CHURCHES IN ROMNEY MARSH.

I. *OLD ROMNEY CHURCH.*

MISLED by the prefix, in the name of Old Romney, we expect to find in its church of St. Clement traces of the oldest foundation in this district. Upon a close examination, however, nothing is to be seen here of a date earlier than the middle of the twelfth century, if so early, and it becomes evident that the west end of St. Nicholas Church,[*] at New Romney, is older than any part of this building.

Turning to the history of the place, for an explanation, we find that St. Clement's Church stands within a Hundred called St. Martin's, and this fact at once suggests that there was an older church dedicated to St. Martin. A Saxon charter of A.D. 740–1 proves that such was the case. St. Martin's Church stood in what we call New Romney, where, likewise, there was a third church, dedicated to St. Laurence. Of its foundation we know nothing; but, if we may be guided by the analogy of similar dedications, we should infer that the church of St. Laurence was founded before that of St. Clement. Thus, such light as history throws upon the matter serves to confirm the impression conveyed by the architectural features of Old Romney Church, as at present seen. It leads us to believe that the church of St. Clement, in the little village of Old Romney, was not founded until after the erection of all three of the parish churches of the important town which we call New Romney, but which throughout the middle ages had no prefix to its name, being known simply as Romney.

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[*] The tower of St. Nicholas Church seems to have been first built about the end of the eleventh century. In the following century (*circa* 1160—1200), its height was increased, and its remarkable tower aisles were added, at base.

Thirty years ago, a writer in the *Ecclesiologist*,* who expected to find here some traces of Saxon Architecture, was unwillingly forced to the conclusion that the ground-plan of St. Clement's Church is Romanesque, with Middle-Pointed additions. Not knowing the history of the district, he suggested that the fabric had been rebuilt, about A.D. 1150. Probably the actual date of this edifice may be two or three decades later than that. Mr. Basil Champneys was, like that writer and ourselves, disappointed in finding here no visible traces of early architecture. Observing, in the east wall, some stones of a size smaller than the rest, he puts the despairing query, " Could that small portion be Saxon ?"

It seems to be most probable that St. Clement's Church was built by the heiress of the De Romenel family, Aubrey de Romenel, who married William de Jarpenville. She survived both her husband and her son-in-law (Thomas Fitz-Bernard, who married her only child Alice); so that in 1212 her grandson Ralph Fitz-Bernard was acting as her representative. The patronage of this benefice remained with her descendants, during two centuries and a half after that period. As this is one of the few churches in Romney Marsh, of which the advowson remained in lay hands, for several centuries, it becomes interesting to trace its descent, especially as its possessors were families so renowned in history as the Badlesmeres, the De Roos, and the Scropes. Aubrey de Jarpenville survived until 1225-6, when her widowed daughter Alice Fitz-Bernard succeeded to her advowson and manors. We have no records of the rectors' names until February, 1287-8, when Robert Bernard,† a sub-deacon, was presented by the patron, Alice's great-grandson Ralph Fitz Bernard, who again exercised the right of presentation in June, 1289, when he appointed Henry Pancok.‡ When Ralph Fitz-Bernard died, in 1305-6, his grandson and heir Thomas Fitz-Bernard succeeded, but he left no issue. Consequently this advowson passed to that great, but unfortunate noble Bartholomew de Badlesmere, whose mother was Margaret Fitz-Bernard, sister or aunt of Thomas. The patronage

* Vol. ix., p. 343.
† *Archbishop Peckham's Register*, fol. 37.   ‡ *Ibidem*, fol. 40.

