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THE KENTISH FAMILY OF LOVELACE.

BY THE REV. A. J. PEARMAN.

THE traveller from Ashford to Tenterden may have noticed on his right, almost opposite the sixth milestone, and at a short distance to the west of Bethersden Church, a substantial farm-house. It is a modern building, useful rather than picturesque, but it has a history. This is Lovelace Place, and it stands almost immediately on the site of an ancient mansion, taken down at the beginning of this century, which, in the words of Philipot, "for so many descents hath borne the name of this family, and was the seminary or seed plot from whence a race of gentlemen issued forth, who have in military affairs achieved reputation and honour with a prodigal loss and expense both of blood and life, and by their deep judgment in the municipal laws have deserved well of the Commonwealth. And as by their extraction they are descended of noble families, so from hence have sprung those of Bayford in Sittingbourne, and Kingsdown, with the right honourable Lord Lovelace of Hurley, and other gentlemen of that stem in Barkeshire;* but, alas! this

* Philipot expressly asserts that the three families were shoots from the same stock. And the arms (Lovelace impaling Eynsham) put up in Hurley Church, in 1558, are the same (with the difference of the mullet) as those placed in Bethersden Church, 1591, to the younger son of Serjeant Lovelace.

mansion is now like 'a dial when the sun is gone, that is then only of use to declare that there hath been a sun.'"

One of the walls belonging to the old mansion remains, and in a room of the present house there is some oak panelling, and the Hulse arms in stained glass, removed from the earlier edifice.

During my residence at Bethersden my attention was naturally turned to this spot, and I began to collect materials for a history of a family which once occupied a prominent position in the county, but of which I may say, on the authority of the late Mr. Larking, that little is generally known.

I have not succeeded as I could have wished in my attempts to form a satisfactory Lovelace Pedigree. The links, which should shew the connection between the Kentish family and their ennobled kinsmen, the Lords Lovelace of Berkshire, have eluded all my research. It may, however, be well to put on record some of the facts I have collected for the use of the future historian of Kent, especially as Hasted's statements on the subject are in many respects erroneous and contradictory.

According to the received account, John Lovelace purchased a property at Bethersden in 1367. Either he, or his son of the same name, in 1391, witnessed a deed, formerly in the Surrenden Library, and, in 1412, bought some marle pits in Bethersden of John Gybon. In 1417 he was dead, and his heirs are mentioned (as landowners in Bethersden) in a Charter, dated 5 April, 4 Henry V., by which William Lovelace* grants three pieces of land in Bethersden to Wm. Skoteneye, Thos. Bacchynden and John

* Sciant presentes et futuri quod Willielmus Lovelas de parochia

Torre. Robert Lovelas,† in 1414, became the owner of two pieces of land, called Wilcock's at Snode—doubtless Snode Hill—in the same parish, and is mentioned, according to Fuller, in the List of Kentish

de Bethersden dedi concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Willielmo Skoteneye Thome Bacchynden de eadem & Johanni Torre de Smarden tres pecias terre mee cum omnibus pertinentibus vocatas Longereche Blakeham & Blakehamsmede jacentes in Bethersden predicto & in dimidio jugo de Yardherst, & in tenura Curie de Magna Chert inter terram Thome Chetynden versus North & terram Thome Daniel & heredium Thome Holneherst versus East & terram heredium Johannis Lovelas versus South & West cum omni jure meo quod habeo in quadam venella ducenti a regia strata usque ad terram predictam habendum & tenendum predictas tres pecias terre cum omnibus pertinentibus suis simul cum racionabili via cassandi & fugandi a Regia strata ad eandem peciam terram vocatam Longereche ultra peciam terre vocatam Tounefeld De capite dominis feodi illius per servicia que eis inde debentur imperpetuum predictis Willielmo Skoteneye Thome & Joh'i heredibus & assignatis eorum inperpetuum Et ego prefatus Willielmus Lovelas & heredes mei predictas tres pecias terre cum jure meo venella supradicta & via supradicta cum omnibus pertinentibus suis prefatis Willielmo Skoteneye Thome & Joh'i heredibus ac assignatis eorum contra omnes gentes warantisabimus imperpetuum In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui Datum apud Bethersden predictum quinta die mensis Aprilis Anno regni Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Anglie quarti Hiis testibus Willielmo Holynherst, Nicholao Saundre Johanne Moyne Thoma Daniel Hamone Trendle Johanne Westbregge & aliis.

Seager's 'Baronagium' leads us to think that the *John*, whose heirs are herein mentioned, was the husband of *Joan*, and father of *William* who founded the chantry, and who is the party to this deed. The mention herein of "land belonging to heirs of John Lovelas" is intelligible under the law of Gavelkind—supposing him to have left no will. This *John* was alive in 1368, 1397 and 1412, he must therefore have died between 1412 and 1417. He was probably the father of William, known from 1417-59; Robert, known in 1414, 1434, 1437; and Richard, probably the London mercer.

† His name occurs in a grant dated 17th May, 15 Hen. VI., 1437, of eight acres and a half of meadow, part of a meadow known as Enlymmede, in the Parish of Kemsyng, by Synterbourne, on the East

Gentlemen of 1434. William Lovelace, "Gentleman, of Merton in Surrey, late of Bethersden," was one of those pardoned for their share in Jack Cade's rising, 1450. License* was given, in A.D. 1460 (39 Henry VI.), to William Goldwell and Thomas Elyot to found a "Chantry in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Parish Church of Bederisden," with one chaplain to pray daily "for the soul of

of the Highway, formerly land of Richard Martyn, by John and Richard Carter to Richard Lovelace, John Stopyngdon (Clerk), Robert Lovelace and William Olme. (MSS. in Public Library, at Plymouth.)

* Patent Roll; 39 Hen. VI. (No. 490), A.D. 1460; memb. 8.

D'licencia } R'x om'ib'z ad quos &c. Sal't'm—Sciatis q'd nos de gra'
fundandi } n'r'a sp'ali ad laudem & honorem Dei Om'ipotentis &
Ca'tariam } gloriosissime Virginis Marie ac S'c'e Margarete omi' q'
S'cor' Concessim' et licenciam Dedim' concedim' & licenciam Damus p'
nob' & heredib'z n'ris quantum in nob' est Will'o Goldewelle & Thome
Elyot heredib'z & executorib'z suis q'd iidem Will's Goldewell & Thomas
Elyot seu eor' alt' hered' vel executores sui seu eor' alt'ius unam
Cantariam p'petuam de uno Capellano p'petuo in Capella b'e Marie
Virginis in eccl'ia parochiali de Bederisden' in Com' Kane' divina
singulis diebz p' a'i'a Will'i Lovelace ac p' a'i'abz Joh'is Lovelace &
Johanne ux'is sue parentum ip'ius Will'i Lovelace & om'i fidelium
defunctor' juxta ordinac'o'em p'd'cor' Will'i Goldewell & Thome Elyot
seu eor' alt'ius heredum vel executor' suor' seu eor' alt'ius in hac parte
fiend' & ordinand' celebratur' imp'p'm fac'e fundare erig'e stabilire &
creare possint seu possit Et q'd Cantaria illa cum sic fact' fundata
erecta stabilita & creata fu'it Cantaria Will'i Lovelace in Capella b'e
Marie Virginis in Eccl'ia parochiali de Bederisden' nuncupet' imp'p'm
Et q'd p'd'c'us Capellanus & successores sui Capellani Cantarie p'd'c'e
postq'm Cantaria illa fact' fundat' erect' stabilit' & creat' fu'it sit
corpus p'petuu' q'd q'z Capellanus p'd'c'us & ejus successores Capellani
Cantarie p'd'ce imp'p'm p' nomen Capellani Cantarie Will'i Lovelace
in Capella b'e Marie Virginis in Eccl'ia parochiali de Bederisden'
p'sequi & impl'itare necnon impl'itari & respondere possint in quibus-
cumqz Curiis sp'ualibz & temporalibz tam coram nob' heredibz &
successoribz n'ris q'm coram quibuscumqz Justic' & Judic' sp'ualibz &
temporalibz in om'ib'z & singulis acco'ibz realibz & p'sonalibz ac

