities were restored April 23. *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. xv, p. 751, 752, 755. He did not commence S. T. P. till 1564.

(r) Hence the other party brought up the expression of *Grindalizing*, that is, to act like *archbishop Grindal*, as an opprobrious term of his complying with the *factions* and *schismatical* party. See the speech of the lord keeper concerning him, among the *Harleian MS.* No. 398-5.

(s) *Camden* says, he lost the *Queen's* favour, on account of his having condemned the unlawful marriage of *Jules*, an *Italian* physician, with another man's wife, in the proceedings of which the *archbishop* was opposed, though in vain, by *the earl of Leicester*. *Sir John Harrington* relates the story of the *Italian* physician, with other circumstances; and says, that the *archbishop's* blindness was only pretended, upon the *Queen's* commanding him to keep his house; but others, more charitably inclined, impute this misfortune, which seems to have been real, to his intense studying.

(t) In this college he founded the *Greek lectureship*, and gave a stipend for it, out of the manor of *Wiffenbury* in *Aswell*, in 1568.

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annum (u); the remainder of his books, and a gilt cup of 40 ounces, called *the Canterbury cup*; to *St. Mary Magdalen's college*, in the same university, 5l. per annum, in lands; to *Christ's college* there, 40 ounces of silver plate; to the parish of *Croydon*, the sum of 50l. to buy lands for the benefit of the poor, and to the city of *Canterbury* 100l. to be kept in stock for ever, for the use of the poor traders and dealers in wool in that city (v).

Archbishop Grindal is said, when he returned from banishment on the accession of *Queen Elizabeth*, to have first translated into this country *the Tamarisk*, so useful in medicine, against the diseases of the spleen (w).

There are several letters from and to *the archbishop* among the *Harleian* manuscripts, viz. of *Nicholas Ridley* to him; of *the archbishop* to *Zancbius*, and to *Bullinger*; of *John Fox* to the *archbishop*, and of *the archbishop* to him; his remarkable letter on the defence of prophesyings; his directions concerning preachers; his speech whilst under the *Queen's* displeasure; *the archbishop's* letter to *Lord Suffex*, and another letter concerning him. *The archbishop* left behind him the character of being a good natured, friendly, inoffensive man, a learned, useful prelate, and a sincere pious Christian, and an amiable example of all *Christian* virtue.

He bore for his arms, granted to him by *De- tlic*, Garter King at Arms—Quarterly, or and azure, a cross or and ermine, in each quarter a dove or and azure, counterchanged of the field.

The archbishop's life is written by *Mr. Strye*, at large, in folio, London.

74. JOHN WHITGIFT, S. T. P. *bishop of Worcester*, was next preferred to this see, being promoted to it on September 24, 1583 (x).

He was born at *Great Grimshy* in the county of *Lincoln*, and was first educated at *St. Anthony's* school, and afterwards at *Pembroke hall* in *Cambridge*, under the famous martyr *John*

Bradford, and became fellow of *Peter house*, then in 1567 master of *Pembroke hall*, and the same year admitted S. T. P. about three months after which he became head of *Trinity college*. Being chaplain to *Dr. Cox*, *bishop of Ely*, he was promoted by him to a *prebend* in that church, and to the rectory of *Taversham* near *Cambridge*.

He bore the office of *vice-chancellor* of that university twice, viz. In 1571 and 1574, and adorned both chairs of *the divinity professor* in it, having been first reader of *the lady Margaret's divinity lecture*, and afterwards the *Queen's public professor of divinity*. At this time he was made one of the *Queen's* chaplains, and promoted by her to *the deanry of Lincoln*, when *archbishop Parker* granted him a dispensation, dated Oct. 31, 1571, that with that deanry, a *prebend of Ely*, the *mastership of Trinity college* in *Cambridge*, and the rectory of *Taversham*, he might hold any third benefice, with licence to exchange and to be non-resident upon any of them (y), and this seems to have been granted by the free favour of *the archbishop*, without his seeking after it, nor do I find he made any use of it. In that year, 1577, he was consecrated *bishop of Worcester*, and the next year was constituted vice-president of *the marches of Wales*. Whilst *archbishop Grindal* lay under the *Queen's* displeasure, she designed *bishop Whitgift* should be directly translated to *the see of Canterbury*, on his intended resignation; and to this he was strongly importuned not only by several honourable persons about the *Queen's* person, but by *the archbishop* himself, who, out of a due sense of his own uneasy situation from the *Queen's* displeasure, and of his own years and infirmities, was willing to retire from his high station, and spend his days in a private retirement, being content to receive a yearly pension from the *Queen* for his support. But *bishop Whitgift* could not be prevailed on to accept of this offer upon any condition whatever, during the life of another, who was in the just posses-

(u) The letters of *Mortmain* obtained of the *Queen*, were for 40l. per annum; but his estate is only 24l. for the maintenance of one fellow and two scholars, from his school of *St. Bees*.

(v) Godwin. Battely, pt. 2, p. 80. *Parker's* *Skeleton* Cantab. and *bishop Wren's* account of the masters of *Pembroke hall*, in *Leland's* Collect. as above. The latter says, the poet *Spencer*, who was of that college too, laments him in one of his pastorals, under the name of *Algrind*.

(w) It has been observed, that the *English* have not been so grateful as the *Romans*, to celebrate those who have first imported lasting ornaments, as well as useful things, to their country; yet we have some authors not altogether silent in these vegetable acquisitions, from whom we learn, that *Dr. Linacre* first brought into this land, that prince of flowers, the *damask rose*. That the *perdrigon plum*, with two kinds more, were first made natives of this soil by *Thomas*, lord *Cromwell*, when he returned from his travels; and the *apricot*, by a priest named *Wolf*, who was gardener to *K. Henry VIII*. In this reign also, were first propagated among

us, *bops* and *artichokes*; and then were *cherry-orchards* first planted here, about *Sittingborne*, with a more improved kind of that fruit, brought from *Flanders* by one *Hayns*, another of that *King's* gardeners. What effect *Camden's* recommendation of *olive trees* had with *K. Edward VI*. I don't know; but in *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, besides the *tamarisk*, as above-mentioned, after our opening a trade with *Zant*, the shrub which bears that excellent fruit *the currant*, was first transported hither, as was the *tulip flower* in 1578.

(x) See *Biog. Brit.* vol. i, p. 369; vol. vi. p. 4134, 4247, 4251; vol. vii, p. 4231.

(y) It was the custom of those times, to grant dispensations of plurality, of ecclesiastical benefices and licences of non-residence, as honorary rewards and encouragements to such persons, as appeared signally eminent in the church, for the soundness of their learning, and their holiness of life; such dispensations were granted by *archbishop Parker*, to several persons, as may be seen in a manuscript book or register, now among the archives of the church of *Canterbury*. See Battely, pt. 2, p. 81.

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sion of it; however, he did not wait long before the death of *the archbishop* removed this difficulty and he was promoted to *the archiepiscopal* dignity in 1583, as above-mentioned; two years after which he was sworn of the privy council. Soon after his promotion to this *see*, he put in practice his design for the benefit of those poor vicars, who were but slenderly provided for, by the endowments of their vicarages, or the stipends of their curacies; for which purpose when he renewed the leases of his *appropriated* churches, he abated much of the fines for the increase of their pensions and salaries.

On the Queen's declaring her inclinations to appoint him *Lord Chancellor of England*, and the university of *Oxford* having at the same time nominated him their *chancellor*, he declined both those honourable offices, recommending *for Christopher Hatton* to both of them, upon whom they were conferred. He presided over this church for the space of 20 years and about five months, and died at *Lambeth* on February 28, 1603 (z), being then above 70 years old, and was buried at *Croydon*, in the parish church there, where his tomb still remains in the *south* aisle.

At his first coming to *the see*, he found it overcharged in the Queen's books, and procured an abatement of 100*l.* of *the first fruits* for himself and his successors, and recovered soon after of the Queen a former part of their possessions, viz. *Long Beech Wood* in this county, being 1000 acres, detained from his predecessors, and farmed out by the comptroller of the Queen's household.

He founded and endowed in his life time *an hospital for a warden and 28 poor persons*, brothers and sisters, and *a grammar school* near it, at *Croydon*, with a convenient house for the schoolmaster, and *a stipend* of 20*l.* per ann. which are at this time lasting monuments of his piety and charity. He gave some of his books to *Pembroke hall* and *Trinity college* in *Cambridge*, and some estate to that of *Peter house*, in the same university. *Sir Henry Wotton*, as we learn from *his remains*, says, and he was both able to know and judge of this *archbishop*, that he was of a primitive temper, when the church in lowliness of temper did flourish in high examples (a).

Archbishop Whitgift had learning, courage and greatness of mind, sufficient for the high rank he held in the church. He was a man of quick abilities, of great good nature, of a peaceable

(z) On July 21, preceding his death, the *archbishop* crowned K. James I. and his Queen, at *Westminster*.

(a) Reliq. Wotton, p. 19. *Archbishop Whitgift's life* was written and published both by *Mr. Strype*, and by *for George Paul*. In it there is a narrative of those troubles, which he met with from *Mr. Cartwright*, and others of that turbulent party, and of the *archbishop's* mild and prudent conduct towards them, and of the correspondence he maintained by letters with *Beza* and others, at *Geneva*. By

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temper, and a general scholar; and if he had not lived in those times of contention about conformity, when the factious attempts of *the Puritans* made rigour in a great degree necessary, he would scarcely have had a single objection made to his character, even by his adversaries. His house was a sort of academy, where young gentlemen were instructed in languages, mathematics and other scientific learning; and besides the indigent scholars, which he entertained in his family for this purpose, he supported several in the universities with *exhibitions*, and encouraged them in proportion to their merit and necessities. He lived in a time of public disturbance, when invasions were often threatened and insurrections at home attempted; his domestics were, on these accounts therefore trained to *military* exercise, his palace was well furnished with arms, and he kept a stable of managed horses. His hospitality was considerable, in which every thing shewed his generosity and the largeness of his mind, and as he was a great lover of pomp, besides the constant establishment in his family, which was princely, he usually travelled with a great retinue; he once came to *Canterbury* with a train of 500 horse, 100 of which were his own domestics, so that he lived in too much splendour to be able to do any great works of charity; though besides his usual benevolence to the poor at his house, he founded *the hospital and school* at *Croydon*, as above-mentioned. He was always an encourager of learned men; *Stow* found him a *gracious patron*, and dedicated his annals of Q. Elizabeth to him.

Archbishop Whitgift wrote a treatise in defence of church government; his letter to *Theodore Beza*, dated in 1593, is printed in *Batley's Appendix*, as has been mentioned above; among the *Harleian* manuscripts, is one written by him, being his heads for a history of the Pope's incroachments, and several other letters written by him, and two from *Mr. Abraham Hartwell*, to him, and the *archbishop's* answer to a book called an admonition to parliament; and among the *Bodleian manuscripts*, there are several treatises written by him (b).

Archbishop Whitgift bore for his arms—*Argent, on a cross fleury at the ends sable, 4 bezants*.

75. RICHARD BANCROFT, S. T. P. *bishop* of *London*, was next in 1604, promoted to this *archbishopric* of *Canterbury* (c). He was born at

one of his letters to *Beza* may be discerned, what manner of treatment the church of *England* found in those days, from the brethren of *Geneva*. It is printed in *Batley's Appendix*, pt. 2, No. xv. R. Parker's *Skeletos Cantab.* in *Leland's Collect.* vol. v, p. 206. *Bishop Wren's* account of *the masters of Pembroke-hall*, in *Leland's Coll.* vol. v, p. 394.

(b) See *Peck's Desid.* vol. i, B. v, p. 7, 10, 12.

(c) See *Biog. Brit.* vol. i, p. 465. *Wood's Ath. salt.* vol. , col. 178.

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RICHARD BANCROFT.

Farnworth in the county of *Lancaster* (*d*), and educated at *Christ's* and afterwards at *Jesus college* in *Cambridge*, where he commenced S. T. P. He had been made at times first *prebendary* of the cathedral church of *Dublin*, then rector of *Taverham* in *Cambridgeshire*, *prebendary* of *Durham* and *Westminster*, treasurer of *St. Paul's, London*, and canon of *Christ church* in *Canterbury*. On May 8, 1597, being S. T. P. he was consecrated *bishop of London*, and thence translated to this see in 1604, and in 1608 was constituted *chancellor* of the university of *Oxford*; thus he ascended by degrees, until he was exalted to the highest dignity in the church of *England*, being esteemed an ornament to each preferment to which he had been at different times promoted.

By what means he was thus advanced, *sir John Harrington*, whose partiality cannot be suspected, thus informs us; he says, that the *archbishop* came to all his preferments very clearly, without prejudice or spoil of his churches; that by means of the *Lord Chancellor Hatton*, whose chaplain he was, *Q. Elizabeth* came to take knowledge of his wisdom and sufficiency, especially from his writings against the *Genevising* and *Scotizing* ministers, of which *K. James* also had heard, so that he became a favourite to both of those princes, and to the state; the *seditionaries* (to use *Judge Popbam's* words, who would not have them called *Puritans*) maligned him in libels and rhimes, laying on him the imputation of *papistry* (as they then did and still continue so to do on all men who cross their designs), for which, some were punished in the *Star Chamber*; but he was so far from being *popishly* affected, that it may be truly affirmed, that the greatest blow which the *Papists* received in all *Q. Elizabeth's* time, came from his hand, or at least from his head; for he having observed the emulation between the *secular priests* and *Jesuits*, found means to set them one against another, (*Watson* against *Parsons*), and he divided their languages so, that they can scarcely understand one another yet. In the disputations at *Hampton Court*, *K. James* found him both learned and stout, and took such liking of him, that passing by the *bishops of Winchester* and *Durham*, both men of eminent learning and merit, he made choice of *bishop Bancroft* for the filling up of the then vacant see of *Canterbury*, as a man more exercised in affairs of state; to conclude with that, which the truth, rather than kindness forceth me to say, no *bishop* has been more vigilant in looking to his charge. Thus far *sir John Har-*

rington, and coming from his pen, it stamps a forcible truth on the character he gives of this prelate, who died of the stone, on November 2, 1610, and was buried under a flat stone in *Lambeth church*. *Lord Clarendon*, speaking of his death, in his history of the *Rebellion*, says (*e*), at this time happened the never enough lamented death of *Dr. Bancroft*, that *metropolitan*, who understood the church excellently and had almost rescued it out of the hands of the *Calvinian* party, and very much subdued the unruly spirit of the non-conformists by and after the conference at *Hampton Court*, countenancing men of the greatest parts in learning and disposing the clergy to a more solid course of study, than they had been accustomed to, and if he had lived, would have quickly extinguished that fire in *England* which had been kindled in *Geneva*, or had he been succeeded by any man who understood and loved the church, that infection would easily have been kept out, which could not afterwards be so easily expelled. On the contrary, the *Puritans* mention him in a very different light, they say, he was naturally of a rough uncourtly temper, which was heightened by his great authority in the high commission. He had extream high notions of government in church and state, and was strongly suspected of having cherished the King's disposition to assume a power above the laws and constitution of this country; he was most certainly, a great friend to the prerogative, and what with the want of that hospitality which becomes a *bishop*, what with the roughness of his temper and his high and arbitrary notions (*f*), he was but little regarded in his station as head of the church. The above is a lamentable instance, let it be on which side it will, how far the rancour of party will make men deviate from the truth, in giving the characters of those in high stations, in such divided times. *Archbishop Bancroft* persuaded the King to found a college at *Chelsea*, for a certain number of learned divines, with an ample allowance of lands and privileges; but this foundation, though strongly countenanced at first, miscarried afterwards and fell to the ground.

The *archbishop* died at *Lambeth* on Nov. 2, 1610, *æt.* 67, and was buried in the parish church there, within the rails of the altar. He published a book, intitled, *Dangerous Positions and Proceedings, published and practised within the Island of Great Britain, under pretence of Reformation, and for the Presbyterian Discipline*; and in 1593 another, called a *Survey of the Pretended*

(*d*) He was born in 1544, son of *John Bancroft, gent.* by *Mary* his wife, daughter of *John*, brother to *Dr. Hugh Curwyn, archbishop of Dublin*.

(*e*) Vol. i, p. 68.

(*f*) *Wilson*, the writer of *K. James I.'s* life, says, that *Whitgift* left *Bancroft*, a sturdy piece, to succeed him, but not with the same spirit; for what the former strove to do with gentleness, the latter carried on by rigour and severity.

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Holy Discipline. Among the *Harleian* manuscripts are some letters of this *archbishop*, and his will, No. 7043-8, by which it appears, that he began the foundation of *the Lambeth library*, which has been since so greatly increased by his successors, especially by the *archbishops* *Abbot*, *Sheldon*, *Tenison* and *Secker*, so that at present it consists of upwards of 700 *manuscripts* and 15,000 *printed books*.

Archbishop Bancroft bore for his arms—Or, on a bend between 6 cross-crosets azure, 3 garbs of the field; assigned to him in Nov. 1604, by *William Camden*, *clark*.

76. GEORGE ABBOT, S. T. P. *bishop* of *London*, was next promoted to this *see*, on April 9, 1611; he was born in 1562, at *Guildford* in *Surry* (g), and had his education at *Oxford*, where he was first fellow of *Baliol*, and then in 1597, elected master of *University college*, and commenced S. T. P. two years after which he was promoted to the deanry of *Winchester*, and then to that of *Gloucester*, and in 1609 was consecrated *bishop* of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*; soon after which, he was translated from thence to the *see* of *London*, and from thence to this of *Canterbury*, as has been already mentioned.

During the time of his being *archbishop*, he had the misfortune to kill a gamekeeper accidentally, in shooting at a deer, in *Bianhill park*, in *Hampshire*, belonging to the lord *Zouch* (h). This gave him a real and heartfelt concern, and brought him into great uneasiness and trouble, which lasted during his life, and he kept the anniversary of it with the strictest fasting and humility.

In 1627, being the 1st year of *K. Charles's* reign, being accused of remissness in his government of the church, and of favouring the *Puritans*; among other matters, the King inhibited him from proceeding on his *metropolitcal visitations*, confined him to his house at *Ford*, in this county, and granted his commission to the *bishop* of *London*, *Durham* and others, to execute that jurisdiction; but the next year he was sent for by the King and reconciled to him, and was ordered to attend in his place at the *council board*.

He sat in this *see* 22 years, during which time he bestowed great sums of money in building and endowing an *hospital* at *Guildford* in *Surry*,

(g) See *Biog. Brit.* vol. i, p. 3 and 12. *Wood's Ath.* vol. i, col. 430, says, he was younger brother of *Robert Abbot*, *bishop* of *Salisbury*, the sons of *Maurice Abbot Sherman*, by *Alice March*, his wife.

(h) It happened on July 24, 1621; the man's name was *Peter Hawkins*, who rode swiftly between the *archbishop* and the deer, though cautioned and advised by all against it, at the moment the *archbishop* had drawn his cross-bow to shoot, by which he was wounded in the fleshy part of the left arm, and died of it the same day. The *archbishop's*

GEORGE ABBOT.

the place of his nativity (i). He built likewise a conduit of stone, in the city of *Canterbury*, for the common good and service of it; a work of great cost, and no less benefit, to the inhabitants there. He died at *Croydon* on August 4, 1633, aged 71, and was buried in the *Lady chapel*, in the church of *Guildford*, under a handsome monument of marble, on which is his effigies, clothed in his pontifical ornaments, lying at full length.

Very different are the characters which have been given of *archbishop Abbot*, by the opposite parties of the time in which he lived.

Lord Clarendon has given the following account and character of this *archbishop*, which I shall give at large, especially as it contains an impartial account of the state of the church, at a time when the seeds of rebellion seem to have taken deep root in the constitution of both church and state. He says, *archbishop Abbot* had sat too many years in this *see*, and had too great a jurisdiction over this church, though he was without any credit in the court, at the death of *K. James*, nor had he much for many years before. He had been master of one of the poorest colleges in *Oxford*, and had learning sufficient for that province; he was a man of very morose manners, and a very sour aspect, which in that time was called gravity, and under the opinion of that virtue and by the recommendation of the *Earl of Dunbar*, the King's first *Scotch* favourite, he was preferred by him to the *bishopric* of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and presently afterwards to that of *London*, before he had been parson, vicar or curate of any parish church in *England* (k), or prebendary of any cathedral church, and was in truth totally ignorant of the true constitution of the church of *England*, and the state and interest of the clergy, as sufficiently appeared throughout the whole course of his life afterwards; that *archbishop Abbot* having himself made very little progress in the antient and solid study of divinity, adhered only to the doctrine of *Calvin*, and for his sake did not think so ill of the discipline as he ought to have done; and though many other *bishops* plainly discerned the mischief, which daily broke in to the prejudice of religion, by his defects and remissness, and prevented it in their own dioceses, as far as they could, yet that temper in the *archbishop*, whose house was a

pardon was dated November 22, that year, 19 James I. *Rym. Fœd.* vol. xvii, p. 337.

(i) He endowed it with lands worth 300l. per ann. 100l. of which he ordered to be employed in setting the poor to work; and the remaining 200l. he ordered for the maintenance of a master, twelve brethren, and eight sisters. The *archbishop's* birth day is annually commemorated. The *archbishops* of *Canterbury* are visitors.

(k) *Lord Clarendon* adds here, the word *dear*, but this appears to be a mistake.

sanctuary

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sanctuary to the most eminent of that factious party, and who licensed their most pernicious writings, left his successor a very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and that was so ill filled by many weak and more wilful churchmen. Had *archbishop Bancroft*, says the noble *historian*, been succeeded by any man, who understood and loved the church, that infection which had been kindled in *Geneva*, would easily have been kept out, which could not afterwards be so easily expelled; but *Abbot* brought none of this antidote with him, and considered the *Christian* religion no otherwise than as it abhorred and reviled Popery, and valued those men most, who did that most furiously; for the strict observation of the discipline of the church, or the conformity to the articles or canons established, he made little enquiry and took less care (l).

But *Lord Clarendon's* character of *archbishop Abbot*, ought to be credited with much wariness, for as party zeal at this time carried men to an extraordinary length, in the characters they drew up of their friends or opposites, far beyond the lines of truth, it is no wonder that the *archbishop*, the head of the *English* church, should be as much vilified by one party, as he was highly extolled by the other. Contrary to *Lord Clarendon's* character of him, several historians, particularly *bishop Godwin*, *A. Wood* (m), *Mr. Coke*, and *Dr. Welwood*, speak of him in very honourable terms; and *Dr. Warner*, who has taken some pains to investigate the *archbishop's* character, concludes his account of him as follows: it is not to be wondered at, that a prelate of *Abbot's* principle should have little credit in the court of two such Kings, who were carrying the prerogative above the law, to the destruction of civil and religious liberty, neither will that stain upon his memory remain in the least to his discredit with those who are lovers of their country, and of our present happy establishment in church and state (n).

(l) *Lord Clarendon* further observes, a little after, that the remissness of *archbishop Abbot*, and some other *bishops*, by his example, had introduced, or at least connived at a negligence, which gave great scandal to the church, and no doubt offended very many pious persons; namely, the taking too little care of churches and chancels, to beautify, or so much as to repair or to keep them clean. *History of the Rebellion*, vol. i, p. 68, 73. *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 83.

(m) *Wood*, in his *Athenæ*, vol. i, col. 584, says, he was a person pious and grave, and exemplary in his life and conversation. He was likewise a learned man, and had his erudition all of the old stamp. He was stiffly principled in the doctrine of *St. Augustine*, which they who understand it not, call *Calvinism*, and therefore disrelished by them who incline to the *Mossian* and *Arminian* tenets. He was a plausible preacher and an able statesman, and the things which he wrote, shewed him to be a man of parts, learning, vigilancy, and unwearied study, though overwhelmed with business.

WILLIAM LAUD.

The *archbishop* died at *Croydon* on Aug. 4, 1633, æt. 71, and was buried according to his will, at *Guildford*, in the lady chapel there.

He bore for his arms—Gules, a chevron between 3 pears stalked or.

The treatises which were written by him, may be seen enumerated in *Wood's Athenæ* (o).

Among the *Harleian* manuscripts are several of his letters; his opinion and narrative of the nullity of the marriage of *Robert Devereux*, *Earl of Essex*; his letter to K. James I, and his speech on the toleration of Papists; notes concerning him; his funeral sermon, and other matters relating to him.

77. WILLIAM LAUD, S. T. P. *bishop of London*, succeeded next to this see in 1633 (p). He was born at *Reading* in *Berkshire* (q), and first educated at a school in that town, whence he was sent to *St. John's* college in *Oxford*, where he successively became fellow, divinity reader, and president. He was first preferred to the vicarage of *Stamford* in *Northamptonshire*, and was inducted to *North Kilworth* in *Leicestershire*, which he exchanged for *West Tilbury* in *Essex*. In 1608 he became chaplain to *Dr. Neal*, *bishop of Rochester*, who became his patron and steady friend, to whose good offices he owed all his future advancement in life, and gave him the rectory of *Cookstone* in *Kent*, which he exchanged for that of *Norton* near *Sittingborne*; after which he was promoted to a prebend of the church of *Lincoln*, and to the archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*. In 1609 he was made one of the King's chaplains. In 1615 he was made dean of *Gloucester*, and about two years afterwards exchanged his livings in *Kent* and *Essex* for the rectory of *Ibstock* in the county of *Leicester*; for all which he was indebted to the friendship of the same patron, then advanced to the see of *Lincoln*.

In 1620 he was installed a prebendary of *Westminster*, and in 1621 was consecrated *bishop of St. David's*, with leave to hold the presidentship of *St. John's* college, and the rectory of *Ibstock* in com-

(n) A more modern writer, speaking in praise of *sr George Hume*, earl of *Dunbar*, K. James I.'s minister, says, to his honor, he recommended the temperate, firm, and honest *Abbot*, to the see of *Canterbury*, and by his assistance, gave peace to the church of *Scotland*, too soon interrupted by their deaths.

(o) Vol. i, col. 584.

(p) The licence for the dean and chapter to elect was dated August 12, 1633. Royal assent for *William*, late *bishop of London*, on September 4; and the temporalities were restored on September 23. *Rym. Fœd.* vol. xix, p. 525.

(q) See *Biog. Brit.* vol. v, p. 2886. He was son of *William Laud*, by *Lucia* his wife, the widow of *John Robinson*, of *Reading*, and daughter of *John Webbe*, of the same place; who was father of *sr William Webbe*, lord mayor of *London*, in 1591. The *archbishop* was born on October 7, 1573. See a long and particular account of him, in *Wood's Athenæ*, vol. ii, col. 55, who speaks of him with unbounded praise and partiality.

mendans,

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mendam (r); but he resigned the former the day before he was consecrated bishop, in recompence of which, the King gave him leave to keep the parsonage of *Creek* in *Norhamptonshire* (s). In 1625 he became deputy clerk of the closet, and on the *Candlemas* day following, he officiated at the coronation of K. Charles I, as dean of *Westminster*, by the King's appointment, in the place of the bishop of *Lincoln*, then out of favour at court, being then a canon of that church, in *commendam*. In 1626 he was translated to *Bath and Wells*, and was made dean likewise of the chapel royal, and next year was made a privy councillor, and in 1628 was translated to *London*. Two years after which, he was elected chancellor of the university of *Oxford*, when he drew up those statutes for regulating the university, which were recommended by the King, and received by that body. In 1633 he was sworn chancellor and a privy councillor of *Scotland*, the King being then about to be crowned at *Edinburgh*, and was elected chancellor of the university of *Dublin*; in which year, on Sept. 19, he was translated to this metropolitane see of *Canterbury*; some little while before which, a person came to him seriously and of avowed ability to perform it, and offered him a cardinal's hat, and about a fortnight afterwards he had another like offer, of both which he immediately at the time acquainted the King and of his refusal of it (t). Next year he was appointed one of the commissioners of the Exchequer, about which time he took order that all the records of the Tower, which concern the clergy, should be collected together and written on vellum, at his own charge, and it was brought to him finished, curiously written and richly bound on June 10, 1637 (u); two years after which, he sent the remainder of his manuscripts to the public library at *Oxford*, being in numbers 576, to be added to 700, which he had formerly sent to it, and in 1640 he sent more, all consisting of several languages and faculties, but especially in the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Perick* and *Arabian* tongues (v).

In the beginning of the grand rebellion, he

(r) So early as the reign of K. Edward I, *commendams* were in use, and then it is observable that an ecclesiastical person being promoted to a *bishopric*, his wardenship of an hospital, as well as his benefices, prebends, and other ecclesiastical dignities, became void in law. But that the King, by his special dispensation and grace might prevent their avoidance, and grant his licence to retain them; and that this licence or *commenda retinere* must precede his consecration as a bishop, else it comes over late. Dyer, fol. 159^a Hobart's Reports, p. 141. Prynne, p. 788.

(s) Whilst bishop of *St. David's*, he repaired the palace, and built a new chapel at *Aberguilly*, the residence of the bishop, and gave much plate and rich furniture to it.

(t) His answer, as appears by his own diary was, that somewhat dwelt within him, which would not suffer that, till Rome was otherwise than it was.

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fell under the displeasure of the factious Commons, and was imprisoned almost four years, on an impeachment of high treason. His trial was five months depending upon the general charge, that he had endeavoured to subvert the laws, the Protestant religion, and the rights of Parliament. The archbishop made a full and undaunted defence of himself for above 20 days, with great art, vivacity, oratory and firmness, and considering the malice and animosity of the managers for the Commons against him, with more patience and discretion than could be expected from a man of his warm and hasty temper; it was not without difficulty that the Commons could be prevailed with, that the sentence of *hanging* should be changed into *beheading*, which, as the prisoner was a bishop, a privy councillor and the first peer of the realm, shews the rancour and inveteracy, with which they persecuted him to death (w). His behaviour on the scaffold was truly great and magnanimous, and did him more honour than all the other circumstances of his life; he was beheaded on Tower hill, on Jan. 10, 1645, aged 71, being attended on the scaffold by Dr. Richard Sterne, one of his chaplains, where he read his speech to the multitude which surrounded it, and suffered the fatal blow with much courage, meekness and cheerfulness; his remains were afterwards accompanied to the earth by great multitudes of people, whom affection or curiosity had drawn together for the purpose, and were decently interred according to the rights and ceremonies of the church of *England*, in the chancel of *Albion Barking*; but in July 1663, they were removed to *Oxford*, and deposited in *St. John's college chapel*, in a small vault built purposely for them near the high altar. Thus ended the life of archbishop Laud, of whom our historians speak with such strange extremes, as they stood affected to one party or the other; but he neither deserved the fulsome praises of the one, nor the vile aspersions of the other. As to his temper, it must be allowed, that with great openness and sincerity, there was joined an ungovernable heat and im-

(u) This book commences, anno 20 Edward I, and reaches to the 14th Edward IV, and is at this time reserved as a choice rarity, in the library at *Lambeth*.

(v) Of these, two hundred and sixty were Great MSS. two hundred and forty of which were given by the earl of *Pembroke*; and forty by sir *Thomas Rowe*.

(w) The life and troubles of archbishop Laud are so closely interwoven with the public affairs of that time, that they are to be found in every Historian; and the separate accounts of them, which have been from time to time printed, are so frequent in every ones perusal, that they render a more copious account of them wholly unnecessary here. Among the *Harleian MSS.* there are a great number of papers concerning him, his life, and troubles, most of which, however, have been already printed.

petuosity,

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petuosity, which put him off his guard, and betrayed him into indiscretions, which gave a handle against him. His spirit being active and uncontrollable, it was a misfortune to him to be placed in the high rank of *metropolitan*, and of having the King's ear so much, in which he had so many opportunities to exert it; because, with his high principles in church and state, it made him no friend to the free laws and constitution of this country, and it of course raised many powerful enemies against him, who were implacable. He was a man of good parts, which had been improved by learning, but he was more a man of business than of letters; and *Lord Clarendon* himself has confessed, that *the archbishop* retained too keen a memory of those who had used him ill, and there was something boisterous and turbulent in his disposition (x).

There is no doubt, let his enemies say what they will, but that he was a firm and thorough *Protestant*, without any inclination whatever to become a *Papist*; but as his zeal for the church of *England* made him a mortal enemy to all the sectaries, which divided from it; so to remove himself as far as he could from these, he countenanced and introduced ceremonies into the service, which too much resembled those in *the church of Rome*, and which he pressed with as much vigour, as though they had been the essentials of religion; and this was the great foible of *archbishop Laud*. It must be owned too, that he had a great deal of superstition in his composition, which appears in many instances of his *diary* (xx). His resolution was surpassed in nothing, but his zeal for the King and *the Hierarchy* of the church, and in obeying the impulse of that zeal, he trusted too much to his good intentions, without any regard to prudence, or even common decency of manners; that is, he took no care to make these intentions appear in their best colours, or to pay any deference to other people's opinion about them, but rested satisfied in his own integrity. He was to the last degree impatient of contradiction, even in council, nor could he debate any arguments, which were not of moment, with that patience and temper which became his character. But *the archbishop*, with all the virtues and accomplishments which his most partial friends have attributed to him, it must be owned, was very unfit for either of the stations which he filled in church or state, especially in such times, and under such a prince as *Charles I.* Upon the

(x) See *lord Clarendon's* character of him, in his *History of the Rebellion*, vol. i, p. 51, 72.

(xx) The *breviate* or *diary* of his life, which he had written for his private use, was taken out of his pocket by force, whilst he was a prisoner in the Tower, and was published by *Prynne*, his avowed enemy, with a design of

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whole, it may be said of *archbishop Laud*, that he had virtues and qualifications sufficient to have made him as much beloved and respected in private life, and in more quiet times, as he was the contrary in those turbulent ones in which he lived.