of Old Romney was then upon the point of passing out of
lay hands; as Lord Badlesmere desired to appropriate it to a
Religious House, which he proposed to found at Leveland.
His project however was not carried out. During Lord
Badlesmere's absence in the north of England, where he was
acting with the Barons, who combined for the overthrow of
the Despencers, favourites of Edward II, a peculiar appoint-
ment was made for Old Romney Church. On the 28th
of August, 1321, Archbishop Reynolds authorized John de
Chelmuresford to be "commended" to the Rectory, on the
presentation of Gilbert de Chelmuresford, clerk.* Within
two months from that day, the King was besieging Lord
Badlesmere's Castle of Leeds, near Maidstone, which was
surrendered to him on the 1st of November, 1321. Lady
Badlesmere and her children were sent to the Tower of
London, as prisoners; and not long afterwards Lord Badles-
mere himself was taken. He was beheaded; his head was
fixed over the Burgate at Canterbury, and his estates were
forfeited. During this period, John Salerne, of Winchelsea,
was instituted to the benefice of Old Romney by Archbishop
Reynolds.† After the powerful Lord Badlesmere had been
beheaded, in 1322, his young son Giles de Badlesmere was
permitted to succeed to this, and other, property of his
father, in 1328. He, however, died within ten years, and
then his four sisters became his heirs, in 1338. Their names
are remarkable, from the fact that the eldest and the youngest
bore the same baptismal name. They were Margaret senior,
Matilda, Elizabeth, and Margaret junior. So far as we can
learn, the two Margarets seem jointly to have shared the
right of patronage of St. Clement's, Old Romney.

The younger Margaret de Badlesmere (aged 23 in 1338)
married Sir John Tibetot, who presented Thomas de Alston
to the benefice in January, 1354-5.‡ In June of the same
year William de Stanford became rector.§ Names of suc-
ceeding rectors are lacking until William Byggynges was
instituted in August, 1409,‖ having been presented by Sir

* *Archbishop Reynolds' Register*, folio 28.   † *Ibidem*, 30.
‡ *Archbishop Islip's Register*, folio 268ᵇ.   § *Ibidem*, 269ᵇ.
‖ *Archbishop Arundel's Register*, vol. ii., folio 54.

John Tibetot's granddaughter Margaret. She was then called Lady le Scrope, but her first husband, Sir Roger le Scrope of Bolton, having died in 1403, she was in 1409 the wife of John Mandesere, who united with her in presenting William Byggynges to this benefice. Subsequently, as we shall see, her descendants exercised the right of patronage.

Meanwhile, we must turn to the other sharer of the Advowson. The elder Margaret de Badlesmere married William, third Baron de Roos of Hamlake, who died in 1342-3. Their two sons, William the fourth Baron, and Thomas the fifth Baron, died, one in the Holy Land in 1352, the other in 1383. Through the absence of the former, in Sept. 1352, Sir Guy de Bryen* presented Richard de Honyngton to this rectory. John, the sixth baron, survived Thomas his father only ten years. Consequently, a younger brother, William, seventh Baron de Roos of Hamlake (who died in September, 1414), was patron of this Rectory, when John Carliel, *alias* Barwell, became the Incumbent, in January, 1413-14, by exchange with William Byggynges.† Baron William's mother, Beatrice *née* Stafford, widow of Thomas, fifth Baron de Roos, survived her son, and possessed this advowson when she died, in 1415.‡ Her grandson John, eighth Baron de Roos, was then a minor, but in 1420-1 (9 Henry V), when he died at the early age of twenty-two, he possessed this advowson.§ His brother, Thomas the ninth Baron, died seised of it in 1431, when it was entered upon the Inquisition Schedule, as the Advowson of the Church of *Olde Romene Mershe*.||

Meanwhile, between the dates of the deaths of those two brothers, Thomas Bank had been presented to the Rectory, in August, 1422, by the representative of the other Badlesmere heiress, who at that time was Margaret, widow of Richard le Scrope. Her deceased husband, Richard, had been the son of Margaret Tibetot, by Sir Roger le Scrope of Bolton.

During the troubled times of the Wars of the Roses, the heirs of the Scropes and of De Roos were minors. Conse-

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* *Islip's Register*, folio 262. † *Arundel's Register*, vol. ii., folio 69.
‡ Inq. post mortem, 3 Hen. V, No. 44.
§ Inq. p. m., 9 Hen. V, No. 58. || Inq. p. m., 9 Hen. VI, No. 48.

quently, in February, 1433-4, the Archbishop presented, to the Rectory of Old Romney, Richard Raynhall, LL.B.* In like manner, King Henry VI presented Robert Kirkeham, on the resignation of Raynhall, in July, 1441,† "because Thomas, Lord de Roos is a minor, and the King's ward." Kirkeham was succeeded by Richard Manning in February, 1443-4.‡ The young De Roos, Thomas, tenth Baron, was attainted in November, 1461, so that his family lost their possession, or share, of the Old Romney advowson.