William Lovelace and for the souls of John Lovelace and of Johanna his wife the parents of the said William." This may have been the William "of Merton," and was, without much doubt, the William who, in 1417, granted the Charter printed on a former page, and must have been the person to whom the inscription yet remains on a slab in the middle aisle of Bethersden Church:—"Hic jacet Will'mus Lovelace gentilma' quo'dam civi' civitatis Londin' qui obiit xxvj die Augusti A° D'n'i Mcccclix cu' ai' propicietur Deus Amen." A William Lovelace of Faversham,* in his will made in 1473, directed that

mixtis sectis querelis & demand' Et insup' Volum^s ac p' p'sentes concedim^s p'fat^s Will'o Goldewell & Thome Elyot q'd ip'i seu eor' alt'i hered' vel execut' eor' aut eor' alt'ius licite p' finem in curia n'ra her' vel successor' n'ror' levand' vel p' eor' sive eor' alt'ius cart' sive scriptum vel alio modo dare concedere seu assignari possint aut possit Capellano Cantarie p'd'ce t'r & ten' sive t'r aut ten' in villa de Bederisden aut alibi qui de nob' non tenent' in capite valoris decem librar' p' annu' ult^a reprisas H'end' tenend' & p'cipiend' p'fato Capellano & successoribz suis imp'p'm. Necon Capellano Cantarie p'd'ce postq'm Cantaria illa in forma p'd'c'a fact' fundat' erect' stabilit' & creat' fu'it q'd ip'i t'r & ten' sive t'r aut ten' illa de p'fato Will'o Goldewell & Thoma Elyot seu eor' alt'i hered' vel execut' eor' seu eor' alt'i tenend' et possidend' sibi & successoribz suis in forma p'd'c'a licite recip'e possit tenore p'senciu'—Licenciam finalit' Dedim^s & dam^s sp'alem ad om'ia p'missa in forma p'd'c'a fiend' & exequend' absqz aliqua inquisic'o'e sup' br' de ad quod dampnu' seu aliquo alio br' vel mandato Regio quoquomodo capiend' seu p' sequend' & absqz fine seu feodo inde nob' solvend' aut reddend' statuto de t'ris & ten' ad manu' mortuam non ponend' edit' aut aliquo alio statuto mat'ia seu re quacumqz non obstant' In cujus &c. T' R' apud Westm' xxix die Octobr'.

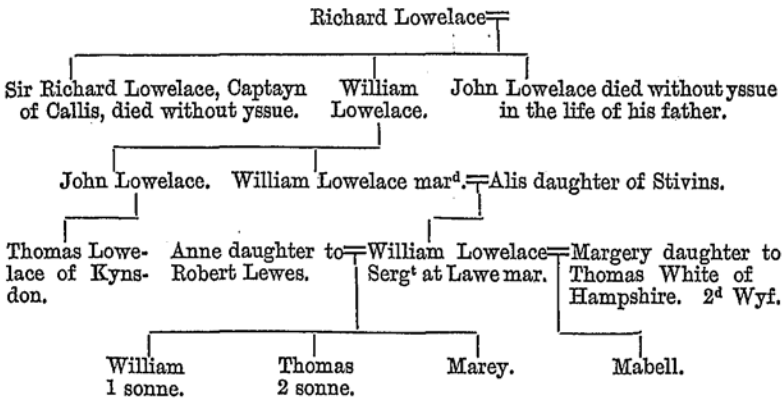
p' br'e de privato sigillo & de dat' p'd'c'a auctoritate Parliamenti.

* It is difficult to trace the relationship between this William Lovelace, of Faversham, and the founder of the Chantry at Bethersden. He may have been the son of Robert, who was living in 1437. It is equally difficult to determine how either of them was related to William

his property at Faversham should be sold, and its proceeds divided between his daughters, and that his son William, who was then under age, should be "maintained, and put to scole, out of the profits of his lyvelod at Bethersden." The ancient pedigrees* begin with Richard Lovelace, who is said to have been a younger son of the then proprietor of Lovelace Place, and who probably was a brother of the founder of the Chantry—that William who died in 1459. He must have been born in the last years of the fourteenth

Lovelace, of Queenhithe and of Kingsdown, who died in 1496, and from whom descended all the other Kentish branches of the Lovelace family. His sons possessed the Bethersden, Bayford, Kingsdown, and Maplescomb estates. He might possibly be identified with the Faversham youth, who was under age when his father died, in 1473; but it seems much more probable that he may have been the son of Richard, who died in 1466. Until we come to this William of Queenhithe (obit 1496) the pedigree is very uncertain, and incomplete; but from him the descents are clear, and the pedigree perfect.

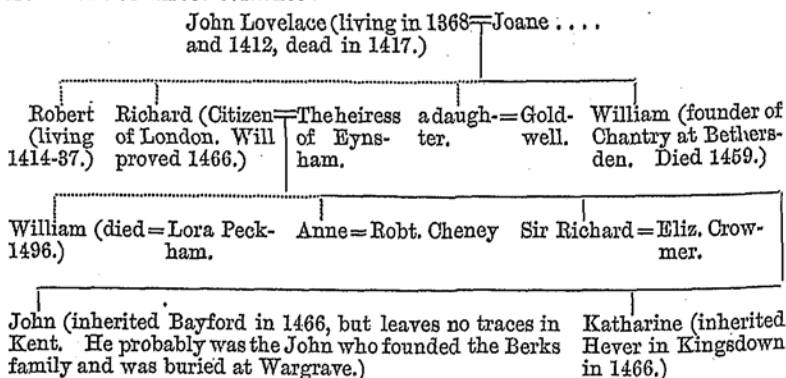
* These ancient pedigrees are all very imperfect, and misrepresent the early descents. The earliest of them, recorded in the 'Visitation of Kent, 1574,' is as follows. It was kindly transcribed for me by Mr. Planché, from the College of Arms, MS. H. 2:—



Philipot's version of the early descents is not much more satisfactory, but it adds a few items to our knowledge. A more probable solution of the difficulties in the early pedigree of the Lovelaces would

century, and, having been apprenticed to Mr. Wm. Foucher, was admitted a Freeman of the Mercers' Company, in 1415. I suspect that it was this Richard who, as 'Richard Lovelace of Byngesdom' (doubtless a clerical error for Kyngesdown), was pardoned in 1450, for joining Jack Cade's insurrection. Either by success in commerce, or by marriage (possibly with the heiress of Eynsham, whose arms all branches of the family subsequently quartered), he amassed considerable property. By his will, proved in 1466, wherein he is described as "citizen and mercer of London," he left the manors of Bayford and Goodnestone, in Sittingbourne, to his son John, and the manor of Hever in Kingsdown to his daughter Katharine. From the terms of a document,* dated

be as follows. The dotted lines shew where the connection is uncertain, from lack of direct evidence:—



* Extracted from the Close Roll, 9 Edw. IV. (A.D. 1469);
memb. 12 dors'.

D' Carta irro ^{ta} Hogekynnes	}	Sciant p'sentes & futuri q'd ego Ric'us Hogekynnes dimisi tradidi lib'avi & hac p'senti carta mea con- firmavi Joh'i Lovelas fil' & heredi Ric'i Lovelas nup' Civis & Merceri London' Rob'to Martyn Gentilman Rob'to Billesdon Gentilman Rob'to Parker Pannar' Will'o Vale Cultellario Joh'i Randolf' Mercero & Rob'to Chirche haberdassher Civibz London' Man'ium de Babford alias dict' Baford ac Man'ium de Godneston' alias
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1469, by which his heir, John, in conjunction with six other persons, is enfeoffed, it is clear that he had a son named Richard.* His ultimate successor, however, was "William Lovelas, Gentilman," who, by will proved 3 Sept., 11 Henry VII. (1496) bequeathed Hever to his son John, and, while desiring to be buried at St. Michael's, Queenhithe, where he had property, speaks of lands at Maplescombe (adjoining

dict' Godmeston' in parochia de Setyngburn in. Com' Kane' una cum om'ibz t'ris and ten' redditibz & s'viciis ac aliis suis p'tin' d'c'is Man'iis p'tinen' sive spectan' in Com' p'd'c'o que quidem Man'ia t're ten' & cet'a p'missa ego p'd'c'us Ric'us Hoge kynnes nup' h'ui simul cum aliis ex dono & feoffamento Ric'i Lovelas fil' p'd'c'i Ric'i Lovelas merceri H'end' & tenend' p'd'c'a Man'ia t'ras ten' redditus & s'vicia cum suis p'tin' p'fatis Joh'i Lovelas Rob'to Martyn Rob'to Billesdon Rob'to Parker Will'o Vale Joh'i Randolf & Rob'to Chirche ac heredibz & assign' eor' imp'p'm de Capitalibz D'nis feod' illius p' s'vicia inde debita & de jure consuet' Sciant eciam p'sentes & futuri me p'fatum Ric'm Hoge kynnes fecisse & in loco meo possuisse dil'cos michi in X'po Rob'tum Cheyne Will'm Heyward & Steph'm Deyry veros & legitimos attornatos meos conjunctim & divisim ad delib'and' p' me & no'ie meo p'fatis Joh'i Lovelas Rob'to Martyn Rob'to Billesdon Rob'to Parker Will'o Vale Joh'i Randolf & Rob'to Chirche aut eor' attorn' plenam & pacificam seisinam & possessionem de & in p'd'c'is Man'iis t'ris ten' redditibz & s'viciis cum suis p'tin' s'c'd'm vim formam & eff'c'm hujus carte mee ratum & g'tum h'it'ur quicquid d'c'i attorn' mei conjunctim vel divisim fec'int seu fec'it no'ie meo in p'missis p' p'sentes. In cujus rei testimoniu' huic p'senti carte mee sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibz Jacobo Crowmer Armig'o Will'o Springet Ric'o Sprynget & aliis Dat' apud Setyngburn' p'dict' vicesimo t'cio die Novembr' anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum nono.