The archbishop was a munificent benefactor and patron, upon all occasions, though his activity in it procured him many enemies. He was peculiarly so in regard to *the university of Oxford*; for besides *the statutes* which he provided for the better regulation of it, he obtained of the King the grant of annexing a canonry of *Christ church* in that *university*, to *the Hebrew professorship*, by which means the knowledge of the *Hebrew* and *Chaldee* languages began to be known in it; and he afterwards procured another canonry of the same church to be annexed to *the university orator's place*, and established likewise a professorship for the *Arabic* language. He obtained in 1637 of the King, out of certain confiscated lands, as much as was sufficient to endow three fellowships in *the colleges of Exeter, Jesus and Pembroke*, in that *university*, for educating as many natives of the islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*; and so much did he upon every occasion study to promote the interest of learning, that having built *the Convocation house*, at the end of the *Divinity school*, in the same *university*, he furnished the room over it, being that now called *the Bodleian* or *University library*, with that great number of choice and rare manuscripts mentioned above, which he had with great care and expence collected from all parts, not only of this kingdom, but the most distant foreign ones. He enriched his own college of *St. John*, with a variety of valuable manuscripts, and with 500l. in money, besides having erected at it several buildings; among which were three sides of the new quadrangle of it, at his own costs and charges; and by this example and by his endeavours, other colleges followed the like improvements, beyond all expectation, so as to gain the admiration of every one (y).

He settled *the impropriation of Cuddesdon* on the *bishopric of Oxford*, which has since become *the bishop's residence* of that see, and annexed *commendams* to several other *bishoprics*; whilst *bishop of London*, the church of *St. Paul's* was, by his singular care and management, entirely repaired and finished; a work which was then almost despaired of (z). He settled 200l. a year on an hospital at *Reading*, where he was born, and pro-

rendering him odious; but on the contrary it proved, and was received by many, as the fairest testimony of his piety and integrity, that could be given.

(y) *Battely's Somner*, p. 139.

(z) He allowed 100l. per ann. out of his *bishopric*, towards the work of it.

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WILLIAM JUXON—GILBERT SHELDON.

cured a *new charter of incorporation* for that town, and he left several legacies of the like nature.

Soon after his death, a narrative of his commitment, trial and execution, together with a large introductory discourse, was published by his inveterate enemy *Prynne*, in which there appears as little regard to truth and *Christian* charity, as there had been to justice and mercy in pronouncing and executing the bloody sentence on him; but the keen pen of this incensed writer has not answered his intent to wound *the archbishop's* reputation in the mind of any unprejudiced person.

Besides the large account of *archbishop Laud*, collected by Wood in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and *Dr. Peter Heylin*, who calls him *our English Cyprian*, published soon after *the restoration*, in a full and elaborate work, *the History of his Life and Death*; there was published some years after *the History of his Troubles and Trial*, written by himself during his imprisonment in the Tower, together with a preface by the editor, *Mr. Henry Warton*, and there was afterwards a *supplement* added to it.

The titles of the several books and treatises may be seen in Wood's *Athenæ* (a).

Archbishop Laud bore for his arms—*Sable, on a chevron or, between 3 stars of 6 points, as many crosses patee fitchee gules* (b).

78. WILLIAM JUXON, S. T. P. *bishop of London*, was next promoted to *the see of Canterbury* (c), on Sept. 20, 1660, after it had remained *vacant* upwards of 15 years by the abolition of *episcopacy*, and the tyranny of fanaticism, which overturned the government of both church and state.

He was born at *Chichester*, of a good family (d), and educated at *Merchant Taylor's school*, whence he was sent to *Oxford*, to *St. John's college*, of which he became a *fellow*, and about 1603 was a student of *Gray's Inn*, but afterwards taking orders, he was in 1609 instituted to the vicarage of *St. Giles's* near *Oxford*. Whilst fellow of *St. John's college*, he contracted an intimate friendship with *Dr. Laud*, then president, whom he afterwards succeeded in the year 1621, in the government of it. After which, he was promoted to the deanry of *Worcester*, being then one of the King's chaplains, and at the instance of *Dr. Laud* in 1632, was appointed clerk of the closet; in 1633 he was elected *bishop of Hereford*, and at the same time was made *dean of the chapel royal*, but before he was *consecrated* he was *translated* to the *see of London*, made a privy council-

lor, and in 1635 constituted *Lord High Treasurer*; all which honours and preferments he owed to the special recommendation of *Dr. Laud*, who well knew his worth and goodness, but *the office of Treasurer*, though he filled it with probity, yet it produced a great deal of envy from the courtiers, on account of his being a *churchman*, a circumstance then become unusual (no churchman having held it since K. Henry VII.'s time), and from its being a post the most beneficial of any in the kingdom, except *the great seal*. He resigned it in 1641, a little before the King's breach with *the Parliament*, and attended wholly to the duties of his *see*; after which he continued high in the King's esteem and confidence, attending him in his sufferings, and being present with him on the scaffold at his *martyrdom*; he retired afterwards and lived privately at *Little Compton* in *Gloucestershire*, until *the restoration* of K. Charles II, when he was *translated* as above-mentioned to this *archbishopric*, but he was then so infirm and aged that he could with difficulty acquit himself of the duties of his high station.

Having sat in this *see* not quite three years, he died at *Lambeth palace* on June 20, 1663, *æt.* 81, and his body was conveyed with great state and solemnity to *Oxford*, where it was interred in the chapel of *St. John's college* (e), at the upper end near the altar, in a grave walled with brick on the *south* side of that, then made to receive the remains of *archbishop Laud*, which in a few days after were laid in it. He built *the great hall* of *Lambeth palace*, at the expence of 16,000*l.* and before his death *augmented the livings* of 14 parishes in his *diocese*, by his will he gave 100*l.* to the parish of *St. Giles* in *Oxford*.

He left behind him the character of being a good man, and a person of primitive sanctity (f), of great moderation and patience of temper, and much beloved, in short of a *character unexceptionable*; but if his abilities and learning were considerable, we have no remains of them, and he may be numbered rather among *the good*, than *the great archbishops* of *this see*. There is nothing, except one sermon extant of his writings.

He bore for his arms—*Or, a cross gules between 4 blackamoor's beads couped at the shoulders proper*; which coat, impaled with *the see of Canterbury*, is in a window in *Gray's Inn Hall*.

79. GILBERT SHELDON, S. T. P. *Bishop of London*, succeeded next to this *see* (g), being elected to it on August 11, 1663. He was a

(a) Vol. i, col. 64.

(b) *Archbishop Laud's* nephew had an addition granted to his coat of arms, by the special command of K. Charles II. See Harleian Mss. No. 1172—114.

(c) See Biog. Brit. vol. iv, p. 2792. (d) He was son of *Richard Juxon* of that city. There is some account of this *archbishop*, in Wood's Ath. vol. ii, col. 1145.

(e) His will is among the Harleian Mss. No. 3790—2. He left *for William Juxon, knt. and bart.* his executor, for whom *as such*, an act passed, anno 20 Charles II.

(f) Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii, p. 663.

(g) See Biographia Britannica, vol. v, p. 3666; vol. vi, p. 4742.

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native of the parish of *Stanton* in the county of *Stafford* (*b*), and educated at *Trinity college* in *Oxford*, and thence removed to *All Souls college*, of which he was first elected fellow, and (about which time he took orders) afterwards *warden*, at which time he was canon of the church of *Gloucester*, and soon afterwards he was made one of the King's chaplains and appointed clerk of his closet; other preferments were designed for him, as the mastership of *the Savoy*, and the deanry of *Westminster*; but the unsettled times prevented him from coming into the possession of these dignities; his steady attachment to the royal cause was so well known, that he was not only sequestered from his preferments, but imprisoned at *Oxford* in 1648.

On his release from prison, he retired and lived privately till the approach of *the restoration*, when his *wardenship* being void by the death of the intruder, was reserved for him, but he never retook possession of it, but was appointed *master of the Savoy*, and clerk of the King's closet, and then *dean* of the chapel royal, and almost immediately upon *the translation of bishop Juxon to the archbishopric of Canterbury*, he was appointed his successor in *the see of London*, being consecrated on October 28, 1660; and again upon his death he was advanced to this *metropolitain* chair, as above-mentioned. In 1667 he was elected *chancellor* of the university of *Oxford*, but was never installed, nor ever was there after that time, not even so much as to see the noble *theatre* which he had caused to be erected there, nor even at *Canterbury* to be there personally *introwned archbishop*, or upon any other occasion whilst he was so.

By some, he is said to have presided over this church with much prudence, discretion and integrity, but by others he is severely blamed for being the promoter, in conjunction with *the earl of Clarendon*, of all the severities against *the nonconformists*. He certainly was a man of very high principles in church and state, which his usage in the civil wars and under the Common Wealth did not at all abate; he opposed all the measures proposed for *a comprehension*, and wrote frequent letters to the several *bishops* of his province to put the laws in execution against the nonconformists; the remembrance of the severities he had undergone, and the destruction they had brought upon the *episcopal* church, and the desire he had for its future preservation, might well however plead his excuse for this behaviour to them, to annihilate every means they might again have, and which he well knew if they had, they would certainly make use of to

(*b*) He was the youngest son of *Roger Sheldon* of that parish, where he was born on July 19, 1598. See an account of him, in *Wood's Ath.* vol. ii, col. 1162.

(*i*) His will is among the *Harleian Mss.* No. 6835,

WILLIAM SANCROFT.

overthrow the church again. But although he was a man of these high principles, yet when he saw the advances made in favour of *popery*, he retired from all public affairs, and if these severities are allowed to have been the effects of prudence and self preservation, his character was unblemished. He was a great example for his charities and public benefactions for the encouragement of learning, from the time of his being elected *bishop of London*, to the time of his death; among these were the building of *the Theatre* in *Oxford*, which cost him more than 16,000*l.* besides the gift of 2000*l.* to buy lands worth 100*l.* per ann. to keep it in repair; the *Library at Lambeth house*, built at his own charge; 2000*l.* towards the structure of *St. Paul's Cathedral*; considerable sums of money to *Trinity college* in *Oxford* and *Trinity college* in *Cambridge*, besides great and large sums of money annually bestowed, some to public and some to private charities; his legacies at his death to charitable uses amounted to 1500*l.* which afterwards were paid, part to *All Souls college*, part to the church of *Canterbury*, part to *Harbledown hospital*, and part to indigent persons. The whole which he had expended in those purposes being not less than 66,000*l.* as appeared by his book of accounts. For some years before his death, he retired to *Croydon*, and there lived privately, concerning himself no more with state affairs, till his death, which happened there on Nov. 9, 1677, and he was buried by his own special direction (*i*), in the church of *Croydon*, near the tomb of *archbishop Whitgift*, where there is a sumptuous monument with his effigies, in his *pontifical* habit lying on it, the whole unequalled for the curious workmanship of it.

There is extant only one single sermon of his writing printed. Among the *Harleian manuscripts*, are two volumes of familiar Letters to and from him.

The archbishop bore for his arms—*Argent, on a chevron gules, 3 mullets of the first; on a canton gules a rose or*; as they are painted in one of the windows of *Gray's Inn hall*.

80. WILLIAM SANCROFT, S. T. P. dean of *St. Paul's*, was next advanced to the *archiepiscopal* throne on *archbishop Sheldon's* death, being consecrated on January 27, 1677, in the abbey church of *St. Peter* at *Westminster* (*k*).

He was born at *Fressingfield* in *Suffolk*, on Jan. 30, 1616, and educated in grammar learning at *St. Edmondsbury*, from whence he was sent to *Emanuel college* in *Cambridge*, where having taken his degrees in arts, he was in 1642 chosen fellow of it, from which he was ejected in 1649,

among which is a grant of arms to him, No. 1172—153; and the trophies carried at his funeral, No. 1478—6.

(*k*) See *Biog. Brit.* vol. v, p. 3582; vol. vi, p. 4369.

for

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for refusing *the engagement*; upon which he went abroad, and was at *Rome* when K. Charles II.'s *restoration* took place; upon which he returned to *England*, and became chaplain to *Dr. Cosins*, *bishop of Durham*, and two years afterwards was, by *mandamus*, created at *Cambridge S. T. P.* In 1664 he was promoted to the deanry of *York*, but upon the death of *Dr. Barwick*, was removed to that of *St. Paul's*; soon after which he resigned the mastership of *Emanuel college*, and the rectory of *Houghton*, which, with a prebend in the church of *Durham*, had been conferred on him by *bishop Cosins* soon after his arriving in *England*; on his becoming dean of *St. Paul's*, he employed himself diligently in the repair of that cathedral, which had suffered greatly from *the Puritans* till the dreadful fire in 1666, when on the rebuilding of it he contributed 1400*l.* besides what he procured by his interest and solicitations towards it; besides which, he rebuilt *the deanry* and greatly improved the revenues of it.

In October, 1668, he was admitted *archdeacon of Canterbury*, which dignity he resigned in 1670; he was also *prolocutor of the lower house of convocation*, and in that station he was, when the King advanced him, not expecting any such thing, to this *see of Canterbury*, in 1677. He attended on King Charles II, on his death bed, and made a very weighty exhortation to him, in which he is said to have used a great deal of freedom. In 1686 he was named the first in K. James II.'s *commission for ecclesiastical affairs*, and two years afterwards joined with six of his brethren *the bishops* in the petition to the King, in which they set forth their reasons for not causing his *declaration for liberty of conscience* to be published in churches; for this petition, which was construed into a *libel*, they were committed to the Tower, and being tried for a *misdemeanor* on June 29, were *acquitted*, to the great joy of the nation; after which, accompanied by eight of his brethren *the bishops*, he waited on the King, who had desired the assistance of their counsels, and advised him, among many other things, to annul *the ecclesiastical commission*; to desist from the exercising of a dispensing power, and to call a free and regular parliament; and a few days afterwards, though very earnestly pressed by the King, yet he refused to sign a declaration of abhorrence of the Prince of *Orange's* invasion, and on K. James's withdrawing himself, he signed and concurred with the Lords *spiritual and temporal* in a declaration to the Prince for a free parliament, for the security of our laws; liberties, properties, and of the church of *England* in particular; but notwithstanding this, when the Prince came to *St. James's*, *the archbishop* neither went to wait on him, though he had once agreed to it, nor did he even send any message

to him, and absented himself from the *convention*; and after K. William and Q. Mary were settled on the throne, he and seven other *bishops* refused to own the established government, from a conscientious regard to the *allegiance* they had sworn to K. James, nor would the incorrupt sincerity of *the archbishop's* heart suffer him to take the oath of that *allegiance* to another, as appointed by the act of parliament.

In consequence of this, he was *suspended* on August 1, 1689, and *deprived* the 1st of Feb. following. *The archbishop* continued at *Lambeth* till June 23, being resolved not to stir till he was *ejected* by law, and a few weeks afterwards retired to *Fresingfield*, his native place, where he spent the remainder of his life in privacy and retirement, and dying on Nov. 24, 1693, of an intermittent fever, *æt.* 77, was buried very privately, as he had ordered it, in the church-yard there; soon after which a tomb was erected over his grave, with an *inscription*, composed by himself; on the right side of it there is an account of his age and dying day, in *Latin*; on the left side the following inscription in *English*.

WILLIAM SANCROFT, born *in this parish*, afterwards, by the Providence of God, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY; at last deprived of all, which he could not keep with a good conscience, he returned hither to end his life, and professeth here at the foot of his tomb, that naked as he came forth, so naked he must return; the Lord gave and the Lord has taken away (and as the Lord pleases so things come to pass) blessed be the name of the Lord.

He was a *prelate* of singular prudence and integrity, and he certainly gave the strongest instance possible of his sincerity, in sacrificing the *biggest dignity*, to what he thought truth and honesty. He presided over this church at a time which required a proof of those qualities, in which he excelled, and happy it was that the church had so good and wise a prelate at the head of it, in those most difficult times.

He was exceeding liberal in his charities, and was particularly bountiful to *Emanuel college* in *Cambridge*; he augmented the incomes of several small *vicarages* in the diocese of *Canterbury*, and discharged a debt of 67*l.* due from the hospital of *St. Nicholas Harbledown*; and the amount of what he gave in his life time to charitable uses, was near 18,000*l.* for he did not waste his large revenues profusely in luxury and extravagance, but decently bestowed them in *hospitality* and deeds of *charity*, and he was remarkable for conferring his preferments with great propriety and discretion.

Stow says, *the archbishop* was a good benefactor to *Sion college*, after the fire of *London*.

Though of considerable abilities and uncommon learning, he published but little; the titles of the few things he wrote are enumerated in

Wood's

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Wood's Athenæ (l); besides which, the sermon which he preached before the university of Cambridge, for his bachelor's degree, is still extant; and among the Harleian manuscripts there are several letters to and from him, and other letters and miscellaneous matters relating to him (m).

The archbishop bore for his arms—Argent, on a chevron gules, 3 doves of the field, between 3 crosses formee of the 2d.

SI. JOHN TILLOTSON, S. T. P. dean of St. Paul's, was, on the archbishopric being deemed void by the ejection of archbishop Sancroft, next put into the possession of it. He had been dean of the church of Canterbury, which he quitted on being promoted to the deanry of St. Paul's, till which, an account of him has already been given, among the deans of Canterbury.

When Dr. Tillotson was made dean of St. Paul's, the King communicated to him his intention of advancing him to the metropolitanical see, in case archbishop Sancroft should incur the sentence of deprivation, which it was strongly suspected he would; that sentence being at length passed, the dean, after some consideration, accepted the offer, and was nominated archbishop and consecrated on May 31, 1691; at which time many of the nobility attended to countenance his promotion, and shew their esteem for his character. But this station he did not enjoy long, for on Nov. 18, 1694, he was seized, whilst in the chapel at Whitehall, with a sudden illness, which turned to a dead palsy, and on the 23d he died; his speech was much affected by the violence of this attack, but he was heard to say, *he had no burthen on his conscience.*

His death was universally regretted, for whilst his talents commanded respect, his humility, benevolence, charity and moderation secured esteem. The King is said to have deplored his loss in this expressive tribute to his memory; *I never knew an honest man, and I never had a better friend.* The works of archbishop Tillotson are too well known to require a detail; his sermons interest the heart and convince the understanding; ease and perspicuity, good sense and sincere piety, are observed by that elegant writer Dr. Blair, to be their distinguishing character; some instances indeed occur of incorrect expressions and uninteresting style; but when his many excellencies are considered, he must always maintain the reputation of being one of the best writers and ablest divines, that this nation can boast of; and of such influence was his example, that he is said to have taught more mi-

nisters to preach well, and more people to live well, than almost any other since the primitive times; and that he converted more dissenters to the established church, than any other divine of his time.

The ardour of his opposition to Popery, it must be allowed, betrayed him into some very exceptionable assertions, which were exposed by his enemies with unsparing rancour. His discourse too on the *Eternity of Hell Torments*, occasioned no small clamour against him, and has been attacked by cavillers, both at home and abroad. His opinions on this subject coincide with those of *Epistopius*, and some part of the discourse appears almost a literal translation from that celebrated *Arminian*. He was also charged with *Socinianism*, on which he published his *sermons on the Divinity of Christ*, to vindicate himself from that charge; but his spirits are said to have been greatly depressed by the petulance and the slander of his adversaries, though the wrongs which he experienced never prompted him to a revenge.

He had married in February 1664, *Elizabeth*, the only daughter of Dr. Peter French, by *Rolinda*, the youngest sister of *Oliver Cromwell*; by her he had two daughters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, both of whom died before him; the former of them was married to *James Chadwick, esq.* Commissioner of the Customs, the latter died young (n). The archbishop's widow experienced the bounty of *K. William*, according to his promise, on his promotion to the primacy, in case he should die before her; *I promise to take care of her.* The archbishop foresaw the great expence of taking possession of this see, which added to his generosity, so reduced his finances, that his debts could not have been paid, if the King had not forgiven his *first fruits*. He left nothing to his widow, but the copy of his *posthumous sermons*, which was afterwards sold for 2500 guineas. The annuity granted at first by the King to her, was 400l. which on account of some unforeseen losses she had sustained, was augmented with 200l. more, both which were continued till her death in January 1702; and so solicitous was the King for the regular payment of this pension, without any deduction, that he always called for the money quarterly, and sent it to her himself (o).

The archbishop was buried in the church of *St. Laurence Jury, London*; on the left side of the altar, there is a neat marble monument erected to his memory with this inscription.

(l) Vol. ii, col. 1164.

(m) He left behind him a vast multitude of papers and collections in manuscript, which, upon his decease, came into his nephew's hands; after whose death they were pur-

chased by *bishop Tanner*, who gave them, with the rest of his manuscripts, to the Bodleian library.

(n) See *Noble's Memoirs*, vol. ii, p. 277.

(o) See *Birch's* and *Le Neve's Life of the Archbishop*; and *Todd's Lives of the Deans of Canterbury*.

ARCHBISHOPS.

P. M.

Reverendissimi et sanctissimi præfulis

JOHANNIS TILLOTSON

Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis

Concionatoris olim hæc in Ecclesiâ

per annos xxx celeberrimi

Qui obiit x^o Kal. Dec. MDCLXXXIV.

Ætatis suæ LXIII

Hoc posuit ELIZABETHA

Conjux illius mæstissima.

The archbishop bore for his arms—*Azure, a bend cotized, between 2 garbs or.*

82. THOMAS TENISON, S. T. P. *bishop of Lincoln*, was next promoted to this *archbishopric* (p), and was *intbronized* in person, at *Canterbury*, on May 16, 1695.

He was the son of *the Rev. John Tenison*, B. D. rector of *Mundesly* in *Norwich*, and was born at *Cottenham* in *Cambridgeshire*, on Sept. 29, 1636. He was first educated at *the free-school* of that city, whence he was sent to *Cambridge*, and admitted a scholar at *Corpus Christi, alias Bennet college*. In 1657 he took *the degree* of A. B. in 1661 of A. M. and the next year was admitted fellow; in 1665 he at first studied *physic*, but afterwards *took orders*, and was one of *the university preachers*, and curate of *St. Andrew the Great* in *Cambridge*. In 1667 he proceeded B. D. became rector of *Holywell* and *Nedingworth* in *Huntingdonsire*, and was made chaplain to *the Earl of Manchester*. In 1674 he was promoted to be upper minister of *St. Peter's of Mancroft* in *Norwich*, and in 1680 took his *degree* of S. T. P. and was presented to the vicarage of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, by King Charles II, being then one of the King's chaplains. Soon after *the revolution*, he was made *archdeacon of London*, and in 1692 was *consecrated bishop of Lincoln*, and two years afterwards was promoted to this *metropolitcal see of Canterbury*, in which he sat more than 20 years, and died at *Lambeth palace*, on Dec. 14, 1715, and was buried in the chancel of *Lambeth church*.

Archbishop Tenison's charities were very extensive, exclusive of his public foundations, and the uncommon number of legacies and benefactions at his death, for he yearly expended large sums in alms, for the relief of the poor; he founded, whilst *vicar of St. Martin's* in 1685, a *free school* in that parish, now called *Castle-street school*, and a *spacious library* over it, with conve-

(p) See Biog. Brit. vol. vi, p. 3923.

(q) Out of the profits of these benefactions, the *librarian* has an allowance of 10l. *per annum*; the *school-master*, besides a dwelling-house, has a salary of 30l. *per annum*; and the *usher* the same salary without an apartment; for which they teach thirty boys, the sons of the inhabitants of *St. Martin's parish*. The library consists of upwards of 4000 volumes.

(r) On *archbishop Tenison's death*, his successor made

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nient lodgings contiguous for the librarian; and in 1697, being then *archbishop*, he gave 1000l. towards a fund for the support of it; and some time after, by the consent of *Dr. Patrick, bishop of Ely*, another sum of 500l. which had been left them jointly in *trust*, to dispose of in charitable uses; which two sums, together with two leasehold messuages, he vested in *trustees* for the support of his school and library (q). Besides this, *the archbishop* founded in 1704, a *charity school* for the education of 12 poor girls, in *Back-street* in *Lambeth*, who are cloathed and taught; these are since increased to 20, and will be still more so, according to the improvement of the estate; and another at *Croydon*; he built the apartments of brick, at *Lambeth palace*, between the entrance and the great hall there, and erected *the archiepiscopal throne* in *the cathedral* at *Canterbury*, at the expence of 244l. and upwards; he gave upwards of 256l. in books, to the library of *St. Paul's cathedral*; 70 guineas to the poor *Palatines* in 1709; 30l. towards beautifying the church of *Cranbrooke*; 46l. to *Lambeth church* for a velvet pall; 3000l. to *Bennet college, Cambridge*; 50l. to advance printing in the university; 1000l. to the society for the propagation of the Gospel; 1000l. to the governors of *Q. Anne's bounty*, for augmenting small livings in *Kent*; 500l. for the relief of clergymen's widows and children; 50 guineas for the repairs of *Bromley college*, and the like sum to the widows of it; 100l. to the *French protestant refugees*; he gave a piece of ground for a *burying place* to the parish of *Lambeth*; 100l. to *archbishop Whitgift's hospital* at *Croydon*, with 400l. to the school founded there in his life time; 10l. each to 10 poor rectors or vicars in the diocese of *Canterbury*; 40l. each to the poor of *Canterbury, Lambeth* and *Croydon*; 30l. each to the parishes of *St. Martin's in the Fields* and *St. James's, Westminster*; 10l. each to five parishes in *Norfolk, Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdonsire*, and 50l. to *Dr. Lilly Butler*, minister of *Aldermanbury*, who had several children (r).

As *archbishop Tenison* lived in times of the severest trial, so his character has been variously represented; but he is by most allowed to have been a prelate, who in general, through the whole of his life, practised that integrity and resolution he at first set out with; nor was he influenced by the changes of the times he lived

great demands for *dilapidations*, both at *Lambeth* and *Croydon*; and on a *survey* they were valued at 3500l. on which great disputes ensued, which were carried to a great length by *archdeacon Tenison*, on the part of the deceased *archbishop's executors*, and he printed several very scurrilous letters to *archbishop Wake* and others, on this business; at last, it was decided in November, 1716, by *the chief justice* and *the dean of the arches*, that *the late archbishop's executors* should pay 2800l. for *dilapidations*.

in,

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WILLIAM WAKE—JOHN POTTER.

in, to act contrary to the pure and peaceable spirit of the Gospel. He adorned his high station with an exemplary piety and a munificent charity; and he was endowed with such a happiness of temper, as enabled him to steer the church with steadiness through those violent storms of party, the rage of which too much affected the too mild and tender spirit of his predecessor. His character as a writer, is seen in his performances of that kind, which set his abilities far enough above contempt; yet his style is undoubtedly both heavy and inelegant (s).

In 1670, the archbishop gave a public specimen of his learning and abilities, by publishing, in octavo, the creed of Mr. Hobbs, examined in a feigned conference between him and a student in divinity; in 1678 he published a discourse on idolatry, and in K. James II.'s reign, when the controversy with the Papists was professedly agitated, he published eight or nine pamphlets; in 1679 he put out in octavo, Baconiana, or certain genuine remains of Sir Francis Bacon, &c. in 1681, being the year after he became vicar of St. Martin's, he published a sermon upon the discretion of giving alms, which was attacked by Poulton the Jesuit; and in 1688 being one of the ecclesiastical commissioners appointed to prepare matters to be laid before the convocation, he published a discourse concerning the ecclesiastical commission (t). He bore for his arms—Gules, a bend azure, engrailed and voided argent, between 3 lions heads pierced by fleurs-de-lis.

The archbishop married the daughter of Dr. Love, master of Bennet college in Cambridge, who died about a year before him.

83. WILLIAM WAKE, S. T. P. bishop of Lincoln, was the next archbishop, being promoted to it in 1715, on the death of archbishop Tenison (u). He was descended of a genteel family, being the son of William Wake, esq. a gentleman of considerable fortune at Blandford, in the county of Dorset; at the age of fifteen he was admitted a student of Christ church in Oxford, and in 1682, went chaplain to the Lord Viscount Preston to the court of France, and after his return home, was chosen preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn. After the revolution, he was appointed deputy clerk of the closet, and one of the King's chaplains. In 1689 he was created S. T. P. made canon and afterwards dean of Christ church in Ox-

ford, and in 1693 was inducted to the rectory of St. James's, Westminster; his preferments were afterwards as rapid, for he was in 1701 promoted to the deanry of Exeter, in 1705 consecrated bishop of Lincoln, from whence, on the decease of archbishop Tenison, he was translated by that prelate's recommendation, to this archbishopric, in which he continued upwards of 10 years. He died at his palace at Lambeth, on January 24, 1737, and was interred in a private manner in a vault in Croydon church.

As a writer, archbishop Wake's publications best speak his character; his letters written by him to several divines of the Sorbonne, on effecting an union between the two churches of England and France, were so full of energy and argument as to excite the admiration even of Pope Clement XI, who declared, that it was a pity that the writer of such profound letters, was not a member of their church (v). As a man, he was of extensive liberality and charity, which was reached out to the unfortunate and distressed object, as well as the industrious and necessitous poor. He expended near 11,000l. in repairing the two palaces of Lambeth and Croydon, and 700l. in repairing the vicarage house of the latter. By his last will he gave his library of printed books and manuscripts, together with a curious collection of coins, to Christ church college in Oxford, valued at 10,000l. besides which he died very rich, leaving his youngest surviving daughter, married to Dr. Lynch, dean of Canterbury, his residuary legatee.

He bore for his arms—Or, a trefoil slipt sable, between 2 bars gules, in chief 3 torteauxes.

The archbishop married Etheldred, daughter and coheir of Sir William Howell, knight, who died in 1731; by her he had issue eight daughters, viz. 1, Amye, married to Henry Seymer, esq; 2, Etheldred, to Thomas Bennet, esq; 3, Hester, married first to Richard Broadrep, esq; secondly to Thomas Strode, esq; 4, Dorothy, to James Pennyman, esq; 5, Magdalen, to William Churchbill, esq; 6, Elizabeth died unmarried; 7, Mary, married to John Lynch, dean of Canterbury; and 8, Catherine, who died an infant.

84. JOHN POTTER, S. T. P. bishop of Oxford, was successor to archbishop Wake in this archiepiscopal see, being nominated to it directly after his death (w). He was the son of Mr. Thomas

(s) Among the Harleian Mss. are some notes of archbishop Tenison's, touching the lord Verulam, No. 6867—25.

(t) See Biog. Brit. vol. xiv.

(u) See Biog. Brit. vol. vii, p. 4083.

(v) See a short account of archbishop Wake, and a list of some of his early writings, in Wood's Ath. vol. ii, col. 1059. In the 13th of Geo. I, anno 1727, an act passed, for vesting several sums of money in the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Ely, given for the augmentation of the maintenance of poor vicars, within the dioceses of Canterbury and Ely; and to empower them to lay out the same

in the purchase of lands, to be vested in other trustees for the same purposes.

(w) See Biog. Brit. vol. v, p. 3417. Wood's Ath. vol. ii, col. 941. The archbishop had issue two sons; John, dean of Canterbury; and Thomas Potter, esq; whom he made his heir; and four daughters, who married, the eldest to the Rev. Dr. Sayer, archdeacon of Durham, &c. the second to Dr. Tanner, prebendary of Canterbury, rector of Hadleigh in Suffolk, &c. the third to Dr. Miller, dean of Exeter; and the fourth to Dr. Tenison, prebendary of Canterbury.

Potter,

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Potter, of *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*, where he was born about the year 1674, and being put to school at the same place, he made an uncommon progress in a short time in the *Greek* and *Latin* languages; at the early age of 14 he was sent to *University college, Oxford*, where he took the degree of *A. B.* in 1694 he was chosen a fellow of *Lincoln college*, and commenced *A. M.* in 1704 *B. D.* and was appointed chaplain to archbishop *Tenison*, and went and resided at *Lambeth*. In 1706 he proceeded *S. T. P.* and soon after was appointed one of the *Queen's* chaplains; the year after which he was promoted to the chair of the *regius professor of divinity*, and to a canonry of *Christ church* in *Oxford*. In 1715 he was consecrated bishop of *Oxford*, and in Jan. 1737, on the death of archbishop *Wake*, was translated to this archbishopric, which he continued to fill during the space of ten years with great reputation, wholly attentive to the duties of his ecclesiastical function, without engaging too busily in the secular affairs incident to his high office. Thus employed, he fell into a lingering disorder which put an end to his life in the year 1747. He left behind him the character of a prelate of distinguished piety and learning, strictly orthodox in respect to the established doctrines of the church of *England*, and a zealous and steady guardian of it against all the attempts that were made to subvert and undermine it, during his presiding over this see. He was remarkably studious of regularity, order, and oeconomy; at the same time he was not unmindful of supporting the metropolitanical dignity by a suitable carriage and deportment, which gave room to some to censure it as proceeding from a spirit of pride and haughtiness, tinged with too great severity of manners (*).

Archbishop *Potter* was a learned and voluminous writer; in 1693, at the age of 19, he published *Variantes Lectiones & novæ ad Plutarchi Librum de audiendis Poetis & ad Basilii magni orationem ad Juvenes, quomodo cum fructu legere possunt Græcorum Libros*, 8vo. In 1697 he printed his edition of *Lycophron, folio*, reprinted in 1702; in the same year 1697, he published likewise the first volume of his *Antiquities of Greece*, which was followed by the second volume; the year after several additions being made by him in the subsequent editions of this useful and learned book, of which the seventh edition was published in 1751. These works established his fame in the republic of letters, both at home and abroad, and engaged him in a correspondence with *Greivius* and other learned foreigners. In 1707 he published a *Discourse on Church Government*; in 1715, being the same year in which he became bishop of *Ox-*

(*) See more of him and the family above, among the deans of the church of *Canterbury*, in the account of his

THOMAS HERRING.

ford, he published an edition of the works of *Clemens Alexandrinus*, in two folio volumes. His *Theological Works*, containing his *Sermons, Charges, Discourse on Church Government, and Divinity Lectures*, were published at *Oxford* in 1753, in 3 vol. 8vo.

