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## MISCELLANEA.

## NOTES AND EMENDATIONS TO VOL. II.

At page 105, line 29, by an overlooked error of the press, the date is given 1499, instead of 1490.

At page 196, dele Note 1, and substitute—"Of St. Clere, in Ightham." The transcript from which we print Sir Roger Twysden's Journal, was made by us in the year 1826, and the note relating to Sir John Sedley was then appended as a conjectural query, at a time when our information in county history was very limited. The compositor set it up as it stood, and in the confusion of returning at one time numerous sheets of proofs and revises to the printer, sheet O was, by oversight, included among those for printing off, though not revised. The error is too important to suffer us to pass it over unnoticed. Sir John Sedley, the hottest of the partisans of the Parliamentarians in Kent, and the relentless persecutor of Sir Roger Twysden, was assuredly of St. Clere, in Ightham, at which time the Sedleys of Aylesford, cousins of those of Ightham, had already alienated the Fryars to Sir Peter Ricaut. We must trust to the kind consideration of our readers to excuse the oversight made under the pressure of overwhelming work, for the completion of which the period was very limited.

At page 321, note 49, the pedigree should be thus:—

Aluf de Roking =

Thomas de Roking,  
eldest son and heir,  
at. 23, 1250.

Sir . . . .  
1250.

Roger de Roking.  
1250.

L. B. L.

NOTE ON THE ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS EXCAVATED  
AT SARRE.

The discovery of the rare and beautiful Anglo-Saxon relics at Sarre, which form the principal subject of Mr. Roach Smith's paper, page 35 *supra*, was communicated to the Council of the Kent Archæological Society, by our watchful and active Local Secretary at Canterbury, John Brent, Esq., Jun., F.S.A., within a very few days after it was made. We earnestly desired to purchase these relics, with a view to the foundation of an Anglo-Saxon Museum in this county,—the oldest of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, and the richest in Anglo-Saxon remains,—and we lost no time in informing the discoverer that we held ourselves ready to give a higher price for them than that which might be offered by any other purchaser whatever. We named a sum with which he expressed himself as “perfectly satisfied;” but he asked for a short delay, that he might communicate with his employer, who, according to his statement, had resigned the relics to him as the original finder. Had a higher price been demanded, we would have paid it; but, believing the purchase to have been virtually completed, we took no further steps. It was therefore with great surprise, as well as disappointment, that, a few days after the Meeting of Council, we were informed that the owner had sold them to the British Museum.

Thus much it is necessary to record in our own justification, lest we should be supposed to have neglected the interests of the Society. While, however, we deeply regret that these treasures have escaped us, it is a satisfaction to know that they are preserved in a national collection, secure from all chance of dispersion. All that remains for us, is to furnish our members with truthful representations of these relics, and it is our duty and pleasure to acknowledge the kind courtesy of the authorities of the British Museum, by which we have been enabled to take the exact and perfect drawings that are engraved as illustrations of this paper.—ED.

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## NOTICE.

Circumstances having prevented the account of the Remains of St. Martin's Priory, and of the Church of St. Martin's-le-Grand, at Dover, by the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College, Oxford, with the accompanying Ground Plans, from being completed in time for the publication of this Volume, it will be given in the fourth Volume of our Transactions, viz. that for the year 1861.

## NOTES ILLUSTRATIVE OF WYATT'S REBELLION.

[For the following transcripts of documents in the State Paper Office, (Domestic Correspondence, 1553-4, Feb. 10) we are indebted to JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A.]

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL,<sup>1</sup> SHERIFF OF KENT, TO THE COUNCIL.

Accordynge to your Lordships' commaundement, and my dewtye, I have apprehended Peter Maresden, Richard Parke, William Tilden, Alexander Fysher, William Grene, and William Smythe. And, for as muche as your Lordships hath left to my discreesson the apprehension of suche others as were, in this vile treason, ether forward or leaders, I have also apprehended some others, and will more, as speddelye as I can. I have commytted suche as be of substaunce, as yet, to ALYNGTON CASTELL,<sup>2</sup> where I have a gard for them; and such as be power,<sup>3</sup> and yet so lewyd as my dewty will not suffer me to pretermytt them, I have bestowed to the gayle of MAYDESTONE. I send unto your Lordshipes a confessyon which one ANTHONY NORTON, of Trocheley,<sup>4</sup> Gent., brought unto me, wrytten with his owne

<sup>1</sup> He was Master of the Rolls 35 Hen. VIII., when he obtained license of alienation to sell his estates in Mereworth and elsewhere in Kent, to Sir Edmund Walsingham, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and the Lady Anne Grey, his wife. Of these estates in Mereworth he had become possessed by marriage with Margaret, daughter and sole heir to Sir Thomas Nevill, Knight, of Yotes, in Mereworth, fourth son of George Lord Bergavenny, who had bequeathed Yotes to this his younger son. Sir Robert Southwell was most active and influential in suppressing Wyatt's rebellion, for which he was rewarded by grants of large estates in Kent.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Thomas Wyatt's seat, near Maidstone.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. "poor."

<sup>4</sup> i.e. Trosley.

hand. HARPER<sup>1</sup> hath a house and stuff at London, where muche, bothe his plate and substaunce, is. I am now goynge to CROMER'S<sup>2</sup> house, and so into EST KENTE; and thus, with recomendacions of my duty, I take my leave of your good Lordships.

At your Lordships' commandment,

Ro. SOWTHWELL.

From Alington Castell, besyds Madestone,  
this present Satterdaye.

The Keaper is he that brought me the confessyon. I have delivered the custody of HARPER'S house to THOMAS HENLEY,<sup>3</sup> WATER TAYLLER,<sup>3</sup> JOHN REYNOLDS,<sup>3</sup> and JOHN LAME,<sup>3</sup> Gents.; and Mr. RUDESTON'S<sup>4</sup> house to Mr. WELDON,<sup>3</sup> and THOMAS CHAPMAN;<sup>3</sup> and CULPEPER'S<sup>5</sup> to Mr. CARTWRIGHT<sup>3</sup> and myne under-shreve; and S<sup>r</sup> HARRY ISLEE'S<sup>6</sup> to Mr. CLARKE,<sup>3</sup> of Wrotham. The CASTELL OF ALINGTON I would occupy my selfe, with the prisoners, if ye shall not please otherwise to apoynt yt.

To the Right Honorable and my  
singuler good Lords of the  
Quene Majesties most honorable  
Counseill.

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Sir George Harper, of Sutton Valence, an active participator in the rebellion.

<sup>2</sup> This was Sir William Cromer, of Tunstall, who was attainted for his complicity with Wyatt in the rebellion, and his estates forfeited to the Crown; but he was restored by Act of Parliament, 5 Eliz., and was himself Sheriff of Kent, 9 and 27 Eliz. He died 1598.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas Henley, Walter Taylor, John Raynoldes, John Lambe, Anthony Weldon, Thomas Chapman, Heughe Cartwright, and George Clarke, are enumerated by Proctor among those that marched from Malling, with the Lord Aburgavenny and the Sheriff Sir Robert Southwell, to intercept Sir Henry Isley and the two Knevetts who were marching from Sevenoaks to join Wyatt at Rochester. They effected their object by defeating the Rebels in Blackesol Field, in Wrotham.

<sup>4</sup> i.e. Robert Rudston, Esq., of Boughton Monchensi. He was sentenced to death with the rest of Wyatt's followers, but the Queen respited the sentence, and he was restored in blood and to his estates, 1 Eliz. It remained in the family till bequeathed by the last of them, Belknap Rudston, to the Barnhams, in 1613. By a female heir it passed from them to the Riders, the present owners.

<sup>5</sup> Probably Culpeper, of Preston Hall, in Aylesford.

<sup>6</sup> Sir Henry Isley, of Sundridge and Farningham. His direct ancestors

## DEPOSITION BY ANTHONY NORTON.

ANTHONY NORTON beyng sent for by Mr WYAT y<sup>e</sup> Munday before y<sup>e</sup> trowbul began, went, the next day in y<sup>e</sup> mornynge to ALYNGTON CASTELL, wher he founde Mr Wyat in hys parlor, syttyng by y<sup>e</sup> fyre, who sayde to y<sup>e</sup> sayde ANTHONY, "I am sure you have hearde of y<sup>e</sup> comynge of y<sup>e</sup> KYNGE OF SPAYNE, how<sup>1</sup> shal be oure kyng, to y<sup>e</sup> undoyng of thys reaml; for, at the sprynge of y<sup>e</sup> yer, suche gentylmen as I, with other, shal be sent into Franisse, with a gret powre of Ingegylsmen, to inlarge hys kuntrys ther; and, in y<sup>e</sup> mene tyme, unther pretensse of fryndshyppe, he shall strenkten y<sup>e</sup> reme with hys owne nasyon, to y<sup>e</sup> subvertynge of owre owne nasyon, and losse of thys reame."