Et memorand' q'd p'd'c'us Ric'us Hoge kynnes venit in cancellar. Regis apud Westm' vicesimo sexto die Novembr' anno p'senti & recognovit cartam p'd'c'am & om'ia contenta in eadem in forma p'd'c'a.

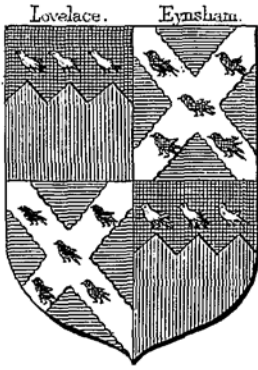
* In the same year, 1469, an Alexander Lovelace is mentioned, in the will of Thomas Mayhew of Sittingbourne, who bequeathed to him the sum of forty shillings. Two of the witnesses of this will (William and Richard Sprynget) are likewise witnesses to the deed of enfeoffment printed above.

Kingsdown) both "all that was my father's and all that I purchased at Dartford and Asshe."

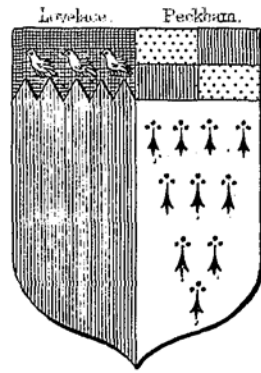
Richard, the son of Richard of London and of Bayford, I suppose to be the "eminent souldier" of whom Philipot speaks. If so, he was born about 1440, and is probably the person referred to in the old chronicle as having taken an active and, on one occasion, an important part in the wars of the Roses. While fighting for the Yorkists he had been taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield, but he obtained his life by engaging never again to appear in arms against the house of Lancaster. In the following year, 1461, however, we find him at the second battle of St. Alban's, occupying a post in the vanguard, as Captain of the Men of Kent. When face to face with his old opponents, the remembrance of his oath damped his ardour, and caused him to withdraw from the conflict; a step which ensured the triumph of Margaret. "At the laste thorow the withdrawynge of the Kentishmen, with thayre capteyne, called Lovelace, that was in the vaunt warde, the whych Lovelace favored the Northe party, for as moche as he was take by the Northurnmen at Wakefeld when the Duke of York was slayne, and made to them an othe for to saue his lyfe, that he wold never be agayns them kyng Harryes part loste the feelde." Under Henry VII. he held the office of Sub-Marshal of Calais, and at the meeting of that king with the Archduke Philip, at St. Peter's, 9th June, 1500, "Sir Richard Loveles with two others kept the towne." On the 4th of December, 1492, he had received in consideration of his services the grant of a pension of 100 marks, charged on the revenues of Calais.* He

atent Roll, 8 Hen. VII., part 1, memb. 18.

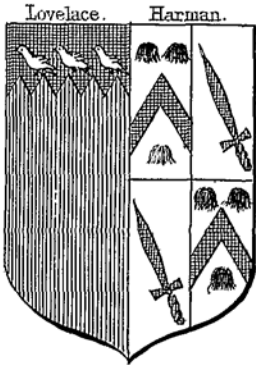
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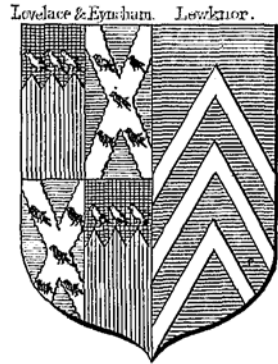
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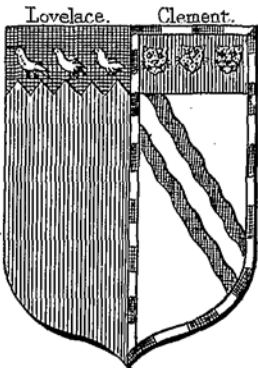
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was knighted at the Bridge foot, after the battle of Blackheath, 17th July, 1497. In 'Seager's Barona-gium' he is called Patron of the Chantry at Bethersden, and cousin to a William Lovelace of Bethersden, who was living in 1487, and who was perhaps the William of Queenhithe who died in 1496. Sir Richard married, probably late in life, Elizabeth, grand-daughter of that Sir W. Cromer, Sheriff of Kent, whom Jack Cade beheaded. By her he had no issue, and on his death she became the wife of Sir Wm. Finch, of the Mote, near Canterbury, and ancestress of the present Earl of Winchilsea. Sir Richard, who was Captain of St. Mark's Castle, died at Calais, before 1511, and was buried at Sittingbourne,* where, says Philipot, there was "a monument richly inlaid with brasse, with his pourtraiture affixed, which the injuries of time and the impiety of sacrilegious mechanics have utterly dismantled and defaced." To his nephews, Henry and Roger Cheney, of Higham in Milsted, he gave "the petit court garth which lay near Callis."

I have said that Richard Lovelace, of Kingsdown and Sittingbourne, the father (or grandfather) of Sir Richard, left his manor of Hever in Kingsdown to his daughter Katharine. From her it seems to have passed, as already mentioned, to William Lovelace, who bequeathed it to John,† his elder son by his wife,

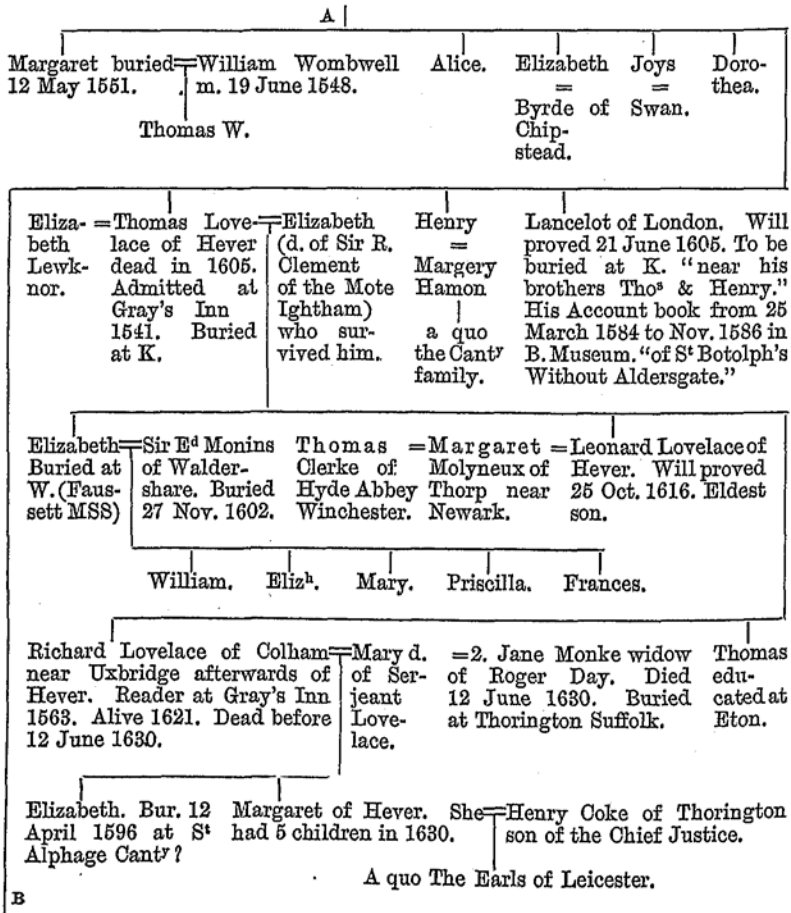
* There is in the Bayford Chancel of Sittingbourne Church, in the north wall, an altar tomb bearing the effigy of a lady who is by tradition said to have been a Lovelace.

† Lovelaces of Hever in Kingsdown:—

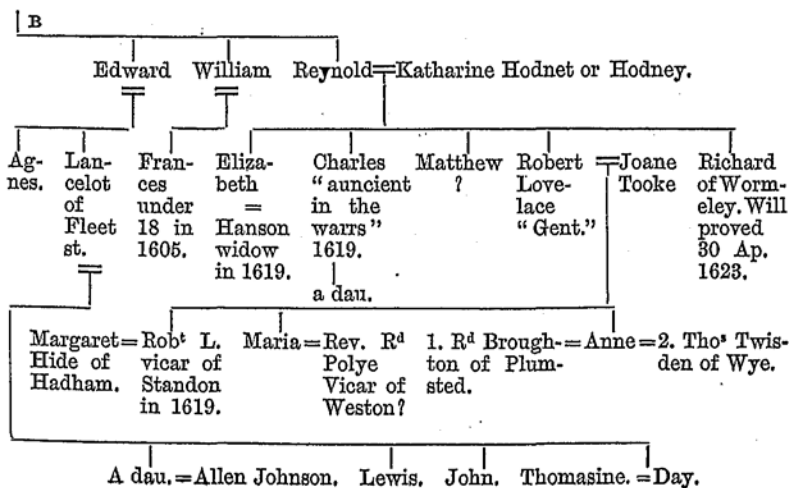
William Lovelace. Will 1496=Lora Peckham.