The archbishop bore for his arms—*Sable, a fess between 3 cinquefoils argent.*

85. THOMAS HERRING, *S. T. P. bishop of Bangor*, was next promoted to this see in 1747(j). He was the son of the *Rev. John Herring*, rector of *Walsoken*, in the county of *Norfolk*, where he was born in 1693; he was first educated at the school of *Wisbech*, in the *Isle of Ely*, and in 1710 was admitted at *Jesus College* in *Cambridge*, where he took the degree of *A. B.* in 1716; the year after which he was chosen fellow of *Bennet college*, and commenced *A. M.* and was successively minister of *Great Shelford, Stow cum Qui, and Trinity*, in *Cambridge*. In 1722 he was made chaplain to *Dr. Fleetwood*, bishop of *Ely*, rector of *Rettington* in *Essex*, and of *Barley* in *Hertfordshire*. In 1724 he took the degree of *B. D.* in 1726 was made preacher of *Lincoln's inn*, and one of the *King's* chaplains. In 1728 he commenced *S. T. P.* at *Cambridge*, and in 1731 was inducted to the rectory of *Blechinkly* in *Surry*, and was promoted to the deanry of *Rochester*. In 1737 he was consecrated bishop of *Bangor*, with which preferment he kept his deanry in commendam. In 1743 he was made archbishop of *York*, and in 1747 was translated to the archbishopric of *Canterbury*; in these high stations he treated his friends with the same ease and courtesy as before; for he knew how to condescend without detracting from the reverence due to his character; to which may be added, that his love for his country in the time of real danger, was equal to his reverence for religion, it was great and undisssembled, and that he had great candour and moderation to those who differed from him either in political or religious sentiments. He died at *Croydon*, where he generally resided, and was buried in the vault of *Croydon church*, the poor of that parish only attending his funeral, having absolutely forbid any monument to be erected for him.

Dr. Fortin, in his *Life of Erasmus*, having quoted the excellent character which that author gives of archbishop *Warham*, takes occasion from thence to give the following just one of archbishop *Herring*, saying, that besides the good qualities in which he resembled *Warham*; he had piety without superstition, and moderation without meaness; an open and liberal way of thinking, a constant attachment to the cause of sober and rational liberty, both civil and re-

son, *Dr. John Potter*, dean of it; and his life, in *Biog. Brit.* vol. x. (j) See *Biog. Brit.* vol. vii, app. p. 39.

Higous.

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ligious. Thus he lived and died, and few great men passed through this malevolent world better beloved and less censured than he.

By his will he gave 1000*l.* to the society for the relief of the widows and sons of poor clergymen, and 1000*l.* to the master and fellows, for the rebuilding of *Corpus Christi* college in Cambridge. He improved the palace of *Bishopsthorpe*, and being exceedingly partial to *Croydon* palace, which he found in a ruinous state, he laid out much cost in the repairs of it, and rendering it commodious, making it afterwards his constant summer's residence; and being exceedingly fond of botany, formed a garden there, which became the chief and constant object of his vacant amusement; here and at the palace and gardens at *Lambeth*, he expended upwards of 6000*l.*

His sermons, which are printed, contain that true religion which he felt and practised himself.

The archbishop bore for his arms—Azure, semee of cross crosslets, 6 barrings, 3, 2 and 1.

86. MATTHEW HUTTON, S. T. P. archbishop of York, was next advanced to this archbishopric in 1757. He was a direct descendant lineally from Dr. Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York in Queen Elizabeth's reign. He was born at *Marke*, in the county of York, on Jan. 5, 1693, and was educated at *Rippon free school*, in that county, and in 1710 was admitted of *Jesus college* in Cambridge; he took the degree of A. B. in Jan. 1713, and of A. M. in 1716, and was elected fellow of *Christ's college*, in that university, in 1717; being chaplain to the Duke of Somerset, he was presented by him, in 1726, to the rectory of *Trowbridge* in *Wiltshire*, which vacated his fellowship; in 1728 he was created S. T. P. at the royal commencement, and in 1729 was presented by the Duke to the valuable rectory of *Spofforth* in *Yorkshire*; in 1730 he was appointed one of the King's chaplains, and in 1735 prebendary of *Langtoft* in the church of York; he attended K. George II. to *Hanover* in 1736, the year after which he was appointed canon of *Windsor*, which he resigned about two years afterwards for a prebend of *Westminster*; upon the promotion of Dr. Herring to the archbishopric of York, he was nominated to the see of *Bangor*, and was consecrated on Nov. 13, 1743; and on that prelate's promotion to the archbishopric of Canterbury, he succeeded him in that of York, being confirmed on Dec. 10, 1747, and the next year was appointed Lord High Almoner; on the death of archbishop Herring in 1757, he succeeded him in the archbishopric, and was confirmed on April 29, that year. He died at his house in *Duke-street*, *Westminster*, not having ever resided at his palace of *Lambeth*, on March 19, 1758, from

(z) In 1720 he took his degree of M. D. at *Leyden*, where

MATTHEW HUTTON—THOMAS SECKER.

an inflammation in his bowels, caused by too long an abstinence from food during a tedious attendance in the House of Lords. He was buried in a vault in the chancel of *Lambeth church*, on March 27.

The archbishop bore for his arms—Gules, on a fess or, a fleur de lis, between 3 cushions ermine, tasselled of the 2d.

87. THOMAS SECKER, L. L. D. succeeded on the death of archbishop Hutton to this see in the same year. He was a native of *Sibthorp*, a small village in the county of *Nottingham*, in which he was born in the year 1693; his father, who was a protestant dissenter, residing there on a small paternal fortune; he received his education at several private schools, at which, before the age of 19, he had made a considerable progress in different learned languages, and being destined by his father for the ministerial office among the dissenters, his studies during the last years of his education, were chiefly turned towards divinity, in which, by the time he was twenty-three, he had made quick advances, but yet doubts arose in his mind, as he pursued his studies, inasmuch that he could not bring himself to a determination what communion he should embrace; he resolved to pursue some profession, in which he should not be obliged to declare publicly, opinions which he had not yet thoroughly settled in his own mind.

About the end of the year 1716, therefore, he applied himself to the study of physic in London, during that and the following winter (z); after which he went to Paris, where he attended different lectures, especially a course of them in midwifery, and during his continuance in that city, became acquainted with *Albinus*, afterwards professor at *Leyden*, father *Montfaucon*, and several other persons of note; here likewise was his first acquaintance with Mr. Martin Benson, afterwards bishop of Gloucester.

From the time of his leaving England, he had kept up a constant correspondence with Mr. Butler, afterwards bishop of Durham, who recommended him to Mr. Talbot, who promised to engage his father the bishop of Durham, to provide for him in case he chose to take orders in the church of England; which proposal Mr. Butler communicated to him on or about the beginning of May 1720.

Mr. Secker had not at this time any thoughts of quitting the profession of physic, but having seriously deliberated in his own mind on Mr. Butler's unexpected proposal, and his former doubts having lessened, he resolved to embrace the offer, and for this purpose he quitted France about the beginning of August 1720. Upon his arrival in England, he was introduced to

he published his Thesis *De Medicina Statica*, the only medical book he ever printed.

Mr.

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THOMAS SECKER.

Mr. Talbot, with whom his acquaintance was, however, but of short duration, for he died in the Dec. following, at the early age of 29. This event seemed to put an end at once to all his hopes, but as he had taken his resolution, he was determined to persevere, especially as he found, that *Mr. Talbot* had, on his death-bed, recommended him to his father's notice.

It was now judged necessary by him, that he should have a degree at *Oxford*, and he found that if he previously took the degree of doctor of physic at *Leyden*, it would facilitate his taking the other; upon which he went to that university, and there took his degrees in March 1721, and on the 1st of April following, having returned to *England*, he entered himself a gentleman commoner of *Exeter college* in *Oxford*; about a year after which he obtained the degree of A. B. in that university, in consequence of the chancellor's commendatory letter to the convocation, and in Dec. 1722, he was ordained deacon, and soon afterwards priest, by *bishop Talbot* in *St. James's church*, where he preached his first sermon on March 28, 1723; the bishop then appointed him one of his domestic chaplains, and before the end of the year, promoted him to the valuable rectory of *Houghton le Spring*.

In the course of those frequent visits of gratitude which *Mr. Secker* paid to *Mrs. Talbot*, the widow of his deceased friend, by whom she had a daughter, born five months after his death; he became acquainted with the sister of his friend *Mr. Benson*, who had been for some time *Mrs. Talbot's* inseparable companion, and his preferment now putting it in his power to settle in the world, he made her proposals of marriage, which being accepted, they were married by *bishop Talbot*, on October 28, 1725; and at the earnest desire of both, *Mrs. Talbot* consented to live with them, and the two families from that time became one.

The residence at *Houghton* being exceedingly damp, he exchanged it for the more healthy one of *Ryton*, to the rectory of which, and a prebend of the church of *Durham*, he was instituted in 1727; in consequence of which exchange, he divided his residence between those two preferments. In 1732 he was appointed one of the King's chaplains, and not long afterwards, upon a proposal made by *bishop Gibson*, that his son-in-law, *Dr. Tyrwhit*, should resign the rectory of *St. James's*, and should be made residentiary of *St. Paul's*, and that *Mr. Secker* should succeed him in that rectory; the arrangement was so acceptable to those in power, that he was instituted rector in 1733, and in the beginning of July he went to *Oxford*, and took his degree of LL. D. not being of sufficient standing for that of divinity; on this occasion it was, that he preached his celebrated *act sermon*, on the ad-

vantages and duties of an *academical* education; it was printed at the desire of the heads of houses, and quickly passed through several editions.

In December 1734, he received notice by letter, from *bishop Gibson*, that the King had fixed on him to be *bishop of Bristol*, and in the following month he was consecrated in *Lambeth chapel*, and held with the bishopric, the prebend of *Durham* and the rectory of *St. James's*, in commendam, for the use of the parishioners of which, he drew up those lectures on the *Church Catechism*, which have been since published, and not only read there once every week on the usual days, but every Sunday evening, either at the church, or one of the chapels belonging to it, where they were received with universal approbation, and the sermons which he at that time composed, rendered him one of the most popular preachers of his time.

In 1737, the bishopric of *Oxford* being vacant, was offered to *Dr. Secker*, who at first declined it, but he was at length prevailed on to accept of it, and was confirmed bishop of that see in May that year. In 1750 the deanry of *St. Paul's* becoming vacant, the Lord Chancellor *Hardwick* immediately wrote to *Hanover*, where the King then was, recommending the *bishop of Oxford* for that preferment, which he was to take in exchange for the rectory of *St. James's* and the prebend of *Durham*; to which the King consenting, he was installed in December 1750. About two years before this exchange took place, the *bishop's* wife died, and he had not been long in possession of his dignity, before he experienced the loss of three friends, the *bishops Butler*, *Benson* and *Berkeley*, with each of whom he had been most intimate, and who were all cut off within the space of one year.

During the whole time of his being dean of *St. Paul's*, he attended his duty and resided there at the deanry constantly in winter, and in the summer months at his episcopal house at *Culsteden* in *Oxfordshire*, where he regularly preached in his parish church every Sunday morning, and read a lecture on the *catechism* in the evening. In this see of *Oxford* he continued upwards of 20 years; at length, however, he was removed from this station, being promoted in 1758, on the death of *archbishop Hutton*, to the metropolitan see of *Canterbury*.

Whilst in this patriarchal chair, he patronized with zeal and generosity, every design and institution that tended to advance morality and religion; he contributed largely to the maintenance of schools for the poor, and to the repairing of parsonage houses and places of worship. To the society for promoting *Christian Knowledge*, he was a liberal benefactor, and to the society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, of which he

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THOMAS SECKER.

was president, he paid much attention; and when a pamphlet was published by *Dr. Maybew*, of *Boston* in *New England*, which charged the society with a misapplication of the money they had collected, the archbishop thought himself called upon to refute it, and accordingly published an answer to it.

The conduct which the archbishop observed towards the several designs and denominations of sects in this kingdom, was such as plainly discovered his way of thinking towards all protestant persuasions, to whom he demeaned himself with great mildness and moderation, and he appeared to be at all times sincerely desirous of cultivating a good understanding with the dissenters, whom he looked upon as a conscientious and valuable set of men, with the most eminent of whom, he maintained an intercourse of friendship, and was highly revered and esteemed by them, and to such as needed help, he shewed equal kindness and liberality, as to those of the established church.

He resided usually at *Lambeth*, where he was seized on July 30, 1768, with his last illness, and next evening in the raising of him from his couch, his thigh bone broke, (which appeared to have been carious and the internal part destroyed for some time before); this put him in great agonies of pain, insomuch, that a fever soon ensued, and he became lethargic, and continued so till the next evening, when he expired with much calmness, in the 75th year of his age, and except in some very slight defects of memory, he retained his faculties in their full vigour till within a few days of his death.

Archbishop Secker was buried, according to his own directions, in a covered passage leading from a private door of the palace, to the north door of *Lambeth church*, and he forbade any monument or epitaph to be placed over him. By his will he appointed the *Rev. Dr. Burton*, canon of *Christ church*, and *Mrs. Catherine Talbot*, above-mentioned, his executors, and left 13,000*l.* in the three per cent. annuities, to *Dr. Porteus* and *Dr. Stinton*, his chaplains, in trust, to pay the interest of it to *Mrs. Talbot* and her daughter, during their joint lives, or the life of the survivor, and after both their deaths, 11,000*l.* and upwards, of the above sum, to be transferred to the following charitable uses, viz. To the society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1000*l.* for the general uses of it; to the same society for the establishment of bishops in America, 1000*l.*—to the society for promoting Christian Knowledge, 500*l.*—to the Irish Protestant working schools, 500*l.*—to the corporation

of the sons of the clergy, 500*l.*—to *Bromley college*, 500*l.*—to the archbishop's hospitals at *Croydon*, *St. John's* in *Canterbury*, and *St. Nicholas*, *Harbledown*, 500*l.* to each; to the society of the stewards of the corporation of the sons of the clergy, 200*l.*; to *St. George's* and the *London hospital*, and the *Lying-in-hospital* in *Brownlow street*, 500*l.* each; to the *Asylum*, in the parish of *Lambeth*, 400*l.*; to the *Magdalen hospital*, the *Lock hospital*, the *Small Pox hospital*, and the *Innoculation hospital*, 300*l.* each; to the incurables of *Luke's hospital*, 500*l.* and towards repairing or rebuilding the houses belonging to poor livings in the diocese of *Canterbury*, 2000*l.* (a)

Besides these benefactions, he left 1000*l.* to be distributed among his servants; 200*l.* to such indigent persons, as he had assisted in his life time; 5000*l.* to the two daughters of his nephew *Mr. Frost*; 500*l.* to the widow of his nephew the *Rev. Dr. George Secker*; after the payment of these and some other smaller legacies, he left his real and the residue of his personal estate to his nephew *Mr. Thomas Frost*, of *Nottingham*,

He had expended in his life time upwards of 300*l.* in arranging and improving the archbishop's library at *Lambeth*, then under the care of *Dr. Ducarel*, the archbishop's librarian; and having observed with concern, that the library of printed books had received no addition since the time of archbishop *Tenison*, he made it his care to collect books in all languages, from most parts of *Europe*, at a very great expence, with a view of supplying that chasm, which he accordingly did, by leaving at his death, out of his private library, all such books as were not in the archiepiscopal one before, which comprehended much the largest and most valuable part of his own collection. He bequeathed likewise to the manuscript library, a variety of learned and curious pieces, written by himself, to be preserved there under the sole care of the archbishop for the time being, and to be inspected by no one without the archbishop's express permission.

Archbishop Secker was in his person, tall and comely, in the early part of his life slender and rather consumptive, but as he advanced in years, his constitution gained strength, and his size increased, yet never to that over degree of corpulency that was disproportionate or troublesome; his countenance was florid and manly, nor was it easily varied, so as to betray the sentiments of his mind; although he might be said to receive his company with politeness, yet there was a shyness in his behaviour, which he had caught from the dissenters in his early part of life, nor

(a) *Miss Talbot*, the daughter, died in 1779; and *Mrs. Talbot*, her mother, in 1784; upon which, the several be-

nefactions above-mentioned, were paid to the respective charities.

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was he in general affable and courteous; there was such a reserve and coldness in his manner, and such an affected quaintness in the tone of his voice that threw a damp on conversation, and prevented strangers from being at ease before him, and made them doubt his sincerity towards them. It was remarkable, that he always chose rather to talk of things, than persons, that he was very sparing of giving characters, and very candid when he did.

The archbishop bore for his arms—*Gules, a bend engrailed between 2 bulls heads erased or.*

Not long after the archbishop's decease, his executors, in pursuance of an order left under his own hand, published a letter to the Hon. Horace Walpole, written in 1750, concerning *Bishops in America*, in which his own sentiments on that subject are fully explained, and an answer given to the principal objections against such a proposal.

The archbishop left his *lectures on the catechism*, and his *manuscript sermons*, to be revised and published by his two chaplains Dr. Stinton and Dr. Porteus, which they accordingly were, the former in two volumes, the latter in seven, with some account of his life before them; they published likewise in one volume, the archbishop's eight charges delivered to the clergy of the dioceses of Oxford and Canterbury, to which are added instructions to candidates for orders, and a Latin speech intended to have been spoken at the opening of the convocation in 1761.

The nine sermons on the War and Rebellion, published in 1758, by the author himself, when bishop of Oxford, which were out of print and much sought after, have been also reprinted with the addition of the answer to Dr. Mayhew, and the letter to Mr. Walpole; which volume, together with the fourteen occasional sermons printed by the archbishop in 1766, and the publications enumerated above, complete his works in twelve volumes octavo.

88. FREDERICK CORNWALLIS, S. T. P. was next promoted to this see, in 1768. He was the seventh son of Charles the fourth Lord Cornwallis, and was born on Feb. 22, 1713, being a twin brother with the late Lieut. General Edward Cornwallis. He was educated at Christ college in Cambridge, where he took the degrees of A. M. and S. T. P. *tanquam nobilis*, and was chosen a fellow of that society; in 1740 he was presented by his brother to the rectory of Chelmondeston in Suffolk, with which he held that of Tittesball St. Mary in Norfolk; after which he was made one of the King's chaplains in ordinary, and pro-

(b) It is the custom for the archbishop, when resident at

FREDERICK CORNWALLIS—JOHN MOORE.

moted to a canonry of Windsor; on Feb. 8, 1750, he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and on Nov. 28, 1766, made dean of St. Paul's.

On the death of archbishop Secker on August 13, 1758, he was promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury, in the chair of which he sat not quite five years, when dying on March 19, 1783, at his palace at Lambeth, after a few days illness; he was buried in St. Mary's church, adjoining to it, his funeral being attended by Dr. Beilby Porteus, bishop of Chester, as chief mourner, and Dr. Vyse, rector of Lambeth, and Dr. Lort, his chaplains.

Although archbishop Cornwallis was not deeply learned, yet he had a competent share of learning, and what is better, a purity and benevolence of heart, which, joined to his affability and courtesy of manners, gained him the respect and love of every one.

At his first residence at Lambeth, he abolished that disagreeable distinction of his chaplains dining at a separate table, for however the parade and state of the archbishop's household, and as well as the manners of former times might have made it consistent for them to sit at table with his upper domestics, yet the change of manners and the attention of the times, had long made it odious and complained of by every one; and it remained for an archbishop of Dr. Cornwallis's noble birth to declare, that they should be seated at the same table with himself, where his hospitality, as well on his public days (b), as at other times, was as noble, as his own moderation in the enjoyment of it was exemplary.

The Archbishop married, in 1759, Caroline, daughter of the Hon. William Townshend, a son of the Lord Viscount Townshend, whom he left surviving, but left no issue by her.

He bore for his arms—*Sable, guttee d'eau; on a fess argent, 3 Cornish boughs proper, a rose for difference; as for the seventh son.*

89. JOHN MOORE, S. T. P. bishop of Bangor, was next promoted to this archbishopric, being confirmed on April 26, 1783. He was born in the city of Gloucester, and was educated at Pembroke college in Oxford, and in May 1759, was admitted fellow of Worcester college, on Dr. Clarke's foundation; after being recommended to the late Duke of Malborough, he was intrusted by him with the education of his two younger sons, Lords Charles and Robert Spencer, with whom as tutor, he travelled to Rome; in 1761 he had a prebend of Durham conferred on him, and in May 1763, a canonry of Christ church in Oxford; in Nov. 1769, he was inducted to the

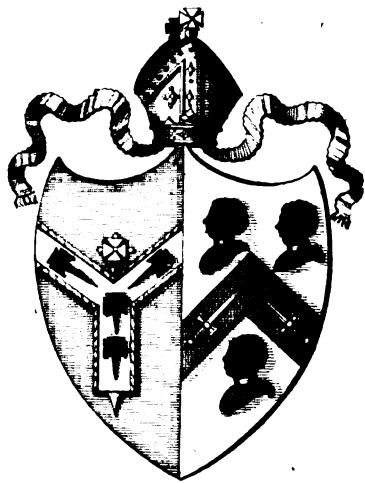
Lambeth palace, to keep a public table, one day in every week, during the sittings of parliament.

rectory

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rectory of Ryton, and on Sept. 20, 1771, was installed dean of Canterbury (c), from which he was removed on the death of bishop Ewer in 1775, to the bishopric of Bangor, and from thence translated, as above-mentioned, to this metropolitan see of Canterbury, over which he still presides with that strict and uninterrupted propriety of conduct, which adds a lustre to his character, and renders it as respectable in public, as it is amiable in private life.

He bears for his arms—*Argent, on a chevron sable, 2 swords, their hilts or, the blades argent, their points crossing each other upwards; between 3 Moors heads couped at the neck, proper.*



The coat of arms borne by the archbishop of Canterbury, as belonging to the archiepiscopal see, is—*Azure, an episcopal staff in pale or; ensigned with a cross-patee argent, surmounted by a pall of the last, edged and fringed of the 2d; charged with 4 crosses formee fitchee, sable.*

OF THE
PROVINCIAL JURISDICTIONS AND PREROGATIVES
OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

THE PROVINCE of Canterbury at this time comprehends the sees of twenty-one suffragan bishops, which as they are universally known, need not be enumerated here; and there are several churches, about eighty-three in number, in the dioceses of Rochester, Winchester, London, Norwich, Lincoln, Chichester, Oxford, and one in the diocese of

(c) See a further account of him, in the list of deans of Canterbury, above.

(d) Wherever the archbishop has had any manors or advowsons in right of his see, that place, though in another diocese, is exempt from any jurisdiction of the ordinary, and is called a peculiar, from its being of the peculiar and immediate jurisdiction of the archbishop.

(e) See the archbishop's right to this custom, in Battely,

PRIVILEGES, &c. OF.

chester, within the province of York, exempt from the jurisdiction of their respective bishops, and immediately subject to the archbishop of Canterbury, and are called *bis peculiars*; to which he collates as the patron of them (d).

The archbishop is patron besides, of a great number of benefices in his own diocese, of three prebends in the church of Canterbury, and of the archdeaconry, and has the nomination of the several officers belonging to the ecclesiastical courts within his jurisdiction.

He has the right of conferring all vacant ecclesiastical benefices in the province of Canterbury, which devolve to his collation by a lapse of time, either by the negligence or fault of the patrons of such clerks, or inability of the person presented, or by any other means.

He has likewise a privilege, confirmed by long custom, of collating to certain dignities and benefices in different dioceses within his province, called *bis options*, which arise from this custom, that whenever a bishop is confirmed in any see within his province, the archbishop claims a right to make his choice or option of the next avoidance of any one dignity or benefice, in that bishop's patronage, to be at his disposal, if vacant, during the bishop's continuance in that see; and the patronage or gift of this option does not cease with the archbishop's demise, but is devised by him, by will or otherwise, as chattels, to whomsoever he pleases, and as such seems alienable afterwards by the possessor of it (e).

Besides the sees above-mentioned, in former times the archbishop of York, the bishops of Ireland (f), the clergy of the provinces of Normandy, Gascony, and Aquitaine, so long as they continued in subjection to the Kings of England, were subject likewise to the archbishop of Canterbury, as their metropolitan (g).

The archbishops of Canterbury have all those rights, powers and jurisdictions, which, by the canons of the church, belong in common to all metropolitans; and there are besides those, some peculiar and proper rights and jurisdictions, privileges, liberties and immunities annexed to their see. The archbishop has two concurrent jurisdictions, the one as ordinary of the see of Canterbury, the other as superintendant throughout all his whole province, of all ecclesiastical matters; both to correct and supply the defects

pt. 2, appendix, p. 12, No. iv; and in Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, vol. i, p. 219.

(f) The bishops of Ireland were consecrated by, and made their submission to him, of which there are several forms given by Mr. Wharton, in his Ang. Sacra. vol. i.

(g) The city of Calais was made subject to his jurisdiction, for which purpose pope Urban VI. granted him licence, anno 1379, to exercise it there. See Wilkin's Councils, tom. iii, p. 144.

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of the several ordinaries; and therefore *Panormitan* calls him, *ordinarius totius provinciae*, for he has jurisdiction *volente ordinario*, as in cases of visitation, which is a right vested in him by custom immemorial. Belonging to this his provincial jurisdiction are several courts, as those of *the arches*, *the prerogative*, *audience (b)*, and *consistory*, at *Canterbury*, all belonging to their provincial jurisdiction; a particular account of which, in this place, would only be prolix and tedious to the reader, and may the rather be excused, as they are particularly treated of by the learned compiler of *the Antiquities of the British Church*, towards the beginning of his work, where he treats of the privileges and prerogatives of *the see of Canterbury (i)*.

There is a manuscript treatise, among the archives of this church, concerning the prerogative of the *archbishop of Canterbury*, chiefly collected from the several registers of *the archbishops*; of these *Mr. Battely* has printed, in his *appendix (k)*, that of the wardship of the heirs of *the Earls of Gloucester*, and some others (l), of the immunities and privileges granted to them, their servants, tenants or vassals, by several different Kings, the right of receiving appeals, called *tutory* or *defensive*, the visitations of the dioceses of their *comprovincial bishops*, the probates of wills, the several courts belonging to them as *archbishops*, and the like; to these may be added, the rights due to *the archbishops* and the church of *Canterbury*, upon the death of every *suffragan bishop* of the province, which is likewise in the same book, but which the reader may find printed in the *Anglia Sacra*, vol. i, p. 88 (m).

The archbishops of Canterbury had in very ancient time, the privilege of *coining money*; and there are still extant among the cabinets of the curious, several of their coins *minted at Canter-*

(b) The *archbishop* had formerly his *court of audience*, which was held in his *palace*, and the jurisdiction of it exercised by the *master official of the audience*, who held his court in the *consistory* at *St. Paul's*; but now the *three* great offices of *official*, *principal of the archbishop*, *dean* or *judge of the peculiars*, and *official of the audience*, have been for a long time past united in one person, under the general name of *dean of the arches*, who keeps his court in *Doctors Commons Hall*.

(i) Many of these privileges are, generally speaking, grown out of use; and in relation to the privileges of this *see*, *archbishop Parker* says, *Autoritas ejus non certis & definitis. Arch. vel Matr. Jurisdictiones cancellis concluditur sed ordinaria, libera, penes; arbitraria per suam provinciam excurrit & diffunditur.*

(k) Pt. 2, appendix, No. iv, et seq. where they are enumerated at large.

(l) The *archbishop* had this privilege, among others, that such as held lands of him were liable for *wardship* to him, and compounded with him for it, though they held other lands *in capite* of the King.

PRIVILEGES, &c. OF.

bury, so early as the time of the *Saxons*. There are some *silver pennies* coined by *the archbishops Atbelard, Wlfred, Ceolnoth* and *Plegmund*; the former of whom came to *the see* in 793, and the latter in 889; but after this there are none extant, till the time of *archbishop Bourcier*, so late as K. Henry VII.'s reign (n).

In the reign of K. *Atbelstane*, the coinage of the *Saxon* kingdom underwent a material regulation made by him in 928, by which he took the *prerogative* of coining money entirely into his own hands, and put an end to every innovation hurtful to the state, and injurious to the dignity of his crown (o). By the above regulation, the several places where *mints* were allowed are specified; in *Canterbury* there were to be *seven*, of which *two* were to be *the archbishop's (p)*.

That part of the royal edict which respected *the archbishop* and other-like subjects, seems to have continued in force but a short time, not quite a century, and to have been repealed in K. *Ethelred II.*'s reign, when the inferior mints were in general resumed into the hands of the crown. At what time *the archbishop* resumed this privilege, is not certainly known, however it is plain, he was not in the possession of it at the time of K. Richard I.'s accession to the crown, as appears by a grant of K. John in his first year, by which he grants and confirms to *Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury*, and his successors for ever, *three mints* in the city of *Canterbury*, which K. Richard, his brother, had restored to *archbishop Baldwin* and his successors, and had confirmed by his charter (q). If *bishop Wilkins's* copy of K. *Atbelstane's* edict is accurate, there must, as appears by the charter of K. John, have been an additional one added afterwards. Bromton, col. 843, however, gives us a copy of the above-mentioned edict, in which *the archbishop*

(m) See *Wilkins's Councils*, tom. iii, p. 8.

(n) The learned and *Rev. Samuel Pegge*, in 1772, published a dissertation on these coins, fabricated by authority of the *archbishops of Canterbury*, in which there is a plate engraved, of the above *pennies*, and likewise of the others mentioned below. *Selden*, in his notes upon *Eadmer* and *Speed*, in his history, makes mention of *two silver pennies* of the *archbishops Plegmund* and *Ceolnoth*, then extant, the latter being engraved by *Speed*, the former by *Selden*; one of *Ceolnoth* is likewise given by *Camden*, præf. cxxxv, tab. N. 4; and *sir Andrew Fountain* *two*, in his tables of *Saxon* coins, at the end of *Hickes's Thesaurus*; and of *Plegmund*, one, in *Camden*, præf. cxxxv, tab. v, N. 3; and *two* in *Hickes's Thesaurus*, tab. ix.

(o) In confirmation of this, it is observable, that no *metropolitan coin* has ever been seen with an *archbishop's* name or effigies, posterior to the reign of this King, in the *Saxon* times *Pegge*, p. 51.

(p) In *Wilkins's Councils*, tom. i, p. 206, it is said in Bromton, col. 843, *three*; of which see more below.

(q) See *Dugd. orig.* p. 9.

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is allowed the privilege of *three mints*, making *the total in Canterbury, eight*; and this seems more probable to be the true number, as appears by the above and the succeeding grants, for King Edward I. in his 7th year, granted to *the archbishop*, of his special grace, *his writ*, that he should have the profits of it, saving his own right—*Qd ad presens liberat denarios suos proprios custodibus Cambii Cantuarie & percipiat emolumentum denariorum suorum propriorum per visum unius de suis quem ad hoc deputaverit quantum ad emolumentum trium cunctorum quos clamat ad se pertinere ratione archiepiscopatus sui sicut temporibus predecessorum suorum et temporibus aliorum Cambiorum fieri consuevit salvo jure regis (r).*

K. Edward II, in his 1st year, granted his *letters testimonial* to *Everie de Friscombald*, keeper of his exchange in *Canterbury*, that *the archbishop* had a right, by certain grants which he had produced to him, to *three mints* and *three coinages (cuncos et monetarios)* in the city of *Canterbury(s)*; and whereas the said keeper of his exchange had obstructed *the archbishop* in them, to his great detriment and the disinheriting of his church, the King therefore commanded him by no means to interrupt the *archbishop* in his just right in the exercising of it, and that he should restore to *the archbishop* all the profits accruing from it from the time of such obstruction (t); these *mints* were still further confirmed to *the archbishop* by K. Henry VI. in his 25th year, and by K. Edward IV. in his 2d and 3d year, the title of the roll being *de tribus monetariis cum tribus cuncis ad monetam fabricandam in civitate Cantuar concess. archieps Cantuar. (u)*

Archbishop Bourgechier, who filled *the see* at this

(r) See Prynne, p. 237.

(s) Wilkins's Councils, tom. iii, p. 552. See Madox's Formulare, p. 177.

(t) Witness, &c. at Westminster, 22 Maij anno 1^{mo} regni. Rymer's Fœdera, vol. iii, p. 81.

(u) Rot. Cartarum de annis, 2 and 3 Edward IV.

(w) On one side is the King full faced, a B on his breast, the legend RICARDI DEI GRA. and in the inner circle of the reverse, CIVITAS CANTOB.—The blunders of the letters from the confusion of the reign, may well be accounted for. See an engraving of it, in Pegge, p. 113, addenda.

(w) On one side of these *half groats*, is the King, side faced, and his legend—a clove or pomgranate for the *mint mark*; the reverse, the royal arms with W on one side, and A on the other, for *Willielmus Archiepiscopus*; another has a *cross-croset* for the *mint mark*; another has a *fleur de lis*; and in another, the letters W. A. are placed over the shield of arms, and the *mint mark* is a *martlet*. There are others of this *archbishop's* coins, with no difference but the *mint mark*; but it should be observed, the *halfpenny* has the King's full face; the *half groats* all side faces, and are of the best money of that reign.

(x) This curious *half groat* has, like those of *archbishop Warham*, K. Henry VIII.'s side face, and legend on the reverse; on each side the royal arms T. C. for *Thomas Cranmer*; the *halfpenny* has the King full faced, on each side T. C.

(y) When the *archbishop* visits provincially, he has the

time, appears to have exercised this privilege, for there is a *half groat* of his coining, during the next reign of K. Richard III. (v) his successors afterwards did the same, and there are extant several *half groats* of *archbishop Warham's* mintage, and a *halfpenny* likewise (w), and two *half groats* and an *halfpenny* of *archbishop Cranmer's* (x), all during the reign of K. Hen. VIII; soon after which this privilege of coining in these, as well as all other private mints throughout the kingdom, ceased, the coinage of money being prohibited in any other mint, but such as should be appointed by royal authority for that purpose.

The archbishops of Canterbury have not for a long time past exercised their privilege of *visiting their province(y)*, but they usually hold a visitation of their diocese every fourth year, oftener than which they are, by the patents granted to their officers, inhibited (z). These *visitations* are holden by *the archbishops* with a pomp and splendor, equal to their high station and dignity, and may be said to be the only ceremony, which bears an appearance of the state and grandeur which accompanied their high rank as *metropolitans* in former times.