Axyng y<sup>e</sup> sayde ANTHONY, what he koulde do in y<sup>e</sup> defense therof, y<sup>e</sup> sayde ANTHONY aunsuryd y<sup>t</sup> "hys dwellynge wasse nere unto y<sup>e</sup> Lorde a BURGOYNE,<sup>2</sup> and not far from Mr SOWTHEWELL,<sup>3</sup> so y<sup>t</sup> yt was not in hym to do any thyng." "Well," sayd Mr WYAT, "yf suche as ye are wyll not consyder youre sa[f]te, I can do no more; but, as one may do, yf y<sup>e</sup> worste cum, I can go into other partts, wher I shal be hartelly wellcum, and joyfully resevyd;" and so pawsed. In the mene tyme, in came Mr REDSTONE, Mr FYCHER,<sup>4</sup> with . . .<sup>5</sup> howme I knew not. Mr WYAT sayde unto them y<sup>t</sup> "my LORDE KOBAM<sup>6</sup> had sent hym worde y<sup>t</sup> hys iij suns shoulde go with hym, and shoulde have hys ayde." Ansure wasse made y<sup>t</sup> "suche sendynge wasse y<sup>e</sup> kastynge away of y<sup>e</sup> Duke;" and sayde, y<sup>t</sup> "ther lywys wer as der unto them as my Lord's wasse unto hym." "Wherfor," sayde they, "let hym go hym selfe, and set hys fotte by ours." "Well," sayde Mr WYAT, "how thynke you by Mr SOWTHWELL? I wolde spende a thousand pounds<sup>7</sup> y<sup>e</sup> we<sup>8</sup> . . . kowlde have hym reformeabull," how<sup>9</sup> hathe kept a worsypull ho[use], and by hys gentyll intrety of

inherited all the vast estates of the Freninghams, whom he represented. He was executed at Sevenoaks, for the leading part which he took in this rebellion.

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* "who."

<sup>3</sup> Of Yotes, in Mereworth.

<sup>5</sup> ? "with one."

<sup>7</sup> In original it is "M<sup>l</sup> li."

<sup>9</sup> *i.e.* who.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* Lord Burgavenny, at Birling.

<sup>4</sup> ? Fysher.

<sup>6</sup> *i.e.* Lord Cobham.

<sup>8</sup> ? y<sup>t</sup> we.

the kountre, he had y<sup>e</sup> hartts of y<sup>t</sup> parttys,<sup>1</sup> sayinge, "yf he by eny means mowthe<sup>2</sup> be reformed, they wolde not dowte y<sup>e</sup> optaynyng y<sup>e</sup> Lorde a BURGAYNE;" sayyng, y<sup>t</sup> "he wolde wrytte a letter unto hym, forgywyng frome hys hartte all mattars paste, with as myche fryndshyppe as he koulde by y<sup>e</sup> sayd letter declare." Ansure was made, y<sup>t</sup> yt was beste to cawsse sum man to opun y<sup>e</sup> matter by mowthe, and not to wrythe; and yffe fryndshyppe mythe y<sup>t</sup> way take plase, then to wrytte. M<sup>r</sup> WYAT sayde he woulde send for WYLLYAM IDEN, how<sup>3</sup> shoulde opun y<sup>e</sup> matter to M<sup>r</sup> SOWTHEWELL, yffe he koulde get hym so to do. M<sup>r</sup> WYAT sayde further, "seyng M<sup>r</sup> SOWTHEWELL hath y<sup>e</sup> lowe<sup>4</sup> and hartts of men in y<sup>t</sup> partts, if hys worschyppe wolde not prokure men to resyste and cause bloudeshede in y<sup>t</sup> quarrell y<sup>t</sup> he went in;" and sayde, "he was owt of dowte y<sup>t</sup> men wolde not fyte agaynste hym y<sup>e</sup> matter y<sup>t</sup> he had taken in hande."

As far as y<sup>e</sup> sayde ANTHONY pesevyd,<sup>5</sup> they had hoppe of ayde of y<sup>e</sup> Quean's shyps, and y<sup>e</sup> questyon was axed M<sup>r</sup> WYAT, yffe yt were not best y<sup>t</sup> men were landed in Shepe,<sup>6</sup> wher mythe be gottun horsse, harnes, with other artyllery for warse. M<sup>r</sup> WYAT ansured "y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> howsse of my LORDE WARDENSSE,<sup>7</sup> to have myche quyne<sup>8</sup> and tresure, at the sythe wherof y<sup>e</sup> men wolde not abstayne ther hands frome robbery, wyche he wolde not have commytted;" and sayde, "When my Lorde shall cum downe to take up men, he shall perseve y<sup>e</sup> halffe of hys owne men to be ageanst hym, wyche when he perseuythe he wyll undouttedly kepe hys Iland and not stere."

I herd M<sup>r</sup> REDSTONE say, that "y<sup>e</sup> Quean wolde gyve awaye y<sup>e</sup> supremasy, and y<sup>e</sup> Bysshoppe of Rowme shou<sup>9</sup> have hys powre in Yngland, as he had before tyme, wyche to thynke on grevyd hym;" and so began to talke in secret to themselvs.

Wherupon, y<sup>e</sup> sayde ANTHONY went into y<sup>e</sup> hawll, and was desyred by y<sup>e</sup> parssonn to drynke a kouppe of beare, and so departyd, beyng brouthe one hys way<sup>10</sup> by y<sup>e</sup> sayde parsun. ALEXANDER FYSSHER wylled y<sup>e</sup> sayde ANTHONY to speke unto

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* "those parts."

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* "might."

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.* "who."

<sup>4</sup> *i.e.* "love."

<sup>5</sup> *i.e.* "perceived."

<sup>6</sup> *i.e.* "Shepay."

This was Sir Thomas Cheney, of Shurland, in Eastchurch, in Shepay then Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

<sup>8</sup> *i.e.* "coin."

<sup>9</sup> *i.e.* "should."

<sup>10</sup> *i.e.* "brought on his way."

TYLDEN y<sup>e</sup> drapar, y<sup>t</sup> he showlde repayre unto suche yomen as he knew downewarde, to make them prewe to y<sup>e</sup> bysyness.

L. B. L.

### KENT WORTHIES.

#### SIR JOHN BOYS, OF BONNINGTON.

Conspicuous among the ancient families of Kent, from the very earliest days of its Records, stands that of "DE BOSCO," or "BOYS." A long list of eminent names, Knights, Senators, Authors, do honour to the race; but, above them all, pre-eminent, shines the name of the gallant defender of DONNINGTON CASTLE, in the Civil Wars, SIR JOHN BOYS, of BONNINGTON in GOODNESTONE.

A few extracts from the 'Mercurius Aulicus,' the Court Journal of those days, detailing the history of this glorious affair, cannot but be acceptable to our readers. We shall be much mistaken if they do not feel pride in the distinguished loyalty and undaunted bravery of this gallant Cavalier, an honour to his name and to our county. "Nulla dies eximet ævo."

The number of 'Mercurius Aulicus' for October 15, 1644, is as follows:—

One of these precious Levites is Master *Fogge*, whom the Rebels appointed their Engineer at the siege of *Denington* Castle in *Berke-shire*; where *Fogge* and his Fellowes have prospered so well, that the Members thinke not fitting to send them *Thanks*. 'Tis true, at the Rebels first appearance before this Little Castle, they thought to have it instantly, and therefore Colonell *Horton* (who writes himselfe *Adjutant Generall to Serjeant Major Generall Browne*) sent for it hastily in these two lines.

*To the Governour of Dennington Castle.*

*Sir,*

*I demand the Castle now in your possession, for the use of the King and Parliament, which if you deny at your perill.*

Sept. 29. 1644.

*Your humble servant*

JEREM. HORTON.

You see *Jeremiah Horton* thought Lieutenant Colonell *Boys* not

worthy to be named, onely calls him *Governour*, and bids him Deliver; But the brave Lieutenant Colonell had so lately basted Lieutenant Generall *Middleton* that he made no scruple but to cudgell this *Sub-Woodmonger*; and therefore suddenly returned him this Answer.

*Sir,*

*I have received your Summons, and return you this in answer, that I shall keepe this place wherein I am intrusted by His Majesty, in despite of all your Forces, contemning the perill you mentioned, and should be ashamed (were I in a greater extremity) to render this Castle to so inconsiderable a partie.*

Dennington this  
29. of Sept. 1644.

*Sir, your Servant,*  
JO. BOYS.