John Lovelace of Hever in Kingsdown. Will 26 Oct. 1546. Buried at Kingsdown. Owned property in London, Kingsdown, Maplescomb, Bayford and Goodnestone.	Mary Harman of Crayford. Died 15 Feb. 1533. Buried at K.	William of Bethersden.	Margaret	Agnes
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Laura Peckham, a member of the ancient family seated at Yaldham, in Wrotham. John married Mary Harman, of Crayford, and had six sons and five daughters. He was one of the Grand Jury who at Deptford, on 11 May, 1536, found a "True Bill" against Anne Boleyn. The bequests in his will are interesting, as throwing light on the customs, and the value of money in his days. To his son Lancelot, he bequeaths, "£5 for charges at the grammar scole for 3 years; £10 for expenses at inns of court, and in Chancery for 5 years; and an annuity of £4 for life."



To Elizabeth, the wife of his son Thomas, he leaves "my late wyfe's wedding ringe;" and to Thomas, his heir, "my greate standing cuppe with a cover, doble gilte," and my "other little salt, parcell gilte." John Lovelace is buried with his wife in Kingsdown Church, where a brass remains with these words:—"Pray for the soules of John Lovelace Esquier and Marie his wyf which John deceased the . . . day of . . . yere of our Lord M.v° and Marie deceased y° xv day of February the yere of our Lord M.v°XXXIII on whose soules I.H.U. have mercy Amen." Thomas Lovelace, his successor, adorned the windows of his private chapel at Hever with armorial bearings in coloured glass; five coats, according to Thorpe (Registrum Roffense), recording his matches and descent. His name occurs in the list of Kentish Gentry, whose lands were disgavelled by Act of Parliament in 1549, when he was possessed of "a moiety of the manor of Goodnestone in Sittingbourne, and Maplescombe in Kingsdown, and of a moiety of an estate called Bayford Castle, and of 500 acres of land in Maplescombe, Farningham, and Eynesford." In 1552 he



was one of the Commissioners for taking inventories of parish church goods, in the Hundreds of Blackheath, Bromley, Beckenham, Little, Lesnes, Rooksley, and Axton. His two sons Leonard and Richard, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir R. Clement, of the Mote in Ightham, in turn succeeded him. The former died in 1616. He had married Margaret Molyneux, and so became interested in the fortunes of her spendthrift nephew, Sir John Molyneux, who had, he declares in his will, "very unkindly used him in long detaining £300, and not discharging a debt of £40, ordered by the Court of Chancery to be paid as much as seven years before." In the Public Library at Plymouth, there is a collection of manuscript letters and accounts, from which we gather the history of Sir John's difficulties, and the trouble he caused Lovelace and his executor. Leonard Lovelace seems to have been a kind-hearted, as well as wealthy, man, who was too easy in becoming security for his neighbours. His brother Richard, who by Hasted is confounded with the poet, was, I think, a lawyer and Reader at Gray's Inn in 1563. He lived at Colham, near Uxbridge, until he succeeded to the property at Kingsdown. By his first wife Mary, daughter of Serjeant Lovelace, he left a daughter Margaret, married to Henry Coke of Thorington in Suffolk, son of the Chief Justice, and ancestor of the Earls of Leicester. She was apparently of a very amiable disposition, and lived on terms of unusual affection with her stepmother, who, in her second widowhood, made Thorington her home, and at her death, in 1630, bequeathed the whole of her property to the children of "her most respected and well deserving kinswoman, the sole daughter and heire of Richard Lovelace, Esq., her dearest beloved husband."

Having thus traced the Kingsdown branch of the family to its extinction in the male line, we must return to that seated at Bethersden. It is certain that William Lovelace, second son of William of Queenhithe and Kingsdown, who died in 1496, and brother of John before mentioned, had by some means succeeded to the ancestral estate. He made his will 18 Dec. 1540, desiring to be "buried in Bethersden Church in a spot to be chosen by Alice his wife;" giving to his daughters Margaret and Elizabeth £20 each, and leaving "all his lands to his only son William on his attaining the age of 26 years." His "brother John Lovelace Esquier," and his nephew Thomas, are named as the supervisors of his will, the former receiving a legacy of 20s., and the latter a "sattin doublet," for their pains. His widow died in the following year, 1541, when all her children were under age, and was buried in Bethersden Church. Like other ladies of that day, she is very minute in her testamentary enumeration of the domestic utensils with which Lovelace Place was furnished, and very precise in dividing them among her sons and daughters. John Shawe, her son by a former husband, is not forgotten, her "second best bed" being left to him, while the "best" is bestowed on William Lovelace. Her plate, jewels, and costly attire are bequeathed, with her "best petticoat," to her daughters; and her old neighbour, "the right worshipfull maister Parkhurst, maister of the college at Ashford," is remembered as a legatee. "Six hens, a capon, and a cokk," the finest no doubt that Bethersden produced, would remind him of his quondam friend, and of the cheer which had awaited him when he visited her hospitable seat.

William Lovelace, the heir, embraced the legal

profession. He was admitted at Gray's Inn in 1548, called to the bar 1551, elected M.P. for Canterbury 1558, and returned on three subsequent occasions. We must suppose him to have been attached to the doctrines of the Reformation, since his name occurs with those of William Earl of Pembroke, John Jewel, D.D. (the well-known Bishop of Salisbury), and Henry Parry, Licentiate of Laws, in a commission dated 19 July, 1559, for the Establishment of Religion. With reference to this appointment, Jewel wrote to Peter Martyr:—"I am on the point of setting out on a long and troublesome commission through Reading, Abingdon, Gloucester, Bristol, Bath, Wells, Exeter, Cornwall, Dorset, and Salisbury. The extent of my journey will be about 700 miles. Our affairs are now in a favourable condition." In Easter Term, 1567, he was raised to the rank of a Serjeant-at-Law, and seems to have had a large share of business in the courts. His name frequently occurs in the accounts of the Corporations of Faversham and Canterbury.*

In 1571, at Serjeants' Inn, William Lovelace, Roger Manwood, and John Jeffrey, Serjeants-at-Law, joined in an "opinion" that the Cinque Ports are by Charter exempt from payment of loans on letters of Privy Seal. Sometimes, however, either from press of business, or for some other reason, the Serjeant did

* Faversham, 1564-5.—"A dinner at the being here of Mr. Lovelas Esq. for his aid given by his counsel unto the town for the affairs thereof 13s. 4d." "Paid Mr. Sergeant Lovelace at his retainment at X^{mas} 1572, £2." "Wine and Sugar to Sergeant Lovelace 10 Jan^y 7s. 1d." 1574, "Sergeant Lovelace's Fees £2." On 25 Nov. 1569, we find the Corporation of Canterbury certifying that they had subscribed to the Act of Uniformity, "by the advice of Sergeant Lovelace their counsel."

not keep his appointments. In a letter, preserved among the records of the Corporation of Hastings, addressed to Lord Cobham, Warden of the Cinque Ports, with reference to a dispute between Hastings and Pevensey, as to a wreck, we find the following:—“Nevertheless bycause your Lordshippe by th’ assent of both parties referred the consideration of the cause to Mr. Serjeant Lovelace and Mr. Alcocke, which hath not taken place by reason that Mr. Serjeant fayled in his attendance at the day and place fixed on and not by any default of your Lordshippe’s servants, I suppose yf it may stande with your Lordshippe’s pleasure agayne to referre the consideracion thereof to them and that by virtue of your Lordshippe’s letters they may accept the order thereof and to appoint another day and place for the parties to meet before them.” In 1574, William Oxenden, of Wingham, appointed him overseer of his will, bequeathing to him “the best gelding that I shall then have at his choice and likewise one ring of golde with a blew saphire being my best ring.” The Serjeant, like men of all professions, was not averse to promotion, though he did not always obtain the gratification of his wishes, as may be gathered from Archbishop Parker’s letter to Lord Burghley, of 5 Nov., 1572:—“Furthermore where your honour did write to me for Serjeant Lovelace to be my Steward of Liberties the truth is that he was with me sithen Justice Manwood was placed, to whom I did grant my good will for his friend, and the said Lovelace being long with me never made mention of that matter but to one of my servants saying yet to him that he should not long enjoy the office though he obtained it for that he thought shortly to be otherwise placed. Furthermore