In the following year, however, the other joint owner exercised the right of patronage here. On the 19th of June, 1462, William Bolton was instituted to the Rectory, upon the presentation of Sir John le Scrope of Bolton.§ He was the son of Henry le Scrope, and grandson of Richard le Scrope, and thus great-grandson of Margaret Tibetot by her first husband Sir Roger le Scrope. Margaret Tibetot was granddaughter of the younger Margaret de Badlesmere. Thenceforward, the Advowson was usurped by King Edward IV and his successors down to Henry VIII, who transferred it to Archbishop Cranmer in exchange for some other property.‖ In 1511, the rector, Richard Shurley, being non-

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* *Chichele's Register*, folio 202.   † *Ibidem*, folio 230.
‡ *Stafford's Register*, folio 76.   § *Bourgchier's Register*, folio 84.
‖ The Rectors who succeeded William Bolton, who resigned, were :—

1463, May   15, John Frye, *vice* Bolton resigned (*Bourgchier*, 87).
1465, Nov.   11, Wm Newhouse, *vice* Frye deceased (*Ibid.*, 91b).
              John Davyson.
1482, June   14, John Bonde, *vice* Davyson resigned (*Ibid.*, 130).
1506, Oct.   25, Richard Shurley, *vice* Bonde, decd (*Warham*, 329).
1517, Feb.   9, Richard Bull, *vice* Shurley, resd (*Ibid.*, 364b).
1520, Oct.   13, Willm Watson, *vice* Bull, decd (*Ibid.*, 370).
1523, Feb.   10, Ricd Robynson, *vice* Watson, resd (*Ibid.*, 380).
1527, July   31, Edward Sponere, *vice* Robinson, resd (*Ibid.*, 393b). Patrons
                for this turn Rev. Ant. Fyssher and Thos Porrege.
1549, Jany   6, Christ. Courthope, *vice* Sponer, decd (*Cranmer*, 407). C. C.
                renounced all allegiance to Rome, and also the composi-
                tion made with John Colynve, rector of Mydley, by E.
                Sponer.
1557, July   21, Robert Hill, S.T.B., *vice* Courthope, decd (*Pole*, 73).
1559, Jany   13, John Steward, *vice* Hill, deprived (*Parker*, 340b).
1565, Oct.   26, Thos Palley, B.A., *vice* Steward, decd (*Ibid.*, 375).
1565, Dec.   22, Willm Lotte, *vice* Palley, decd (*Ibid.*, 375).
1567, Jan.   15, Kenelm Dygbye, *vice* Lott, decd (*Ibid.*, 384).
     Hasted gives the following names,
1603, June   17, Benjamin Carrier, S.T.P., *vice* Digby, decd (*Hasted*, viii. 445.)
1614, July   10, James Cleland, *vice* Carrier, deprived.

resident, a chaplain named Thomas Penyston leased and farmed the Rectory. He was then ordered to repair the chancel of the church, and the parsonage buildings.

Yet a little longer may we linger outside the fabric of the church. Approaching it from the village street, which occupies the actual site of the mediæval waterway to New Romney, called the Rhee, which flowed where cottages now stand, we first reach the south-west corner of the building. At this corner stands the small low square tower, with short shingled spire, containing three bells. Remarkably small is the interior area of its base (10½ feet by 8½); seldom do we find a tower of such narrow proportions. The church has north and south aisles, both to its nave and to its chancel— notwithstanding the smallness of its tower. The chancel and its aisles are conterminous; but the nave aisles are, each of them, shorter by one bay than the nave. Yet the tower, standing at the west-end of the south aisle, fills up the vacant corner there, so that its west wall is flush with that of the nave.

Looking up at this west wall of the tower we observe, across its entire width, about fifteen feet from the ground, a curved (not pointed) arch, which looks like a relieving arch. What was its purpose, and what are its materials, we will not presume to decide. There is no corresponding window, nor doorway, immediately beneath it; the small west doorway of the tower, so very rudely opened many feet below, may in fact have been a later insertion, not an original entrance. Some observers declare that this arch is turned with Roman tiles. The tower is clearly an erection of late date in the twelfth century. Its south-eastern buttress, however, was probably added in the fourteenth century. It is diagonally