The right of *the archbishop* to visit *the two universities* as *metropolitan*, occasioned many disputes between them; the one attempting, and the other denying the *archbishop's* right to exercise this power. At length it was, by the King's command, solemnly argued in council in 1636(a), and determined in *the archbishop's* favour, exclusive of all others; and *the sentence* was drawn up by the King's council, and *the broad seal* was put to it to take away all differences that might hereafter arise; upon which the King directed

power of censuring any *bishop* in his province. If he visits an inferior diocese, and inhibits the *bishop* during such his visitation, and he should happen at that time to have a title to present to a living by lapse, the *bishop* cannot do it, but must present his clerk to the *archbishop*, because during the inhibition, the *bishop's* power is suspended.

(z) *Archbishop Secker* proposed to visit this diocese every third year, or as much oftener as he thought proper, which being opposed by his commissary, &c. as infringing upon their rights, he acquiesced at last, after much altercation; for he was some time before he could be brought to believe, that he was inhibited from visiting as often as he thought proper.

(a) In relation to the *university of Oxford*, it was alleged on behalf of the *archbishop*, that upon the full hearing of both parties, it had been adjusted by K. Richard II. for the *archbishop*; and afterwards, upon a like hearing and re-examination by K. Henry IV, and both of their judgments established by act of parliament, anno 13 Henry IV. and the *archbishop* produced an original deed from the *university of Cambridge*, to the *archbishop*, under the hands of the heads of houses, containing renunciation of all privileges from any pope, and wherein they bind themselves under the penalty of 1000l. not to oppose the *archbishop's* jurisdiction; and this was, anno 27 Henry VIII. the year before those bulls were abolished by act of parliament. See Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, vol. i, p. 41.

his

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his letters that year, to *archbishop Laud*, to visit the universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* (b).

OF THE PALACES AND CASTLES BELONGING TO THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

BESIDES the most antient palace of the *archbishopric* at *Canterbury*, given to it at the first erection of it by *Estelbert*, King of *Kent*, of which a full account has already been given above, there were many other stately mansions and castles belonging to the *see*, situated on the principal manors and estates of it; these were, those of *Wrotham*, *Maidstone*, *Oxford*, *Knoll* in *Sevenoke*, *Charing*, *Aldington*, *Saltwood*, *Tenham*, *Gillingham*, *Wingham*, *Ford* and *Beakborne*, all in this county; *Lambeth* and *Croydon* in *Surry*, and *Mayfield* and *Slindon* in *Suffex*; most of which were large and stately palaces, fit for the reception of so eminent a personage and his numerous establishment; and though the several *archbishops* made choice of some one of these houses as a favourite place, in which they resided as their homestall, for a longer time than they did at the others, and consequently they laid out much cost in the improving and adorning the buildings of it more than of the others, yet they generally visited and sojourned for some time at most or all of them in their progress, indiscriminately, and this they were induced to do from the greatest part of the rents of these manors being paid in kind, such as corn, straw, poultry, eggs and other provisions, and which from the former scarcity of money, could not easily be turned into specie, so that the whole was consumed by the *archbishops* with their suite, which at times consisted of knights, esquires and other attendants, to the number of 2 or 300 on horseback, whilst they remained there, and by their families resident in them during the rest of the year. Of these palaces, with their adjoining royalties and manors, the *archbishops* continued possessed till the reign of *K. Henry VIII*, who, looking with a jealous eye on these stately possessions, at different times stripped this *see* of many of them, as did *K. Edward VI*, and *Q. Elizabeth* of all the rest, excepting the antient palace at *Canterbury*; those of *Ford* and *Bekeborne*, which were not so well worth his attention, and *Croydon* and *Lambeth*, of which only the last remains standing at this time, and is now the only *archiepiscopal palace* belonging to this *see*. Here the *archbishop* resides in general, keeping a stately household of officers and domestics attendant on

(b) Harleian MS. No. 787—32—91. Wilkins's Councils, vol. iv, p. 525, 528, in which, p. 529, may be seen, a letter of *Gerard Vossius* to the *archbishop*, concerning his right to visit the universities.

(c) Viz. of the popes *Innocent III.* and *Gregory IX.*, the following bulls, corroborating this privilege and right of

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him, suitable to his high rank and dignity; here his constant housekeeping, as well as his hospitality, is great and noble; as a part of which, during the time of the sitting of parliament, he keeps weekly a *public day*, on which he entertains at dinner such of the nobility, *bishops*, clergy and gentry, as come to pay their respects to him, who are in general very numerous, and are entertained by him with a costly plenty, and with a welcome, decorum and courtesy, which so universally characterize his *grace's* behaviour.

OF THE ELECTION OF AN ARCHBISHOP, AND TO WHOM THE RIGHT OF IT BELONGED.

THE right of electing an *archbishop* was, according to ecclesiastical canons, antiently in the *prior and chapter*, confirmed by the royal concessions of our Kings, by bulls of the several Popes, and by constant practice, though in it they were continually opposed, and their elections as frequently declared null and void.

K. John, in the 16th year of his reign, granted and declared by his royal charter, a free election of prelates in all cathedral and conventual churches for ever, throughout all *England*; which was confirmed by the bulls of several Popes (c), and these, together with the King's charter, are still preserved among the archives of this church. This *freedom of election* was, in particular, most strictly observed by *K. Henry VI*, who, when this *see* was vacant by the death of *archbishop Kemp*, granted to the monks on their usual petition in this case, a licence to elect a new *archbishop*, without recommending any one in any shape to their choice, lest he should seem to infringe on the liberty of their *free election*, at which time *Thomas Bourghchier* was chosen, but this was a rare instance of it.

Upon the petition of the *prior and convent* for leave to fill up the vacant *see*, from time to time, a licence of electing an *archbishop* was generally granted to them easily, and without any solicitation; but this was not so entirely free, as in the above-mentioned instance, for it was usually accompanied, as it is at present, with a recommendation of some particular person, under the King's sign manual; and although the *prior and convent*, aware of this intrusion on their free liberty of election, hastened as much as possible, by making a *prior election*, to frustrate this recommendation, as well as the frequent one of the Pope by his bull of provision; yet they were generally forced to make a *second election*,

electing an *archbishop*, are still extant, in the registers of this church, viz. of *Adrian IV.* anno 1158; of *Alexander III.* anno 1170; of *Urban II.* anno 1187; of *Celstine III.* anno 1191; of *Innocent III.* anno 1206; and of *Honorius III.* anno 1219. See Battely, pt. 2, p. 46.

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in conformity to one or the other of them, of the person named in them; indeed the convent rarely had a quiet, undisturbed and free election, and for the most part *the archbishop elect* was forced upon them, either by the King or the Pope.

Another strong opposition which the convent had to encounter, was from *the suffragan bishops* of the province, who contested, that they had the true right to elect their *metropolitan*, either by themselves alone, or at least by themselves in conjunction with *the prior and convent* of the church of *Canterbury*; but upon the latter making their *appeals* to the court of *Rome*, they procured the several bulls from the Pope, as above-mentioned; and though they at length overthrew the pretences of the *bishops*, which had continued just 100 years (*d*), during which time there had been nine *archbishops* elected, at the same time, as perhaps was intended by the court of *Rome*, they made way for those *papal bulls of provision*, which proved a much greater grievance to them, and in great measure took the free election entirely from them; for afterwards, till the time of *the reformation*, though some few were duly elected by the convent, yet *the archbishops* in general received their admission to the *metropolitan* dignity by power of the *papal* authority, under the title of the Pope's *bulls of provision*, as may be seen at large above in the account of the several *archbishops*, where the means by which each of them became promoted to this *see*, are fully related.

But since *the reformation* and the *abolition* of the *papal* power in this kingdom, the method of election has been thus: the vacancy of the *see* having been notified, a *conge de lire*, or *licence to elect*, is issued in the usual garb of pageantry, under the *great seal*, and directed for that purpose to *the dean and chapter of Canterbury*, inclosed in which, is an unadorned small sheet of paper, containing a *recommendation* of the person to be elected, under the King's sign manual. Accordingly, *the chapter* being met, and the licence and letter of recommendation being read, another person, either one of the *prebendaries* or a *minor canon* of this church, is nominated as a *candidate* likewise with him who is recommended, but the remembrance of a *premunire*, with other cogent reasons, always renders the *royal* candidate successful, and that by a *unanimous suffrage* of the chapter; nor has his opponent ever been known since the reign of K. Henry VIII, to have gained a *single voice* in his favour. After the return of this election, *the royal confirmation* succeeds of course, without any difficulty, and *the new archbishop* is afterwards consecrated by two *bishops*, usually at his own chapel at *Lambeth palace*.

(d) Pope Innocent the III^d. anno 1206, pronounced a

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Let us now take a view of the difficulties which *the archbishop elect* met with in obtaining his *confirmation* from the court of *Rome*, before *the reformation*. After the election of an *archbishop* by *the prior and convent of Canterbury*, the *royal assent and approbation* was obtained with far more ease than the *papal confirmation* at *Rome*; for by the *canon law* it was provided, that *the archbishop elect* should personally appear at *Rome*, and obtain there a *confirmation* of his election. This was an undertaking of both great trouble and expence; the journey was long, tiresome and perilous, and the attendance on the dilatory process of a tedious suit, and the submission to all the humiliating vexations named by the pride and avarice of those who had dealings in it, could not but be severely felt by a good and generous mind; for notwithstanding *the archbishop elect* carried with him authentic instruments of his being duly and *canonically* elected, he in general met with many pretended difficulties during the process; fresh objections were made, and new doubts and scruples raised from time to time, merely to prolong the suit, and enhance the expence; till at last a large sum of money given, either for expedition, or wasted in the fees of the court, reconciled every scruple, and thus the end being answered, the business was finished. A notorious instance upon record, of the intolerable exactions of the court of *Rome*, which this nation once laboured under.

Two instances among several others in the registers of the church of *Canterbury*, may be produced, of the trouble and charges attending this *confirmation* of the *archbishop elect* at *Rome*. One is of *archbishop Winchelsea*, who, by reason of the vacancy of the *papal* chair, was necessitated to spend a year and nine months in his journey, to obtain his *confirmation*; during which time, as appears by the register of the church, the *archbishop* spent in *England* 142l. 19s. and in *the court of Rome*, two thousand five hundred marks *sterling*; and the expences of the proctors of the chapter amounted to one thousand seven hundred and forty-four marks *sterling* more; all which enormous expences were laid out upon no other account than the procuring of the *confirmation* of *the archbishop's* election.

Other *archbishops* in suing for their *confirmations*, met with full as long and tedious a business; for whatever difficulty there was in passing *the Alps*, and that frequently in the most inclement season of the year, there was still more in bringing it to a speedy conclusion in that *venal* court, where it found so many wilful stops and hinderances.

The long attendance of *archbishop Winchelsea*

definitive sentence, in relation to this controversy. See Spelman's Councils, tom. ii, p. 130.

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might indeed, in some measure have been occasioned by the vacancy of the *papal* chair; but most of the other *archbishops* met with their delays from the Pope himself and the cardinals, who were excellently versed in all the arts of stripping those of their money, who had any dealings with them, and never ceased, whilst they had any thing left for them; and there are some instances, when, after taking this long journey, and much money expended, the Pope chose to declare *the archbishop's* election null and void, under the power of providing for this *see* with one of his own choice.

I shall here produce only one instance more, and that for the sake of shewing what strong and powerful efforts were made by the King, as well as the whole nation, against the *papal* provisions and other usurpations of *the see* of Rome, at that time; this was in the case of *Simon Mepham*, who was elected *archbishop* on December 11, 1327, and within a month afterwards began his journey to Rome, carrying with him the usual testimonials, as well from the *prior and chapter*, as from the King. Upon the dilatory proceedings in his cause, the King sent a *second letter* to the Pope and to the several cardinals, and soon after a *third*, in both which, he recommends *the archbishop's* cause in a special manner, pressing the Pope with much vehemency for a speedy dispatch of it; and this was accompanied with one from *Isabella*, the Queen mother, and another from the nobles then assembled in parliament at *Northampton*. In these letters, they all repeat how much the speedy return of *the archbishop* would promote the peace and tranquility of the nation, and that through his absence several weighty affairs were interrupted, which could not be transacted without the immediate presence of *the archbishop*; and they all concluded with a plea against cassating the election, and putting another into the chair by *papal* provision. The King's former letter urgeth this from the great danger of sedition and schism from the people which might follow thereupon; but in his third letter, he beseeched the Pope, that if he should find just cause to make null the present election, he would acquiesce in his former request of providing for *the see* of Canterbury, by

(e) Battely, pt. 2, p. 56. There was an *antient custom* which the *earl of Boleyn* claimed, which was, that the first time any *archbishop* of Canterbury crossed the sea from *Dover* to *Whitland*, in his journey to Rome, there was due to the *earl* as his fee, as lord of that place, the best sumptuary horse which the *archbishop* had with him, together with all his lading and harness; and that the *archbishop* should lay before the *bailiff* of *Whitland*, a heap of *sterling* money, of which the *bailiff* should have as much as he could take up at twice, in both hands together; upon which, the *archbishop*, with his family, his servants and messengers were to pass, free from all toll and custom, throughout the *earl's* territories during the *archbishop's* life. *Archbishop Win-*

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the promotion of *Henry, bishop of Lincoln*, to it. The Queen mother gave the Pope more roundly to understand, that this was a concern, not only of the people of the province of *Canterbury*, but of the whole nation, which she and all the nobility had espoused as their common interest, and had agreed to acquaint him therewith in that same style, being well assured that the promotion of any other to this dignity would give great offence to the people, and raise a lasting schism in this church. The nobles wrote in the same manner, and in the same strain, concluding, that they trembled at the event, which a contrary decision would produce among the people. By these vehement importunities, the Pope condescended to celebrate *the confirmation* of *the archbishop*, at a public consistory on May 27, and returning, he arrived at *Dover* on the 5th of September following (e).

OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S CONSECRATION AND INTHRONIZATION.

The archbishop was usually consecrated, unless he was a *bishop* already, on the next Sunday immediately after the declaration of his *confirmation*. The solemnity was performed by a *cardinal*, whom the Pope appointed for that purpose, in some church where the court of Rome was at that time.

After this, there still remained in former times, another ceremony, without which he could not exercise the power and office, or so much as take upon him the name and title of *archbishop*; which was, that according to *canonical* sanctions, he was to receive *the pall*, the badge and ensign of the fulness of his authority, this was usually, though not without earnest petition, given soon after the consecration (f). The use of it was allowed only upon solemn times and occasions, called *apostolical* privileges, and in this they were inferior to the Pope, who reserved to himself the honour of wearing *the pall* at all times and in every place. There was this provision too, wisely made, that no *archbishop* should lend his *pall* to another, or transmit it to his successor, but he carried it with him to the grave, and was buried in it (g).

chelsea in 1306, compounded with the *earl* for 40 *marks sterling*, and afterwards passed with his family, as well as his servants and messengers, free of all toll and customs; for which purpose, he had the *earl's* acquittance, under the seal of his principal *seneschal*, and of *the community* of *Wyb-sand*, dated the 14th *kal.* June, that year. See Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 19, No. viii.

(f) At what price this honorable badge of authority was rated in the bills of fees to an *archbishop*, I don't find; but it was certainly at no very easy rate; for the *archbishop* of *Mentz*, as Fox tells us, in his *Acts and Monuments*, was forced to pay 27,000 *florins* for it.

(g) The form of petitioning for the *pall*, and of deliver-

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The bulls declaring *the confirmation of the archbishop* being arrived in *England*, and that to the King being presented to him, *the archbishop* appeared personally before him, for such was the custom of the realm, and laying his hand upon his breast, took *the oath of fidelity*; upon which the King ordered the writ to restore *the temporalities of the see* to him.

The archbishop, after this, being received at his first coming to his church with the usual ceremonies, the greatest of all solemnities followed next, which was his *intronization*, which was celebrated with a pomp and state, almost equal to royalty itself. The entertainment was great and magnificent; the variety of costly and dainty provisions in most profuse quantities, prepared with the rarest skill of cookery, seems almost incredible. In the archives of this church, there is an old printed roll, containing *the intronization feast of George Nevill, archbishop of York*, made in the 6th year of K. Edward IV. and of *William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury*, in the 20th year of K. Henry VII, which are strong instances of it. Battely has given in his *appendix*, the bill of fare of the former, with the names of the great officers who waited at that feast. The description of *archbishop Warham's feast* he has given, whole and entire, in the same *appendix (b)*; in it there is an account of the manner in which the services were performed, of the number of dishes, the distinct messes or companies of the guests, the bills of the provisions and prices of the same. The compiler of *the Antiquities of the British Church* refers us to this very printed roll, and says, that he was afraid to relate the number of guests and dishes, lest he should report what could not be believed. He mentions too, the devices of the subtilties and the verses that were made on them; whence it is plain, that in those days the skill in cookery and confectionary flourished far beyond the art of poetry. These devices, as they were then

ing it, and the oath which the *archbishop* took when he received it, are added, in Battely's *Appendix*, pt. 2, No. ix, a, b, c; and some of them are printed in Fox's *Acts and Monuments*, vol. i.—The *pall* was a pontifical ornament, much of the figure as it is now borne in the coat of arms of the *archbishopric of Canterbury*, and of *Dublin in Ireland*; it was made of lamb's wool only, and was purfled with crosses of black; in breadth about three fingers, and having two labels, which parting like a Y on the upper part of the breast, were pinned on the shoulders; the other, or perpendicular part of it, hung down on the body before, and it was worn over all other vestments. These *palls* were made with great ceremony, and at *Rome* only, on the particular feast day of *St. Agnes the virgin*, at the time of chaunting the *Agnes Dei* in the mass, when two white lambs were laid on the altar, after remaining there during that part of it, were afterwards delivered to the *sub-deacon of St. Peter's church*, who put them out to graze till sheering time, and then of their wool mingled with other, was made fine thread, of which the *palls* were woven. At each end of

termed, consisted of the most gross and fulsome flattery, such as *archbishop Warham* himself, who was a good and learned man, could not have submitted to, had not his feelings of a man been lost in the greatness and hurry of that day's solemnity.

The royal and honourable guests who were invited to these solemnities, shew the honour and esteem they were held in. At *the great feast of archbishop Winchelsea* in 1294, there were present, K. Edward, prince Edward the King's son, Edmund the King's brother, *the bishops of London, Lincoln, Ely, Hereford, Norwich, Rochester, and Durham*; *the Earls of Gloucester, Pembroke, Marshal, Hereford and Warwick*, and a great number of other prelates, nobles and inferior persons (i). At *the feast of archbishop Walter Reynolds*, there were present, K. Edward, *the bishops of Winchester, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Coventry and Lichfield, Ely, and Worcester*; *the Earls of Hereford, Pembroke, &c.* At *the feast of archbishop Warham*, there were entertained, *the Duke of Buckingham (k), Earl of Essex, Lords Cobham, Bergavenny, Brook, and Clynton*; *the bishop of Mayo, suffragan, the prior of Christ church, the abbat of St. Augustine's, sir Edward Poynings, sir John Fineux, chief justice; sir William and sir Thomas Scot, Master Boteler, sergeant at law, the Master of the Rolls, the several archdeacons and doctors, the mayor and citizens of Canterbury, the barons of the five ports*, besides a number of others of quality, private gentlemen and a multitude of inferior persons.

In imitation of the intronizing and coronation of royal personages, *the archbishop* was attended at these feasts by his great officers, who performed their services by a kind of *grand serjeantry*, and were persons of distinguished rank and title; for which purpose, the day before this solemnity, *the high court of stewardship* was held in *the archbishop's palace*, to judge and admit the several claims to these tenures. These

the *pall* were thin pieces of lead of the same breadth with them; when they were thus finished, they were carried to the bodies of *St. Peter and St. Paul*, and after certain prayers were said over them they were left there all night, and the next day the sub-deacon received them again, and kept them till some *archbishop* wanted one, and either went himself to fetch it, or sent his proxy to sue for it, when it was delivered with many ceremonies, and at a most extravagant price; as one instance, when *Walter Grey* was translated from *Worcester* to *York* in 1215, his *pall* cost him 10,000*l.* equal perhaps to 30,000*l.* of our money as at present.

(b) *Appendix*, No. x^b—x^c.

(i) See Somner's *Appendix*, No. xlvii. See the provisions and expences of this feast, which amounted to 513*l.* 3*s.* in the whole, in Drake's edition of Parker's *Antiq. Brit. Eccles.* p. lxiii.

(k) The order and form of the coming of *Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham*, to *Canterbury*, on the day before *the intronization of the archbishop*, is in the *Harleian MS.* No. 532—8.

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are particularly described in a printed roll in the archives of this church, so early as the 42d of K. Henry III.'s reign, anno 1264, by which it appears, that *the offices of high steward and butler* were then executed by *the Earl of Gloucester*, as holding the *manor and castle of Tunbridge* and other manors of *the archbishop*, by the performance of such service at his *intbronization* (l).

The office of chief panterer on that day was executed by *the Lord Conyars* and *Mr. Strangwish*, as holding the manors of *Whyvelton* and others (m). *The office of chamberlain* for that day was claimed, and allowed, to *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere*, as holding *the manor of Hatfield*, near *Charing* (n). *The office of carver*, by *the son and heir of Roger de Mereworth*, as holding the manor of *Ceriston* (o), and *the office of cupbearer*, by *Roger de Kirkbye*, as holding the manor of *Horton* (p), each by the performance of those respective services.

There is an account of the *intbronization* of *archbishop Morton*, in a manuscript in *the Cotton Library*, in which we learn, that after *Christmas* in the year 1487, anno 2 Hen. VII. *the archbishop* was, on a Sunday, in the month of January, *intbronized* at *Canterbury*, greatly accompanied with lords, both *spiritual* and *temporal*. In his journey towards this place from *Lambeth*, after the King's licence, he rode greatly accompanied, first to *Croydon*, and from thence to *Knowle*; from thence to *Maidstone*, to *Charing*, to *Chartbam*, where he lay on the Saturday at night,

(l) By a composition made in the 42d year of K. Hen. III. anno 1264, between *archbishop Doniface* and *Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford*, it appears, that *the archbishop* claimed homage, and the service of four knights fees, and suit to the court of *the archbishop*, for the manors of *Tunbridge, Viefton, Horsmonden, Melton* and *Pettis*, and that he should be *high steward* and *high butler* of *the archbishop* and his successors, whenever *the archbishop* should be *intbronized*, with divers other services for those manors; and *the Earl* claimed and was allowed for him and his heirs for *the office of stewardship*, seven robes of scarlet, thirty gallons of wine, fifty pounds of wax for his lights during the whole feast; the livery of hay and oats for eighty horses, for two nights only, the dishes and salts which should stand before *the archbishop* at his high table, and after the feast the sojourning for three days with fifty horses, at the sole expence of *the archbishop*, at the nearest manors of *the archbishop*, at the choice of *the Earl*, ad sanguinem minuendum, says the record; and for *his office of butler*, seven robes of scarlet, fifty pounds of wax, twenty gallons of wine, the livery of hay and oats for sixty horses, for two nights only; the cup which he served before *the archbishop* on the day of the feast, and all the empty casks.

Memorandum, that on the *intbronization* of *Robert Kilewardbye, archbishop*, the *Earl* had in the first place, the above-mentioned fees, and then he had one mantle with a cloak; and afterwards, on the *intbronization* of *J. de Peckham, archbishop*, he had two mantles; the *Earl* held these manors for performing his office of steward, viz. *Tenebregg* with the castle, and *Handlo* with its appurtenances, and the whole *lowy*. The *Earl* held these manors for the office of butler, viz. *Bradstede, Viefton, Horsmandenne, Melton* and *Pettes*. See Somner, appendix, No. xlv. Bat-

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and on the Sunday, when he entered *Canterbury*, all the bells in the city were rang, and he alighted and went on foot. At the great gate (*south* within) met him, the procession of *Christ church*, and censured him, and when he was entered a little within the *west* door, there was placed a stool with a rich cloth of silk and cushions, where he kneeled some time and wept much, and after proceeded to the high altar. The *Te Deum* was sung, and he and all the prelates had on them rich copes and with procession went and met *the pall*, sent from the Pope which was borne by *the bishop of Rochester*; then they returned before the high altar, where *the bishop of Worcester* read and declared the Pope's bulls, and made a great proposition of them, shewing the virtue and meaning of *the pall*, which being so delivered to *the archbishop*, who sat in a chair, all the prelates who were there kissed the relic or *pall*, and after the cheek of *the archbishop*, and in the same manner after them all the religious people of that house; this done, *the archbishop* and all other prelates, went into the vestry, *the bishop of Ely* was *deacon*, and read *the gospel*, *the bishop of Rochester* bore the cross and read *the epistle*; *the bishop of Salisbury* was *chaunter*, and began the office of *the mass*. As for all the solemnity of that masse and the feast, it was written, says *the author*, in a large book made for that purpose, but it was the best ordered and served, that he ever saw, or that could

tely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xa. Harleian Mss. No. 357, 12. After that, *Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester*, received in 1295, his whole fee of *Robert Winchelsea, archbishop*, as by composition, for his *stewardship* and *butlership*; and he likewise received of *archbishop Walter*, for his fee, 200 marks; and *Hugh de Awdley, Earl of Gloucester*, received of *archbishop Stratford*, 100 marks, and *the Earl of Stafford*, lord of *Tunbridge castle*, received at the *intbronization* of *archbishop Sudbury*, for his fee, 40 marks, and a cup of silver, gilt. See Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 20.

(m) These manors seem to have been in the county of *York*; the fee due for the performance of this service is not mentioned.

(n) His fee for the performance of this service was the bed and whole of the furniture of *the archbishop's* chamber; but it seems his right to this was rather in doubt, for tho' he received this fee, he engaged to return it immediately after the solemnity to *the archbishop* again, till he had made his claim to it appear more plainly and authentic. It appears by the *escheat* rolls of the 2d year of K. Edward III, anno 1330, that the relict of *Bartholomew de Badlesmere* held the manor of *Hatfield*, of the *archbishop of Canterbury* by *sergeantry*, viz. by the service of serving the said *archbishop* with water, for the washing of his hands, on the day of his *intbronization*.

(o) His fee was the knives after dinner, with which he had performed his office, not being a knight, another was appointed to execute the service.

(p) His fee, was the cup in which the *archbishop* should drink; not being a knight, he was not qualified to perform the office, and *the lord high steward* appointed another for that purpose in his room.

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be compared to, and the King's servants and officers of arms, that were there on the morn, when they took their leave, were well and worshipfully rewarded; there was likewise *the Marquis of Dorset* with eight or nine other barons, besides knights and esquires which were in marvellous great number, and all in his livery of *Mustre-develes* (q).

At the feast of the *intronization* of *archbishop Warham*, above-mentioned, the solemnity was equally grand and splendid, to any which had been before, when *the archbishop* sat in the middle of the high table or board, as it was then termed, *alone*; for *the archbishop's* state on that day was too great to admit of any to be of his messes, or at the table at which he sat. *The Duke of Buckingham*, lord high steward, came in on horseback, bareheaded, habited in his scarlet robe, having the white staff, the badge of his office, in his hand, being followed by two heralds at arms; then came the chief sewer, and after him the dishes of the first course were brought up; whilst these were placing on the table, the high steward lighting from off his horse, stood on foot before *the archbishop*, till the first course being served, he retired to his own dining-room, where the Duke's and the messes or services at the ends of *the archbishop's* board were served up (r). At the first mess of the Duke's table sat *the Duke himself*, *Lord Clinton*, *sir Edward Poynings*, and *the Lord Chief Justice Fineux*; at his second board sat *sir William Scot*, *sir Thomas Kemp* and *Mr. Butler*, serjeant at law; at *the archbishop's* board's end sat, on the right hand, *the Earl of Essex*, *the bishop of Mayo*, *suffragan*, and *the prior of Christ church*; on the left hand, *the Lords Bergavenny* and *Brook*, and *the abbot of St. Augustine's*; the rest of the messes and services for the several degrees of the nu-

merous guests being served and conducted in the several rooms, with equal solemnity and decorum, according to their several degrees (s).

After the solemnity of the day was over, and these great officers attendant on it were dismissed, the number of *the archbishop's* household, his officers and servants that attended upon him, were sometimes more, sometimes fewer, according as he was disposed to appear in a greater or lesser state; but for the most part, his retinue was like his rank, and his revenue great and princelike; and the officers of his palace were so constituted, as in some measure to bear the resemblance to those of a prince's palace. Of late, *the archbishops* have usually been *intronized* by proxy, and that with a very scanty ceremony; for now, on the day appointed for *the intronization*, the *archbishop*, or *his proxy*, the members of the church attending in procession, is placed in his *patriarchal* chair, at the east end of the church, when the proper instruments are read and obezance made by the members of it; and by this ceremony *the archbishop* is put into the formal possession of his *metropolitica* dignity, with the authority and profits belonging to it; and this finishes the ceremonies of the day.

OF THE PRE-EMINENCES AND PRIVILEGES BELONGING TO THE ARCHBISHOPRIC.

AMONG other *pre-eminences* and *privileges* belonging to *this archbishopric*, there was formerly a *perpetual legantine power* annexed to it, whence *the archbishop* had the title of *apostolica sedis legatus natus*, being, *the Pope's perpetual legate*. He was sensible of the great power which *the archbishop* had in the administration of all ecclesiastical concerns in this nation, and lest he should seem to exercise that authority in his own right,

on foot, with his feet bare as far as the church, where he was honorably received by the *prior and convent*, and after prayers offered up to *St. Thomas*, he entered the vestry with his clerks to prepare himself for masse.

Among the names of the officers who gave attendance at this ceremony, all of whom are inserted in the above roll, are the following:—High steward, *Edward, duke of Buckingham*; chamberlain, *sir Edward Poynings, knt.* chief butler, *Edward, duke of Buckingham*, by his deputy, *sir Thomas Burgher, knt.* who was steward of the *archbishop's* liberties by patent; cup-bearer, *master Robert Fitzwater*; carver, *master Thomas Cobham, hares*; sewer, *master Richard Carew, miles*; almner, *M. Mumpesson, D. Jur. Can.* under almner, *M. Myles Bacchal, in utroq; jure*; panter, *Sydnham, gent.* marshalls, *Richard Minors* and *William Bulstrode, gent.* ewer, *John Borne Serjeant, gent.* ushers of the chamber, *Brookes, William Parise, gent.* sewers for the upper end of the board, *Edward Gulsorde, gent.* sewers for the lower, *George Gulsorde.* —Then follow the names of above one hundred others, with their offices of under butlers, sewers, panterers, ewerers, clerks of the kitchens, marshalls, surveyors, conveyers, almners, door keepers, officers of the halls, &c. &c. belonging to the different places and parts of the feast.

(q) See Leland's Collections, vol. iv, p. 207.
 (r) The duke's board was served in each course, with one dish less than the *archbishop's*; and the messes at the end of the *archbishop's* board, were served each with two dishes in each course less than the duke's had.
 (s) See the roll describing the several particulars of this feast, the bill of fare, and the several expences of it, printed in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. x^b; and a much larger and more particular one, printed from the archives in the Bodleian library, and inserted in Leland's Collections, vol. vi, p. 16. In which latter it appears, that the *duke of Buckingham* sent his secretary and harbingers before him to give notice of his coming, and to have provision for his servants, and *seven score horses*, according to the composition; after which the *duke* came into *Canterbury*, attended by an honorable company with two hundred horses, and were honorably received by the *archbishop's* officers in the court within the *prior's* gate, against the south door of the church. The *archbishop* came into *Canterbury* on the Sunday morning, March 9, 1504, and was met by the *duke* with great reverence, and all due apparatus at *St. Andrew's* church, and there received him honorably; and then he preceded the *archbishop* with a great multitude of his servants to the great church of the *priory of St. Thomas*, the *archbishop* proceeding

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he was constituted by the Pope *perpetual* or *hereditary legate*, which was meant to denote that he implicitly derived all his authority from the *papal see*, and acted in every part of it by virtue of his *legatine* power only; and although this was then esteemed as a mark of special honour and dignity, yet it was really a diminution of that authority, and a lessening of that prerogative, which of right belonged to *the see of Canterbury*. But though at the *reformation* and the abolition of all *papal* authority within this realm, *the title of legate* was suppressed, yet by the statute, *the archbishop* was continued in possession of every power and prerogative which he before enjoyed by virtue of it, not being contrary to the laws of the kingdom.

In consequence of which, *the archbishop* has continued to this time to confer degrees in the several faculties of law, physic and divinity, the same as conferred by the two universities; which have, without contradiction, been esteemed of equal force and validity, as those conferred there, excepting that they have not been allowed by those learned bodies to take effect within their respective universities (t). Of such high rank and dignity was *the archbishop of Canterbury* held to be, that all *England* was in a manner reputed his diocese; *the bishop of London* was esteemed as his dean in the college of bishops, his office being to summon councils; *the bishop of Winton* his chancellor; *the bishop of Lincoln* his vice-chancellor; *the bishop of Sarum* was his precentor, to begin the service when he was present; *the bishop of Worcester* was his chaplain, and *Rocheſter* was his cross-bearer; and he contended strenuously for the same obedience from *the archbishop of York*, as he himself paid to *the see of Rome* (u).

His title is, *Primate and Metropolitan of all England*, and he styles himself *Providentia Divina Cantuar. Archiepiscopus*; whereas other bishops write *permissione divina*. As in general councils, *the archbishop* was placed before all other archbishops, a favour conferred on him by Pope Leo X (v), so in the parliament and all other assemblies and conferences of council, he has

(t) In the 25th year of K. Henry VIII. stat. cap. 21, it was enacted, that all licences and dispensations not repugnant to the law of God, which before were sued for in the court of Rome, should be hereafter granted to the archbishop of Canterbury and his successors; and in the 1st year of Q. Elizabeth stat. cap. 2, it was likewise enacted, that by the advice of the metropolitan, the Queen, or the ecclesiastical commissioners, might publish such rights and ceremonies as would be most for the advantage of God's glory.

(u) See Selden's Titles of Honor, p. 224. Parker's Antiq. of British Church, p. 20.