though it were free in mine hand yet I doubt to accept him for mine officer of *that* (though he be, and long hath been, of my council, and quarterly paid him his fee) seeing he is Steward of the Liberties of the Church." Whatever his views were, they were cut short by death. He was probably not more than fifty when his career terminated. We cannot now tell what circumstance brought him to his end, but there was *something* remarkable about it, for, on the 3rd May, 1577, Henry Binneman paid "vj^d and a copie" to the Stationers' Company, for the right to print "the Briefe Course of the Accidents of the Death of Mr. Serjeant Lovelace," and, on August 30th, Richard Jones obtained a licence to print "A short Epitaphe of Serjeant Lovelace." Mr. Hazlitt suggests that, like Sir Robert Bell and so many others, he fell a victim to the epidemic which broke out at the Oxford Summer Assizes for 1576. At any rate, he made his will in July of that year, adding a codicil a few days before his death, in the following March. He was buried in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, where, on a raised tomb, his "portrait in long robes," with that of his first wife, existed until this portion of the Cathedral was newly paved, at the beginning of the present century. The entry of his burial is to be found in the Register of St. Alphage—"The fyrst daye of Aprill 1577 was buried Serieant Lovelas and was buried in the bodye of Christe Church." On that occasion £6. 13s. 4d. was directed by his will to be bestowed on the poor of Canterbury. To his widow he bequeathed an annuity of £60, with the use of his furniture and plate, and permission to reside in whichever of his houses she might prefer. His two daughters received a legacy of £200 each (ten times

the sum his father had left *his* daughters), with the rings and jewels belonging to their respective mothers. To his son Thomas he gave the property at Newnham, leaving all the rest* to his heir William, and providing that his "inheritance at Bethersden" should, in the event of his own sons dying without issue, descend to his cousin Thomas Lovelace of Kingsdown. His purchase of the Hospital of St. Lawrence seems to have involved him in costly legal proceedings, and to have been a main cause of the debts which obliged his executors, the year after his death, to sell to Roger Manwood his tenement in St. Stephen's—one hundred acres of meadow and wood, with barn in St. Stephen's and Cosmus, and twelve acres in Winchepe—to satisfy

* The inquisition shows that William Lovelace, Serjeant-at-Law, was seised of the following, formerly in the possession of Thomas Rolfe, *i. e.* the manor of Lydden Court, alias Lidde Court, near Sandwich, co. Kent, and one tower or house called a Lodge, with free warren, etc., and 70 acres of land, etc., lying in the parishes of Wood alias Worthe and Estrye, in the aforesaid county. Forty acres called le Owt Downes of Lydde Court and 100 acres called Lydde Court Meades; 1080 acres of land called Bleane Woods, alias Boughton Blene, alias Abbot's Blene, formerly part of the Abbey of Feversham; one house and site of the Grey Friars in the city of Canterbury; six acres of pasture, etc., adjacent to the said site in the parish of St. Peter in the aforesaid city; thirty-four acres of pasture, etc., near Grove Ferry in the aforesaid county; the rectory of Prome Hill near Lydd in the counties of Kent and Sussex.

He was also seised of the house and site of the hospital of St. Laurence, near the walls of Canterbury, and of 180 acres of pasture, etc., belonging to the aforesaid hospital in the parishes of St. Paul and St. Martin, near the aforesaid city, Brige, Westbere, Stodmershe, Hakington alias Nakington, Chislett, Sturrey, Mynster, Boughton and Herne, in co. Kent, with all tenths [tithes] and profits, etc., appertaining to the said hospital. One great messuage, with appurtenances lying in the parish of St. Alphege, in the county of the city of Canterbury, and another messuage and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, etc., in the parishes

the claims of certain creditors and legatees, of whom the following list is preserved in the British Museum:—

Debts.	£		£
Hovynden - -	100	Mr. Browne - -	10
Widow Frankland	240	Mr. Grymes - -	50
Mr. Smyth - -	40	Legacys	
Mr. Stoutey - -	110	To the Testator's	
Lestide - -	110	children - -	400
Lewy's Children of		To his wyef - -	200
Canterbury - -	80	Among others not here	
Mr. Hawton - -	51	remembred.	
Mr. Grenfylde - -	50		

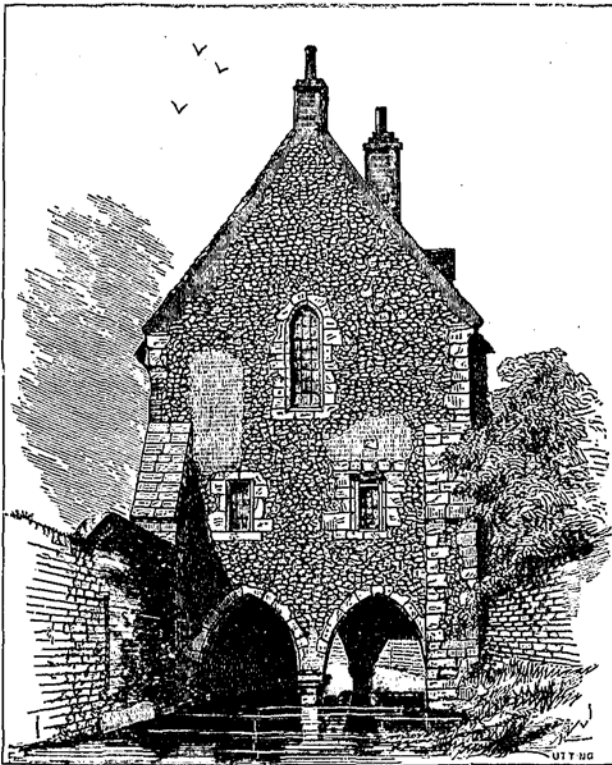
William Lovelace, the Serjeant's elder son, was born in 1561, and was consequently in his sixteenth year at his father's death. There seems to have been

of St. Margaret and St. Mary, of Northgate, in the county of the aforesaid city. Ten acres of land, etc., in the parish St. Paul's, near the walls of the aforesaid city. Four messuages or tenements, and 80 acres of land, etc., in the parish of Chartham, in co. Kent, and 40 acres of land in the parish of Chartham. One messuage and 24 acres in the parish of Waltham. Two messuages with 200 acres in the parish of Hackington St. Stephen's, and the parish of St. Cosmus and Damian in le Blene, co. Kent. Twelve acres lying in a field called Wincheapefelde, in the parish of St. Mildred and St. Mary Castell, in or near the city of Canterbury. The reversion of the manor of Moughton Melfielde and Newnham, and the rectory of Newnham. A granary and 20 acres of land, etc., belonging to the said manor and rectory in the parishes of Newnham, Ottrenden, and Eselinge, in co. Kent. Three messuages and 50 acres in the parish of Betherisden. One messuage and eight acres in the parish of Betherisden. Sixty acres in the parish of Betherisden and Chart Magna. Two messuages and 53 acres in the parish of Betherisden. The reversion of 60 acres in the parish of Betherisden. Six acres of land, called the "seven Fettes" [pits?] lying in the parish of Betherisden. One messuage and 23 acres in the parish of Betherisden. One messuage and 70 acres in the parish of Halden. Twenty acres in the parish of Halden. One messuage and forty acres in the parish of Smarden.

much ill-feeling between Serjeant Lovelace and Chief Baron Manwood, which operated disadvantageously to the interests of the young man. On the part of the last it was complained that, notwithstanding his professions, that "as the Serjeant was dead it was time their quarrels were forgotten," the Chief Baron made use of the knowledge he had obtained, when employed as counsel for those through whom the Lovelaces claimed, to instigate legal proceedings affecting their title to the leases of St. Lawrence's, Canterbury, and of Lydde-Court, in Worthe, in order to benefit some of his own relatives; and that Sir Roger did not stir until after the Serjeant's death, and then took care to detach from young Lovelace's interest the co-lessee—Customer Smyth—who by friends and purse was so well able to defend himself. On one occasion, when Lovelace, rather than fight so powerful an adversary, had agreed to make heavy payments, which he had not the ready money to meet, his widowed aunt, Margaret Cooke, had an interview with the Chief Baron, asking him to allow a longer time, and representing that her nephew "was but young, fatherless, motherless, and almost without friends." Sir Roger replied that "he might hang himself or sell his land." To which the aunt rejoined, she "trusted he should do neither." The great man was inexorable, and Lovelace had to raise £800 forthwith, of which £600, half the whole sum in dispute, was handed over to the Chief Baron. On the other side, some of these statements were denied, and Lovelace described as "an ungrateful man," but from the known character of Manwood there can be little doubt they were substantially correct. The Bethersden Parish Books mention William Lovelace as paying, in 1588, twenty shillings

towards the cost of a new great bell for the church. In 1590 he signs a memorandum, and is rated to the relief of the poor, as "Master Lovelace," to pay 13s. 8d. quarterly. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Aucher, Esq., of Bishopsbourne, and in 1591 the Bethersden churchwardens acknowledge the receipt from "Mrs. Lovelace of 5s. that she ded give toward the mendynge of the ledde of the church." In 1592-3-4 he is rated, as "Wyllyam louelace esqyre," at 20s. On 30th July, 1599, he was knighted at Dublin by the Earl of Essex. Nov. 27th, 1604, license was given "to Sir W^m Lovelace to serve in the wars under any Christian State or Prince in league with his Majesty during pleasure." In 1613 his name occurs as contributing to a Bethersden church rate, at "1^d per acre with consideration of the abilitie and stocke" of the parishioners. In 1619, "Sir William Lovelace Knight" appears as the occupier of fifty-five acres of land, and, in 1620, he was one of the magistrates who made the rate, but as his name is not found among the ratepayers for that year, I suppose that Lovelace Place was then let. In 1623 he had returned, and, with "Mr. Edward Chute Esq^{ro}," served the office of waywarden. In 1624, he seems to have unsuccessfully contested Canterbury in the Court interest, for we find that a certain Simon Penny, when examined, "desired time to answer whether he had said that Sir William Lovelace had crossed himself before the French and Spanish Ambassadors, or intimated that he was a Papist, when urging some one to vote for Mr. Scott and Mr. Denne rather than Sir Wm. L., who is Captain of the city." In 1627, he was present in vestry at Bethersden, and signed the churchwardens' accounts. This was his last

appearance, and the character of his handwriting shews that the shades of evening were gathering on his path. Lady Lovelace was already at rest in the Cathedral; his only daughter Mabella, Lady Collimore, was lying in Bethersden Church, and his only son had fallen in Holland. On the 6th October, 1629, being then "sicke and weake of bodie," though "of good and perfect memory," he made his will at his picturesque old "house of the Grey Friars," (built partly on some graceful Gothic arches over the stream,