Upon receipt of this Answer *Horton* grew angry, and sate downe before the Castle, making his approach on that side next *Newbury*, where he made his Battery on the foot of the hill, and sent good store of Shot at the Works, but finding it not availeable, intended nothing lesse then to beat downe the Castle, playing for 12 dayes and nights, with their great Cannon without intermission, shooting most dayes above fourescore and odde shot, whereby they beat downe 3 Towers, with a part of the Wall; which caused *Horton* to send a new summons, having received from the Earle of *Manchester* two more Regiments of Foot and one Regiment of Horse. And now having increased his owne strength, and weakened the Castle, he thought he might have spoke high, which (you'l say) he did in this second summons.

*Sir,*

*We have formerly testified Our Clemency in tendring you quarter upon your surrender of the Castle for the service of the King and Parliament: and now againe We being desirous (notwithstanding our increase of Powers) to manifest Our mercy, do hereby once for all freely offer your selfe, and men, faire quarter, in case you yeeld the Castle for the use abovesaid, before Wednesday next at ten of the clocke in the forenoone: and further we here testifie (in the presence of God) that if this Our favour be not accepted, and the Castle surrendered, there shall no active man amongst you have his life, if God shall ever please to yeeld them to Our mercy.*

Octob. 7. 1644.

*Yours,*  
JEREM. HORTON.

Is not this a fine Journey-man Woodmonger? *Testified Our Clemency—manifest Our Mercy—testifie in the presence of God that not a man shall have his life.*—But Lieutenant Colonell Boys knew

the Rebels use to *lie*, and therefore sent them so couragious an Answer as we never before met with, which was in these words.

*Sir,*

*Neither your new addition of Forces, nor your high threatening language shall deterre mee, nor the rest of these honest men with mee, from our Loyalty to our Sovereigne, but do resolve to maintaine this place to the uttermost of our powers, and for the matter of quarter, yours may expect the like on Wednesday or sooner if you please: this is the answer of*

Octob. 7. 1644.

*Sir, your servant,*  
Jo. Boys.

Here let the Rebels take notice, that 200 good Subjects almost tyred out with hard duty in a battered Castle, do refuse to give quarter to 3000 Rebels (200 deny quarter to 3000 ?) which horrible affront made great *Kimbolton* come himselfe to *Newbury*, who no sooner entered the Towne, but the Brethren there told him *That the Cavaliers in Dennington Castle though they were not above 200 men, yet would all be heven to peices before they would submit to the Parliament, therefore desired his Lordship not to spare a man of them.* But (to see the Clemency and Mercy of this good Lord) who though he brought with him his cheife strength of Horse, Foot, and Cannon, besides what was there before of *Brownes* forces, *Windsor* forces, &c. would not destroy these 200 poore men, but gave order to an unfortunate Brother of Lieutenant Colonell *Boys* (who is a Captaine in his Lordships Army) to write to the Governour to assure him, *That if he would surrender the Castle, he should not have only all honourable Conditions, but freely be permitted to returne to his House, and possesse his estate quietly in Kent; and if he would come forth and capitulate, he should doe it safely; if not, that his Brother might be permitted to come to him into the Castle to informe him further of his Lordships intentions.* To whom the Governour made this Answer, *That neither the Earle of Manchester nor all his forces should ever deterre him from his fidelity and loyalty to his Sovereigne, neither would he entertaine any manner of Parley concerning the delivery of that place which he and those honest men with him were resolved to maintaine to their last drop of blood.* This staggered his Lordship, & confirmed what the men of *Newbury* had told him, though much intraged to be thus abominably affronted by so small a Garrison, and therefore resolved to storne it at the day appointed by Colonell *Horton* (which was Wednesday last Oct. 9). But such was Colonell *Hortons* further mercy, that the day before the Governour and his men were to dye (in case they did not surrender) he sent Master

*Fogge* his Chaplaine with a Letter (forsooth) which *Fogge* had procured from Mistris *Fleetwood* in *Newbury*, to her husband Doctor *Fleetwood*, Chaplaine to the Earle of *Rivers* Regiment (to whom the Governour is Lieutenant Colonell) and this Letter *Fogge* brought to Doctor *Fleetwood* in the Castle, wherein Mistris *Fleetwood* wrote, *That if the Castle did refuse Colonell Hortons mercy, they were all lost men, and therefore desired her husband and the rest to prepare themselves* (& indeed so they did to shew themselves gallant men). This Letter you must know, the good Gentlewoman was forced to write to her husband, though *Fogge* had the wording of it; and to make the Pageantry more compleat, Colonell *Horton* pretends great unwillingnesse to let any such Letter passe into the Castle, and therefore sends this Note to *Fogge* on purpose also to be communicated.

Mr. Fogge,

*At the earnest sute of Mr. Fleetwood, I am contented to permit the passage of this Letter into the Castle by your hands, hereby requiring you to signifie to all therein, (if the Governour will permit it,) that if they please to come forth before to-morrow at nine of the clocke in the forenoone, they may have faire quarter: otherwise, according to my Solemne Vow, let them expect no favour.*

JEREM. HORTON.

This poore practising was easily discovered by Lieutenant Colonell *Boys*, who read it and scorn'd it, which sufficiently netled *Horton*. And the fatall day being now come, as likewise the houre of Ten in the morning, after which no mercy, those brave men in the Castle manned their works, set up their Colours, beat their Drummes, and testified all the defiance possible, which resolution made the Lord *Kimboltons* new raised Regiments looke wondrous strangely, who expressed as much unwillingnesse to goe on, as their Lord himselfe; Therefore on better consideration, the Rebels laid aside their designe of storming, & onely plyed their Artillery all that day & Thursday, and at night they removed their Battery on the other side of the Castle, and made their approaches by way of Saps. But while they were raising their Battery, (seeing they would not come nearer,) the brave Garrison sallied out upon them, beate them out of their Trenches, killed their chiefe Officer there (a Lieutenant Colonell) with good store of his men, shot their prime Cannoneer through the head, and brought away all their Cannon baskets, besides a great many muskets. The Rebels were much disheartened and in much anguish finished their battery the next day; whereby they continued Battering the Castle till Friday night last; and then (what a thing despaire is!) they drew off all their Gunnes, having for *Nineteene*

dayes played without intermission, and spent above 1000 great Shot. Thus they tooke leave, at whose departure the pleasant Garrison spake aloud to them, as if some body had beene drowning. The Earle of *Manchesters* men went to *Reading*, *Windsor* forces to *Newbury*, and *Adjutant Generall Horton* went backe towards *Abingdon*, where he said not one word of *Testify Our Clemency, Manifest Our Mercy, or Accept Our Favour*, because this Little Castle had made him breake his Great and Solemne Vow; But forasmuch as he knew His Excellency Generall Fagot would afford him slender welcome, therefore next day he plundered the poore Country, and presented his Generall with 9 Cart-horses, which would carry at least ten billets a peece.

Wednesday, Octob. 30.—These Rebels in *Newbury* were very much scandalld to see their neighbour *Dennington* Castle, and therefore this morning they drew before that Castle againe, and summond it to be surrendered, else they would not leave one stone upon another; the gallant Governour Sir John Boys made this answer, *that if they beat downe the Castle he was not bound to repaire it, and though they left not one stone upon another, yet he resolved (by Gods help) still to keep his ground.* This staid their stomacks all that day.

Thursday, Octob. 31.—But this afternoone they sent him another summons, *That if he would deliver up the Castle, they should all have liberty to march away, leaving their armes behind them.* The brave Governour answered, *That if they would allow him and all his souldiers their armes, and bestow upon him all their armes also, yet he would not stirre one foot from that place which His Majesty had committed to his trust;* which present answer busied the Rebels thoughts all night. But

Friday, Novemb. 1.—This morning they sent their third and last summons, *That they meant to send to him no more, therefore once for all they now offered if he would surrender the Castle, bothe himselfe and his souldiers should march away with all their armes, ordnance, ammunition, Bagge and Baggage then in the Castle.* This was a wondrous faire Offer, and Sir John Boys made as faire an Answer, which was in these words, *That he had sent so many answers, that he wondered they were yet unsatisfied, therefore he willed them to take this his last answer—That His Sacred Majesty had entrusted that place to his custody, and though they would give him liberty to take with him what ever was in the Castle, and (if possible) to carry the Castle it selfe away, yet would he not forsake his ground, but till His Majesty who sent him thether, should command him thence, he was resolved to live or dye in the place.*

This horribly incensed the Rebels commauders, so as they would needs fall on suddenly, but the Souldiers (most whereof were

London Trained-band men) were so sore beaten on Sunday, that now they would no more of it; therefore the Officers labour'd to perswade them to it, and (to encourage all) their commander in chiefe would himselfe lead them on; which Sir John Boys perceiving, he took good ayme and shot their brave Commander dead in the place, which made all the rest stagger and fall back, and indeed desert the worke, after foure others were killed and six or seaven wounded. Their further intentions being to make tryall against Basing, which hath gallantly held out ever since 'twas relieved by Colonell Gage, whom His Majesty knighted to-day in the Presence Chamber at Christ-Church in Oxon, though the wise men at London tell us that His Majesty is either gone into the West or into Wales, as true as that Prince Charles is taken Prisoner, which the Rebels reported with equall confidence.