(v) Lambarde, p. 80, says, that before archbishop Anselm's time, the archbishop's place in general councils, was next to the bishop of St. Rufine. See Chronol. Ang. Cant. col. 2245, anno 1056; but that archbishop Anselm in 1099, in recompence for his services to the holy see, was by pope Urban preferred to the honor of sitting, he and his suc-

cessors, in those councils at the pope's right foot, who at the same time added, *Includemus hunc in orbe nostro tanquam alterius orbis Papam*.

now the precedence next the royal family, as first peer of the realm (w), and he has the privilege of qualifying eight chaplains, whereas a Duke can qualify but six. He is always of the King's privy council, and it being necessary to consult him on most great and important occasions, especially in which the church is concerned; he is frequently summoned to be present among the King's confidential ministers who compose the cabinet of state, and as archbishop, he is constantly chosen a president of the corporation of the sons of the clergy, a governor of the Charter-house, a trustee of the British museum, &c. &c.

Among the rights and privileges formerly belonging to this see, was that of the right of patronage of the bishopric of Rocheſter, and whenever that see was vacant, the administration and custody of the temporalities, as well as spiritualities devolved on the archbishop, and the nomination of another bishop belonged to him. The temporalities likewise were restored to the bishop elect, and confirmed to him, he doing the same homage to the archbishop as other bishops did to the King on the like occasions, and this right they derived by custom from the time of archbishop Lanfranc, and which was allowed to them by the charters of several Kings, and confirmed by the bulls of Popes Alexander III, and Honorius III, still extant among the archives of this church (x).

Another right claimed by the metropolitan of the see of Canterbury, was that of performing the sacred and honourable office of anointing the Kings and Queens of this realm; of putting the royal crowns on their heads, and of administering to them the coronation oath. Eadmer reports (y) a singular instance of the archbishops claim to this right; he says, when K. Henry I. came with his royal bride to be married, wearing the crown upon his head, archbishop Ralph, or Rodolph, refused to celebrate the nuptial solemnities, until he had expostulated with the King (who was then in the 21st year of his reign) for having had the crown placed upon his head by any other than the archbishop of Canterbury, to whom alone

cessors, in those councils at the pope's right foot, who at the same time added, *Includemus hunc in orbe nostro tanquam alterius orbis Papam*.

(w) This was decreed and confirmed, by a statute made anno 31 Henry VIII. cap. 10, intitled, *How lords in parliament shall be placed*. By this statute, the King's vice-gerent in ecclesiastical matters, is seated in the first place, and then follows. It is also enacted, that next to the said vice-gerent shall sit, the archbishop of Canterbury; and then next to him on that form and side shall sit, the archbishop of York; and next to him on the same form and side, the bishop of London, &c.

(x) Antiq. Brit. Eccl. Gervas, in Decem. Script. col. 1362. Ang. Sacra. vol. i, p. 358, 343, 386.

(y) Hist. Nov. p. 137; and Gervas, in Decem. Script. col. 1661, repeats the same from Eadmer, word for word.

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that office belonged; for the King, *archbishop Anselm*, being then banished, had been crowned by *the bishop of London*, upon his accession to the throne. Having thus expostulated, he took the crown from off the King's head, and after some pause, as if he kept it awhile in his own possession, at the earnest request and petition of the people present, he with uplifted hands placed it on again; and so this act passed for the new crowning of the King, by the hands of *the archbishop*, to continue the antient right and custom to *the see of Canterbury*.

The right to this office was confirmed to *the archbishop* by a bull of Pope Alexander III. (z). When K. Edward II. began his reign, *archbishop Winchelsea* was then suspended by the *papal* authority at the request of K. Edward I, and the Pope directed a commission to *the archbishop of York*, to anoint and crown the new King; but the King wrote to the Pope that he was then reconciled to *the archbishop*, and desired that the suspension might be taken off, and that he might be restored to the execution of his *archiepiscopal* offices, one of which was to crown the Kings of England, and therein he purposed to make use of him in a short time; upon which it was taken off, the commission to *the archbishop of York* was revoked, and *the archbishop of Canterbury* sent one in his own right to *the bishop of Winchester*, to celebrate that office, in case he himself could not return soon enough into England to perform it.

In the annals of our English histories, it appears, that at the marriage of the Kings of England, the *archbishops of Canterbury*, for the most part solemnized the marriage rights and ceremonies, and exercised the sacerdotal function of blessing the nuptials, and this office they laid claim to, as of right belonging to their *see*; for when K. Henry I. was to be married at Windsor, *the bishop of Sarum*, within whose diocese that castle stands, asserted that right, of his own and proper jurisdiction within that place, and offered to interpose at that solemnity; but all the nobility cried out, that that office belonged to *the archbishop of Canterbury*, whose peculiar and special parishioners the King and Queen were, and whose *primacy* was extended over the whole island, and accordingly *archbishop Ralph* or *Rodulph*, solemnized the marriage himself (a).

(z) Regist. Eccl. Christi Cant.

(a) Eadmer writes as if the *archbishop* did it by proxy, because he framed a commission, that in case he should be unable, through bodily infirmity to execute that office of himself, the *bishop of Winchester* should be deputed to it in his stead, designedly to cut off all the pretensions of the *bishop of Sarum*.

(b) Eadmer Hist. Nov. p. 136, 137. Gervas, in Dec. Script. col. 1661.

(c) Regist. Eccl. Christi.

(d) Eadmer and Gervas, Antiq. Brit.

(e) As one instance out of the many that might be men-

tioned, it appears, that at the christening of the new born prince, in the 5th year of K. Henry VII. on the morn of St. Andrew's day, the rich font of Canterbury and the Westminster church gear were prepared, as of old time had been accustomed for King's children in the church of Westminster, where she was christened by John Alcock, bishop of Ely; John Manton, archbishop of Canterbury and chancellor of England, being god-father; the prince's being named Margaret, after the King's mother. See Varia Opuscula, inserted in Leland's Collection, vol. iv, p. 253.

Mr. Somner has mentioned the record of King Edward I.'s marriage, solemnized by *archbishop Winchelsea* in this church, after which there were several pretences of claim made for *the cloth of estate*, which was used at that solemnity; *the archbishop* demanded it as his fee, in right of his executing that office; *the prior* of the church laid claim to it in right of the mother church, in which no one received any such fee but the church itself, which was the mother of all the churches and chapels that were within the province of *Canterbury* (b); *the archbishop's* cross-bearer and the King's chaplains likewise put in their claim; upon which the King ordered the cloth to be delivered to *the Earl of Lincoln*, as an indifferent person, to be kept by him, till the matter should be ascertained to whom it of right belonged (c). This privilege of *crowning*, *marrying*, and *christening* the Kings and royal family of England, is still exercised by *the archbishops of Canterbury* (d).

The monks of *Christ church* have recorded, that the King and Queen are the *speciales domestici parochiani*, the peculiar parishioners of *the archbishop* (e), who was ordinary of the court of the King's household, wherever it was kept, and it may be added, he had antiently the holy offerings made at the altar by the King and Queen, wherever the court should happen to be, if *the archbishop* was there present.

The confirmation of all the *comprovincial bishops* of the province of *Canterbury*, abbats likewise, and priors and *the consecration* of those *bishops*; the absolution of *the obedientiaries* of the monastery of *Christ church*, and the nomination of *new obedientiaries*, and many other such like privileges belonging likewise to *the archbishop*; and lastly

The archbishop had the right of summoning *the bishops* and clergy of his province to appear before him in convocation; in which assembly he presides personally, or by his commissary.

OF THE REVENUES OF THE ARCHBISHOPRIC.

THE revenues of *the archbishopric* ought not to be passed by in silence. They were antiently very large, sufficient to maintain the honourable state in which *the archbishop* always appeared suitable to his high dignity and station in the church; the several manors which formerly be-

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longed to *the see*, are recorded in *Domesday*, and are mentioned in the description of the several parishes in which they lay, throughout the course of the history of Kent (*f*). There is an antient taxation of *the temporalities* and *spiritualities* of it, in *the Black Book of the archdeacon of Canterbury*, in which it appears, the *sum total of the taxation* of these manors within this county, was 1499l. 15s. 8d. (*g*) and in the dioceses of *Chichester*, *Winchester* and in *London* and *Middlesex*, 549l. 15s. 11d. of his *spirituals* 200l. making in all the sum of 2249l. 11s. 8d. (*b*) a great income in those days, and increasing in value yearly. The present *taxation* of the revenues of the *archbishopric* is, 2682l. 12s. 2d. according to *Ecton*, notwithstanding the many possessions taken from it (*i*). The rich and noble manors, together with many stately castles and palaces appurtenant to them belonging to *the archbishopric*, which composed the above revenue could not but raise the envy of the hungry courtiers in those reigns of ecclesiastical plunder under Hen. VIII, Edward VI, and Elizabeth; when, under the colour of reformation, this *archbishopric* was stripped of its most valuable possessions, which were seized on, exchanged and alienated as were thought proper, especially such as appeared to continue to the *metropolitan* that state of power and grandeur, which it was determined he should be deprived of.

These grants and exchanges are mentioned throughout the course of the above History, and therefore need not be repeated here; it is sufficient to say, they were very many and made at different times. In this critical juncture, *archbishop Cranmer*, in the two former reigns, is said to have done all in his power, and that appears to have been very little indeed to preserve the revenues of his *see*, and that he procured the best exchanges and bargains that he could at that time; but all his efforts were in vain, all the exchanges made were greatly to his disadvantage, as much as if he had given gold and received brags for it in return. *Strype*, in his *life of archbishop*

(*f*) In K. Henry II.'s reign, the *archbishop of Canterbury* was charged with *threescore knights fees*, which he owned, and nineteen more which he disowned. *Madox's History of the Exchequer*, p. 439.

(*g*) These manors were those of *Westgate* with its members, *Westhalimot*, *Bishopborn*, *Dale*, *Saltwood*, *Tenham*, *Aldington*, *Maidstone*, *Bexley*, *Wrotham*, *Reculver*, *Wingham*, *Petham* and *Waltham*, *Liming*, *Boften*, *Northfleet*, *Cherring*, *Orford* and *Gillingham*.

(*h*) *Battely's* appendix, No. xi^a. *Thorn*, col. 2163, says, the *archbishop's temporalities* were—in *Kent*, 1355l. 8s. 1d.—In the diocese of *Chichester*, 354l. 0s. 12 ob.—In the diocese of *Winchester*, 65l.—In the diocese of *London*, and in *Middlesex*, 130l. 15s. The *total of the whole taxation* of his *spirituals* and *temporals*, 2005l. 4s. 1d. ob. The *taxation of the archbishopric to the see of Rome*, was 10,000 *florins* of gold. See *Harlean Mss.* No. 1850-13.

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Cranmer, has given a full account of these proceedings, and in *the Augmentation Office*, the deeds of them are numerous; I shall only observe in general, that those revenues which were settled upon *the archbishopric*, in lieu of what it was deprived chiefly consisted of lands or of tythes and *appropriations*, taken from the late *dissolved* religious houses, and even these lands when they were suspected to turn out more valuable than was intended, were often taken away again, and others of inferior value were settled in lieu of them, at the King's pleasure; and this arbitrary traffic was continued in the beginning of the reign of Q. Eliz. whilst *archbishop Parker* remained in this *see* (*k*), and had not an act passed on K. James's accession to the crown, which disabled *the archbishops* and *bishops* of this realm from alienating any of the revenues and possessions of their *bishoprics* in future, long before this time, in all probability, they would have been stripped of every valuable possession belonging to them; but although *the see of Canterbury* was by the above-mentioned means, bereaved of almost all its most desirable estates, yet it has now, by the increase in the value of lands, and other things from which the income of it arises, become a large and handsome revenue, being estimated at the yearly value, *coits annis*, of 10,000l. besides other casual advantages and emoluments arising from the several patent and other offices in *the archbishop's* gift and nomination.

OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CANTERBURY.

THAT *there were archdeacons* of this church long before *the Norman conquest*, contrary to the opinion of *Sommer* and others (*l*), *Mr. Battely* has plainly shewed in opposition to *the manuscript*, commonly called *the Black Book of the Archdeacon*, which had been before in general received as an incontrovertible evidence of the original of *this archdeaconry* (*m*), but this record loses great part of its infallibility, when it is con-

(*i*) *Tanner*, p. 195, says, the old value of the *archbishopric*, is said to have been, 3233l. 18s. 8d.

(*k*) Q. Elizabeth, in her 3d year in particular took away many manors and lands from *archbishop Parker*; in recompence for which, she, directing the whole of the exchange at her pleasure, granted to him several rectories, or *impropriate* parsonages, tythes, tenths, and annual rents of money, most of which had belonged to the late *dissolved* monasteries, amounting in the whole, to the sum of 1284l. 17s. 13d. nor was this the last bad bargain she forced on the *archbishop*. See several of the exchanges, among *Harleian Mss.* No. 6839-62-63. It appears that in *archbishop Parker's* time, the revenue of this *see* was, in rents 3128l. fines, &c. 300l. Total, 3420l. yearly income.

(*l*) *Battely's Sommer*, p. 150. *Parkeri Antiq. Britan. in vita Lanfranci.* (*m*) See *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 129; Appendix, No. xxv. *Ang. Sacra.* p. i, p. 150.

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sidered that it seems to have been framed by the monks designedly for their own purposes, and that it was evidently compiled after the year 1313, that is, after the death of *archbishop Winchelsea* (n).

Concerning the first institution of *archdeacons* in the church of *Canterbury*, I find no mention in any history or record. This seems to be a proof of its greater antiquity, and its having been the general practice and custom of the *Christian* church, before even the *archiepiscopal see* was erected in *Canterbury*, and it had been the universal practice in both the *eastern* and *western* churches, where *Christianity* was embraced, to appoint *archdeacons* in great or *cathedral* churches; but how or when they were instituted, does not appear. In the church of *Canterbury*, the first *archdeacon* that we read of, is *Wifrid*, whom we find subscribing to the acts of a council, and after him others are named in the records of this church and by historians, where they found occasion to mention them in the matters they treated of.

Upon the replanting of the *Christian* faith in *Kent*, the clergy seem not long afterwards to have become numerous, in consequence of which, the *archbishop of Canterbury*, after the example of other *bishops* in the *Christian* church, seems to have appointed his *archdeacon* also (o).

The manuscript above-mentioned, called the *Black Book*, in the possession of the *archdeacon*, records the several privileges and rights relating particularly to the jurisdiction of the *archdeaconry*, all of which, excepting the last, are such as belong to *archdeacons* in general; some of those however have not escaped without exceptions and controversy, one of them is taken away and another is lost (p).

These privileges were, a right to hear and determine causes belonging to their courts, &c. the correction of delinquents, the creating and appointing officials, deans of *Christianity*, as they

are called, apparitors, &c. a right concerning the proving of wills within the *archdeaconry*, granting letters of administration, &c. and concerning the disposing of the goods and chattels of persons dying intestate (q). A right of visiting *parochial* churches, clergy, &c. of receiving procurations and proceeding canonically against the disobedient (r); a right to visit and take a view of all churches, vestments, ornaments and utensils belonging to any churches within his *archdeaconry*, and to see they are kept clean and in repair, &c. a right to provide for all ecclesiastical benefices during their vacancy, and to collect, receive and dispose at pleasure of all the profits belonging to such, within his *archdeaconry*, for so long time as they remained vacant (s). This was a profitable privilege to *archdeacons*, and the *bishops* in many places laid hold of it, insomuch as to give occasion for strife and afforded opportunities of several abuses, for the redress of which some ecclesiastical canons were framed both at home and abroad, and several decrees concerning it were made, in subsequent *synods* held at different places (t). At last, by an act of parliament, anno 28 Henry VIII, c. 12. in the preamble of which, the abuses which were occasioned by this privilege are recited, the profits of all ecclesiastical benefices during such time as they had no incumbent, were settled for ever on the next incumbent, any usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The right of the induction of rectors and vicars into their benefices; a right of proceeding against excommunicated persons, &c. the examination of such as were to be presented to the *archbishop*, to be admitted into holy orders; and lastly a right to receive every year, two great trees from the *archbishop's* wood, called *Eriet*, near *Dodington*, and to convert and dispose of them to his own use (u).

There must be added to these privileges of

immediate subjection to the pope himself. The *archbishop* and *archdeacon* concluded this controversy with that convent, by a composition, dated anno 1237, which is printed at large, in *Thorn*, col. 1882.

(i) The abbat and convent of *St. Augustine* compounded likewise with the *archdeacon*, for an exemption from this privilege.

(t) The *archdeacons* of *Canterbury* appear to have a most undoubted right to this privilege from antient custom, and this right continued to them, after the constitution of *Othobon*, made anno 1240; for upon founding the college of *Wye*, to which the *parochial* church of it, within this *archdeaconry* was annexed, the first provost of that college compounded with the *archdeacon*, among other things, for the profits which should arise in the time of the vacancy of that church. The composition for which makes mention of several rights belonging to the *archdeacon*, and is inserted in *Battely*, pt. 2, appendix, No. xxvii.

(u) *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 142.

(n) *Battely*, pt. 2, p. 130. (o) *Ib.* p. 133. (p) *Ib.* p. 141.

(q) A sharp controversy continued a long time, between the *archbishops* and *archdeacons* of *Canterbury*, concerning some matters contained in the last-mentioned privileges; but a final agreement was concluded between *archbishop Thomas Arundel* and *Thomas Clifford*, *archdeacon*; and a tripartite composition was drawn up in form, sealed by the *archbishop* in his palace, by the *prior* and *convent*, and by the *archdeacon* in the *chapter-house*, on March 26, 1397; which was afterwards confirmed by pope *Eugenius*, at the instance and suit of *Thomas Chicheley*. See this composition, in *Battely*, pt. 2, appendix, No. xxvi.

(r) The abbat and convent of *St. Augustine* contended with the *archdeacons* for an exemption of certain churches belonging to that monastery from their jurisdiction; and this is not strange, since the former had procured of the popes bulls of privileges, by which they became exempt from the jurisdiction of the *archbishop*, and from all subjection and obedience to him, and had put themselves under

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the *archdeacon of Canterbury*, the super-eminent one, peculiar to him alone, namely of *installing* all the *suffragan bishops* of the province; a right which has never but once been called in question, which was by *the dean and chapter of Lincoln*, and that was soon yielded up. This solemnity was antiently celebrated personally by *the archdeacon*, and not by his letters of deputation, and in his *Black Book* there is described, after what manner and with what ceremonies it was performed, and the fees which appertained to it (v).

The convent of this church would not allow him, being a *secular*, a stall in their *chapter-house*, owing to the rules of their order, which forbid all seculars to intermeddle in the chapters of the religious; as such, he could not be admitted there, except upon extraordinary occasions, such as being called on by the convent for his advice, or when he attended upon *the archbishop*, or upon some special duty, and least these occasions should create a pretence of right of having a stall among the religious, *archbishop Theobald*, most probably, at the instance of the convent, framed a constitution, by which *the archdeacon* and all other seculars were prohibited from intermeddling with the concerns of the chapter, that is, as of his own right, and he was to have his place at the foot of *the archbishop's* chair, and this was afterwards confirmed by Pope *Innocent's* bull, dated anno 1200 (w).

Mention has been made above of *the archdeacon's* coming to church upon special duties, one of those times was upon *Thursday* in the *Great or Holy Week*, as it was antiently called, for upon that day it was the old custom to reconcile penitents, which was done with great solemnities, and *the archdeacon* bore a considerable part therein. *Mr. Battely* has given an account of the process of this branch of ecclesiastical discipline (x); this is not taken notice of as an office peculiar to the *archdeacon of Canterbury*, for the same solemnities were observed in other

(v) See Battely, pt. 2, No. xxviii^a. These fees were antiently, the *bishop's* palfry and saddle, with the appurtenances; his riding coat, hat, and boots; hay and provender for fifteen horses, so long as he tarried upon account of performing the *intronization*; meat, drink and wine; two large tapers of wax, for the whole time of his stay; two small tapers every night, and twenty-four wax candles; the *bishop's* silver cup with which he was served at the table on the day of his *intronization*; the bed likewise of the *bishop* was demanded, and ten *marks* sterling. On that day a table on the right side of the hall was furnished, for the *archdeacon*, at which, none were to sit, but such as were invited by himself, to dine with him; to which may be added, that at the installation of the *abbat of Faversham*, the *archdeacon's* fees were, the *abbat's* palfry, meat and drink for two nights and one day for himself, and ten others, who should come along with him, at the expence of the *abbat*. At the instalments of the *priors of Leeds, Cumbwell, Bilfington,*

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cathedrals when this ecclesiastical discipline was observed. At this time, to keep up some kind of remembrance of *the archdeacon's* duty to attend on that day, usually called *Holy Thursday*, or *Ascension Day*, in this church; he sits during the morning service in his own seat in it, adjoining *the archbishop's* throne eastward, and afterwards preaches a sermon, the only time he appears at service in this church as *archdeacon*, during the whole year.

There are some causes however, which are reserved to be heard and determined in *the archbishop's* court, in which *the archdeacon* or his *official* are not to intermeddle, and there are within this *archdeaconry*, twenty-six churches, immediately subject to *the archbishop*, and visited by him or his *commissary*, which being exempted from the jurisdiction of *the archdeacon*, are commonly called *the exempts* (y).

The whole diocese of *Canterbury* has but one *archdeacon*, whose jurisdiction, except as to the above-mentioned *exempt churches*, extends over the whole of it (z). It is valued in the King's books at 163l. and 21d. (a).

The ceremony of his *induction* into the *archdeaconry*, was celebrated antiently by a mandate directed to the vicars of *Tenham, Lymne, &c.* that is, to any vicars of the churches belonging to his *archdeaconry*, and his induction was into one of those churches, for he had no stall then in the cathedral, nor till after *the dissolution* of the *priory*. *Bernard de Eci*, was inducted into the *archdeaconry* by authority of a *papal* bull directed to *the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry* and *the abbats of St. Augustine and Walbam*. At this time the solemnity is performed by one of *the prebendaries* or *canons* of this church, by placing him in his stall above-mentioned, being the proper place assigned to him.

The archdeacon is *impropriator* and *patron* of the *vicarages* or *curacies* of the several churches and chapels of *St. Stephen's, alias Hackington, Tenham, Linsted, Dodington, Iwade, Stone, Limne,*

and *Folkestone*, the *archdeacon* received nothing, but an entertainment in meat and drink for two nights and one day. See Battely, appendix, No. xxviii^b. See Biog. Brit. vol. vii; Supplement, p. 207 [D].

(v) Batt. Somn. pt. 1, append. No. lviii, pt. 2, p. 144.

(x) Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 144, append. No. xxx.

(y) These *excepted causes*, and a list of the *exempt churches*, (which latter may be found likewise, in the history of Kent, under their proper heads), is inserted from the *archdeacon's black book*, in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xxix.

(z) There was once a design of dividing this one into three *archdeaconries*, by *archbishop Richard*, who in the year 1176, constituted three *archdeacons*, which was censured as a novelty contrary to the practice of former *archbishops*; but this project soon vanished, and we hear no more after this, of more than one *archdeacon* at a time, in this diocese. See Matthew Paris. Rad. de Diceto. Ang. Sacra. p. ii, p. 692. (a) Weever, p. 186.

Westbythe,

ARCHDEACONS,

Wesbyrthe, St. Mary's and St. Clement's in Sandwiche, Stodmarsh and St. Margaret's in Canterbury. The antient taxation of the archdeaconry was, of the churches belonging to it 180l. uncertain profits of it 20l. the total sum 200l. (b) It is computed to be of nearly the value of 400l. per ann. income.

ARCHDEACONS OF CANTERBURY.

1. WLFRIID, is the first archdeacon of Canterbury, whose name is found in any chronicle or record, the names of all his predecessors, as well as some of his successors, are lost. He seems to have been once a monk of this church; in the record of a council convened by archbishop Athelard, at Baccancelde, now perhaps Bapebild, among the subscriptions, as they are printed in the *Decem Scriptores*, among the *Evidences of Christchurch* (c). *Wlfrid, archdeacon*, subscribed among the bishops, anno 798, and afterwards in a synod at Cloveshoe, anno 803; *Wlfrid, archdeacon*, subscribed with the rest, the record of which council in Saxon characters, remains among the archives of this church, and to shew that *Wlfrid* was archdeacon of Canterbury, which is not specified in either of these subscriptions; among the old writings of this church, there is in the like characters, a charter of archbishop Athelard, concerning the manor of Burne, dated anno 805, *indit 13*, to which *Wlfrid, archdeacon of Canterbury*, is a subscribing witness. The archbishop died the same year, and *Wlfrid* seems to have succeeded him in the archiepiscopal chair (d).

2. BEORNOTH, anno 844, whose name in the subscriptions to a charter of K. Ethelred, is set before divers dukes (e).

3. ATHELWEALD, anno 853.

4. EALSTAN, anno 864.

5. SIGEFRETH, anno 866.

6. LIÆVING, anno 866; all these five archdeacons were, during the time in which *Ceolnoth* filled the archiepiscopal chair, which was a space of much trouble and confusion, on account of the Danish pirates, who then infested these coasts, assaulting the suburbs, and knocking at the very gates of the city of Canterbury, until they had a large sum of money given them to be gone, and at the same time there was a pestilence within the walls of the monastery (f).

7. WERBEALD, anno 890.

8. BRINSTAN, about 1006; here is a long

(b) Thorn, col. 2165.

(c) Col. 2212.

(d) Batt. Somn. pt. 2, p. 146. (e) Ibid. pt. 1, p. 152.

(f) Gervas, col. 1643. Batt. Som. p. 152, pt. 2, p. 146.

(g) Leland calls him, the archdeacon of Elphage, whose burial place is said to have been in the north porch of the church of the monastery of St. Augustine, in Canterbury. It should seem more probable from the place of his burial, that though perhaps Elphage might have constituted him

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space of time unnoticed between this archdeacon and the former one, named before him, most probably upwards of 100 years, and there has been nothing met with to fill it up.

9. ALMERIC or ALMER, who is supposed to have been the man, who infamously betrayed this city when it was besieged by the Danes in the year 1011(g), as the story is told at large in the *Saxon Chronicle*, and afterwards by *H. Huntingdon*, *R. Hoveden*, *W. Thorn*, and others, whilst others have been inclined to impute this treachery to *Elmar*, at that time abbat of St. Augustine's, who was suffered to escape safe out of the hands of the Danes, and his monastery to remain untouched as the reward of it (b).

10. HAIMO is the next archdeacon, mentioned as such; he lived in 1054, as we are informed from *Boston*, monk of St. Edmundsbury, and he may reasonably be supposed to have been cotemporary with *Godwin*, the last bishop of St. Martin's, who died seven years after this time, and had been probably constituted bishop, anno 1052. It is certain, that at the death of archbishop Elphage, there was no archdeacon of Canterbury; there were continual confusions in these parts, through the continual ravages made by the insulting Danes, the metropolitcal church lay desolate, and in ruins. Archbishop Livinge, who succeeded Elphage, after seven years imprisonment, went beyond sea into a voluntary exile, there to bewail in secret the desolations of the church, which he could not repair; during which calamities, we cannot expect to hear of an archdeacon.

Haimo, abovementioned, stands upon record as eminent for his learning and goodness, as *Almar* was infamous for his treachery and ingratitude; we are beholden to *Bale* and *Pits* for what we know of him; they tell us, that he was born in England of good parentage, brought up to study from his childhood, but this nation being at this time filled with tumults and disturbances, he retired into France, and became a monk at St. Denis, and reader of divinity at Paris; as soon as the affairs of England were settled in quietness, he returned and was constituted archdeacon of Canterbury, and grew into high esteem for his excellent preaching. He wrote several books, of which his *Commentary on Genesis*, was in the library of Lincoln college in Oxford; he died at Canterbury on October 9, but in what year, is no where recorded. With this archdeacon ended the anti-Norman ones (i).

archdeacon, whilst bishop of Winchester, yet that he retained him in that office, whilst he was archbishop.

(b) Battely, pt. 2, p. 146. See above, in the life of archbishop Elphage.

(i) *Edsin* stands next, in Mr. Somner's list of archdeacons, but it is upon a supposition, that every bishop of St. Martin's was likewise archdeacon, a notion which Mr. Battely, has controverted with strong probability. Battely, pt. 2, p. 148.

VALERIUS,

ARCHDEACONS,

11. VALERIUS, of whom there is mention in a record concerning the right of provincial and diocesan jurisdiction in the vacancy of the *see*; it tells us, that *archbishop Lanfranc* constituted him *archdeacon*, and gave him and his successors a small tenement near the *priory of St. Gregory*, without the *north gate* of the city (ii).

12. ANSCHITILLUS probably succeeded him. He is mentioned in the survey of *Domesday*, taken *anno 1070*, by the name of *Anschitil Archidiacon*, as holding lands in *Deal*, which had before been held by *archbishop Stigand*, and other land there, and at *St. Margaret's*, given to him by the *bishop of Baieux*. He subscribed, as such, to the decrees of a provincial council in 1075, immediately after the *bishops* and before the *abbats*.

13. WILLIAM was *archdeacon* in 1101, in which year he was sent by *archbishop Anselm*, to make enquiries whether *Maud*, daughter of *Malcolm*, K. of *Scots*, who was intended to be given in marriage to K. Henry I. was a professed nun; and afterwards, in 1108, he was sent by that *archbishop*, on his behalf, to invest *Ralph*, the next successor to *Gundulph*, and put him in possession of the *bishopric of Rochester* (k). *Anselm* having bestowed it on him; there are three letters of the *archbishop's* to him, as *archdeacon*, one of which is concerning *priest's marriages*, mentioned in the acts and monuments. This *William* was one of the witnesses to *Anselm's* charter, when he gave the manor of *Stisted* to this church (l).

14. JOHN, nephew (sister's son) to *archbishop Ralph*, was constituted *archdeacon* in June 1115, on his return from *Rome*, whither he had been sent with others to bring back the *pall* to the *archbishop*, which he delivered to him at *Canterbury*, on June 27, 1115, many *bishops*, *abbats*, noblemen and others being present at the solemnity of receiving and putting it on, at which time the *bishops* made it their request, and the monks declared their approbation, that this *John* should be constituted *archdeacon*; upon which he was nominated and admitted by the *archbishop* in the *chapter-house*, and took the oath of obedience there, to the *metropolitan church of Canterbury* (m). In 1119, he was sent by the *archbishop* to the council at *Rhemes*, to with-

(ii) It is said that *Lanfranc* repented his constituting an *archdeacon*, instead of a *bishop of St. Martin's*, which is not a thing to be credited, for the *archbishop* was a man of great spirit, and not apt to be troubled upon slight occasions. He was prudent, and therefore, not likely to do any thing he should afterwards repent of. If he was displeas'd with the *archdeacon* or *archdeaconry*, he could as easily alter the constitution, or remove the person at his pleasure, as he is said to have appointed either of them; and instead of repenting, we soon find an *archdeacon of Canterbury*, in his days, acting in the same station as his successor. Battely, pt. 2, p. 148.

(k) Eadmer Hist. Nov. lib. iii, p. 57, 98. Somner, p. 153.

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stand the consecration of *Thurstan*, *archbishop of York*, at the *Pope's* hands, *archbishop Ralph* having rejected him, on account of his having refused to make profession of obedience to the church of *Canterbury* (n).

On the *archbishop's* death, *William Corboil* being elected *archbishop*, went to *Rome* for his *pall*, attended by this *archdeacon* and others; upon the death of *Ernulph*, *bishop of Rochester*, the *archdeacon* was promoted to that *see*, and consecrated by the *archbishop* on May 24, *anno 1125* (o).

Eadmer says, he was a man of a good conversation, and courteous towards all.

15. ASKETIN, whose name, as *archdeacon*, is in an antient charter of this church (p).

16. WILLIAM, the second *archdeacon* of that name; he is mentioned as such in a charter of *archbishop Theobald*, relating to the *archdeaconry* of this church, in which the succession of *archdeacons* before his time is thus given, viz. *Asketin, William, Helwise* (q).

17. HELWISE was a regular canon, and promoted to this *archdeaconry* by *archbishop William Corboil*, who had a particular regard to those canons, of which he himself had been one in 1134. He was sent by the *archbishop*, together with the *bishops of St. David's* and *Rochester*, to put the monks of *Dover* in possession of their new monastery, built for them by that *archbishop*; but those of *Christ church* appealing to the *see of Rome*, they returned without effecting their purpose. In the year 1138, this *archdeacon* was summoned to a legantine synod, convened at *Westminster* by *Alberic* the *Pope's* legate (r).

18. WALTER, the next *archdeacon*, was brother to *archbishop Theobald*, and was witness to his charter for the induction of canons into *St. Mary's* church in *Dover*, which was confirmed by *Pope Innocent* in 1138. Upon the death of *Afcelin*, *bishop of Rochester*, *Walter* was elected by the monks of *Rochester*, in the *chapter-house* at *Canterbury*, in the presence and at the nomination of the *archbishop*, to succeed in that *see*; which election was made in January, in the beginning of the year 1148 (s).

19. ROGER DE BISHOPSBIDGE, or *de Ponte Episcopi*, succeeded him as *archdeacon*, and within

(l) Among the archives of *Christ church*.

(m) Eadmer Hist. Nov. lib. v, p. 114. Ang. Sacra. p. i, p. 109, 800. Gervas, col. 1662.

(n) Eadmer Hist. Nov. lib. v, p. 114. Battely's Somner, p. 153. See M. Paris. Malmibury. Ang. Sacra. p. i, p. 70; and Saxon Chron. anno MCCCXIII.

(o) Hoveden; Rad. de Diceto, &c. Bromton, col. 1015. Ang. Sacra. p. i, p. 343. Battely, pt. 2, p. 149.

(p) Battely, pt. 2, p. 149.

(q) See Battely, pt. 1, appendix, No. lviii.

(r) Textus Roffensis. Gervas, col. 1341, 1346.

(s) Gervas, col. 1362. Antiq. Brit. vita Theobald. Godwin. Catei in Walter.

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a few years after, being advanced to *the archbishopric of York*, he was consecrated at *Westminster* by *archbishop Theobald*, in October 1154 (t). Whilst he was *archdeacon*, as he was one who did not favour the monks of his time, he proved himself very offensive and troublesome to those of *Christ church*, by intruding himself among them into their chapter and assemblies, as one of their society; being a *secular*, the monks could by no means submit to this, but addressed themselves to *the archbishop* for remedy, from whom they procured letters of *inhibition* to this purpose in future (u).