GREY FRIARS, CANTERBURY.

and commanding a striking view of the Cathedral

tower), "within the walls of the city of Canterbury," and, on the 12th of the same month, was buried, as he had desired, "in the South Chappell of the Parish Church of Bethersden in the County of Kent near unto the south wall therein."

Sir William was a correspondent of Dudley Carleton, and there are some of his letters in the Record Office. An original letter has come into my possession, in which, as lessee of Bethersden Rectory, he meets the wishes of the inhabitants for increased Church accommodation. It is as follows:—

"Whereas I have bine moved by the parrishioners of Bethersden that with my consent and good likinge thaye might builde and sett uppe suche and soe manie necessarie seatts and forms within the greatt chancell of the saied parrish as shalbe thought fitte for thos w^h shall repayre thethere for receavinge of the com'union and hearinge of divine service. Thes are to singnifie unto the sayed parrishioners that by this presente I doe fullie and absolutly grant, as much as in me is, my full consent unto there motione for the erection of the sayed seatts and forms at there will and pleasure. dated from my house in Canterburie this 15th day of Maye 1602.

Willia. Lovelace."

Some of the bequests in his will are amusing. "I bequeath unto James Collimore my best bever hatt, all my Books, my purple cloth cloke, my hose and doublet belonging thereunto, if he will accept thereof. I give unto Thomas Norley my servant all my other wearing apparell whatsoever without exceptions or deductions, and five pounds in ready money to be paid within one month. I earnestly desire my Executrix whom I nominate to be my Lady Anne Lovelace (his son's widow) quietly to suffer him the said Thomas Norley quietly to enjoy Jordaine's house during the life of the said Thomas. I will and bequeath to — Hewet

my old gowne of kersey and I do bequeath to Mary the wife of Edward Turfett my cloth cote to make her a wast-cote of. I will and bequeath to the fore-said James Collimore his father's and mother's pictures which hang up in my chamber in the Gray Friars beseeching God to blesse him and to make him His servant. I will and bequeath unto Mabell Collimore £6 which I borrowed of Mr. Hawkins upon some part of my goods desiring my daughter Lovelace to redeem the same because my crimson velvet bed is part thereof. I will and bequeath unto Ned Ward my great feather which I use to master withall desiring him to keep it for my sake. I give to the poor of the Parish of Bethersden* twenty shillings." The substantial part of his property—"cattell, plate, utensils, money, and money's worth whatsoever"—he had already conveyed by indenture to "Richard, Thomas, and William Lovelace," and this he now confirmed (because he "knew that the Indenture would be void in law for want of livery and seizin") with the addition that a moiety of the property so conveyed should

* Lovelaces of Bethersden.

William Lovelace (Will 1496.)—Lora Peckham.

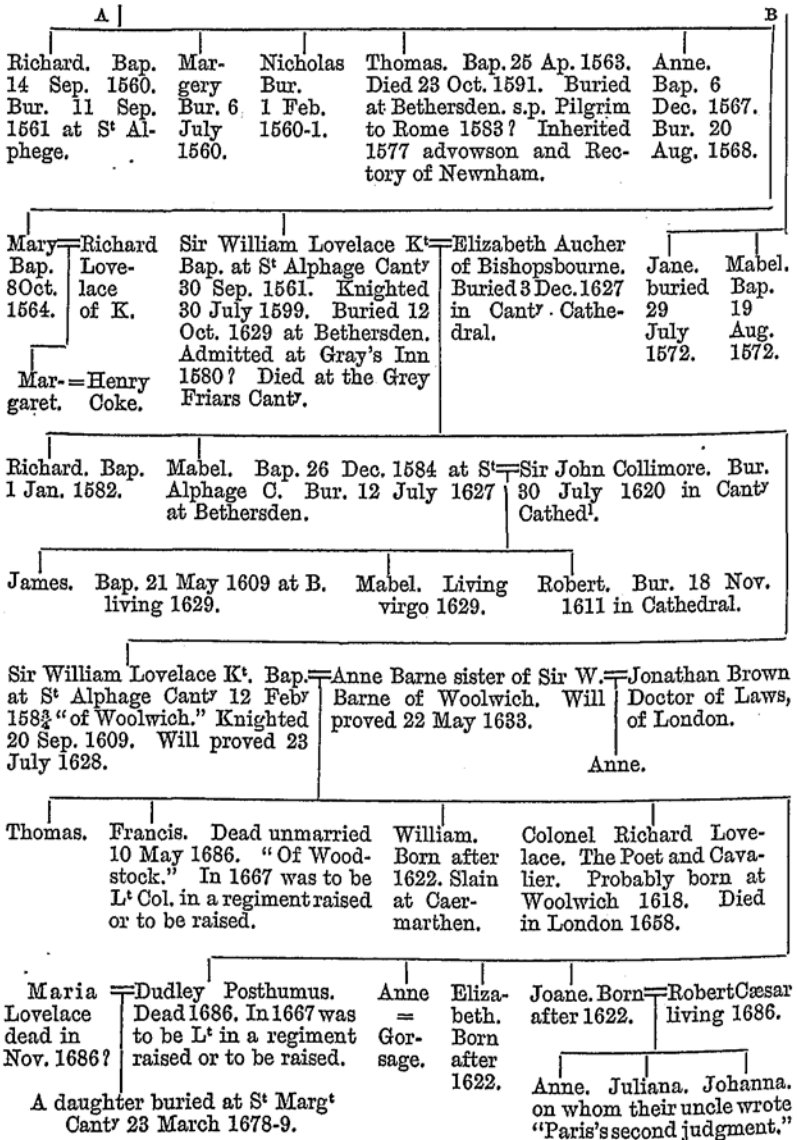
John (of Kings-down) supervisor of his brother's will.	William Lovelace of Bethersden. Will 18 Dec. 1540. Buried at B.	Alice widow of Shawe. Will 1541. Buried at B. ? Daughter of Stevens.	Margaret.	Agnes.
Anne d. of Robert Lewes Alderman of Cant ^y Buried 25 Feb. 1569 in the Cathedral.	William Lovelace under age in 1541 M.P. for Cant ^y at Law 1567. Buried 1 April 1577 in the Cathedral. Admitted at Gray's Inn 1548 called to the Bar 1551.	Maria d. of Sir Thomas White. Query whether she was the "M ^{rs} Lovelace lately deceased" in 1591 before whose pew in S ^t Alphege Christopher Turner Gent. was buried?	Mar- = Austin garet Cooke a m. at S ^t George's Cant ^y 1576. 13 July 1556.	Eliza- beth.

A

B

belong to Elizabeth Lovelace on her attaining the age of eighteen.

The only son of Sir William, baptized at Canterbury in 1583, knighted at Theobald's by James I., 1609, and commonly known as Sir William Lovelace



of Woolwich, married Anne, sister of Sir W. Barne of that place, and died in his father's lifetime. He is said to have been killed in Holland, but I have not been able to learn under what circumstances. His will, made 15 July, 1622, was proved 23 July, 1628. His widow re-married and died in 1633. She describes herself in her will as Dame Anne Lovelace, wife of Jonathan Brown, of London, Doctor of Laws—mentions that she had "granted to her the wardship of her son Richard" (the future poet), and constitutes Jonathan Brown, and her brother Miles Barne, M.A., his trustees. To Richard, "my sonne," she bequeaths "my furniture for a bedde of blacke velvet with cushions, chaires, and carpetts, as the same is wrought in colours by his grandmother the Lady Lovelace, and my best suite of diaper, which I made in the Low Countries, and a pair of fine holland sheets and a black gilded Cabonett which was his father's, and all those goods and implements of household which are standing and remaining in his chief house at Bethersden, and the pictures of his father and myself and his grandfather, and my wedding ring which was his father's." Out of the manor of Bethersden, of which she had a lease from the Honeywoods, with eleven years to run, she gives £20 per annum to each of her children, Elizabeth, Joane, and Dudley Lovelace, and out of property at Sholden, bought by their father of Sir Peter Manwood, £20 per annum each to her sons Thomas, Francis, and William Lovelace, until they attained the age of twenty-one. The profits of the Bethersden lease, and cutting of woods, to go towards forming a portion for the younger children.