Saturday, Novemb. 2.—As for Basing, it hath already somewhat releev'd it selfe; for on Monday last a party sallyed out (commanded by Captaine Cuffaud) which took two carts loaden with provisions for the Rebels; brought them safely into Basing House, and with those carts they have carried in more since. But His Majesty is now in the Field with such an Army as can (at pleasure) relieve them, the approach whereof hath chased the Rebels from blocking up Dennington Castle, and forced them towards Newbury and Reading, where though much provok'd, they refused to strike, as more particularly you shall heare in the next.

Monday, Novemb. 11.—It much afflicted the Rebels to behold Dennington Castle, which had beaten them so often, that now they would needs grinne at it againe (for that was all they were able to doe against it). But His Majesty with his Army advancing toward them, they not onely quit their station there, but fled with their Army over the Passes, and left the way open for His Majesty to Dennington . . . Yesterday-morning His Majesty drew up, on the Heath the north side of Dennington, expecting the Rebels till past twelve of Clock (were ever Rebels thus wayted on!) but they not daring to advance, the Army marched off in excellent order, His Hignessee Prince Rupert bringing up the reare. . . .

Sunday, Novemb. 17.—The Rebels speed so ill at down-right fighting, that now they practise a new way of Murther; for we are certainly advertised from Dennington Castle, that when the Rebels close besiedged that place, they hired a souldier to poyson their Well, on the North side of the Castle, which lay without the workes between the Rebels Trenches and the Works; this Souldier having informed the Rebels that the Well was most necessary for supportation of that Garrison, received his 20 shillings (for that was all this poor Rebel demanded), and in the night time conveyed the Poyson downe

into the Well. But next morning their Commander (tought it seems with the horror of the fact) sent a Drum with a letter to Sir John Boys, to give notice what was done. The Governour return'd thanks to their Commander, and at first fit opportunity drew 40 Musketeers out of the Castle, and in the face of the Rebels clensed the Well, taking out the bag of Poyson, and digging it deeper. After which time, he kept the Well in despiht of the Rebels, and to make tryal whether or no the Well were truly poysond, he tryed the experiment upon an Horse, which having drank of it, swelld and dyed within 24 hours.

It was not till April, 1646, that this gallant band surrendered the place, and even then they dictated their own terms, which, honourable as they were to themselves, and little as they left their besiegers to boast, yet were gladly accepted by their wearied opponents. The chief of these terms were that the garrison were to be allowed to march out with their arms, and colours flying; the Governor with four horses, and arms; all of them to have a convoy to Wallingford Castle; officers who chose to go beyond the seas to have passes for that purpose, and those who preferred it to have passports to return to their own homes.

Sir John Boys, in return for his glorious defence of the Castle, was honoured by Charles I. with an augmentation to his family arms, viz. on a Canton azure, a Crown Imperial or. He lived to see the Restoration, and died at his seat of Bonnington in Goodneston, A.D. 1664.—L. B. L.

#### NOTE ON AN ANCIENT SEAL IN THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM.

The accompanying cuts are from a Jet matrix, presented to our Museum in 1860, by W. J. Lightfoot, Esq., of Sandhurst. Its date may be assigned to the thirteenth century, or very early in the fourteenth. The Legend on one side, in Lombardic capitals, is "TECTA LEGE, LECTA TEGE," an admirable Privy Seal motto for a Letter, in any age. On the other side is—"SIGILLUM JOHANNIS." In ancient times, the mansion nearest to the spot where it was found was that of the TWYSDENS, who were residing there on the DENN OF TWYSDEN, 5 Ed. I.

JOHN DE TWYSDEN appears sometimes as feoffee, and frequently as a witness to feoffments of land upon the DENN OF TWYSDEN in SANDHURST, from 21 Ed. I., downwards; and the lands which his widow CHRISTANA held in dower, in the same Denn, in SANDHURST, are mentioned 13 Ed. III.

Without committing ourselves to anything more than a very vague conjecture that our matrix may have been the Seal of this JOHN DE TWYSDEN, we have thought it due to our readers to furnish this much of information. For the rest, we refer them to Mr. Lightfoot's note, as follows:—

“The interesting matrix here engraved was found last year by a labourer in ploughing a field on the BRICKHOUSE FARM, in SANDHURST. The field where it turned up, which is known as ‘THE SEVEN ACRES,’ is separated from the TWYSDENS (the seat of the ancient family of that name, temp. Edw. I.) by a small stream, and one field styled ‘THE MILL FIELD,’ the distance being about 160 yards. On the stream, near the spot, is the site of an ancient mill, from which the adjoining field takes its name. I am told there are no indications of any building on the TWYSDENS; but the mansion of that family could not have been far from the spot, and may have been the nearest habitation to the place where the seal was found.

“W. J. LIGHTFOOT.”



## LETTERS.

## I.

SIR HUMPHRY STYLE, OF LANGLEY, TO HIS WIFE.

(For the following letter, interesting as illustrating the habits of the time, we are indebted to the kind courtesy of the late Rev. J. Hunter, F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of the Records, who copied it in the year 1807, from a collection of autographs made by Mr. John Wilson, of Broomhead, near Sheffield, who died in 1783.)

DEAR HARTE,

I have had, since I parted with thee, three fits of an agewe, w<sup>ch</sup> hath troubled mee very sorely; but, I thank God, I have nowe quite lost yt, and begun to be very well. Monsieur de Soubise kisseth your hand, and desired me to write you word you must not be angry with him for keeping mee beyond my apointed time. Newes wee have none here, but of horses and dogs. I hope thou hast lost thy could by this time. I shall not be in London till the 4th of March, w<sup>ch</sup> will be Shrove Mondaye; therefore I would intreate thee, the Satturdaie before to goe out of towne to my Ladie Prescott's house. I would have thee stay till the Sises bee ended; then I will come and fetch you theare. Take all the men with you but Snelgar, who must helpe mee to my clothes. Leave Lucres and Marie to look to the house in London. Peinnifather I would haue goe down to Langleye, that he may helpe to looke to the Parke in the absence of Moseley. I would have all my menne to meete mee on Shrove Tewesday, by 10 of the clock in the morning, at the Bull in Dartford, for, at that time, God willing, I intend to be theere, and from thence to Rochester that night, to meete the Hie Sherife. French and Oxenbridge, as I remember Sir Thomas Stile did desier, should be, without faile, on Ash Wensdaye morning, by eight of the clock, at Westram, to meet the Under Sherif, to come along with the Judge that cometh out of Surreye. Pray bid Snelgar to buie me 6 javelins, wheere Sir Thomas hath bespoken his, and that he paye for them two shillings a piece: allso that he call to Mr. Wood the haberdasher for the hats and feathers, also the bridles and saddles; and that the groom have order to fit all the saddles and bridles to everie horse, and that all the horses be well dressed, fed, and trimmed.

I would have the white gelding for Snelgar to ride on, Ashfield for Barlow, the great bay mare for William Bennet, and the black nag I bought of Charles for the groome; Moseley on his own horse, the Cook upon Crop, and Harnie's horse for Mr. Lovekin, for he hath lent me his horse for his own boy to ride on. My little black nagg, Terringam, I would have saddled with my crimson velvet pad, and that the groom be sure I have newe stirrops, stirrop lethers, bridle, and girts, and that nothing be amiss. I would have the groome, with all the rest of my men, except Snelgar and the boye who shall come along with me from London, to bee up very earely upon Shrove Tewesdaye in the morning, that theye maye coom softly with the horses to Dartford, and that they lead with them my black nag Terringam, the white gelding for Snelgar, Harnie's horse for Mr. Lovekin, who shall likewise coom downe with mee from London, so they shall meete theare horses at Dartford. The foot man I would have coom alonge with them, becawse I wold have his clothes handsome. If Sir John Prescot will not goe to the Assizes, which I hope he will, then I desire his gelding may be brought along to Dartford, for my wife to ride on; then one of my men shall ride of my black nag, and I wold have Crop left at home, becawse he is very poor and ilfavoured. On Saturdaye morneing, before you goe out of towne, send Snelgar to Sir John Spralie, to fetch the horse hee hath lent me, and let him be wel looked to at my stable in London, till I coom thither on Mundaie; then I will dispose of him, and would have Mr. Brookes to fit the boyes shute to him, and if there be ever an ould laced band of mine past my wearing, let the boye have it. If the Croidon shoemaker hath not brought my boots and the boy's, let him be sent for with all speede. I would have the Cochman, if thou canst spare him, to goe to Langlie for a daye or two, and let him take oile with him to oile the great Coche, and let him bee sure it bee well mended and [clea]ne, for I wolde have that Coche brought to mee on Shrove Sundaie to London, to be theare in readinesse. I would have thee send for Sir Cornelius Fairemedu, to desier him not to faile to be ready according to his promis, on Tewesdaye morning, to goe along with mee; also that he speak to Sir John Ashfield and Mr. Braye, and any one gallant man like himselfe, that maye make the better showe. Let Mr. Brooke be spoken to my [*sic*] satten shut bee in readines, and, if I have never a silver hatband, that

he bespeake mee a curius neate one. I wold have brought from Langley the felt hat laced with satten, and my damaske night bagg and cloth.