20. THOMAS BECKET, so noted in the histories of this time, was next preferred to this *archdeaconry*, by *archbishop Theobald*, who had sent him into *Italy*, to study the civil law, and at his return, having conceived a good opinion of his excellent parts, heaped many rich preferments on him, and among them this *archdeaconry*. At the *archbishop's* instance, the King made him *chancellor of England*, and on *the archbishop's* death, he was advanced to the *metropolitan chair of Canterbury* (v), and not long afterwards resigned *this archdeaconry*.

21. GEOFFRY RIDDELL succeeded next to it, on the resignation of *Bec et*, who would not, however, lay it down for some time after he was made *archbishop*, though the King importunately desired him to give it up, which he at last did, and at the King's most earnest request conferred it on *Geoffry Ridell* (w), who afterwards became a chief favourite with the King, (being constituted by him one of the *Barons of the Exchequer* (x), whose part he constantly took against the *archbishop*, and in 1169 was sent by him into *France*, to solicit, that *the archbishop* should not be permitted to remain in that kingdom, to which he had then withdrawn himself from hence.

He was soon afterwards *excommunicated* by *the archbishop*, who in a letter to the *bishop of Hereford*, advertized him of it, and calls this *archdeacon* in it, both *arch-devil* and *a limb of Anti-Christ*. In 1173, K. Henry, at the instance of *the cardinals Albert* and *Theodin*, having granted that there should be *free elections* in the church

(t) Stephen Birchington. Rad. de Diceto, 510, 529. Imeg. Hist. col. 529. Gervas, col. 1376. Battely, pt. 2, p. 150.

(u) Battely's Somner, pt. 1, p. 154, appendix, No. lviii.

(v) Battely, pt. 2, p. 150.

(w) R. de Diceto, col. 511, 534.

(x) See Madox's Exchequer, p. 741, 743.

(y) M. Paris. Hoveden. Epist. Thomæ de Vitandis Excommunicatis. Battely, pt. 2, p. 150.

(yy) R. de Diceto, col. 588.

(z) See this grant to the *archdeacon of Canterbury*, in Battely's Somner, appendix, No. lix. This charter is tran-

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of *England*, there were *five archdeacons* promoted to *five bishoprics* then vacant, one of which was this *Geoffry, archdeacon of Canterbury*, who was elected by the convent of *Ely* to that *see*; but being accused as accessary to the death of *Thomas Becket*, he made his protestation in the chapel of *St. Catherine*, in *Westminster*, that he was innocent of that murder, and was no ways accessary thereto, by word, deed, or writing, wittingly or knowingly (y).

22. HERBERT, or Herebert, was *archdeacon* at the time when *archbishop Richard* constituted *three archdeacons* to his diocese, which usually had but one before; their names were *Savaricus, Nicolaus* and *Herebertus*; but this innovation held but a short time, the *three* being in the same *archbishop's* time reduced to *one* again (yy), namely, this *Herbert*, to whom the *archbishop* made a *personal grant of jurisdiction*, much like that concerning which *the archbishop of York* and *the archdeacon of Richmond* differed about the same time (z).

Herbert continued in *this archdeaconry* till he was elected *bishop of Salisbury* in 1193 (a), and was succeed by

23. ROBERT, whom *Mr. Somner* mentions next in his catalogue of *archdeacons*; but I know no more of him than his bare name (b).

24. HENRY DE CASTILION was *archdeacon* in 1199, in which year he installed *Savaricus, bishop of Bath, abbat of Glastonbury*; his name as *archdeacon* is subscribed to several charters and other evidences belonging to *St. Radigund's Abbey*, near *Dover*, made by *archbishop Hubert* and others. During his time, in 1202, there happened a *great controversy* between K. John and the monks of *St. Augustine's*, concerning the right to the patronage of the church of *Faversham*; during which, great violence was used by both parties, to oust the other from the possession of the church, by which the profanation of it ensued; upon which this *archdeacon* challenging right to the custody of the church during the vacancy of it, and interposing, *excommunicated* the monks for holding the church by force, overthrew the altars as profaned by them, and then *interdicted* the church; after which,

scribed from the *archdeacon's black book*, where this, and another charter were inserted, by *archbishop Parker*; and these words in the margin, viz. *Concessio Personalis circa annum Domini 1230*—were written by that *archbishop's* own hand, plainly relating to the latter. See Battely, pt. 2, p. 151; and some annotations relating to it, made in the *archdeacon's book*, by a later hand, in Battely, append. No. xxxii.

(a) R. de Diceto, col. 522, 673. Gervas, col. 1588.

(b) See Battely's Somner, pt. 1, p. 155. Battely, pt. 2, p. 151; during his time, I find a charter of *inspeximus* of *archbishop Hubert*, of land given to *St. Radigund's abbey*, to which is a witness, *Magro Radulf. vice archidiacono*.

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as he was commanded, to a convocation at *Ely*; his mandate for which is dated at *Hackington*, on Aug. 4, that year, whilst he profecuted with much warmth at *Rome*, the suit concerning jurisdiction during the vacancy of *the see of Canterbury*, which had lain dormant on account of his predecessor's death; he was by *papal* provision constituted *archbishop of Dublin* in 1298; upon which

34. JOHN LANGTON succeeded to this *archdeaconry* in 1299, it being given to him by the Pope, in recompence of his trouble and expence at the court of *Rome*, in his appeal against the *archbishop*, who had annulled the election, which the convent of *Ely* had made of him to be their *bishop*, at which time he was treasurer to King Edward, *chancellor of England* (y), and rector of *Burwell* in that diocese; but Pope *Boniface VIII.* rejected his appeal, and appointed another to that *bishopric* (z); he was afterwards, viz. in 1305, made *bishop of Chichester*, being consecrated by *bishop Winchelsea*, on the 10th cal. October that year (a).

35. SIMON DE FAVERSHAM has the character of a learned man. He became eminent in philosophy and divinity, which he studied at *Oxford*, as *Bale* informs us, from *Leland*. He was rightfully constituted *archdeacon* by *archbishop Winchelsea* on the same day on which his predecessor was consecrated *bishop of Chichester*, but was soon forced to quit this dignity, and to give place to another, on whom the Pope conferred it by his bull of provision, on,

36. BERNARD DE EYCI, who is written likewise *Ecy de Labredo*, or *de la Breto* (b), but perhaps more probably *De la Barton*, being the son of *Aumery de la Barton*, of noble rank (c). The Pope's bull of provision for this purpose is dated Nov. 20, 1305; in which bull it is mentioned, that this *Bernard* had been advanced by *papal* provision to a prebend in the church of

(y) He was first so constituted in 1293, and a second time in 1307. *Annal. Wigorn. Histor. Elien.*

(z) Godwin, in the catalogue of the *bishops of Ely*, *Ang. Sacra. p. i, p. 639.* *Matthew Paris.*

(a) Battely's *Somner*, pt. 1, p. 158. In 1332, he sent a precious cup to the throne of *St. Thomas of Canterbury*, by *Thomas Searles*, his clerk. *Battely's Somner*, pt. 1, p. 158.

(b) Prynne, p. 1097, calls him *Lebrecto*.

(c) See the *archdeacon's black book*.

(d) It will, says Mr. Battely, p. 154, give some light into the following account of some of the *archdeacons*, if we here observe, that *Raymond Goth*, born at *Mihandrall*, within the diocese of *Bordeaux*, was first, *bishop of Cominges*, then *archbishop of Bordeaux*, and then elected pope. Anno 1305 he sent for the *cardinals* to come to him at *Lyons*, where he was inaugurated by the name of pope *Clement V.* and from this beginning the *Roman* court was translated from *Rome* to *France*, where it continued about seventy years, by this he was guided in his search, after several of the following *archdeacons of Canterbury*, to look for them in their native soil in some province of *France*, in parti-

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39. JOHN DE BRICTON, treasurer of the church of *Wells*, rector of *Saltwood* in this co. the King's chaplain, and the *archbishop's* chancellor, was, upon the above *archdeacon's* death, presented to this *archdeaconry* on April 19, 1323, and admitted to it on Aug. 2, following; but he was soon turned out by a power, which at that time was superior to that of the *archbishop*, or of the King himself, who both of them submitted to the Pope's bull of provision, though yet not without some struggling; for when the Pope, (*John XXII*), sent his bull of revocation, namely, to recall the collation of *John de Bricton* to this *archdeaconry*, and to confer it upon *Raymond*, a cardinal of the church of *Rome* (f); the messengers who brought it were roughly handled, for the *archbishop*, (*Walter Reynolds*) caused one of them to be seized, and his letters and writings to be taken from him by force;

cular *Britany, Aquitaine, Lemoisin, and Gascony*, the country of pope *Clement V.*

(e) In *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. iii, p. 767, there is a letter from the King to the pope, in which he says, that understanding the *archdeaconry of Canterbury*, which the son of his faithful and well beloved *Amanenus, lord of Labret*, lately held; and which, on his being married as was reported, had been declared vacant in the court of *Rome*; he recommended to the pope master *Henry de Burghes*, whom he had appointed *archdeacon* in his room, dated at *Nich* May 10, anno 12 Edward II, 1319; and by another letter to the pope, dated November 2, in his 13th year, the King recommended *Henry de Burghes* to the *bishopric of Winchester*; which *Henry* was nephew to *Bartholomew de Badlesmere*, steward of his household. *Rym. Fœd. ibid.*

(f) In *Rym. Fœd.* vol. iv, p. 48, is the pope's bull, dated anno 1324, in favor of *Raymond*, cardinal *deacon of St. Mary in Cosmedin*, whom the pope had made *archdeacon of Canterbury*, requesting the King, as he had often done by his letters before, to admit the said cardinal into the full and peaceable possession of this dignity.

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the other fearing the like usage, hid himself; notwithstanding which, the Pope at last prevailed, and his provision filled the *archdeaconry* at this time, which he had made vacant by ousting his predecessor from it violently, by the plenitude of his power (g).

40. RAYMUND *de Sta Maria in Cosmedin*, deacon cardinal, was the person named in the above-mentioned bull of revocation to succeed to this *archdeaconry*. He was nephew to Pope Clement V. When he quitted, I have not seen, but the next possessor of this dignity that appears, was

41. HUGH DE ENGOLISME, so called from *Angouleme*, in the province of *Aquitaine*, sacrist of the *metropolitica* church of *Narbonne* in *Languedoc*. He was sent into *England* in 1324, as envoy from the Pope and the apostolic see; he was *archdeacon* in 1327, at which time he received the *Peter pence*, collected in the diocese of *Wells* (b). There is a letter extant to him as *archdeacon*, dated August 16, 1328, from *John*, bishop of *Exeter*, who in it denied to pay the fees of his *intronization*, to which the *archdeacon* replied, that he would assert and defend his rights; on December 20, that year, he requested leave to return to the court of *Rome*, which was at that time in his own country, *France*, pretending bodily infirmities and sickness (i). His successor was

42. ROBERT STRATFORD, born at *Stratford upon Avon*, to which place he became a benefactor, by obtaining of K. Edward III. in his 5th year, anno 1332, a charter of liberties for that town. He was canon of the church of *Lincoln*, and had procuratorial letters from the prior of *Christ church*, to appear in his stead in parliament at *York*; in these letters, he is called the *archbishop's* brother, *John Stratford* being then *archbishop of Canterbury* elect, and confirmed; and on October 9, 1334, being then *archdeacon*, he was present at his *intronization* (k).

Among the archives of the Consistory Court of *Canterbury*, there is a plea of his, consisting of many articles, and containing in the first place a particular of all the rights and pleas of his *archdeaconry*; after which follows a suggestion of certain grievances offered to him and it, by the commissary of *Canterbury*, put up against him to his brother the *archbishop*, but with what success I know not (l). He was elected *bishop*

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of *Chichester* in 1337, and was consecrated on *St. Andrew's day* that year, succeeding in it *John Langton*, one of his predecessors in the *archdeaconry*; after which he executed the great offices of chancellor of the exchequer, chancellor of *England*, to which he had two appointments, viz. in the 11th and 14th years of K. Edward III, keeper of the great seal (m), and chancellor of *Oxford*; in 1338 (n) he was constituted commissary to the *archbishop*, who was then beyond sea; not long after which he seems to have resigned this *archdeaconry*, having kept it near two years after he had been made *bishop*, and was succeeded in it by

43. BERNARD SISTRE, who appears to have been *archdeacon* in 1339, at which time he lent the prior and chapter of this church 120l. and in Feb. 1340, he collected the procurations for the cardinals (o).

44. PETRUS ROGERIUS seems to have succeeded him as *archdeacon*. He was of the province of *Toulouse*, of the county of *Limousin*, of the noble family of *Monstria*, born in the town of *Malmont*, *Earl of Beaufort*; and nephew to Pope Clement VI, who created him *cardinal deacon*, when he was but seventeen years old, by the title of *S. Maria Nova*; he never came into *England*, supplying his absence, by constituting *Hugo Pelegrinus*, treasurer of *Lichfield*, and *Raymundas Pelegrinus*, canon of *St. Paul's*, to be his proctors in his absence (p); as such, they presented clerks to the void churches of *St. Clement's* and *St. Mary's* in *Sandwich*, and those of *Linsled* and *Tenbam*, in the years 1346 and 1349; in the former of which years, being Notary to the Pope, he requested, that being resident in the court of *Rome*, he might have licence to receive his *archidiaconal* procurations.

As he never came into *England*, and continued so many years in this *archdeaconry*, neither the King nor the *archbishop* knew who was *archdeacon*, so that the former wrote to the latter to certify who was *archdeacon of Canterbury*, in the 20th year of his reign, and who was *archdeacon* at that time, namely in the 39th year of it; to which the *archbishop* returned this answer, that he had searched the registers of *John*, late *archbishop*, and other registers and records, by which it appeared, that *Petrus Rogerius*, cardinal deacon, had been *archdeacon* in the 20th year of his reign, and that he did believe that the said car-

elect of *Chichester*, was made chancellor and keeper of the seal, October 23, 11 Edward III, anno 1338. Dugd. orig.

(n) Dugd. orig. Wood Antiq. Oxon. Battely, pt. 2, p. 155. (o) Regist. Eccl. Christi Cant.

(p) The former thus wrote himself:—*Hugh Pelegrin, Treasurer of Lichfield, Nuncio of the Apostolical See to England, Vicar General in Spirituals to the Rev. Father in Christ, Peter Rogerius, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Cardinal Deacon of the Holy Church of Rome.* Battely's Somner, p. 159.

(g) Regist. Eccl. Cantuar. G. Regist. Reynolds.

(h) Regist. Episc. Wellens Eccl.

(i) Regist. Grandison; Episc. Exon. Regist. Ecclef. Christi Cantuar. Battely, pt. 2, p. 155. To him *Nicholas Trivet* dedicated his history.

(k) Dugd. Warw. p. 515. Regist. Eccl. Christi Cant. 6.

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(m) Robert de Stratford, archdeacon of Canterbury, and

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(m) Robert de Stratford, archdeacon of Canterbury, and

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of *Chichester* in 1337, and was consecrated on *St. Andrew's day* that year, succeeding in it *John Langton*, one of his predecessors in the *archdeaconry*; after which he executed the great offices of chancellor of the exchequer, chancellor of *England*, to which he had two appointments, viz. in the 11th and 14th years of K. Edward III, keeper of the great seal (m), and chancellor of *Oxford*; in 1338 (n) he was constituted commissary to the *archbishop*, who was then beyond sea; not long after which he seems to have resigned this *archdeaconry*, having kept it near two years after he had been made *bishop*, and was succeeded in it by

43. BERNARD SISTRE, who appears to have been *archdeacon* in 1339, at which time he lent the prior and chapter of this church 120l. and in Feb. 1340, he collected the procurations for the cardinals (o).

44. PETRUS ROGERIUS seems to have succeeded him as *archdeacon*. He was of the province of *Toulouse*, of the county of *Limosin*, of the noble family of *Monstria*, born in the town of *Malmont*, Earl of *Beaufort*, and nephew to Pope Clement VI, who created him cardinal deacon, when he was but seventeen years old, by the title of *S. Maria Nova*; he never came into *England*, supplying his absence, by constituting *Hugo Pelegrinus*, treasurer of *Lichfield*, and *Raymundas Pelegrinus*, canon of *St. Paul's*, to be his proctors in his absence (p); as such, they presented clerks to the void churches of *St. Clement's* and *St. Mary's* in *Sandwich*, and those of *Linsted* and *Tenbam*, in the years 1346 and 1349; in the former of which years, being Notary to the Pope, he requested, that being resident in the court of *Rome*, he might have licence to receive his *archidiaconal* procurations.

As he never came into *England*, and continued so many years in this *archdeaconry*, neither the King nor the *archbishop* knew who was *archdeacon*, so that the former wrote to the latter to certify who was *archdeacon of Canterbury*, in the 20th year of his reign, and who was *archdeacon* at that time, namely in the 39th year of it; to which the *archbishop* returned this answer, that he had searched the registers of *John*, late *archbishop*, and other registers and records, by which it appeared, that *Petrus Rogerius*, cardinal deacon, had been *archdeacon* in the 20th year of his reign, and that he did believe that the said car-

elect of *Chichester*, was made chancellor and keeper of the seal, October 23, 11 Edward III, anno 1338. Dugd. orig.

(n) Dugd. orig. Wood Antiq. Oxon. Battely, pt. 2, p. 155. (o) Regist. Eccl. Christi Cant.

(p) The former thus wrote himself:—*Hugh Pelegrin*, Treasurer of *Lichfield*, Nuncio of the Apostolical See to *England*, Vicar General in Spirituals to the Rev. Father in Christ, *Petrus Rogerius*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Cardinal Deacon of the Holy Church of *Rome*. Battely's Somner, p. 159.

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dinal was yet alive and *archdeacon of Canterbury*, because he had never heard any thing to the contrary, but on what day he had been *installed*, he could not tell (*q*); this cardinal *archdeacon* was in the 44th year of K. Edward III. anno 1371, elected Pope, and took on him the name of *Gregory XI*, upon which he returned with the cardinals to *Rome*, after the court of *Rome* had continued about 70 years in *France*.

45. WILLIAM JUDICIS, of *Limosin*, seems on his vacating this *archdeaconry*, to have succeeded to it by the Pope's nomination. He was nephew to Pope *Clement VI*, and was created *cardinal deacon* with the title of *St. Mary in Cosmedin*, by his uncle; he was constituted *archdeacon* of the Holy church of *Rome* by Pope *Innocent V*, and was made *cardinal presbiter*, with the title of *St. Clement*, by Pope *Gregory XI*, and died at *Avignon* on April 27, 1374. His executors were sued by his successors, *archdeacons*, for dilapidations in 1375 (*r*); the year before which there was enquiry made concerning all foreigners, who had ecclesiastical benefices in *England*, and were non-resident; on which this *archdeacon* was returned as one of them, and that the true value of all the yearly fruits, rents and profits of the *archdeaconry* was worth 700 *florins* (*s*).

46. HENRY WAKEFIELD was next admitted to this *archdeaconry* in June 1375, being presented by the King during the vacancy of *the see of Canterbury*, and the mandate for his induction was directed to the vicars of *Hackington*, *Tenbam* and *Lymne*; at his admission, the *see* continuing vacant, he took the oath of canonical obedience to *the prior and chapter*, being then treasurer of the King's household, before which he had been *bishop of Ely*, in the room of *John Barnet*, deceased, but the election was disannulled by the Pope, anno 1373; however, in less than two months after his becoming *archdeacon*, the Pope having disannulled the election of *Walter Leigh* to *the bishopric of Worcester*, by his bull of *papal provision*, dated Sept. 12, 1375, conferred it on him (*t*).

47. ANDOMAR DE RUPY was in his room made *archdeacon*, by bull of *papal provision* (*u*), to which *archdeacon*, as appears by *the bundle of*

(*q*) Memorand. ex parte rem. Thesau. anno 39 Edw. III, rot. 19. Battely, pt. 2, p. 155.

(*r*) Regist. Eccl. Christi Cant.

(*s*) Fox's Acts and Monuments. Battely's Somn. p. 160.

(*t*) Regist. Eccl. Christi Cant. Battely, pt. 2, p. 156.

(*u*) He is called in the patent of 2 Richard II, p. 2, m. 8, *Adomar de la Roche, archdeacon of Canterbury*; in which patent the King reciting that the *archdeacon* had taken part with the *French*, the King's enemies, by the advice of his council, he had caused the revenues and profits of the *archdeaconry* to be seized and taken into his own hands; but on account of the special grace and affection which he bore to this church, and especially on account of his father's lying buried there, he grants all the possessions, emoluments,

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writs of anno 2 Richard II, pt 1. there belonged to the church of *Lymin*, within the same diocese, worth by year, after taxation of the tenth, xxi l. the church of *Tenbam* worth by year, after the said taxation cxxx l. vi s. viii d. the church of *Hackington* near *Canterbury*, worth by year xx marks; the church of *St. Clement* in *Sandwich*, worth by year, after the taxation aforesaid, eight marks; the church of *St. Mary* in *Sandwich*, worth by year, eight pounds, of the which the *archdeacon* received only six marks; the profits of all which premises *for William Latimer, kn.* had received, together with the profits arising out of the jurisdiction of the *archdeaconry*, worth by year xx l. (*v*)

48. WILLIAM DE PAKINTON, prebendary of *York* and *Lincoln*, was admitted to this *archdeaconry* on Nov. 7, 1381; this dignity having been conferred on him by *the prior and convent*, in the vacancy of *the see*, by *archbishop Sudbury's* death, his proctor making the accustomed oath of obedience to *the prior and convent*, that he would not attempt any thing to the prejudice of the church of *Canterbury*, but would faithfully execute such mandates as he should receive from *the prior and chapter* (*w*). He died in the year 1390, and his will was proved on Oct. 7. (*x*)

Pits says much of this man, of his extraordinary worth and good parts (*y*).

49. ADAM MOTTRUM, the *archbishop's* commissary (*z*), was constituted *archdeacon* on July 28, 1390 (*a*); on March 6, 1395, he gave his assent, as such, to the appropriation of the churches of *Sutton*, *Lillington* and *Farleigh*, to the college of *Maidstone*; in 1396 he presented a clerk to the church of *Westbithe* (*b*), at which time he was *the archbishop's* chancellor, and one of his legatees, as appears by his will; about which year he resigned this *archdeaconry*, probably by exchange for some better preferment, as he had formerly done the *archdeaconry* of *Ely* and a prebend of *York*, for the precentorship of *Sarum* (*c*); he died in 1414. (*d*)

50. RICHARD CLIFFORD was constituted *archdeacon* about the middle of the month of March 1397, and being *archdeacon*, was made keeper of the privy seal. There happened a controversy

&c. as far as he can, to *Simon, archbishop of Canterbury*, in aid of the great work which the *archbishop* at his great charges was carrying on, on the body of it, to hold them for so long time as they should continue in the King's hands. See Rym. Fœd. vol. vii, p. 216.

(*v*) Fox's Acts and Monuments, pt. 1, p. 562.

(*w*) Regist. Eccl. Christi Cant.

(*x*) Regist. Cur. Archid. Cant. (*y*) Batt. Somn. p. 160.

(*z*) He was the *archbishop's* commissary, in his proceedings against *the Wickliviens*, anno 1382. Council. Brit. vol. ii, p. 631.

(*a*) Regist. Courtney. (*t*) Regist. Cant.

(*c*) Regist. Medford, Episc. Sarum.

(*d*) Regist. Bulwith, Episc. Sarum.

between

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between him and *archbishop Arundel*, concerning matters of jurisdiction, which was compounded between them (e); he was in 1399, promoted by papal provision to the *bishopric of Worcester*, and had a licence to be consecrated out of the church of *Canterbury*, dated Oct. 1, 1401, at which time he vacated this dignity (f); he was afterwards translated thence to *London* in 1407, in the account of the *bishops* of which, *Godwin* speaks very honourably of him; his name and figure were drawn and set up in the west window in the chapter-house of *Christ church* in *Canterbury*, as a benefactor in all likelihood to the work, it being new built in his time, as the reader will find in the account of it.

In this manner religious men used to express their thankfulness to their benefactors, by representing their effigies, and setting up their names and coats of arms, if they had any, in some part of the building, which by their bounty they had helped to advance; sometimes adding what their gift was to it; an instance of this, out of many may be observed close by the door of the above chapter house, about the shield of a coat of arms, representing the effigies of a monk in his habit, one, who about the same time with this *archdeacon*, was a benefactor to that work; the legend about it tells us, that *John Sbepye, with the help of his friends, gave 100l. to the building of the cloyster, &c.* (g)

51. ROBERT DE HALLUM was collated to this *archdeaconry* by *archbishop Arundel*, in 1401 (b). He was prebendary of *York* (i), rector of *Northfleet* in *Kent* (k), and one of the executors of *archbishop Courtney's* will in 1396; the dean and chapter of *Lincoln* contended with him and his predecessor *Clifford*, about the right of installing *Henry Beaufort, bishop of Lincoln*, but at last they yielded and acknowledged the *archdeacon's* right, and confirmed this acknowledgment by an instrument under their seal, dated April 20, 1404, which is recorded in the registers of this church (l). In 1403 he was chancellor of *Oxford*, which office he voluntarily resigned in the beginning of the year 1406 (m); he then went

to *Rome*, and was there declared by the Pope, *archbishop of York* (n); but the Pope being sensible that he should provoke the King's heavy displeasure by it, revoked his papal provision, and soon after promoted him to the *bishopric of Salisbury*, and he made his profession of obedience to the *archbishop of Canterbury*, at *Gloucester*, on March 28, 1408, and this *archdeaconry* was vacated by him (o).

52. JOHN WAKERING, chaplain to the King and keeper of the rolls in 1404 (p), was instituted *archdeacon of Canterbury*, on July 13, 1408 (q), probably by his proctor; for afterwards he is said to be admitted, perhaps inducted, to this *archdeaconry* on March 31, 1409 (r), in all likelihood in his own person, otherwise there is no reconciling the two different days of his institution or admission into this *archdeaconry*, as they are entered in the register of *archbishop Arundel*. He was made canon of *Wells* in 1409, and the same year he is said to have been keeper of the great seal (s); in 1415 he was elected *bishop of Norwich*, and was consecrated on May 29, next year (t). He has the character of having been a person of extraordinary merit, and *bishop Godwin* makes honourable mention of him.

53. HENRY RUMWORTH, alias *Cirencester*, was next collated to this dignity on June 5, 1416, and continued in possession of it on December 10, 1418 (u); whilst he was *archdeacon*, he cited before him, *John, bishop of St. Asaph*, as not legally holding his *bishopric*, not being ever inducted or put into possession of it by his predecessor *archdeacon Robert*, as the manner was, and of right he should have been, it being one of the rights of the *archdeacon* to induct all *bishops* of the province into the possession of their sees. He was succeeded as *archdeacon*, by

54. WILLIAM CHICHELEY, of kindred to the *archbishop* of that name, prebendary of the church of *Salisbury* (v), who was collated to this *archdeaconry* on Oct. 3, 1420 (w), at the time he was with the King in the *French* expedition; he was notary to the *apostolic* see and died at *Rome* in 1424 (x). He was succeeded by

(e) It is extant, among the church records, and in the Leiger of the Consistory. See a transcript of it, printed in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xxxiii.

(f) Battely, pt. 2, p. 156. (g) Ibid. pt. 1, p. 160.

(b) Regist. Cant. (i) Regist. Ebor.

(k) Regist. Cant. (l) Ibid. A. (m) Antiq. Oxon.

(n) Thomas Walsingham, anno 1406.

(o) There is one remarkable thing to be noticed of him. In the same year that he was made *bishop of Sarum*, he, together with *Henry Chicheley, bishop of St. David's*, and *Thomas Chillenden, prior of Christ church*, were by the prelates who were convened in a *synod* at *London*, nominated and appointed to go as legates or deputies from the *English bishops*, to an *occumenical* council to be held at *Pisa*, a city in *Tuscany*. In their journey they passed through *Paris*, where *John Gerson*, the famous theologist, entertained them with

a notable sermon. They made a solemn entrance into *Pisa*, before the end of April. The *bishop of Sarum* made an elegant speech to the *archbishops* and *bishops*, who were assembled, to the number of one hundred and forty, besides a multitude of abbats and other ecclesiastical persons. In 1411, this *Robert* was created a *cardinal presbyter*. See Battely, pt. 2, p. 156; who by the above, corrects the mistake of *bishop Godwin*, in his account of this legation, in his work, p. 495. (p) Pat. 6 Henry IV, p. i, m. 12.

(q) Regist. Arundel I. (r) Regist. Arundel II.

(s) Sir H. Spelman says, he was keeper of the privy seal to K. Henry IV.

(t) Ang. Sacra, p. i, p. 417. Rym. Fœd. vol. ix, p. 321, 337, 338. (u) Regist. Chicheley, Black Book.

(v) Reg. Sarum. (w) Reg. Chicheley.

(x) Battely's Somner, pt. 1, p. 161; pt. 2, p. 123.

55. PROSPER

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55. PROSPER DE COLUMNA, a youth, then under fourteen years of age who was by birth an *Italian*, of the noble family of that name, and nephew to Pope *Martin V.* Being apostolic prothonotary, he was created a *cardinal* by the title of *S. Georgii ad Vellus aureum*, which title was agreeable to the rich provision that his uncle the Pope had designed for him; for he not only advanced him by his bull of provision, dated June 10, 1424, to this *archdeaconry*; to which, however, the *archbishop* did not admit him till July 26, 1426 (*y*), but he also obtained a grant from the King, for his nephew to enjoy as many ecclesiastical benefices in *England*, as did not exceed the sum of 60 *marcs* a year (*z*), and as he could not be capable of this dignity, by the laws of the realm, being an *alien*, the Pope so far prevailed on the King, that he was, by royal indulgence, made *denizen*, and capable of the same, but so, that the Pope should by his bull in express words, give way to the patron, freely to confer it afterwards, as it should fall void, and that this indulgence should not be drawn into example (*a*).

But he seems to have fallen short of the great expectations he had from his uncle, and of the benefit of this grant, which was occasioned partly by the sudden death of the Pope, who died of an apoplexy in 1431, and partly from the misfortunes of the *Columna* family, in that faction which they had raised against Pope *Eugenius IV.*, at which time this *Prosper*, as he was advised, quitted the city of *Rome*, and though he saved his life by it, yet he suffered much by having his goods plundered, and his palace pulled down in the tumult; not long after which, he seems to have resigned this *archdeaconry*, upon condition of an annual pension of 500 florins, to be paid to him out of it during his life; for upon his death, Pope *Pius II.* bestowed the last year's pension upon *Jacobus Ananatus*, a *Florentine*, of *Luca*, *bishop of Pavia*, and cardinal presbiter of *St. Chrysogonus*, and commanded his successor to pay it (*b*).

56. THOMAS CHICHELEY, a near relation of the *archbishop's*, was collated by him to this *archdeaconry* on December 14, 1433 (*c*); he appointed *John Pentworth*, to be register of his court, and his apparitor general, which was confirmed by the *archbishop* on October 17, 1463. He was doctor of the canon law, and had several ecclesiastical preferments, as prebendary of

(*y*) Regist. Chicheley. (*z*) Duck's life of Chicheley.

(*a*) Battely's Somner, pt. 1, p. 161; pt. 2, p. 123.

(*b*) He appears to have been present at the council of *Basil*, in 1435; and at *Ferrara*, in 1438; and at *Florence*, to which the same council was transferred in 1439, and subscribed to the acts. He was constituted *archdeacon* of the holy church of *Rome* in 1449. Battely, pt. 2, p. 157.

(*c*) Regist. Chicheley. (*d*) Regist. Grey Episc. Linc.

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the church of *Lincoln* (*d*), provost of *Wingham college*, and master of the hospital of *St. Thomas*, in *Canterbury*, and was besides prothonotary of the *apostolic see* (*e*). He obtained a bull from Pope *Eugenius*, to confirm his *archidiaconal* right in proving wills; in the year 1449, he made a composition with *Thomas Gage*, the first provost of the collegiate church of *Wye* (*f*), the year before which, he presented a clerk to the vicarage of *Tenham* (*g*); he was one of those to whom *archbishop Chicheley* committed the care and oversight of his splendid building of *All Souls College* in *Oxford* (*b*); he died in 1466, and was buried in the collegiate church of *Wingham* (*i*).

57. THOMAS WYNTERBURN appears to have been *archdeacon* on September 1, 1448. He was present in the chapter-house, when *John Oxney* was elected *prior of Christ church*, but he was obliged to declare, that he was present there, not as *archdeacon*, but as chancellor to the *archbishop* (*k*); in 1478 he constituted *John Sheffield*, a public notary, to be his apparitor general; he was dean of *St. Paul's* (*l*), and had some other preferments, as may be seen in the History of the Deans of that church. He died in 1478 and was succeeded as *archdeacon* by

58. JOHN BOURGCHIER, LL. B. a near relation to *archbishop Bourgchier*, who was by him collated to this dignity in February 1479 (*m*); two years after which he appears to have been styled doctor in the laws, and was a prebendary of the church of *Wells*. He died on November 6, in the year 1495 (*n*), and was buried in the chapel of the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, usually called the *Lady Chapel*, where his memorial still remains.

59. HUGH PENTWIN was collated to this *archdeaconry* on November 26, 1495 (*o*). He and *Henry Edyal*, *archdeacon of Rochester*, were two of *archbishop Morton's* executors, and were the only administrators who acted in the performance of his will, and he was afterwards one of the executors of *archbishop Dean's* will; he died on August 6, in 1504 (*p*), and was succeeded by

60. WILLIAM WARHAM, a kinsman of *archbishop Warham*, who had a papal dispensation when he was made *archdeacon*, of not proceeding to higher orders for seven years, which being almost expired, was in 1520, renewed for six years longer. He had several rich benefices conferred upon him, for he was admitted to the

(*e*) Battely's Somner, pt. 1, p. 161.

(*f*) See this instrument printed in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xxvii.

(*g*) Regist. Cant. (*h*) Antiq. Oxon. lib. ii, p. 173.