We now arrive at the member of the family in whom centres the interest which must ever attach to

the name of Lovelace. In Richard, the heir of Sir William, were combined those characteristics which go to make up the ideal cavalier—ancient lineage, personal beauty, unbounded generosity, a free joyous spirit—the culture of the scholar with the courage of the soldier :

“Such was thy composition, such thy mind,
 Improv'd from virtue and from vice refined.
 Thy youth an abstract of the world's best parts,
 Inur'd to arms, and exercised to arts.”

He was born at Woolwich in 1618. From Charter House he passed to Gloucester Hall, Oxford, where he matriculated June 27, 1634, as “*filius Gul. Lovelace de Woolwich in Com. Kant. arm. an. nat. 16;*” “being then accounted the most amiable and beautiful person that Eye ever beheld, a person also of innate modesty, virtue, and courtly deportment.” In 1636, though but of two years' standing, at the request of a great lady attached to the Court of Henrietta Maria, then visiting Oxford with Charles I., he was admitted by Archbishop Laud, the Chancellor of the University, in company with other persons of distinction, to the degree of Master of Arts. “At which time,” says Anthony Wood, “his conversation being made public, and consequently his ingenuity and generous soul discovered, he became as much admired by the male as before by the female sex.” Leaving Oxford, our Adonis repaired in great splendour to the Court, but soon sought active employment in the profession of arms. Under the patronage of George Lord Goring, afterwards Earl of Norwich, he went as Ensign in the first Scotch expedition, and as Captain in the second. While thus engaged he found time to compose a tragedy, entitled “*The Soldier,*” which however was

never produced on the stage, as the temper of the times was no longer favourable to dramatic performances. But this was not his first literary attempt, for, at the age of sixteen, he had written "The Scholar," a comedy which had been acted with considerable applause. On the temporary settlement of the Scottish disputes Lovelace returned to Kent, and took possession of his family property at Bethersden, Chart, Halden, Shadoxhurst, and Canterbury—worth, it is said, "at least £500 per annum"—a handsome income in those days. The only trace I have been able to discover of his presence at Bethersden, is a deed relating to the purchase of some property at Smarden. It is dated 4 August, 1645, and signed "Richard Louelace." Long previous, however, to this our cavalier had involved himself in the great struggle of the day. In 1642 he was chosen at the County Assizes to deliver to the House of Commons the famous Kentish Petition, for restoring the King to his rights, and for settling the government. The "framers and contrivers" of this Petition were Sir Edward Dering, Sir Roger Twysden, Sir George Strode, and Mr. Richard Spencer. On 28th March a conference of both Houses took place, respecting a Petition from Kent, which, praying for a restoration of the Bishops, Liturgy and Common Prayer, etc., was voted "seditious, and against privilege and the peace of the kingdom," and ordered, 7th April, "to be burned by the hands of the common hangman." On the 28th April the Commons acquainted the Upper House, by Mr. Oliver Cromwell, "that a great meeting was to be held next day on Blackheath, to back the rejected Kentish Petition." Two days later a strange scene occurred at Westminster, which may

best be related in the words of the Commons' Journals:—

30 April 1642. The House being informed that divers gentlemen of the County of Kent were at the door, that desired to present a Petition to the House;

They were called in, presented their Petition, and withdrew.

And their Petition was read and appeared to be the same that was formerly burnt, by order of both Houses, by the hands of the common hangman. Captain Leigh reports that, being at the Quarter Sessions held at Maidstone, he observed certain passages which he delivered in writing. Captain Lovelace, who presented the Petition, was called in; and Mr. Speaker was commanded to ask him, from whose hand he had this Petition, and who gave him warrant to present it. Mr Geo. Chute delivered him the Petition [he replied] the next day after the Assizes. The gentlemen that were assembled at Blackheath commanded him to deliver it. [The Speaker then inquired] whether he knew that the like was burnt by order of this House and that some were here questioned for the business.

“He understood a general rumour that some gentlemen were questioned. He had heard a fortnight since, that the like Petition was burnt by the hand of the common hangman. He knew nothing of the bundle of printed petitions. He likewise said that there was a petition at the Quarter Sessions, disavowed by all the Justices there, which he tore.”

Sir William Boteler was likewise called in and asked when he was at Yorke.

He answered, “On Wednesday last was seven-night, he came from Yorke, and came to his house in London. He heard of a Petition that was never delivered. He never heard of any censure of the Parliament. He heard that a paper was burnt for being irregularly presented. He had heard that the Petition, that went under the name of the Kentish Petition, was burnt by the hands of the common hangman. He never heard of any order of either, or of both the Houses concerning the Petition. He was at Hull on

Thursday or Friday was a seven-night: as he came from Yorke he took Hull in the way. He had heard that Sir Roger Twisden was questioned for the like Petition. He was yesterday at Blackheath."

Resolved, upon the question, that Captain Lovelace shall be presently committed prisoner to the Gatehouse. Resolved, upon the question, that Sir William Boteler shall be presently committed prisoner to the Fleet. Ordered that the Sergeant shall apprehend them, and carry them in safe custody, and deliver them as prisoners to the several prisons aforesaid.

On the 4th May, 1642, the House of Commons ordered Mr. Whitelock and others to prepare a charge against Mr. Lovelace and Sir W. Boteler with all expedition; but nothing further is heard of the matter till 17th June, when Lovelace and Boteler petitioned the House separately for their release from custody. Hereupon Sir William was discharged, on finding personal bail to the extent of £10,000, with a surety for £5,000; and in the case of his companion in misfortune, it was ordered that "he be forthwith bailed upon good security," probably for £4,000, not, as Wood states, for £40,000. During this confinement he is said to have written the well-known lines:

" Stone walls doe not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Mindes innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage;
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soule am free,
Angels alone that soare above
Enjoy such liberty."

We have no means of ascertaining the amount of inconvenience and loss which Lovelace sustained on this occasion. It is certain that he greatly impaired his estate by supplying his two brothers, Francis and

William (afterwards killed at Caermarthen), with money, horses, and arms for the king's cause, and furnishing the third, Dudley Posthumus, with the means of studying tactics and fortification in Holland. Nor was his liberal hand ever closed at this period to the wants of the needy scholar, the distressed musician, or the wounded soldier. "There is evidence to prove that Lovelace was on intimate terms with some of the wits of his time, and that he had friendly relations with many of them—such as Hall, Rawlins, Lenton, and particularly the Cottons. John Tatham, the City poet, and author of *The Fancies Theater*; 1640, knew him well, and addressed to him some stanzas not devoid of merit. In 1643, Henry Glapthorne, a celebrated dramatist of the same age, dedicated to him a poem, entitled 'Whitehall.'" After the surrender of Oxford, in 1646, Lovelace raised a regiment for the service of the French King, then at war with Spain, became its colonel, and received a wound at Dunkirk. Returning to England in 1648, he and his brother Dudley, who had served as captain under him, were committed to Petre House, in Aldersgate Street, then used for the detention of political prisoners. To this circumstance we are probably indebted for those remains by which he will be known to posterity. For he beguiled his confinement by preparing a volume of poems—odes, sonnets, and songs—which appeared in 1649, "printed by Tho. Harper and to be sold by Tho. Evvster at the Gun in Ivie Lane," with a dedication to "The Rt. Hon. My Lady Anne Lovelace," the wife of his distant kinsman, the second Lord Lovelace of Hurley. Most of the poems had been previously composed, but they were now collected under the title of "Lucasta," an allusion, it is said, to

a Miss Lucy Sachevrell, a lady of great beauty and fortune, to whom Lovelace was warmly attached, but who, on a report that he had died at Dunkirk, became the wife of another. Nothing has been discovered by which the family or abode of the lady can be identified. After the execution of Charles I. Lovelace was set at liberty, and in 1650 was in Holland, and perhaps served there with his regiment. The close of his career, according to the well-known account of Wood, offered an affecting contrast to its commencement. It is said that, having parted with Lovelace Place, "he grew very melancholy, became very poor in body and purse, was the object of charity, went in ragged clothes," instead of the cloth of gold of his splendid youth, "and mostly lodged in obscure and dirty places more befitting the worst of beggars and poorest of servants." This account is probably too strong, though founded in fact. A consumption at length brought him to his end. He died, at the age of forty, in a mean lodging in Gunpowder Alley, near Shoe Lane, and was buried, at the west end of St. Bride's, near the body of his kinsman, William Lovelace, of Gray's Inn. It has been asserted—and the assertion has puzzled some of his biographers—that he left a daughter Margaret, who carried considerable estates in marriage to the Cokes of Norfolk. I can state that this is a mistake. The lady was his father's cousin, daughter of Richard Lovelace of Kingsdown, and proved by an inscription in Thorington Church to have been a married woman in 1630, when her supposed father was but twelve years old.