This is all, Sweete hearte, I can remember for this time. I pray thee bee merry, and make mutch of thy self, and take the coch and goe brode this fayre wether; it will do thee good. So, with my best love to thee, and my kind remembrance to my sister and all our friends, in great haste by reason of the spedie departure of the bearer, who hath promised me safely to deliver this letter, I rest

Thy trewly loveing husband,

HU. STILE.

From Mon<sup>r</sup> de Soubise,<sup>1</sup> his howse,  
neare Salisbery, the 16th of February.<sup>2</sup>

To his ever honoured friend, the Lady  
Elizabeth Stile, at her howse in Aldersgate Street, next door to the  
Half Moon Taverne, be these dd.

## II.

JOHN JEFFERAY TO SIR EDWARD DERING.

(Concerning an exchange of Livings, and describing an interview with Archbishop Laud. From the Surrenden Collection.)

HONOURED SIR,

Arriving at Lambeth Twesday afternoone reasonable

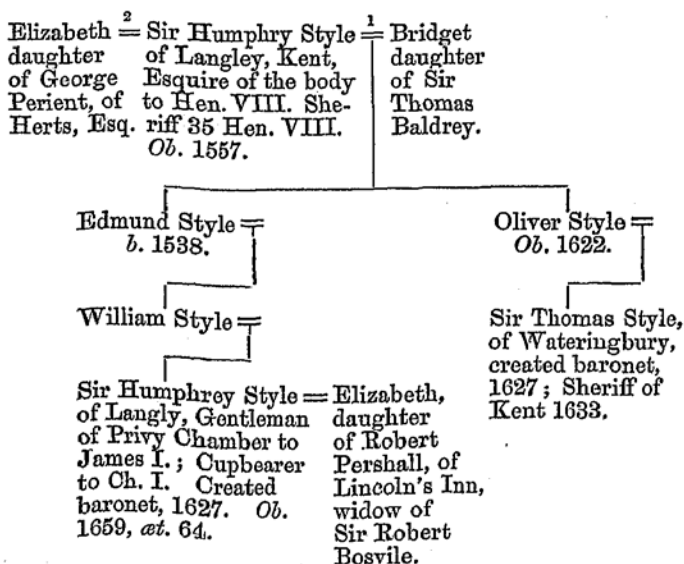
<sup>1</sup> Our learned and much valued friend, John Bruce, F.S.A., has kindly furnished us with the following notice of Monsieur de Soubise:—"This was Benjamin de Rohan, Duke de Soubise; he was a younger brother of the celebrated Henry, Duke de Rohan, and was engaged in the Huguenot contests in France. He came to England as a political refugee, lived at a house of John Lord Poulett's, somewhere in the West (I think it was Hinton St. George), and died in England about 1640. My impression of him is that he was a light-hearted, hot-headed person; not at all the kind of man that his distinguished brother was. But Soubise might have done better if England had not lent the 'Vanguard' and other ships, in 1625, to crush him."

No year is given, but there is little difficulty in fixing the date of this letter. It is evident that the writer, Sir Humphrey Style, of Langley, is

timely, I found y<sup>t</sup> Mr. Copley<sup>1</sup> had beene there and had told my Lord y<sup>t</sup> his owne liveinge was £40 per annum better then Greate Chart, and besought his Grace y<sup>t</sup> hee would not urge him to remoove to his detriment and losse; which his Grace rested in. So, hee returninge, y<sup>e</sup> præsentation for Chart was sealed, before my comeinge, to another. I thinke his name is Axe.<sup>2</sup> His Grace was so full of busynesse and of company of greate persons, y<sup>t</sup> I could have no accesse to him that night. This morninge, attendinge him, his Grace told mee y<sup>t</sup> if Mr. Copley would have receded I should have had that place, at your motion, and for his good wishes to my self; and y<sup>t</sup> though

preparing to do honour to his relative Sir Thomas Style, of Wateringbury, in accompanying his procession as Sheriff at the Assizes. He speaks of Shrove Monday as occurring on the 4th March. The only years in the first half of the seventeenth century, when Shrove Monday occurred on the 4th March, were 1622, 1633, and 1644. In 1633, Sir Thomas Style, of Wateringbury, was Sheriff, which fixes the date of this letter as 16th February, 1632-3.

The following fragment of Style pedigree will explain the relationship of these two baronets:—



<sup>1</sup> John Copley, at that time Rector of Pluckley. There were continual quarrels between him and Sir Edward Dering, who was anxious to have him removed from Pluckley.

<sup>2</sup> Hasted gives the name as William Axon.

this occasion had fayled, yet hee would not be backward at some other oportunity, to accomodate mee, if it come in his way; for which I humbly thanked him. This is all y<sup>t</sup> I have to certify you of. As for any treaty with Mr. Cop., about exchange betweene his liveinge and Tiseherst, I beseech you not to engage your self too farre, because I begin to feare I shall have some scruple of conscience in it. So, with many thanks for your much unmerited love and noble wellcome, presentinge my entrest respects and service to yo<sup>r</sup> honoured Consort, and S<sup>r</sup> William Brockman, and my learned Scholar,<sup>1</sup> I ever rest

Yo<sup>r</sup> most devoted Friend

and Servant,

Paules Churchyard,

JOHN JEFFERAY.

Wednesday, the tenth of July, 1639.

*Superscription*—"To my most honoured Freind, S<sup>r</sup> Edward Deeringe, Knight and Baronet, at his house at Pluckly, present these."

### III.

SIR JOHN SEDLEY TO SIR EDWARD DERING.

(With a note of large repairs at Ightham Church. From the Surrenden Collection.)

NOBLE S<sup>r</sup>,

I durst not trespasse so farre agaynst my owne affections as to omitt this fayre occasion of salutinge your selfe and noble Lady with my entyrest services, which I can only continue the constant and hearty profession untill you please to honour mee with some of your commands, whereby I may appeare the same in action. John Bulbanke hath (as hee tells mee) almost done his church work in Iteham, and tooke the advantadge of this holy day to wayte on you, to knowe your pleasure, though I am much afayrd hee hath worked so longe in Iteham Church that hee hath almost gotten himselfe a place in the Churchyarde, beinge, I doubt, fallen into a deepe consumption. Wee shall both loose a good joyner and an honest man. If my Norfolke affayres will render mee so happy to have any tyme, I entende

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps Sir Edward Dering's eldest son, who was a good scholar, and to whom the writer may have been tutor.

to kisse yours and my Ladyes hands at Surrenden, before Easter,  
for my constitution will very hardly holde out till the Sessions.  
Till when and ever accept mee for

Y<sup>r</sup> most affectionate Freinde

and Cosen to serve you,

Ffrom your [*sic*]

JOHN SEDLEY.

S<sup>t</sup> Cleeres, 24<sup>o</sup> March, 1639.

My wyfe will not bee forgotten in her most unfayned respects  
to your self and noble Ladye.

*Superscription*—"To my Hon<sup>ble</sup> Ffreinde and Cosen S<sup>r</sup> Edward  
Deeringe, Knight and Baronet, at Surrenden Deeringe,  
present these."

#### STEPHEN DE PENCESTRE'S LAWS FOR THE GOVERN- MENT OF DOVER CASTLE.

(In the Collection of manuscripts at Surrenden, is a transcript of the  
Laws for the Government of Dover Castle, as they existed from very early  
days, and as they were at last consolidated by Stephen de Pencestre, in the  
latter part of the reign of Henry III. We have been unable to find a copy  
of these Laws in any of our national depositories, and therefore deem them  
of sufficient interest to be recorded in our pages. Unhappily, the trans-  
cript<sup>1</sup> is imperfect; such as it is, we here print it.)

Hec sunt Statuta Castri Dovorrie, edita tempore Regis Hen-  
rici tertii. Et postea tempore Stephani de Pencestre declarata,  
qui Stephanus tunc fuit Constabularius dicti Castri.