(*i*) Battely, pt. 2, p. 158. (*k*) Regist. Cant.

(*l*) Wharton, p. 229. (*m*) Regist. Bourgchier.

(*n*) Battely, pt. 2, p. 158. (*o*) Regist. Morton.

(*p*) Stow's Survey of London.

prebend

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prebend of *Brounwood*, in the church of *St. Paul* (q) in 1515; he was collated to the rectory of *Wrotbam* in 1517; to the provostship of *Wingham* in 1520 (r); and lastly, to the rectory of *Haies* (s). At his instance, *archbishop Warbam* founded a perpetual vicarage in the church of *Wrotbam*, and thereby converted the rectory into a rich *finacure* (t). He attended *cardinal Wolsey* in his embassy to the *French King* in 1527; after the death of *archbishop Warbam*, who died at his, *the archdeacon's*, house at *Hackington*, he resigned his ecclesiastical preferments, and had, with the privity and consent of the *then archbishop Cranmer*, a stipend or pension of 60*l. per ann.* allowed him during his life, out of the *archdeaconry*, and 20*l. per ann.* out of the provostship of *Wingham*; which continued to be paid by his two successors in the *archdeaconry* (u).

61. EDMUND CRANMER, brother to *archbishop Cranmer*, was by him, on March 9, 1534, collated to this *archdeaconry*, and the provostship of *Wingham*, and had several rich benefices besides conferred on him by his brother soon after his being made *archdeacon*; he was promoted in 1549, to a prebend in *Christ church*, and to the rectories of *Chyve* and *Ickbam* in this county (v); about which time he is said to have alienated *the parsonage house*, commonly called *the archdeacon's palace*, at *Hackington*, to *the Lord Cromwell* and others. All the above preferments he continued to possess till *Q. Mary's* reign, when in 1554 he was *deprived* of them for being married, and compelled to fly into *Germany*, to save his life. He plainly confessed his marriage, alledging, that he thought his marriage lawful, and could never forsake his wife with a good conscience; upon which, sentence was pronounced against him, namely, to be suspended from executing the priestly functions, sequestered from all profits due to him, deprived of all ecclesiastical dignities and benefices, and enjoined to abstain from the marriage bed; to which sentence he submitted, without making any appeal or reply (w).

62. NICHOLAS HARPSFIELD, LL. D. an eminent theologist, was, on his deprivation, presented to this dignity (x), and was admitted to it on April 21, 1554. He was born in the city of *London*, and educated in *Wykebam's school* at *Winchester*, and afterwards at *New College* in *Ox-*

ford, of which he became fellow, where he became very eminent both in the civil and canon law. In 1544 he was admitted *principal* of an ancient hall, mostly for civilians, called *Whiteball*, on the scite of which *Jesus college* was afterwards partly built, and in 1546 he was appointed *King's professor* of the *Greek tongue* in the university. In 1553 he left his fellowship and took the degree of doctor of his faculty, and had then considerable practice in the court of *arches* (y). Upon his institution into this *archdeaconry*, he made a solemn protestation, as was enjoined him, that he would pay to *William Warbam*, formerly *archdeacon*, during his life, the pension which had been settled on him out of the profits of the *archdeaconry*, as mentioned above, and decreed by *Dr. John Cocks*, vicar-general and principal official to the late *archbishop Cranmer*; in the same year, on April 27, he was admitted to the prebend of *Harleston* in *St. Paul's church*, and two days afterwards to the church of *Langdon*, both void by the deprivation of *Dr. John Hodgekin* (z). In 1557 he visited all churches, as well exempt, as not exempt, within the diocese of *Canterbury*, and all chapels and hospitals (a); at which time it appears, that he was rector of *Saltwood*, in this county; but in the year 1559, he was *deprived* of all his dignities and benefices in the church, and was committed prisoner to *the Fleet* in the beginning of *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, for not acknowledging *the Queen's supremacy*, after which he continued about twenty-four years a prisoner, which was to the time of his death, which happened in 1583. His confinement was easy, without any hardship or want; here he found leisure to compile several books, of which some remain in manuscript, and others have been printed; the chief of which is, his ecclesiastical history, printed at *Donay* in 1622 (b); towards the writing of which, *archbishop Parker* gave him much encouragement in the free use of his registers.

The character of him and his writings, are given with such different censures by those who have mentioned him, so clearly contrary, and to every appearance so full of partiality, as the one or the other of them have been *protestants* or *papists*, or at least inclined to the cause of either persuasion, that it is perhaps difficult to

(q) Regist. Fitz James, Episc. London.

(r) Regist. Cant.

(s) Regist. Eccles. Christi Cant.

(t) Stow's Annals.

(u) Regist. Cranmer. Battely, pt. 2, p. 158.

(v) Regist. Eccl. Christi Cant.

(w) The whole process is entered in the registers of this church, and contains a specimen of the manner of proceeding against the married clergy in those times; it is printed in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xxxiii.

(x) He was presented by *Q. Mary*, in the vacancy of the *see*, on April 2, 1554. Rym. Feed. vol. xv, p. 381.

(y) See Wood's Ath. vol. i, col. 214.

(z) Regist. Bonner.

(a) The records of this visitation are still extant, in the office of the *archdeacon's* register.

(b) The original, in his own hand writing, is in the *Cotton library*, marked Vitellius, C. ix, No. 12; and there is a treatise of his, concerning marriage, occasioned by *K. Henry VIII's* divorce, in *New college library*, in *Oxford*.

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judge the real truth of it. On the one side *Pits*, the compiler of *the Athene Oxonienses* (c), and some others, give him and his history great commendations; whilst *Fox the Martyrologist*, the author of the *Anglia Sacra*, and of the *English Historical Library*, and others of the same sort, give their severe censures, as much to the contrary; however, the general unprejudiced opinion is become much in favour of him, and the commendations the former have bestowed on him.

63. EDMUND GEAST, of *Gueft*, as his name is sometimes spelt, fellow of *King's college* in *Cambridge*, was promoted by the Queen to this *archdeaconry* in October 1559 (d). He was son of *Thomas Gbeast*, of the family of that name, of *Rough Heatb*, in the county of *Worcester*, being born at *Afferton* in *Yorkshire* (e), and on Jan. 21, in that year, was consecrated *bishop of Rochester*, and about the same time made almoner to the Queen; in 1571 he was translated to *Salisbury*, till when he held this *archdeaconry* in *commendam*; upon his vacating it (f),

64. EDMUND FREAK, S. T. P. was next constituted *archdeacon*; he was born in *Essex*, and educated at *Cambridge*; in 1564 he was promoted to a canonry of *Westminster*; in 1565 to a canonry of *Windsor*, and on April 10, 1570, was installed dean of *Rochester*; in 1571 he was made dean of *Salisbury*, but before he was well settled in that stall, he was elected *bishop of Rochester*, and was consecrated on March 9, 1571. He had a dispensation, by which he held this *archdeaconry*, and the rectory of *Purleigh*, together with his *bishopric* in *commendam*; but this dispensation became void in 1576, on his being translated to the see of *Norwich*; after this he was again translated to the see of *Worcester*, where he died in 1590, having left behind him the character of being a pious, learned and grave person (g).

65. WILLIAM REDMAN, S. T. P. was instituted *archdeacon* on May 14, 1576 (h). He was son of *John Redman*, of *Sbelford* in *Cambridgeshire*, and was educated in *Trinity college* in *Cambridge* (i), of which he became fellow, and taking orders, was in 1589, further promoted to a canonry in this church, made rector of *Bishopf-*

borne in this county, and in 1594, *bishop of Norwich* (k), when he vacated this dignity of the *archdeaconry* (l), which was bestowed on

66. CHARLES FOTHERBY, who was collated to it on January 28, 1596 (m), at which time he was a prebendary of this church; in 1615 he was made dean of it, but he still kept this *archdeaconry* till his death, which happened on March 29, 1619. He was buried in the dean's chapel, near the martyrdom in this church (n).

67. WILLIAM KINGSLEY, S. T. P. fellow of *All Souls college* in *Oxford*, was collated by *archbishop Abbot* to the *archdeaconry*, in his room, being then a prebendary of this church (o). He died on Jan. 29, 1647, and was buried in the lower south wing or isle of this church, where his gravestone still remains with this inscription: Here lyeth interred the body of WILLIAM KINGSLEY, once archdeacon of Canterbury, and prebendary of Christ church; a person as exemplary in his life, as he was sound in his doctrine. He took to wife, Damaris, daughter of Mr. John Abbot, of Guildford, and brother to George, lord archbishop of Canterbury; by whom he had sixteen children: as he lived, so he died piously, on the 29th of January, 1647; in memory of whom his dear wife hath caused this memorial. Here lyeth also the body of DAMARIS, the wife of the above-named William Kingsley, obiit Oct. 30, 1678, ætat. 85.

68. GEORGE HALL, S. T. P. was, upon the restoration of K. Charles II. in 1660, collated to this *archdeaconry* (p). He was son of Dr. *Joseph Hall*, *bishop of Exeter*, and afterwards of *Norwich*, being born at *Waltham abbey* in *Essex*, and educated at *Exeter college* in *Oxford*, of which he became fellow; after which, taking orders, he became *archdeacon of Cornwall*, and vicar of *Maybenet* in that county. Some time before the restoration he had been first preacher of *St. Bartholomew*, near the Old Exchange, and afterwards vicar of *St. Botolph's church*, without *Aldersgate*; after the restoration he became one of the King's chaplains, canon of *Windsor*, and then *archdeacon* of this diocese; at length he was on May 11, 1662, consecrated *bishop of Chester*, and continued in this *archdeaconry* by a *commendam*, as he did in the rich rectory of *Wigan*

(c) Vol. i, col. 214, where there is an account of his several writings. (d) Wood's Ath. vol. i, col. 700.

(e) Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xv, p. 1543.

(f) Battely's Somner, pt. i, p. 162; pt. 2, p. 159. He died in 1576, and was buried at *Salisbury*.

(g) Battely, pt. 2, p. 160.

(h) Regist. Grindal. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv, p. 752.

(i) He gave 100 marks to the improvement of the building of the college library.

(k) He died in 1602, and was buried in that cathedral, leaving his widow *Iabel* surviving, and several children. Wood's Ath. vol. i, p. 701.

(l) Battely, pt. 2, p. 160. He died in 1602, and was buried in *Norwich* cathedral.

(m) Regist. Whitgift, p. 11.

(n) See a further account of him, in the list of deans of this church.

(o) In a register of these precincts is an entry, March 1, 1632; and the same for the years 1634, 1635, 1638, and 1639; received of Dr. Kingsley, archdeacon, 6s. 8d. to be distributed to the poor within the precincts, which he was to pay for a licence to eat flesh, granted to him and others by the archbishop, his diocesan, and confirmed under the broad seal by his Majesty. Witness, *Matthew Wariner*, sacrificer; which note is inserted here, particularly to shew the custom of that time, so different from that at present.

(p) Regist. Juxon.

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in *Lancashire*, conferred on him about that time (q).

69. WILLIAM SANCROFT, S. T. P. succeeded to this dignity in 1668, and was afterwards promoted to the *deanry of St. Paul's*, upon which he resigned this *archdeaconry* in 1670; he was afterwards promoted to *the archbishopric of Canterbury*, where a further account may be seen of him.

70. SAMUEL PARKER, S. T. P. was installed *archdeacon* in his room, in June 1670. He was the son of *John Parker*, a lawyer, and at length serjeant at law, being sent to *Wadham college* in *Oxford*, he was there educated in rigid *presbyterian* principles, but upon *the restoration* he changed over to *Trinity college*, and became a *convert* to *episcopacy* and the church of *England*; after which he entered into *orders*, and in 1667 was made chaplain to *archbishop Sheldon*, being sent for, for that purpose, to *Lambeth*; three years after which he was promoted to this *archdeaconry*, as above-mentioned; on Nov. 18, 1672, he was installed *prebendary of Canterbury*, having been *collated* in 1667 to the rectory of *Chartbam*, and in 1671 to that of *Ickbam*, both in this county. In the beginning of 1685, he resigned his *prebend*, and on Oct. 17, next year, was consecrated *bishop of Oxford*, having licence to hold in *commendam* the rectory of *Ickbam*, the mastership of *Eastbridge hospital*, and this *archdeaconry*. He was in 1687, by the King's mandate, put by force in possession of *the presidentship of Magdalen college* in *Oxford*, being then inclined much to *temporize* and change his communion. *Wood* calls him an eminent and celebrated writer, and gives a long account of his several writings (r). He died at the *president's lodgings* in *Magdalen college*, on March 20, 1687, and was buried on the south side of the chapel there (s).

71. JOHN BATTELY, S. T. P. was collated to this *archdeaconry* on March 23, and was installed on March 24, 1687; he was born at *St. Edmundsbury*, in the county of *Suffolk*, was fellow of *Trinity college* in *Cambridge*, and domestic chaplain to *archbishop Sancroft*, who collated him to the rectory of *Adisham*, and in 1688 to a *prebend* in this cathedral church. He died on Oct. 10, 1708, *æt. 61*, and was buried in *the lower south wing* or *cross isle* of this church, where there is a mural monument put up to his memory, with the following inscription:

H. S. E.

JOHANNES BATTELY, S. T. P.

Buriæ Sti Edmundi in Suffolciâ natus collegii Scæ Trinitatis Cantabrigi socius, a sacris Domesticis Reverendissimo Willielmo Sancroft,

(q) He died at *Wigan* in 1668, and was there buried. See *Wood's Ath.* vol. ii, col. 416. (r) Pt. 2, col. 297. (s) Battely, pt. 2, p. 160. *Wood's Ath.* vol. 2, col. 814. See his life, in *Biog. Brit.* vol. v, p. 3300.

archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, a quo meritissima accepit præmia, rectoriam de Adisham prope hanc urbem hujus ecclesiæ metropolitanae canonicatum, hujusq; diceceseos archidiaconatum, quæ omnia summâ cum fide, & prudentia administravit munia, vir integerrima in Deum pietate, honestissimis, et suavissimis. Moribus.

Excellenti divinarum et humanarum

Literarum scientia, singulari in egenos

Beneficentia, in suos charitate,

Candore et benignitate in omnes.

His tot præclaris dotibus hanc

Basilicam, totamq; ecclesiam

Anglicanam insigniter ornavit

Obiit Octob. x. anno domini

MDCCVIII. Ætatis suæ LXI.

72. THOMAS GREEN, S. T. P. was in his room collated to this *archdeaconry* in 1708, being then a *prebendary* of this church; he was in 1721 consecrated *bishop of Norwich*, and in 1723 was translated to *Ely*; but on his becoming *bishop of Norwich* (t), he vacated this preferment and was succeeded by

73. THOMAS BOWERS, S. T. P. who was collated to it by *archbishop Wake* in 1721; he was next year promoted to the *bishopric of Cichester*, and seems to have held this *archdeaconry* in *commendam*, till it was given to

74. SAMUEL LISLE, S. T. P. who was installed *archdeacon* in 1724, and was afterwards a *prebendary* of this church; he was in 1744 consecrated *bishop of St. Asaph*, but he held this dignity of the *archdeaconry* in *commendam* with his *bishopric*, till he was, in 1748, consecrated *bishop of Norwich*; when

75. JOHN HEAD, S. T. P. was collated to this preferment by *archbishop Herring* in 1748, and installed on April 15. He was the youngest son of *sir Francis Head, bart.* and was educated a student of *Christ church* in *Oxford*. When he was promoted to this dignity, he was *prebendary* of this church of *Canterbury*; he was first rector of *Pluckley*, and of *St. George's*, and *St. Mary's Burgate*, in this city, both which he resigned on being inducted to the rectory of *Ickbam*, which he held at his death, as well as *the prebend* of *Barton Colwall*, in the church of *Hereford*. Besides which, he was master of the hospitals of *St. John* in *Canterbury*, and of *St. Nicholas* in *Harbledown*. By the death of his elder brother *sir Francis Head*, he succeeded to *the title of baronet* in 1768, which he enjoyed but a small time, for he died at his *prebendal house* in *Canterbury*, on Dec. 4, 1769, without surviving issue, universally regretted for his urbanity of manners,

(t) See *Biog. Brit.* vol. vii, appendix, p. 112 [G]; and among the *prebendaries* of this church. He died in 1738, *æt. 80*.

his

ARCHDEACONS,

his unaffected piety, and universal benevolence, and was buried in a vault in the chancel of *Ickbam* church.

76. WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, S. T. P. was next promoted to this *archdeaconry*, and was installed on Dec. 18, 1769, and in 1771 was collated to the rectory of *Ickbam*, as he was to that of *Deal* in 1776, in which year he had a dispensation to hold them together; in Oct. 1777, he was inducted to the *mastership of Eastbridge hospital* in *Canterbury*, which preferments he held till his death, which happened at his parsonage house at *Deal*, to which he had been a good benefactor, by rebuilding it in a very handsome manner, on Sept. 28, 1788. He was buried in the chancel of *Deal* church.

77. JOHN LYNCH, LL. D. was next promoted

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to this dignity on Nov. 7, 1788. He was the second son of *Dr. John Lynch*, dean of this church, and was educated at *Christ church* in *Oxford*, of which he was a student; he was first rector of *St. Matthew, Friday-street, London*; in 1771 he was collated to the rectory of *Adisham*, which he in 1781 exchanged, by consent of the patrons of both, with *Dr. John Palmer*, for the fifth stall in the church of *Canterbury*; and in 1782 was presented to the rectory of *St. Dionis Backchurch* in *London*, both which preferments he holds at this time, and is the present *archdeacon* of this diocese; being a gentleman whose affability and courtesy of behaviour, benevolence of heart, and diffusive charity, have deservedly gained him universal esteem and commendation.

THIS LONG AND LABORIOUS HISTORY being now brought to a conclusion, the EDITOR has only to repeat his most respectful thanks to the public, for the favourable reception they have hitherto given to it; to request the continuance of their liberal candour; and to assure them, that their approbation will be esteemed by him, as an ample reward for all the pains he has taken in the compiling of it.

London, October 1798.



A N

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ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS.

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2, COL 1, for-Naxton read *Naveton*
 3, col. 2, note (p) for-Weaver read *Weever*, and so on afterwards
 4, note (w), l. 9, for-present read *late*
 5, note (y), last l. *Mr. Hammond* has sold the lease of *Westcourt*, to *John Plumpe, esq;* the present lessee of it
 6, note (e), l. 2, after having, add-by his
 11, col. 2, l. 28, dele the words-proprietor of *Langdon abbey*-which estate does not belong to the earl of *Guildford*
 18, col. 1, l. 1, add, at top-PERPETUAL CURATES
 19, note (e), for-supradicit read *supradict*
 22, col. 2, l. 18, after (k), add-a semicolon stop; and next after II, add a comma stop only
 27, note (i). *Mr. Carter* has sold the lease of *St. Margaret at Cliff* parsonage to *Mr. Kingsford Wood*, the present owner of it
 28, col. 2, l. 4, for-*fir Gilbert Packe*, read *fir Gilbert Peche* note (i), for-his history read *this history*
 31, note (c), l. 10, for-Hemy read *Richard*
 35, note (g), l. 18, for-Pater read *porter*
 37, note (p), for-commanders read *commandery*
 36, col. 2, l. 15. *Mr. Hemy Belsey* left this estate by will to his son *William Belsey*, the present owner of it
 40, col. 2, l. 30, after-and read *late*
 41, note (k), last line. On the death of *Mrs. Turner*, who was of *Harriesham*, this mill, a corn and seed mill, came to *fir Charles Booth, kn.* and again on his death, to *William Baldwin*, now of *Harriesham, esq;* the present owner of it
 45, col. 1, l. 20, after-countrymen, add a full stop, and next l. after II a comma only
 46, note (w), last line, *Mrs. Markbam's* devisee, *John Monins*, of *Canterbury, esq;* is the present lessee of it
 49, col. 1, l. 9. The parsonage is now held by *Mr. Tho-*

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mas Walker. Col. 2, for-next *Faversham* read *near Faversham*
 50, col. 2. On the death of the *Rev. Thomas Tournay* in 1795, his son *the Rev. William Tournay, A. M.* succeeded, and is *the present vicar*
 51, col. 1, l. 18, for-*George Horn* read *Thomas Horn*
 Ibid. l. 35. The mill, late *Mr. Paine's*, is now occupied by *Mr. Kingsford*
 57, note (g), l. 15, for-convomiut read *convomuit*
 64, col. 2, after last line, add-Since writing the above, DOVER CASTLE has, in some measure, been restored to consequence, at the expence of near 40,000l. so that it is now capable of holding out a siege for some length of time. The antient towers along the walls have been dismantled, by which its former face of antiquity has been mostly done away, to give room to improvements after the modern system of fortification. A new road, an exceeding fine one, has been made up to it, at a little further distance, in a direction for the different batteries to play upon it, in lieu of the old one, which was so hollow as to protect the approach of the enemy. A shaft, or perpendicular staircase, with loop-holes towards the sea for musketry, has been sunk through the cliff, down to the battery on the shore below it, to secure a retreat for the garrison, in case of necessity, inasmuch, that with the other additions of defence made to it, few fortifications of the like sort, can be in a more perfect state than this castle is at present
 72, note (w), l. 11, for-Weaver read *Weever*, and the same in notes (x) and (b)-l. 21, for-hac read *hæc*
 76, col. 2, l. 22, for-Hon. *Frederick North* read *Francis*
 96, col. 1, at the end of THE LIST OF BARONS returned to parliament, add-36th at *Westminster*, 1796-The same (f)

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96, note (f), *Mr. Pybus* having accepted the place of one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, his seat became vacated, and he was re-elected on July 27, 1797
- 99, note (g), for—Marriotts read Merretts
- 105, note (l), last l. for—Archbishoprick read Archbishopric, note (g), last l. but 5, for—clar. read cler.
- 110, col. 1, note (y), l. 5 from the last. *Thomas Curling* and *Mary Abbot* have parted with their interest to *James Gunman, esq;* the present possessor of it
- 113, note (b). *Mr. Ashdown* has sold off the church-yard of *St. Nicholas*, and there are several houses erected on parts of it
- 119, col. 2, at the end of the LIST OF RECTORS, add *Thomas Tournay*, died 1795
William Tournay, A. M. 1795—Present rector
- 123, col. 1, l. 26, for—those of *Guston* and *East Langdon*, read that of *Guston*
- 125, col. 1, l. 17. *Mr. Baker* has sold this house and estate to *Mr. James Jeken* of *Oxney*, who has pulled down the old house, and has built a large one on the site of it, for his own residence
- Ibid. l. 8, from the bottom. *Mr. James Jeken* now possesses this tythery
- Ibid. note (r), l. 5. *Mr. Baker's* son now occupies and resides in it. *Mr. King's* farm has been purchased by *Richard Jeken* of *Dover*, who by will gave it to his son *James*, nephew of *James Jeken*, above-mentioned
- 128, col. 1, l. 5, dele and. Note (y), add—The house of the estate called *Winkleton Oaks*, is in *Ripple* parish, a different estate from this of *Sutton farm*, alias *Winkleton*. The former belonged lately to *John Baker*, of *Deal, esq;* who sold it to *Mr. Stephen Carter*, of *Walmer*
- 132, col. 2, last line but 3, for—*St. Stephen's* read *Hytbe*
- 133, col. 1, note (t), line at bottom, for—has read had
- Ibid. col. 2, l. 22. *Mrs. Denne* is since deceased, and *Mrs. Herring* is become the sole proprietor; the *Hon. Lady Frances Benson* resides at it
- 137, col. 1, for—*Scot* read *Scott*
- 138, col. 1, l. 5, from the bottom. The estate now called *Stoneball farm* in this parish, now belongs to *Mr. Richard Wood*, and *Anne* his sister
- Ibid. note (g). *Mrs. Rammell* is deceased, and her two brothers *John* and *Edward Sole*, possess her interest in the lease
- Ibid. col. 2, last line. *Admiral Bray* is since deceased, and his son *John Raven Bray, esq;* now resides in it
- 142, note (n). *Mr. Michael Russell*, of *Dover*, is since deceased, and his heirs now possess it
- 143, col. 1, in the list of rectors, after *Griffith Griffith*, add *Thomas Pearce*, D. D. 1796—Present rector
- 146, note (b), l. 5, for—now read late
- 148, col. 2, last l. but one, for—*John* read *Thomas*
- 150, col. 1, l. 23, add—and his widow the *hon. Lady Frances Benson* now possesses it
- 151, col. 1, l. 10. *Mr. Thomas Hoile* is now of age
- 152, col. 1, l. 15. *Mr. Pointer* has since sold this estate to *Mr. Laurence Dilnot*, the present owner of it
- Ibid. l. 22. *Mrs. Denne* is deceased, and the whole now belongs to *Mrs. Herring*
- Ibid. l. 41. The same, and her share now belongs to *Mrs. Herring*
- 155, col. 1, l. 30, dele—from word *excepting*, to the like word in the third line from it, being then repeated again
- 156, col. 2, l. last but one, for—*Wyborns* read *Wyborn*. Note (p), for—*Fenderland* read *Fenderland*
- 157, col. 1, note (p). *Mr. Wyborn's* eldest daughter *Frances* is married to *Mr. John May* of *Deal, gent.* and *Elizabeth*, the second, to *Captain Dean*, of the *Berks Militia*
- 162, col. 1, l. 24. *Mr. Wyborn* has since sold it to *Mr. William White* of *Deal*, the present owner of it
- 166, col. 1, l. 21. *George Stringer* is now lieutenant of *Deal Castle*
- Ibid. col. 2, l. 7. Since the commencement of the present war, among other precautions for the defence of this part of the coast, two additional forts have been built between *Sandown Castle* and the mouth of *Sandwich Haven*; a Telegraph has been erected here, which corresponds with one at *Bethanger*. Three signal houses have been built, one at *St. Peter's* in *Thanet*; another near the *South Foreland*, and another nearer to *Dover Castle*; and near this town, though in *Walmer* parish, there have been erected barracks, both for the infantry and cavalry, and royal military and naval hospitals

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167, col. 1, l. 16, for—request read requests
- Ibid. col. 1, l. 27. *Mr. Hougham* possessed it only for his wife's life, who is since deceased. *Captain Peyster* resides in it
- 169, col. 1, l. 10, add—but for the safety of the navigation, a floating light has been placed at the back of the *North sand head*
- 173, col. 2, l. 9. *George Leith, jun.* is now captain of *Walmer Castle*, and *Edward Pyott* lieutenant
- 174, note (r). *Mr. John Cannon, jun.* of *Deal*, is the present lessee of the parsonage
- 175, col. 1, in the list of curates—*Robert Phillips* died in 1798, and was succeeded by *Thomas Timms*, A. M. the present curate of *Walmer*
- 178, col. 1, note (y), l. 4, for—*Edolpb* read *for Thomas Edolpb*
- 180, col. 1, l. 6, read WORTH alias WORD
- 183, col. 1, l. 21, for—is read are
- 185, col. 1, last line. *Mr. John Curling* sold this estate to his son *William*, who has since sold it to *John Minet Fector, esq;* the present owner of it
- 187, col. 2, note (n), last line but 3, after—*Waldershare*, add a space thus, —, and in the next line, after *Stoke*, place only a comma stop
- 191, col. 2, note (l), last line. *The earl of Guildford's* daughter by his first wife, is named *Maria*; by his second wife he has two daughters
- 192, col. 2, note (s), for—*Twysden* read *Twysden*
- 195, col. 2, note (o), for—*Parverel* read *Peverel*
- 196, col. 2, l. 20. *Mr. Mann* left his estate, called the *Green Farm*, to his brother-in-law *John Monins* of *Canterbury, esq;* who presently afterwards sold it to *Peter Fector* of *Dover, esq;* the present owner of it
- Ibid. note (d), l. 9, from the bottom, after—1794, add—*Ann Worthley Montague*, the only daughter of *for Robert Lawrie*
- 197, col. 1, l. 11. *Mr. Thomas Harvey* is since deceased, and *Brimsdale* now belongs to his son *Mr. Underdown Harvey*
- Ibid. note (e), last line, add—*Mr. Sayer* is since deceased, and his widow now possesses these two farms
- Ibid. note (f), last line. *Mrs. Canney* sold it to *Mr. Thomas Sayer* above mentioned, whose son, the *Rev. James Minet Sayer*, now owns it
- 199, col. 1, note (b), l. 6, for—*Paremor* read *Paramor*
- Ibid. l. 12. Alter the remainder of THE PEDIGREE OF HARVEY, thus:—*Richard*, the eldest son, died in 1798, having married in 1734, *Elizabeth Nicolls* of *Barham*, who died in 1799, by whom he had seven sons and six daughters; of the former, *Richard* the eldest, now of *Ramsgate*, cl. was vicar of *St. Laurence*, and is now vicar of *Eastry*, and married *Judith Mason*, by whom he has *Richard*, now vicar of *St. Laurence*, married to *Anne Wade*, by whom he has a son *Richard*; *Henry*, the second son is an admiral of the royal navy, and of *Walmer*; who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *William Boys*, late lieutenant-governor of *Greenwich Hospital*, by whom he has had issue four sons and one daughter, viz. *Henry* and *Richard*, both drowned at sea, without issue; *William*, now in the *East Indies*; *Thomas*, a captain in the royal navy; and *Elizabeth*, who married *William-Henry Boys*, captain of marines; *John*, the third son was likewise a captain in the royal navy, of *Heronden*, who died at *Portsmouth* in July 1794, of the wounds he had received in the glorious naval fight against the *French*, on June the 1st preceding his death, which prevented the King's intention of making him an admiral, as a reward for his gallant behaviour in it. (See below, p. 220, note (b). He married *Judith*, daughter of *Henry Wise*, of *Sandwich, esq;* by whom he had four sons and four daughters; of the former, *Henry Wise Harvey, esq;* is now of *Heronden*, and married *Margaret Dilnot*, by whom he has two sons and two daughters; *John*, is a captain in the royal navy, and married *Elizabeth Bradley*, his cousin, by whom he has a daughter *Elizabeth*; *Edward*, and *Richard*, who died an infant. Of the daughters, *Mary* married *William Boteler*, now of *Eastry, esq;* (see below p. 223.) *Fanny* married *Mr. Robert Curling*; *Elizabeth* died young; and *Sarah*. The remaining children of *Richard Harvey*, by *Elizabeth Nicolls*, were; *Thomas*, the fourth son, living, but without issue; *Edward* the fifth, died in 1759, without issue; *Samuel*, the sixth son, is of *Sandwich*, brewer, who married *Elizabeth Maundy*, by whom he has one son and three daughters; and *Robert*, the seventh son, died an infant. Of the daughters, *Mary* died

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 an infant; *Margaret* married *Thomas Freeman*, cl. rector of *St. Martin's* and *St. Paul's*, in *Canterbury*; *Elizabeth* married *William Wyborn Bradley*, of *Sandwich*, brewer; *Maria-Roberta* married *Mr. Matson*; *Frances* died an infant; and *Sarah* married *John Tucker*, cl. rector of *Gravefend* and *Lud-denham*
 201, col. 2, note (m), last l. for—*houffe*, read *houffid*
 205, col. 1, note (i), l. 13, for—*father*, read *grandfather*
 206, col. 1, note (p), last l. for—*argent*, read *of the 2d*
 208, col. 1, l. 3. *Mr. John Curling* is since deceased, and his two sons are now possessed of it
 211, col. 1, last l. but 3, for—*is now*, read *was late*
 214, col. 2, l. 17, for—*others*, read *ether Thanes*, and l. 18, after *put add—three of*; l. 9 from bottom, *dele—* but now of the *White Friars* in *Canterbury*
 222, col. 2, note (i), l. 2. *Mr. Boys* removed from *Sandwich*, on being appointed surgeon of the royal hospital at *Deal*; he now resides at *Walmer*
 223, col. 1, l. 5. *Taylor White* about two years ago sold *Little Walton F.* to *Mr. Edward George*, now of *Statenborough*, the present owner of it; col. 2, l. 1, only one of the houses at *Wenstone*, being the farm house belongs to *Mrs. Rammell*
 Ibid. col. 2, note (l), l. 18. *Mr. Boteler* by his present wife has five sons and three daughters
 224, col. 1, l. 1, for—*Mary*, read *Martha*. *Mr. Salmon* of *Canterbury*, now possesses *Mrs. Harvres's* estate at *Lower Seljon*
 226, col. 2, note (v), l. 22, read *the Rev. Drue Askeley Cressmer*
 228, col. 1, note (v), l. 4, for—*Partricke*, read *Partriche*
 229, col. 1, l. 26, since the *Counress Dowager* of *Guildford's* death, her interest in the lease is vested in her younger children
 232, col. 1, l. 2, on the division made of their estates, *Mr. Marshall* is now become the sole possessor of this manor
 234, col. 1, l. 37. *Mr. Whitebread* sold it to *Mr. John Bushel* of *Ash*, who is since deceased, and his heirs now own his interest in it; l. 4 from the bottom, his widow *Mrs. Stephens* now possesses it
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 17. *Mr. Solly* has sold it this year to *Thomas Golfrey*, (before *Jull*) *esq;* of *Brook-street* in *Ash*, who now owns it; l. 26. *Mrs. Marsh's* christian names are *Roberta-Catherina*, her son on his coming of age became possessed of it, and sold it to *Mr. Baldock* of *Canterbury*, as he did again to *Mr. David Taylor* of *Sandwich*, the present possessor of it
 236, col. 1, l. last but 6, for—*John*, read *Samuel*, and next line *dele—M. P.* for *Canterbury*, and *add—who* sold it to *Mr. Baldock*, the present owner of it
 237, in the description of *Ringleton*, begin the second col. thus—*One sixth part* is now vested in *Miss Frances Champnies*, and in the two sons of *John Burt, esq;* deceased, by *Harriet* her sister, and the remaining part of the estate in the *Rev. William-Henry Champnies*, the eldest of the two sons of *John Burt, esq;* above-mentioned. Col. 2, last l. but 6, for—*Beckland*, read *Buckland*, and last line, *add—and* his widow *Mrs. Stephens* is now possessed of it
 Ibid. note (t), last l. for—*fable* and *argent*, read *of the field*
 239, col. 1, note (k), last l. *Little Flemings* belongs now wholly to *John Wrake*. Note (n), l. 9. *Mr. Abbot* sold his estate at *Upriche* to *Miles*, and he again sold it to *Mr. John Boys* of *Beishanger*, the present owner of it
 244, col. 2, l. 32. The reversion of *Hackling farm* has been sold to *Mr. Solomon Ferrier* of *Sandwich*. L. 4 from the bottom, *George Earl Cowper* died this year without issue, and was succeeded by his brother *Peter*, now *Earl Cowper*, the present possessor of it
 246, col. 2, l. 8. Since the *Counress Dowager* of *Guildford's* decease, her interest in the lease is vested in her younger children
 248, col. 1, last l. but 10, for—*appulsi*, read *appulfit*
 267, col. 2, note (v), l. 7, for *Johannes*, read *Johannis*
 272, col. 2, l. 17, for—*commorate*, read *commemorate*. Note (b), for—*Bertrina*, read *Bertram*
 275, col. 1, l. 10 from the bottom, after *gent.* *add—and*
 280, col. 1, note (a), l. 25, for—*on board*, read *on a board*
 282, col. 1, note (v), last l. but 4, for—*chevronels sable*, read *chevronels ermine*
 291, col. 1, note (c), for—*Thalimus*, read *Thalamus*
 295, col. 2, l. 4, for—*milii*, read *malii*
 296, col. 2, l. 34, for—*Corallina*, read *Coralline*. Col. 2, l. 17, for—*compressis*, read *compressis*. L. 26, for—*facia*, read *facie*
 299 and 300. The manor of *Down Barton* with *Shoart*, be-