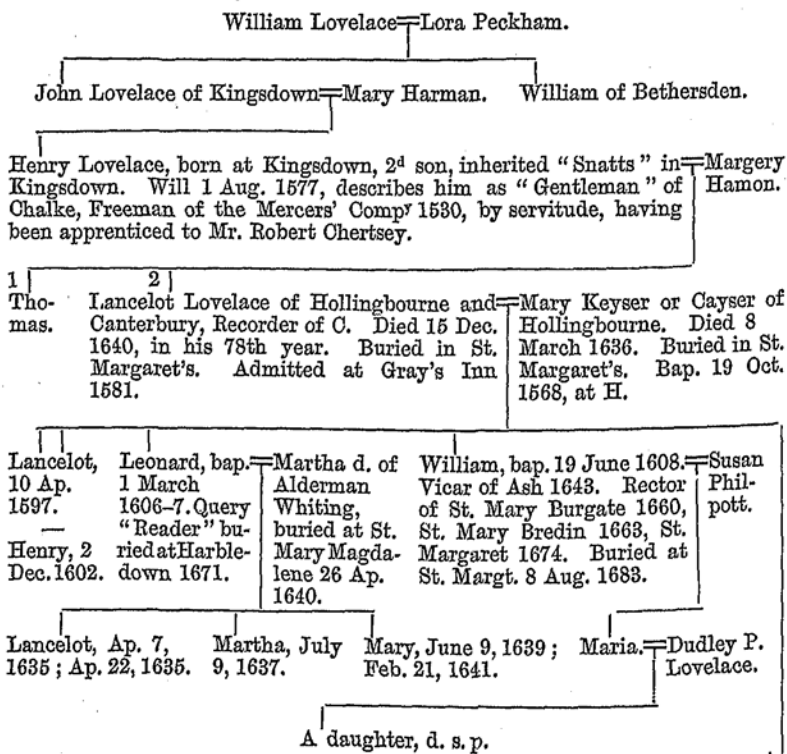
Mr. Hazlitt says, "The most pleasing likeness of Lovelace, the only one indeed which conveys any just idea of 'the handsomest man of his time,' is the

picture at Dulwich, which has been twice copied, in both instances with very indifferent success."

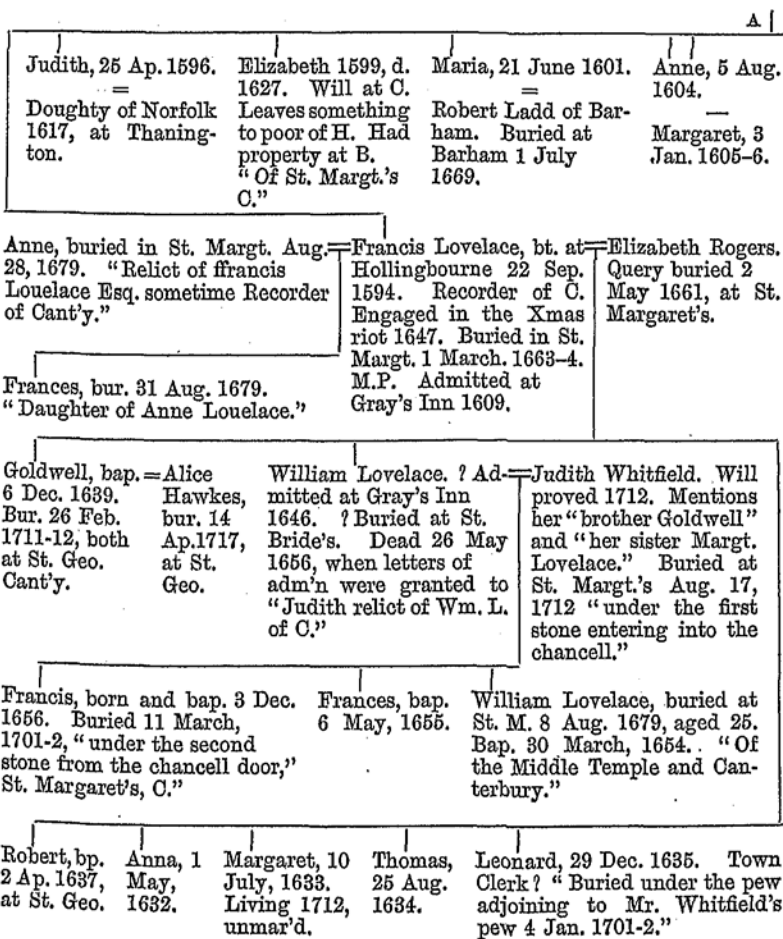
His brother Dudley, in 1659, published a second edition of his poems, and in 1660 a collection of elegies to his memory. To this latter Dudley and Thomas contributed some lines of their own.

The Canterbury Lovelaces* now claim our attention. Lancelot Lovelace, a grandson of John of Kingsdown and of Bayford Castle, is described as "of Canterbury," and was, I suppose, one of those who obtained for his family the eulogium of Philipot, that by "their deep judgment in the municipal laws they had deserved well of their country." He was born in

* The Canterbury Lovelaces.



1563, admitted at Gray's Inn 1581, and married Mary, daughter and coheir of William Cayser of Hollingbourne, by whom he had twelve children. The "Honeywood Evidences" mention him as standing godfather, in 1605, with Sir T. Culpeper, to Thomas the infant son of his "cossen," Robert Honeywood. In 1621 we find him Recorder of Canterbury, which office he held till 1638. He died 1640, and is buried in St. Margaret's Church. His eldest son, Francis, born 1594, followed the profession of the law, and



succeeded him in the Recordership. He seems to have been displaced in 1643, on account of his Royalist sympathies, but recovered his office at the Restoration. As is well known, a riot occurred in Canterbury on Christmas Day, 1647, in consequence of the attempted suppression, by the Puritanical mayor, of the observance of the festival. The defences of the city were seized by an Anti-Parliament mob, and the cry was raised—"For God, King Charles, and Kent." The tumult was with difficulty appeased by Sir W. Mann, Alderman Sabine, and Mr. Lovelace, but the Committee of the County nevertheless thought it necessary to send troops to attack the city, and, after a searching inquiry, committed the peacemakers prisoners to Leeds Castle. At the special Sessions, held on the 11th May, the grand jury twice ignored the Bill, and by the advice, among others, of Francis Lovelace, drew up the well-known "Kentish Petition," which resulted in the loyal rising of 1648. In the early part of 1660 the "old Cavalier Party" were "on the move," and Lovelace is mentioned among the promoters of a "petition for a full and free Parliament," which brought some trouble on its authors, divers of them being "taken notice of for this business and clap'd up." May witnessed the Restoration. In July "Francis Lovelace, Recorder of Canterbury," petitioned the King for the Stewardship of the Liberties of St. Augustine, for his own life and that of his son Goldwell, on the ground that he had "suffered sequestration, imprisonment, and loss of office for his loyalty." The request was granted. At the visit of the King and Queen-Mother to Canterbury, in the following October, he appeared as the spokesman of the Corporation in two speeches, of which

copies are preserved in the British Museum. Both breathe the strongest spirit of "Right Divine and Passive Obedience," and are couched in terms bordering as we should think on the profane, though commonly used at that day. He tells Charles that "like Almighty God he looks upon the heart," and that "his thoughts are deep and unfathomable," and alludes to the Act of Indemnity as "what shall bring about a golden age." In the next year, 1661, he was elected to represent the city in Parliament, and on 17th September, writes to Secretary Nicholas, with twenty-eight others, Aldermen of Canterbury, that they have chosen George Mills for their next Mayor, "a man faithful and loyal who was kept out of his place till the Restoration, and who will be more careful and diligent in managing their affairs than Turner." We next find him promising to "keep a strict eye on Mr. Reeve a dangerous person." In July, 1663, he expressed his willingness to resign his Stewardship of St. Augustine's in favour of Sir Anthony Aucher, and on the 1st of March, 1664—the day of his funeral at St. Margaret's—we hear of a letter announcing the "death of Mr. Lovelace, Steward of the Chancery Court of the Cinque Ports." By his wife, a grand-daughter of Richard Rogers, Dean of Canterbury and Bishop Suffragan of Dover, he left several children, one of whom, born in 1635, is, I presume, the "Leonard Lovelace Gent." nominated Town Clerk and Coroner in the Charter of 1684. The last of the name, of whom I find any record at Canterbury, is Alice, the widow of Goldwell Lovelace, buried at St. George's on the 14th April, 1717.

The sale of Lovelace Place had ended the connection of the family with Bethersden, and the Kingsdown

property had previously passed by a female heir into another name.

In concluding this Paper I wish to acknowledge the kindness of my friend the Rev. E. R. Orger, Subwarden of St. Augustine's College, in obtaining for me the drawing of the Grey Friars from which the engraving has been prepared; and also of Mr. W. C. Hazlitt in allowing me to make use of the Biographical Sketch prefixed to his edition of "Lovelace's Poems."