Cets sount les establicementz en le Chastel de Dovor, or-  
donets en temps le Roi H. si viel et toutz jours mayntenuz en  
temps des toutz Rois geux unt este apres ly.

<sup>1</sup> Lyon had evidently consulted this transcript; he actually appropriates  
it, not however giving the Laws in their consecutive order, but dispersed  
in various parts of his book, and that, with no further acknowledgment  
than the general one in his preface, that many of the Castle Records were  
"in possession of a gentleman whose ancestors were in office at Dover  
Castle," clearly alluding to Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden. When this  
historian of Dover was entrusted with the transcript, it must have been  
perfect, for in his summaries of the Laws there are passages which we  
can hardly doubt are those that are wanting in our copy. In the absence,  
however, of references (the great defect of his work) we cannot venture on  
positively claiming them as such.

Establi est qe au soleile recousant,<sup>1</sup> soit le pount trait, et les portes fermes. Et apres ceo le mounte cornee<sup>2</sup> par xx Gaytes<sup>3</sup> queux tantost mounterunt le murs du Chastel. Et si auyent<sup>4</sup> qe mills<sup>5</sup> des Geites soit trove hors de mur avalee,<sup>6</sup> et hors de soun Geit, soit mys en la prisone du Chastel, et puny par corps et chatelx a la volonte le Conestable pour ceo qe en cele gayte demuert<sup>7</sup> qe le Chastel ne porroit estre perdu par sa defaute, etc.

Après la darreyne<sup>8</sup> mounte, yscerount deux sergents nuretz<sup>9</sup> hors de lour hostels qeus frunt la cheif geit queux totenoit<sup>10</sup> irrount entour le Chastel dedemz,<sup>11</sup> pour visiter les geites sur le mur, que bien lealment facent lur gaité sans dormir, pour ceo qils unt conge de dormir les jours a lor volonte.

Et est ordine par auncienne establicement, qe si le chief Geyt trove un Geyt endormant, il doit prendre ascune chose du soen taunt come il est endormy, ou soun bastoun, ou coper une pece de ces Draps, par quey qe le Geit ne puisse dedire qil ne fuist trove dormiaunt, et perdra les gages de la jorne, cestasavoir ii . . . Et ensi doit homme faire troiz foiz. Et si avient qe les sergeaunts ne voylent faire tiele inyse<sup>12</sup> pour piete, ou pour mort, tantost soit monstred du Conestable, et le gueyte myse en prisone dur et fort; et apres la prisone soit mené a la porte devant la garnisture, et foriurge<sup>13</sup> le Chastel, et perde cestz gagez, et toutz ces chateux<sup>14</sup> trovez deinz le Chastel forfaitz, etc.

Si sergeaunt, ou gueyte, se entreten sent des vileynes paroles, et trovee soit devant le Conestable; qi avera le tort chastie, serrount devant le Conestable, et cely qi ad fait le tort perdra les gages de la jorne, si le Conestable le vult.

Si Sergeaunt au<sup>15</sup> gueyte ferge autre de la paume plate durra v<sup>s</sup> a celi qest ferit, pour cez amendez, et sera a la mercy de ouestre,<sup>16</sup> et si nul fert autre de poyn,<sup>17</sup> durra x<sup>s</sup>. da-<sup>18</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Recouchant.    <sup>2</sup> At guard-mount by sound of horn.    <sup>3</sup> Watch.

<sup>4</sup> Avient.    <sup>5</sup> Probably a mis-reading of the copyist for "nulls."

<sup>6</sup> "Down from."    <sup>7</sup> *i.e.* "it rested with that watch."

<sup>8</sup> The last guard-mount.    <sup>9</sup> *Sic*.

<sup>10</sup> "Toteuoit," *p* for "totevoie," always.

<sup>11</sup> Error of scribe for "dedeins."

<sup>12</sup> Inyse, *i.g.* "juis," judgment, sentence.    <sup>13</sup> Debarred.    <sup>14</sup> Chattels.

<sup>15</sup> *Sic*: probably for "ou geyte ferye,"—"If a guard strike another with his flat palm."

<sup>16</sup> For "oustre,"—shall be at the mercy of the Court besides.

<sup>17</sup> *i.e.* with his fist.

<sup>18</sup> A sheet, or perhaps more, is missing here; "da" is the catch-syllable to the following page, but our next page begins with "en."

en ostee entre lez deux mountez, et en yvorn apres le darayn mountee.

Et pour ceo qe Chastel est exempte de Jurisdiccion de chescun ordinarie, mes, nepurquant,<sup>1</sup> nespas de norir peche per la, ou home pout desturber le: ordinee est, qen chescun quarter del anz soit un foiz tote la garnisture ensemblee en le mouster<sup>2</sup> devaunt le Conestable, et devaunt luy soit adresse et amendee, si nul soit defamee de fornicacion, ou de avouterie,<sup>3</sup> ou dautre cryme, qe deit par seynte Eglise estre amendee. Et si le Conestable trove difficultee, prigne counsail de ascun perdosme de seynt Eglice, qe li counsellera qen est a faire entient cas.

Ordinee est ensement<sup>4</sup> qe un sergaunt et une gueyte estus<sup>5</sup> par tote la garnisture soiunt juree por lealment garder le luminare de seynt Eglise qe nest pas de dens le Chauncel. Endroit<sup>6</sup> del luminarie dens le Chauncel soiunt touz les prestres chargetz a lour consience qe bien et lealment soit gardeee, et qe si nul ensache<sup>7</sup> qe autre face chose qe faire ne devoit, luy repreigne ou le excuse devaunt le Conestable sil ne se vodra. mesmes chastier. Des reliques quex sunt du monstrar,<sup>8</sup> et nomement tiles qe sunt de la verreie croise, seiunt checun vendre<sup>9</sup> di overtes et mys sur le haut auter, del houre qe homme comense soner prime deskes<sup>10</sup> a la fyn de la haute messe, qe tou ceux les voderount endementers<sup>11</sup> honurer les pussunt, al honour de Dieu, et al avauncement de la chapele; et endementers demoerge<sup>12</sup> oue les reliques un des prestres, ou un Clerk qe soit houeste<sup>13</sup> en surpliz qe les reliques pusse demonstrer, et le padoun pronuncier a ceux qe veudrunt.

A touz les hautes festes del an, come de notre Seignour, et de notre Dame, de saint Johan, de saint Piere, et de saint Paul, et de les Touz seyns, et des teles qe sount dubbles et solemnpnes, soit nounge<sup>14</sup> sone; en les veillez, du grant seynsy;<sup>15</sup> a

<sup>1</sup> It is "ne p̄q̄nt" in original, *i.e.* "nepurquant," nevertheless,—not to foster sin thereby.

<sup>2</sup> Assembled in muster, mustered.

<sup>3</sup> Adultery.

<sup>4</sup> Likewise.

<sup>5</sup> Error of copyist, for "eslus," elected.

<sup>6</sup> With respect to.

<sup>7</sup> If any one knows.

<sup>8</sup> The relics which ought to be shown, and especially such as are of the true cross.

<sup>9</sup> *i.e.* "Vendredi," let them be opened every Friday.

<sup>10</sup> Dès que.

<sup>11</sup> In the meantime.

<sup>12</sup> Remain.

<sup>13</sup> *i.e.* "vesté," clothed.

<sup>14</sup> The canonical hour of "None" follows "Sext" in the church office, and comes between that and Vespers.

<sup>15</sup> "Seyns" or "Seynsy" bells: see Du Cange, in voce "Signum," 8.

vespres, matyns, et messe, et ensemment a la processiou et a la sequence,<sup>1</sup> a "*Te Deum laud.*" et a "*Gloria in excelsis*," de mesmes les grants seyns; a Nowel, Pasch, Ascention, Pentecoste, Assumpcion, et a touz les autres festes de nostre Dame, et a les cynk principals festes, soient touz les seyns grandes et petites sonetz; et un foiz ensemble por greindre solempnete faire.<sup>2</sup>

Ensement est ordine, qe si Chivaler, ou Dame, ou Chapeleyn, en le dit Chastel, moerge, sait la comendacion del alme fait par toutz les prestres de leyys revestuz en chapes de qoer,<sup>3</sup> et a la sepulture ensement, et a la messe, od Diakone et Subdiakone

en-

[Cetera desunt; "en" is the catch-syllable to the next page.]