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 longs to the two sons, *William* and *Eliab Breton*, as coheirs, in *Gavelkind*
 300, col. 2, l. 21. *Mr. Broadley's* widow is now intitled to the estate of *Upper Hales*
 302, col. 1, l. 13. *Mr. Gillow* is deceased, and his widow *Anne* now resides in it
 305, col. 2, note (r), last l. but one, for—*offe*, read *offa*
 310, col. 1, l. 38. *Mr. Edward Pett* resides at *Cleve Court*
 312, col. 1, l. last but one. *WASCHESTER* spelt likewise *WATCHESTER*
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 33. *Mr. Bridges* has sold this estate to *Mr. Ambrose Collard*, who now owns it
 323, col. 1, l. 7. *Mr. Fector* has sold the lease of it to *Mr. Edward Pett* of *Cleve Court*, who now possesses it
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 30. *Mess. Henry* and *John Harnett* are the present owners of *Powcies*
 333, col. 1, note (k), for—*chuaritas*, read *charitas*
 335, col. 1, l. 8. *William Roberts, esq;* is now in the possession of *Quekes*, for his life, the inheritance belonging to his son *Arthur*, it is at present unoccupied. Col. 1, note (x), l. 10, for—*left issue*, read *was father of*
 336, col. 2, l. 2. *Edward Taddy* is now the sole possessor of this manor
 340, col. 1, note (x), l. 13. *Mr. George Bushell* is deceased, and his son *Mr. Benjamin Bushell* is the present lessee
 341, col. 1, l. 17. The same as p. 340 above
 344, col. 1, l. 16. *William Roberts, esq;* now possesses it for life, the reversion belongs to his son *Arthur*. L. 36, for—*or*, read *of*
 347, col. 1, note (q). *Mr. Ambrose Collard* sold *Vincent's* to *Mr. Francis Smith*, the present owner of it; *Chapel Hill* house belongs to *Jacob Sawkins, esq;* *Notes (r)* and *(s)*, last l. *Fleet* now belongs to *William Roberts, esq;* for life, remainder to his son *Arthur*
 348, col. 2, last l. but one. *Margate Pier* has been extended and is now compleatly cased with stone, and the town has been paved, lighted and otherwise improved, in consequence of the late act
 350, col. 2, l. 3, for *John Copeley*, read *John Coakley Letson*
 351, col. 1, note (f), l. 9, for—*weofe*, read *woofe*
 352, col. 2, note (p), for—*vegetus*, read *vegetus*
 354, col. 2, l. 9. *Mr. Keate* has been deceased some years
 360, col. 2, l. last but 4. *Mr. John Gibbon* is the present lessee of *Callis Grange*
 361, col. 1, l. 31. *Mr. King's* children are now jointly possessed of his house at *Sacket's-hill*. L. 45. The house at *Stone*, I am informed, was purchased of *Mr. Breton* by *Mr. Henry Harpur*, the present owner of it
 362, col. 1, l. 7. *The North Foreland* light-house is vested in the governors of *Greenwich hospital*, and is under the direction of the governor. There is a *signal-house* between the *North Foreland* and *Stone-house*, erected in 1795; the establishment of it is a lieutenant and midshipman of the navy, and two men
 363, col. 1, l. 9. *Kingsgate house* is now occupied as a public lodging house. L. 22, among the genteel houses at *Broadstairs* is that of *Mr. John Henniker, bart.* who resides at it in the summer season
 369, col. 1, l. last but 6, *add—but* it is now by sale become the property of *Mr. Richard Brice*. Note (p), l. 6, for—*he*, read *she*
 370, col. 1, l. 9. *Mr. Bedford* is deceased, and his widow now occupies it
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 25. *Thomas Garret, esq;* is become the sole owner, and resides at *Nether Court*
 371, col. 1, l. 19. The same as above, p. 370. Col. 2. *Sprating-street* estate is now owned by *John* and *Thomas Wootton*, not *Weston*. Col. 2, l. 5 from the bottom. At *Pegwell* there is a *neat villa*, lately erected by *William Garrow, esq;* for his occasional residence, and between that place and *Ramsgate* is another, called *Belmont*, an elegant building in the *gorhic* taste, the residence of *Joseph Ruse, esq;*
 376, col. 1, l. 16. Since the year 1792 and the writing of this History, the following alterations and improvements have been made to *Ramsgate pier*.—A new light house built with stone has been erected on the west head, with *Argand lamps* and reflectors. A handsome house for the harbour master, with a new and elegant building for a warehouse. The old break water at the east pier has been continued with a pier wall to the gateway by the cliff, by which a large piece of ground is inclosed, and forms a secure barrier to the pier; on the top of which is an elegant colonade, and a parade for walking. The balon wall is widening, so as to form

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- form a wharf to admit of goods being landed and shipped again, as before it was too narrow, and not deemed of sufficient strength; a stone house is erected on the east head, which serves both as a watch house, and at the same time to deposit hawfers in, to assist ships in distress, when coming in. There are two alarm bells erected, one at the dock, the other at the east head, which are struck every hour, and in case of necessity, are rung to alarm the town. Col. 1, l. 21. Additions to the number of ships taking shelter in Ramsgate pier:
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1791 - 438 | 1793 - 196 | 1795 - 432 | 1797 - 495 |
| 1792 - 552 | 1794 - 445 | 1796 - 557 | 1798 - 677 |
- 381, col. 2, note (u), for—*mediatatem* read *medietatem*
 384, col. 2, l. 3. Mr. John Foreman is since deceased, and this manor and advowson is become the property of his heir, Mr. Luke Foreman
 387, col. 1, l. 8, for—*John*, read *Luke*
 391, col. 1, l. 8, after—*Radulph*, add *bolds*
 395, col. 2, l. 38, for—*alderman*, read *aldermen*
 399, col. 1, l. 11, for—*civittitis*, read *civitalis*
 411, col. 1, l. 28. Mr. Cooper has built a good house within the precincts of the castle, on the scite of one before inhabited by the *Delestangs*
 415, col. 2, l. last but 9 from the bottom. This last mentioned postern in *Pound lane*, has been lately opened for carriages
 422, col. 2, l. last but one. The *Cotton Mill at Skoolak* is now rented by Mr. Hugh Stirrup, who has applied the machinery to the purpose of an improved manufactory of woollen yarn for *Canterbury* worsted, into which article it converts about 1000 pounds of wool weekly; but the buildings for this new manufacture is not yet completed
 423, col. 2, l. 9 from the bottom. To this may be added, that in 1798, a new bridge for carriages was built, at the expence of Mr. alderman Simmons, over the mill stream of the *Stour*, near *Abbats mill*, at the opening in the city wall, where the three arches had been pulled down in 1769, as has been already noticed above, p. 413, (c)
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 30. The *Dunjeon*, or *Dunjeon*, as it is frequently spelt, was improved by Mr. Simmons with immense labour, at the expence of more than 1500l. and he appropriated an annual sum for the support of the fences, walks and plantations; but the Court of Guardians of the Poor of the city having come to a determination, not a very liberal one, to tax Mr. Simmons for these public improvements, to the poor's rates; this unhandsome usage disgusted him so much, that he gave up his lease, and this pleasant and much frequented promenade for the inhabitants, is now going rapidly to ruin, through the wanton spoil and mischief continually made in it
 425, col. 1, note (o), l. 2, for—anniversary solemnity, read solemn anniversary
 Ibid. col. 2, add at the end of note (g). There has been received by benefactions from the first institution of this hospital, the sum of 11,226l. 8s. 7d. of which, including the purchase of land, building, &c. the expences have amounted to 9,620l. 15s. 7d. on December 31, 1798; and there have been admitted to the benefit of the hospital since its first institution, of both in and out-patients, 1627
 427, col. 1, l. 19. Mrs. Lydia Friend is since deceased, and this house now belongs to Mr. Thomas Friend, but it continues to be used as a ladies boarding-school
 429, col. 1, l. 29. The estate of St. Radigund's is now held under a lease from the corporation, by James Simmons, esq; who has greatly improved it, and has rebuilt and enlarged the cold bath
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 21. Mr. John Austen is since deceased, and this house is now occupied by William Hougham, sen. esq; late of Barton-house, who married Mr. Austen's sister
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 24, after—gentleman's house, read that and the five following lines thus—It was formerly the residence of the family of *Wylde*, who remained owners of it till *John Wylde, knt.* then of the archbishop's palace, conveyed it in 1634 to *Cheney Ebourne*, of *St. Martin's*, merchant, who in 1653 alienated it to *Henry Palmer*, late *for Henry Palmer*, of *Howlets, knt.* then of *Covent-garden* in *Middlesex*, who died possessed of it in 1659, and gave it to *Anne* his wife, and she, previous to her re-marriage with *for Philip Palmer, knt.* settled it on her three daughters; *Eliza*, who married *James Smith, gent.*; *Mabella*, who married *William Glover*, vicar of *Burnham*, in co. *Bucks*; and *Prijcilla*—the two

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- latter of whom conveyed their shares in it afterwards to Mr. James Smith above-mentioned, who then became entitled to the whole of it, which in 1677 he sold to *Thomas Conyers, gent.* whose daughter *Mary* carried it in marriage to *John Wilson*, of *Canterbury, gent.* and they in 1694 alienated it to the *Rev. Owen Evans*, rector of *St. Martin's*. He died in 1742, having been rector of that church 50 years. He married, first *Anne*, daughter of *John Whitfield*, of *Canterbury, esq;* by whom he had no issue, and secondly *Frances*, daughter of *Dr. Martin Lister*, physician to *Q. Anne*, whom he left surviving, as well as a daughter *Frances* by her; and they in 1745, joined in the sale of it to *Charles Pyott*, of *Canterbury, esq;* who died possessed of it in 1789
 429, note (l), l. 1, for—*Robert* read *Charles Pyott*
 430, col. 1, l. 3, after *Barton field*, add—on the sides of which there have been built several genteel houses, now called *St. George's-place*
 Ibid. l. 12. Since the commencement of the present war, there have been erected for the accommodation of the military, several ranges of barracks, in and near the city. Near the northern suburbs, on the *Margate road*, opposite *Barton mill*, there were erected in 1794, the royal cavalry barracks for a complete regiment, on land purchased of *for Edward Hals*, by the board of ordnance; they are substantially built of brick, elegant and spacious, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and are said to have cost about 40,000l. The barracks for the infantry are private property, and were built in 1798 by *Mess. Baldeck and De Lafaux*, to contain about 1000 men. The situation of both is pleasant and healthy, the soil being dry, though well supplied with excellent water. There are besides these, temporary barracks, in different parts of the city, for detachments of the royal artillery, for two regiments of dragoons, and two brigades of grenadier militia, in the whole near 5000 men, under the commander in chief of the south military district, comprising *Kent, Sussex, and Surry*. The depository for the cannon, ammunition, and ordnance stores of the royal artillery, being in the great barn belonging to *Barton-house*
 433, col. 2, last line but 10. In the autumn of the year 1798, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES, honoured this city with his presence, passing through it on September 17th in the evening, towards his temporary residence at *Charlton-place*, near *Barham Downs*, in the neighbourhood of it, where he was waited on next day by the mayor and corporation, and presented with the freedom of the city, which he most graciously accepted, and afterwards attended by a suite of nobility, general officers and others, rode to *Canterbury*, where he was received with every degree of loyalty and respect, being welcomed by the discharge of artillery, and the ringing of bells, &c. as he passed through the city, both to and from the royal barracks, where his own regiment, and the rest of the military were drawn up for his inspection; he then visited the cathedral, at which he expressed much admiration; and having condescended to accept of an invitation to dine with the mayor on the 29th, the day of his being sworn into office, his royal highness on that day arrived in the city, where the volunteers lined the street as he passed, and after his alighting fired three volleys; he passed on to the rooms, the mayor and aldermen, the members of the city and county, many of the nobility, general officers and principal inhabitants being in attendance ready to receive him, with whom, in number about 200, he afterwards partook of a most elegant and sumptuous entertainment, which had been prepared for him by the mayor and corporation, and departed in the evening expressing the highest satisfaction at the reception he had met with. After which his highness having patronized a ball assembly, for raising a subscription for the relief of the wives and children of those brave men, who fell, and those who were wounded in the glorious naval victory gained in the Mediterranean, by *admiral Nelson*, over the *French* fleet. It was attended on Oct. 15, by a numerous and brilliant company of nobility and gentry, military officers, and principal families and inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood; his royal highness and prince *William of Gloucester* condescending to be present at it, and to promote by their liberal examples the intention of the meeting; they afterwards partook with the company, of a most elegant supper, provided for the purpose;

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 purpose; the whole entertainment of the evening being conducted with such taste and regularity, as to give him the greatest pleasure and satisfaction
 438, col. 2, note (c), l. 4, for—*Christ church mill* read *Christ church his mill*
 439, col. 1, l. 9. *Mr. alderman Simmons* is now the sole lessee of *Abbas mill*
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 13, for—*DUNJEON* read *DUNGEON*, and so throughout that page and the next
 442, col. 1, l. *penult.* *Mr. Grebell* possesses the mansion-house and part of the land, but the lands belonging to it *westward* of the house, called *Wellelofe* and *Stuppington hill*, were sold in 1798, to *Mr. Joseph Royle*, who now owns them
 445, col. 1, l. 2, for—*George-Augustus* read *Peter-Lewis-Francis*
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 7. *Mr. William Kingsford* resides in it at present
 447, col. 1, note (q), l. 7, for *Habita* read *Habitu*
 449, col. 1, l. *penult.* for—and his will read and by his will
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 20. *Mrs. Byrb* died in 1798, and this house came by settlement to *Samuel Egerton Brydges*, of *Denton*, *esq.*; who had married her only daughter and heir, *Elizabeth*, deceased, and he now owns it, but it is at present untenanted. Note (u), l. *penult.* for—*Jane* read *Innes*
 459, col. 1, l. 25, after—for add the
 467, col. 1, note (m), l. 7, for—*Brodman* read *Bredman*
 470, title at top, after—*CHURCHES aēle ST. ANDREWS*
 Ibid. col. 1, note (c), l. 16, from the bottom, read thus. Impaling *argent and ermine, 3 fer de molins or, a pale countercharged in fess; on a chief or, a lion passant guardant between 2 roses gules*
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 14, for—to be read appears to have been
 475, note (w), l. 5, for—*Francis* read *Frances*
 476, col. 1, l. 22, for—1742 read 1732
 481, col. 2, note (l), l. 34, for—*Jebannas* read *Jobannes*
 483, col. 1, note (c), l. 3, for—*Pita* read *Pity*. Col. 2, l. 7, for—*Leak* read *Leah*
 491, col. 1, note (z), l. 13, for 1383 read 1688
 498, col. 2, l. 3, for—*Augustin* read *Augustine*, and l. 5, for—*Eihelred* read *Eihelbert*
 499, col. 1, l. 15, for—*Augustin*, read *Augustine*
 500, note (k), last l. for—*thee*, read *the*
 501, note (q), last l. for—*valued*, read *value*
 503, col. 1, note (v), l. 12, for—1721, read 1726
 506, col. 1, note (p), l. 8, for—*fundamentii*, read *fundamentis*
 508, col. 2, l. 4. for—*which*, read *when he*
 520, col. 2, l. 7 from bottom, for—*his being contufed*, read *his brain being contufed*. Note (b), last l. after—*see*, *see* below, p. 612, (b); and note (d), for—*erga*, read *ergo*
 524, col. 1, note (p), l. 4, for—*Pudnor*, read *Pudner*
 526, note (a), l. 8, for—*ecclēsiu*, read *ecclēsiæ*
 533, col. 1, l. 6 from the bottom, for—*Thomas* read *Thomas*
 535, col. 1, l. 26, for—*prebend*, read *prebendary*
 537, col. 2, l. 11. The beautiful monument of *archbishop Warham* has lately been thoroughly cleaned from the white-wash, with which it was covered, so that it now fully displays all its original beauties and perfect elegance of gothic architecture; and for the future preservation of this and the other monuments in the martyrdom, the dean and chapter, at whose expence the improvement has been made, have inclosed the whole isle with an iron railing
 538, col. 2, l. 4 from bottom, for—*monuments a long time*, read *monuments has for a long time*
 546, col. 1, note (l), for—*aput*, read *apost*
 548, col. 1, l. 13, for—*Suffex*, read *Suffex*
 555, col. 1, l. 16, for—*centrum*, read *centum*
 561, col. 1, l. 31, for—*superior*, read *sub-prior*
 567, col. 1, l. 31, for—*Jebanno*, read *Jobanno*
 571, col. 2, note (m), for—*now Mr. Weston's*, read *now Mr. Norris's*
 574, col. 1, l. 5, for—*eujus*, read *ejus*
 575, col. 2, l. 13, after—*these*, add *domitories*
 577, note (x), l. 6. for—*fo*, read *to*
 578, col. 2, l. 21, for—*Weston*, read *Norris*
 592, col. 2, l. 18, for—*CANTABIRGIENSES*, read *CANTABRIGIENSES*
 593, col. 2, l. 6, for—*BAYGRAVE*, read *BARGRAVE*
 596, col. 1, l. 32, for—*have signed*, read *he resigned*
 603, col. 2, l. 14, for—*eldest*, read *youngest*. Note (t), *dele* last line and read thus—by whom he has had four sons and two daughters, *Caroline* and *Mary*, both deceased; of the sons, the eldest, *George*, D.D. is prebendary of *Canterbury*, and rector of *Brasted*, and married *Lady Maria Hay*, daughter of *the Earl of Errol*; *Charles* the second, is M.P. for *Woodstock*;

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Robert the third is a student of *Christ church*, and *John* the fourth son, born in *Lambeth-palace*, is now at *Eton-school*
 608, col. 1, l. 32, for—*acant*, read *vacant*
 611, col. 2, l. 14, for—*sequestrated*, read *sequestered*
 617, note (p), for—*SUSANNEM*, read *SUSANNAM*
 618, col. 2, last l. but 4. *Mr. Weston* vacated this prebend in December 1798, on being promoted to a canonship residentiary of *St. Paul's*, and was succeeded in this prebend by *the Rev. Charles Norris*, A.M. son of *the Rev. Charles Norris*, LL.B. deceased, vicar of *Braborn*. He was installed on Jan. 19, 1799, and is *the present incumbent* of it. Note (e), last line, for—*William*, read *James*
 620, col. 2, l. 22, for—*Conscionatori*, read *Conscionatori*
 622, col. 1, l. 22, for—*quam*, read *quem*
 624, col. 1, l. 23, for—*resigned*, read *resided at*. Last line but 5, for—*now resides in it*, read *resided in it for some time, after which it was sold to Mrs. Catherine Knight*, widow of *Thomas Knight*, of *Godmersham, esq.*; who possesses and resides in it
 625, col. 2, l. 3; for—*leger*, read *ledger*
 627, note (o), l. 1, for—*itatute*, read *statutes*
 630, col. 1, l. 31; for—*MONTAQUE*, read *MONTAGUE*
 631, col. 1, l. 11 from the bottom. *Mr. Gregory* has resigned his office of six preacher
 632, col. 2, l. last but 4, for—*inibi*, read *inibi*; and next line, for—*clarici*, read *clerici*
 633, col. 1, l. 15, for—*villa*, read *villæ*
 634, col. 1, last line, for—*for*, read *from*
 635, col. 1, note (t), l. 6, for—*this History*, read *the History of Kent*. Note (v), for—*Gippes*, read *Gippe* throughout it
 636, col. 1, l. 31, for—*meteries*, read *cemeteries*
 641, col. 2, l. 16, after *buried*, add—*in*
 643, col. 1, l. 12, for—*part*, read *parts*
 649, col. 2, l. 3, for—*bishop*, read *archbishop*
 650, col. 1, last line but 5, for—*and being formally*, read *and not being formally*
 651, col. 1, l. 44, for—*Augustinas*, read *Augustinus*. Col. 2, l. 10, for—*Edmund*, read *Edmundbury*; and l. 15, after *clergy*, add—*and*
 659, col. 1, note (k), l. 5, for—*copies*, read *copies*
 664, col. 1, l. 17, for—*residence*, read *damage*
 667, col. 1, l. 6, after *premises*, add—*fr Thomas Cheney*
 671, col. 1, note (v), last line, for—*Brafted*, read *Bersted*. Col. 2, note (y), last line, after it, add—*by*
 682, col. 1, l. 4, for—*Lambert*, read *Zambert*
 683, col. 1, l. 30, for—*ceale*, read *ceale*
 684, col. 1, l. 30, for—*Saverus*, read *Sewerus*
 Ibid. note (q), l. 5, for—*Atholstan*, read *Athelstan*
 685, col. 1, l. 25, for—*Oao*, read *Elfin*
 691, col. 2, note (x), for—*shield*, read *sheet*
 692, col. 1, note (x), l. 11, for—*omnis*, read *omnes*
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 4 from bottom, after (g), add—and in 1099 he celebrated the feast of *Whitsuntide* at *Mortlake*
 697, note (o), for—*valdo*, read *valde*
 705, col. 2, l. 35, add—and he obtained a market and fair at his manor of *Lambeth*. (a) Two years after it had been granted to him by *the bishop and church of Rochester*. (a) Cart. 1 Joh. m. 4, N. 33
 707, col. 1, last line, *dele*—the word *fore*. Note (k), for—*Laughton*, read *Langhton*
 710, col. 2, l. 28, for—*minister*, read *master*
 712, col. 2, l. 10, for—*two the*, read *the two*
 715, col. 2, l. 8, after *Wimbleton*, add—to which he was instituted in 1298, and quitted it in 1308, on his promotion to *the bishopric of Worcester*
 716, col. 2, l. 23, after *contumacious*, add—upon which he retired to *Mortlake* in great solitude, being the last *archbishop* who resided there
 721, col. 1, l. 18, after—*Wells*, place a full stop, and after *Canterbury*—a comma only
 724, col. 1, l. 11, add—having received his pall with great solemnity, in his hall at *Croydon palace*
 Ibid. col. 2, l. *penult.* for—*effiges*, read *effigies*
 726, note (t), for—*decim*, read *decem*
 727, col. 1, l. 17, after—*Canterbury*, place a comma stop, and next line after—*Leeds*, a full stop, after l. 20, add—it is probable that king James the 1st, of *Scotland*, then a prisoner in *England*, was under the custody of *archbishop Arundel* at *Croydon palace*, a charter of that king's being dated from thence, which palace the *archbishop* repaired, and built the guard chamber there, on which were his arms
 729, col. 1, l. 38, add—at *Lambeth palace* he built in 1434, the great tower at the west end of the chapel, usually called the *Lollard's tower*, at the expence of 278l.
 730, col. 2, l. 13, after nine years, add—during which time

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 time he re-built the great hall at *Croydon palace*, on which his arms were carved
 732, col. 1, l. 18, after Edward IV. *add*-having a few days before his coronation entertained him at *Lambeth palace*
 734, col. 2, l. 2, after *Canterbury*, *add*-in particular at *Lambeth palace*, he glazed the windows of the chapel richly with painted glass, containing the scripture history of the Old and New Testament, the repairing of which, in after times, was imputed, as a crime, to *archbishop Laud*. These windows were afterwards destroyed by the Puritans
 736, col. 2, l. 12, after *Rochester bridge*, *add*-and he was a principal contributor in 1519, to the church of *Lambeth*
 738, col. 2, l. 5, after (1), *add*-the Queen having furnished *Lambeth palace* for him, at her own expence, and she afterwards honoured him with her presence there several times
 739, col. 1, note (w), last line, *add*-covering a surface of 50 feet in height and 40 in breadth, they are of the white fort, and bear very fine fruit; the gallery was built at the same time
 740, col. 1, l. penult, after (b), *read* thus, in that and the two next lines—and having entertained Q. Elizabeth and her whole court for seven days at *Croydon*, he afterwards entertained her sumptuously in his palace at *Canterbury*, in her progress through this county in the year 1573, and the Queen's visits to him at *Lambeth* were afterwards frequent. Col. 1, note (a), l. penult, after York *add*-in the north isle of *Lambeth church* is an inscription for *Margaret*, wife of *archbishop Parker*, *obt.* 1570, and for her son *Matthew*, *obt.* 1521
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 20, after assigned—*add* to
 741, col. 2, l. 22, after church, *add*-a reference (m). L. 25, after (k) *add*-under an altar tomb which he had erected for himself, the inscription on which was written by *Dr Hodson*. Note (i), col. 2, l. 4, after p. 689, *add*-the spot being marked by a marble slab and inscription, and *archbishop Sancroft* placed the old monument at the corner of the vestibule of the chapel, with an inscription said to have been written by himself. *Add*-at bottom of col. 2, a note (m). *The archbishop's* bowels were deposited near the remains of his wife, in the *Howard chapel* in *Lambeth church*, the inheritance of the house to which it belonged having been purchased
 742, col. 2, l. 28, after church, *add*-on the south side of the altar, where there is a handsome monument erected to his memory, having his effigies on it, lying at full length in his Doctor's robes
 743, col. 2, note (w), l. 4, for—*Camden*, *read Camden*
 744, col. 1, l. 25, after isle *add*-or *bishop's* chance!, having his effigies on it lying at length in his robes. His epitaph being composed by his chaplain, *Dr Benjamin Chavier*. His daughter married *Wymond Braubury*, *esq;* who died in 1612, and was buried in the same church. After l. 30, *add*-*archbishop Whitgift* resided frequently at *Croydon*, and more than once entertained Q. Elizabeth there, particularly in the year 1600. *The archbishop's* hospital at *Croydon* was begun in 1596, and the building was finished in 1599, and cost the *archbishop* 2700*l.* the lands with which it was endowed were 184*l.* 4*s.* *per ann.* the Warden's salary was 20*l.* *per ann.* and the other members 5*l.* each
 745, col. 2, l. 6 from bottom, after altar, *add*-where there is a memorial for him
 750, col. 1, l. 2, *add*-and among others, 10 guineas *per ann.* to put out poor boys apprentices
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 35, *add*-and the books of the library having been dispersed by the Fanatics, the *archbishop* made a demand of them, and they were restored to his successor, who prosecuted the claim
 751, col. 2, l. 37. The tomb is of white marble, a fine piece of sculpture made by *Latham*, the city architect, and *Bonne*; it is supposed that the head was finished by an *Italian* artist

- PAGE
 754, col. 1, l. 9 from bottom, *add*-in the middle of which is a memorial for him. *Anne* his wife died on February 12, the same year
 Ibid. col. 2, l. 15, after *Croydon*, *add*-which he endowed with two farms of 53*l.* *per ann.* He gave the burial ground in the High-street in *Lambeth*, for the burials of the parishioners
 755, col. 2, l. 10, *add*-*et.* 79. L. 11, after church, *add*-his tomb being in the chancel there. L. 25, after *Croydon*, *add*-in which he built the great gallery. L. 38, after 1731, *add*-she was buried at *Lambeth*, but on the *archbishop's* death, her coffin was taken up and carried to *Croydon*, and interred in the same vault there with him
 756, col. 1, l. 24, after 1747, *add*-on October 10, *et.* 74. and was buried in the vault in *Croydon church*, in the chancel of which his tomb remains. Col. 2, l. 43, after resided, *add*-which palace he had repaired and completely fitted up, on March 13, 1757, *et.* 64. L. 47, after him, *add*-though there is a tomb for him in the chancel there
 757, col. 2, l. 5, after 27, *add*-and there is a monument erected for him on the south side of the chancel there, the inscription on it being written by *Dr. Lorr*. *Mary* the *archbishop's* wife, died in 1779, *et.* 86, leaving two sons, who put up this monument in 1781; the *archbishop* died *et.* 65
 759, col. 1, l. 40, after over him, *add*-but there is a memorial for him there. He gave in his life time 500*l.* towards building a chapel at *Stockwell*
 760, col. 2, l. 5, for—1758, *read* 1768, and l. 7, for—five, *read* fifteen. L. 13. *The archbishop* died *et.* 70, and was buried in *bishop Thirlby's* grave, whose body was found entire, and there has been a monument erected to his memory on the south side of the chancel there, the inscription on the slab being much the same as that on his predecessor *Hutton's*, just by it. L. 27, for—attention, *read* alteration. L. 34, *add*-in 1779 the *archbishop* improved the palace with two additional rooms; the year after which, *Lambeth palace* became once more exposed to the fury of a mob. The infatuated rioters, amidst their zeal against Popery, had been prepossessed that the *archbishop* was a favourer of the Roman catholics, and on June the 6th, a party of several hundred persons, who had been previously assembled in St. George's fields, came to the palace, crying, *No Popery*. They knocked at the gate which was secured, and receiving no answer, they went away, saying, they would return in the evening; upon this alarm the *archbishop* was prevailed on to leave *Lambeth*, with his family, and after removed for greater safety, from place to place, and at last to *Lord Hillsborough's* at *Westerham*, where they remained till the disturbances were over. In the mean time, application was made for some soldiers to defend the palace, and a detachment of the guards was immediately sent, and centinels were placed on the tower and at all the avenues, and afterwards a party of the militia was ordered here, where they continued for some weeks, and kept strict garrison duty in the palace. The officers being entertained by the chaplains, and the soldiers having their meals in the great hall, where they remained till August 11, when they quitted the palace, all apprehensions having subsided
 761, col. 1, l. 10. *The archbishop* at his coming to the see, greatly improved the palace itself, and laid out the gardens and paddock, containing 13 acres, in the modern taste, at no inconsiderable expence. See an account of the *archbishop's* family, in the additions above, p. 603
 762, col. 1, l. 5, for—tot his, *read* to this
 765, col. 1, l. 15, for—named, *read* framed
 769, col. 2, l. 2, for—solemnity, *read* solemnity
 770, note (r), l. 4. for—to, *read* by
 777, col. 1, l. 27, for—Bec *et.* *read* Becket
 787, col. 2, l. 7, after—suavissimis, *dele* the stop

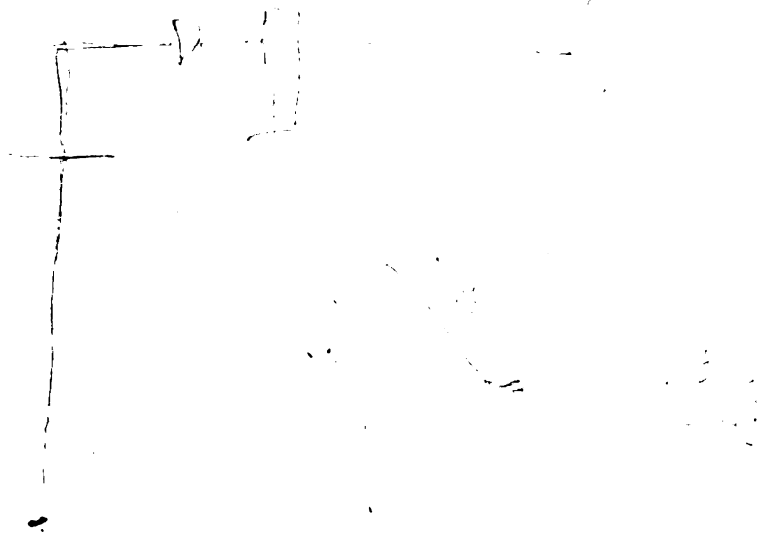
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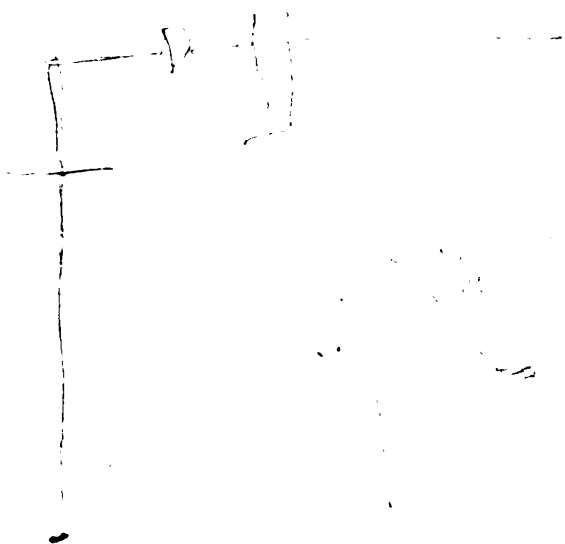
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☞ THE MAP of the Hundreds of Worth, Newchurch, St. Martin's Pountney, Aloesbridge and Langport, in which are contained Romney, Walland and Denge Marshes, with the Towns and Liberties of New Romney and Lid, is given, *as promised*, with this volume, to be inserted in volume III, p. 421.





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