#### CREVECŒUR.

The following note from the Fine Rolls furnishes an important addition to the pedigree of CREVECŒUR [see "*Inquisitiones post Mortem*," appendix, p. 273, *infra*]. On the Roll 10 Ed. II., m. 6, is this entry of the homage paid by Robert de Crevecœur, as heir of his uncle, Robert de Crevecœur, deceased, in all the lands which the said Robert held of the King *in capite*.<sup>4</sup>

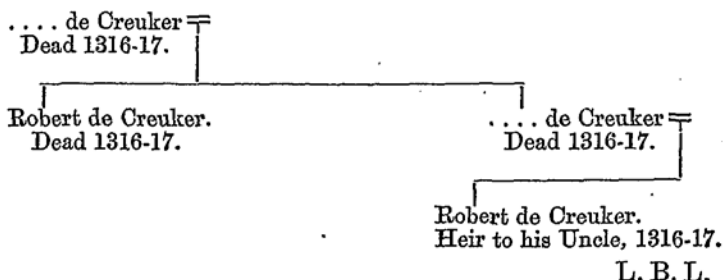
<sup>1</sup> "Sequence" is a hymn read in the mass of some of the greater festivals, after the Tract. The "*Victimæ Paschali*," read at Easter; the "*Veni Sancte Spiritus*," for Whitsuntide; the "*Stabat Mater*," for one of the feasts of the Blessed Virgin; and the "*Dies Iræ*," in masses for the dead, are examples of the Sequence.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* At all the great festivals of the year, such as our Lord's, *etc. etc.*, and such as are double and solemn, let the canonical hour of NONÆ be sounded,—On the Vigils, with the great bells; At Vespers, Matin, and Mass, as also at the Procession, the Sequence, the *Te Deum Laudamus*, and the *Gloria in Excelsis*, in the same manner, with the great bells; At Christmas, Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, the Assumption, and all the other festivals of our Lady, and at the five principal feasts, let all the bells, great and small, be sounded; and once let them all be sounded together, for greater solemnity.

<sup>3</sup> "Chapes de qoer," the copes worn by the priests in choir. They properly belong to the Cantors.

<sup>4</sup> In the margin is written "*Wallia*," and, by a reference to the "*Inquisitiones post Mortem*," it appears that the lands, *etc.*, in question were in Wales. We do not hesitate, however, to insert this addition to the Crevecœur pedigree, which has every appearance of being a continuation of that given page 273, *infra*, though there must always remain a remote possibility that this may be a different branch of the Crevecœurs from ours in Kent.

"Rex cepit homagium ROBERTI DE CREUKER, consanguinei et heredis ROBERTI DE CREUKER, defuncti, de omnibus terris et tementis, que idem ROBERTUS avunculus suus tenuit de Rege in capite die quo obiit T. R. 17 Januarii."



## WILLS.

### I.

(The last Will and Testament of Roger Twysden, of Chelmington, in Great Chart, 31 August, 1464.)

[From the Roydon Hall Muniments.<sup>1</sup>]

In the name of God. Amen. On the last day of August, in the year of our Lord 1464, I, ROGER TWYSDEN, being now of sound mind, but seeing the danger of death, by God's will, before me, do make my testament in form following:—

First, I leave my soul to Almighty God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the Saints; and my body to be buried in the Church of St. Mary, in GREAT CHART, outside the door of the Chancel of the Holy Trinity, at the west end, near the grave of ALICE my late wife.

Item, I leave to the high altar there, for my forgotten tythes and oblations, vj<sup>s</sup>-viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item, I leave to the high altar of the Church of SHADOKKYSHERST, iij<sup>s</sup>-iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item, I leave to the high altar of KYNGESNOTH, iij<sup>s</sup>-iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item, I leave to the repair of the road between GAYLERYSCORNER and the Cross of CHELMYNTONFORSTALL, xl<sup>s</sup>.

The residue of my goods and chattels not bequeathed, I give and bequeath to AGNES my wife and THOMAS my son; and I make them my executors, that they may dispose for the good

<sup>1</sup> The original is in Latin: we have rendered it into English as literally as possible.

of my soul in the way that may appear best to them and most opportune and necessary. And I make and appoint CHRISTOPHER ELYNDEN the supervisor of this my testament, that he may see the beforesaid bequests fulfilled.

The WILL and Ordinance of ROGER TWYSDEN, made at GREAT CHART, on the last day of August, in the fourth year of the reign of Edward the Fourth, King of England,—recited to John Gybbes, Nicholas George, John Mellere, and Simon Richard, his feoffees,—is this:—

First, the said ROGER wills, that his said feoffees, immediately after his death, shall enfeof THOMAS, the son of the said ROGER, in all the lands and tenements, meadows, woods, and pastures, rents and services, of the said ROGER, in CHART aforesaid, or elsewhere in the county of Kent, except and reserved thirty-one acres of land, and the rent of the same, in NEW-CHERECHE, and one garden called PIPERYSGARDYN, and two acres of land in WY. To have and to hold all the foresaid lands and tenements, meadows, woods, and pastures, rents and services, with their pertinencies, except as before excepted, to the foresaid THOMAS, his heirs and assigns, for ever, on this condition, that the foresaid THOMAS shall honestly find for AGNES, the wife of the said ROGER, and his mother, and for one servant of hers, during the whole of her life, in the messuage of the said ROGER, food and drink and necessary firing, and the full and perfect aisiament of the three principal chambers in the said messuage, with free ingress to the same and egress at fit times; and further, that the said THOMAS, his heirs and assigns, do yearly pay to the said AGNES, during the life of the said AGNES, five marks, to be paid at the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and Easter, in equal portions: Provided, however, that if the said AGNES cannot agree with the said THOMAS, and be unwilling to stay there any longer, that then the said ROGER wills that the said AGNES shall have yearly, for the term of her life, from the foresaid THOMAS ten marks, to be paid in equal portions; and further, the said ROGER wills that the said AGNES shall then have, for her own proper use, six of the best cows, and one-half of the domestic utensils belonging to the said ROGER, for her own proper use. And moreover the said ROGER wills that the said thirty-one acres of land, and the rent of the said lands, be sold in the best way that may be,

within three years next after the death of the said ROGER, to him or them who may be willing to pay the largest price for them, and from the money thence arising, as soon as it may be received, £20 to be paid to MARGARET, daughter of the said ROGER, or her assign, by the executors of the said ROGER: and that the residue of the money received for the said lands be faithfully disposed to one Chaplain officiating in the church of CHART MAGNA, for the safety of the souls of the said ROGER, his parents and benefactors, and the souls of all the faithful deceased, for three entire years. And moreover the said ROGER wills that his said feoffees, immediately after his death, shall enfeoff CHRISTOPHER ELYNDEN in the foresaid garden called PIPERYSGARDYN, and in two acres of land in BRADFELD, in WY aforesaid, to have and to hold to the said CHRISTOPHER, his heirs and assigns, for ever. And moreover the said ROGER wills that the executors of the said ROGER, within two years next after his death, shall buy one marble stone, to lay in the church of CHART aforesaid, over the grave of the said ROGER. And, further, the said ROGER wills that if the annual rent before assigned to the said AGNES for the term of her life, be in arrear in any year during her life beyond the term above limited for its payment, that then it shall be lawful for the said AGNES and her assigns to distrain on all the lands and tenelements, meadows, pastures, and woods, with their pertinencies, and on any parcel of the same, and the distresses so taken, to carry away and retain in her own hands unredeemed till the said annual rent thus in arrear be fully paid, with all her costs and expenses on that account had and incurred.

In witness whereof to this my Will I have affixed my seal. Dated on the day and year and at the place aforesaid. Witnesses,—WILLIAM SQWYER, CHRISTOPHER ELYNDEN, THOMAS TAYLLOUR, RALPH LYNCH, and many others.

Proved 20th July, 1465.

Pedigree deduced from the Will.

ALICE <sup>1</sup> = Roger Twysden <sup>2</sup> = Agnes.	
Dead	Will dated 1464,
1464.	Dead 1465.

Thomas Twysden.  
1464.

A daughter Margaret, though  
not stated by which wife.

L. B. L.

## II.

(The last Will and Testament of Thomas Twysden, of Chelmington, in Great Chart, 12th October, 1500.)

[From the Roydon Hall Muniments.<sup>1</sup>]

In the name of God. Amen. On the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1500, I, THOMAS TWISDEN, of the parish of Great Chart, of composed mind and sound memory, make my testament, in this form :—

First, I leave my soul to Almighty God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the Saints of heaven; and my body to be buried in the parish church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in CHART aforesaid, within the step near the south door.

Item, I leave to the High Altar there, for my forgotten tythes and oblations, xij<sup>s</sup>-iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item, I leave to the light of the Holy Trinity there iij<sup>s</sup>-iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item, I leave to the light of the Blessed Mary there iij<sup>s</sup>-iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item, I leave to the light of the High Cross there iij<sup>s</sup>-iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item, I leave to the light of St. Katherine there iij<sup>s</sup>-iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item, I leave to one honest and discreet priest to officiate in the fofesaid church, for the space one year next after my decease, for my soul, the soul of my father, the soul of my mother, and the souls of all the faithful deceased, x marks.

Item, I will, that a marble stone, with a certain inscription making mention of me, be bought by BENEDICT my wife, and be placed over me when I am buried.<sup>2</sup>

Item, I will, that my said wife and my executors, or their assigns, shall keep, during ten years next after my decease, one obit, in the church aforesaid, for the safety of my soul and the souls aforesaid; and in the observance of the said obit I will that they distribute, each year, during the aforesaid term, six shillings and eightpence.

Item, I will, that my said wife and my executors, or their assigns, shall distribute yearly, during the term of ten years, to the indigent poor of the parish of Chart aforesaid, one barrel of pickled herrings.

<sup>1</sup> The Testament is in Latin: we have rendered it literally into English as above. The Will is in English: we give it as it stands in the original.

<sup>2</sup> This stone is still in the precise spot, with the brasses of himself and wife, and this inscription :—

“Hic jacent Thomas Twesden, generosus, qui obiit vij die Decembris . . . Domini mcccc, et Benedicta uxor ejus, quorum animabus propicietur Deus.”

The residue of all my goods and chattels not above bequeathed, I give and bequeath to the foresaid BENEDICT my wife, whom I make and ordain the executrix of this my Will; and Clement Gyfford, of Asshenford, supervisor, by these presents.

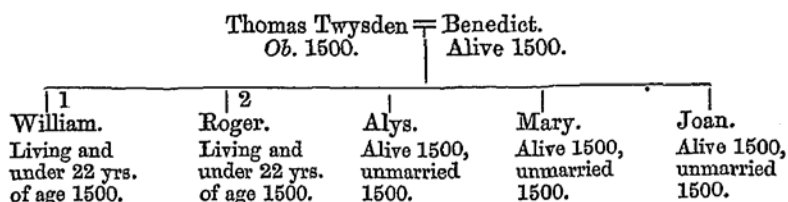
This is the last Wyll of me the sayd THOMAS TWYSDEN, made, and by me declared, the daye and yere abovesayd, and the xv<sup>j</sup><sup>th</sup> yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry of Englonde the vij<sup>th</sup>, to SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, Knyght, THOMAS FOGGE, squyer, ROBERT SANDYS, CHRISTOPHER ELYNDEN, RICHARD TOKE, and ALEXANDER LEWKENOR, gentlemen, my feffees of my landis and tenementis in the Shire of Kent. Ffirst, I will that BENET my wyfe have, to her, her heires and assigns, all my lond and wodde in ROKYNG, conteynyng by estimacion xxj acris of wode. Item, I wille that my said wyfe, & her assignees, have and holde all my landis and tenementis, and that mell called BUXFORDE MELLE, with their appurtenannys, situat & lying in GRETE CHART abovesayd, and also all my landis and tenementis in the parisshe of SHADOKYSHERST and KYNGISSNOTH, with thappurtenannys, duryng the terme of the lyfe of my said wyfe. Item, I will that my said feffees, their heires, or assignees suffre my said wyfe, and her assignees, to have and perceyve thissues and profites of all my landis and tenementis in ROMENE MSSHE, unto the tyme she, or her assignees, have receyved therof lx<sup>l</sup>, the which I ordeyn to ALYS, MARY, and JOHAN, my daughters, to theyr mariagis, that is to say, to every of them xx<sup>l</sup>, in case they wilbe rulid and gided by my said wyfe. Item, I will, that yf eny of them dye unmarried, that then, she or they that so onlyvyth, have her or theyr part therof that so dieth. Item, I will, that after that the lx<sup>l</sup> be leved of my landis in ROMENE MERSH, as is abovesayd, that then my said feffees, their heires, or assignees, from thensfurth suffre my said wyfe to have & perceyve, to her own propre use, thissues and profites of the same landys in ROMENE MERSHE, duryng her lyfe. Also I will, that after the decease of my said wyfe, my sayd feffees, their heires, or assignees, shall delyver to WILLIAM my son, yf he then be of the age of xxij<sup>ti</sup> yere, or els, when he cumyth to his age of xxij<sup>ti</sup> yere, estate of and in all the forsaid landis & tenementis, and that mell, in CHART, SHADOKYSHERST and KYNGISSNOTH forsaid; except xx<sup>ti</sup> acris of land in SHADOKYSHERST, called TOWNYS, and xx<sup>ti</sup> acris of lande in KYNGISSNOTH

called BLYNDEGROMYS, and also except the wode in KYNGISNOTH to my said wyfe above assigned. To have and holde the said landis and tenementis, and that mell, in CHART, SHADOKYSHERST, and KYNGISNOTH, forsayd, except aforeexcept, to the said WILLIAM, his heires, and assignees, for ever, payng to ROGER TWYSDEN my son, within too yere next after the decese of my said wyfe xiiij<sup>l</sup>-viij<sup>d</sup>. Item, I will, that after the decese of my said wyfe, that my said feffees, their heires, or assignees, shall delyver to ROGER my son, yf he then be of the age of xxij<sup>ti</sup> yere, or els, when he cumyth to hys age of xxij<sup>ti</sup> yere, estate of and in the forsayd landys in SHADOKYSHERST, called TOWNYS, and in the forsayd landis in KYNGYSNOTH, called BLYNDEGROMYS, to be had and holde, to the same ROGER, his heires and assignees, for ever. Also I will, that after the decese of my said wyfe, and the lx<sup>l</sup> leved of my forsayd landis in ROMENE MERSHE, as is abovesayd, my said feffees, their heires, or assignees, shall delyver estate to the said ROGER, of and in the said landis in ROMENE MERSHE, with thappurtenannys, to be had to hym, his heires, and assignees, for ever. Item, I will, that every of my said sonnys be other heir, in case that eny of them die within his age of xxij<sup>ti</sup> yere, withoute heir of his body begoten. Item, I wille that yf eny of my said sonnys be not of the age of xxij<sup>ti</sup> yere, at the decese of my said wyfe, that then my said feffees suffre hym to take the profites of the landis & tenementis to hym afore ordeyned, unto the tyme he cumme to the same age. Item, I will, that yf both my sonnys dye within their age of xxij<sup>ti</sup> yere, withoute heirs of their bodies lawfully begoten, then my sayd feffees, their heires, or assignees, se an honest and resonable particon to be had and made of all my said landis and tenementis, & that mell, with their appurtenannys, emonge my forsayd daughters; and that then, my said feffees, their heires, or assignees, suffre every of my said daughters, to take and perceyve the profites of her part, by the same particon therof to her allotted, duryng her lyfe; and after the decese of every of them, I will that my said feffees, their heires, or assignees, delyver estate of all the part of her that dieth, to the heires of the body of her, lawfully begoten, in fee. Item, I will, that yf all my said daughters dye, havynge non heires of their bodies lawfully begoten, at the tyme of there deceses, that then I will, that my said feffees, their heires, or assignees, sell all my said landis & tenementis, and that mell, with thappurtennys, and, of the money therof cummyng, I ordeyn to an

honest and a discrete preste, to synge and praye in the cherche of CHART forsayd, for my soule, my sayd wyvis soule, and the soulys above rehersed, by the space of x yere, an hundred marke. Item, I ordeyn therof to the most nedefull workys of the said cherche xx<sup>l</sup>; also, to the mendyng and repeyryng of the fowle wayes in CHART forsayd, bytwene GAYLOURSCORNER and BUXFORD MILL, xvi<sup>l</sup>-xiiij<sup>s</sup>-iiiiij<sup>d</sup>; and the residue of the money therof cummyng, I will that my said feffees, their heires, or assignees, dispose in messis syngyng, in maryng of pore maydenys, and other charitable dedis, after their discrecions. Item, I will, that my said wyfe sell xx<sup>l</sup> wode in SHADOKYSHERST, & CHART forsayd, where hit may best betaken, by the discrecion of CRISTOFER ELYNDEN, and ALEXANDER LEKENOR, to help therwith to fulfell my testament and last wylle. Also I will, that my said wyfe shall have wode sufficient yerly, during her lyfe, for her expensis, owte of my landis where so ever hit shall lyke her."

"Proved 18th January, 1500-1."

Pedigraic matter, etc., collected from this will :—



L. B. L.

#### NOTICE.

We have in type a valuable communication from William J. Lightfoot, Esq., "Notes from the Parochial Registers of Newenden and Warehorne," and "Monumental Inscriptions in Newenden Church." They were prepared for publication in this Volume, and are ready for Press, but the unexpected extension of a preceding paper, too valuable to admit of contraction, compels us to omit them for the present. They will be published in our next Volume.