1627, Jany 25, John Jeffray, *vice* Cleland, dec^d.
1627, March 17, Robert Say, *vice* Jeffray, res^d.
1628, April 17, John Gee, *vice* Say, dec^d.
      Meric Casaubon, *vice* Gee.
1634, Dec. 5, John Swinnock, *vice* Casaubon, res^d.
1670, April 6, William Watson.
1690, August 6, John Defray, *vice* Watson, dec^d.
1739, Feb. 21, John Peters, *vice* Defray, dec^d.
1763, August 3, John Fowell, *vice* Peters, dec^d.
1763, Dec. 14, Thos Freeman, *vice* Fowell, res^d.
1788, Feb. Joshua Dix, *vice* Freeman, res^d.

placed, and its projection has completely blocked the south doorway of the church, thus demonstrating its late insertion. The arches by which the interior of the tower opens to the nave and to the south aisle of the church, are very rude examples of small early pointed arches. The wooden ladder-stair, by which the bells are reached, is extremely rude and primitive. Formed of blocks, simply sawn diagonally in half, it is of early date.

Passing outside the west end of the church, we see that the nave's west window is of two lights, of the Decorated period. The west wall of the north aisle seems to have had a small window of Transition style, its head being rather curved than pointed. Turning to the right we come to the north porch, which, as the principal entrance of the church, is a very noteworthy feature. Probably it, and the doorway by which we enter the church, were erected in the fourteenth century, when very much was done to improve this church.

That the chief entrance should be on the north, and sheltered by a porch, is extremely unusual. The churches of Old Romney, Ruckinge, Warehorne, and Brookland, are alike in this unusual feature. Other examples are to be found in Kent at Rainham, Leysdown, Harty, Margate St. John's, Cobham, Shorne, Hollingbourne, Hernehill, Hucking, Canterbury St. Dunstan, All Saints, St. Alphage, and St. Mildred; at Paddlesworth, St. Margaret at Cliff, and Elham.

The usual and favoured side for general entrance is so universally the sunny south, that these exceptional instances are worthy of notice. In country churches, of more elaborate architecture than common, we sometimes find porches both on the north and on the south side, as at Eastchurch in Sheppey (where there is also a third porch at the west end), at Elham, Stockbury, and at Upchurch.

The effect of this universal custom, of entering the church on the south side, has had a remarkable effect upon churchyards. Mourners have ever loved to lay their dead as near as possible to the paths most frequented by the living. The Pagan Romans always buried their friends beside a

public highway.   Christians have ever chosen for interment those spots which lie nearest to the most frequented paths in the churchyard.   Consequently, the almost universal custom of entrance, by a south door, has caused all our old graveyards to be filled upon the south side, before graves are dug upon the north.   To that deserted side of the churchyard, therefore, it has ever been usual to bring such bodies as must be interred without the Burial Service of the Church.   Outcasts and criminals were laid in the deserted portion, and that portion generally happens to be on the north.   Hence has arisen a supposition, that the sunny south side was more blessed than the north.   Even in poetry allusion is made to this idea.

> " The rich and the poor, all together,
>   On the south of the church were sown ;
> To be raised in the same incorruption,
>   When the trumpet at last is blown.
>
> .   .   .   .   .
>
> " On the north of the church were buried
>   The dead of a hapless fame ;
> A cross and a wail for pity,
>   But never a date or name."*

That this relegation of the north side to the criminal and outcast, was purely accidental and conventional, is proved by the recurrence of such cases as those I have mentioned above, where the general entrance is on the north side, and of other cases, such as that of Orpington Churchyard, where the graves were dug more upon the north, than upon the south of the church.   We thus are led to see that the influence which filled one side of a churchyard, before another, was neither sunshine, nor superstitious feelings ; but it was the frequent presence of the living, which dominated the choice of resting places for the dead.

Entering by the north porch, we see that the nave opens to the north aisle by one, and to the south aisle by two, very clumsy early-pointed arches, on plain imposts.   There are not any shafts, nor any piers save the actual walls of the

* *Christian Ballads*, by Coxe.

nave. On the south side the tower arch gives to the nave the semblance of a third bay.

The font, standing beneath the arch which looks like the middle bay of the south arcade, is a very remarkable example of the Decorated period, with some unique features. It has been pronounced to be the finest[*] font in this district. The bowl is plain and square; it stands upon an octagonal central stem, and on four round angle shafts. The bases of these shafts are moulded, and the capitals are carved in a very remarkable manner. On the north-western capital is a human figure, well modelled, which seems, with upheld hands, to support the abacus. On the other capitals are human heads, or torsoes, together with foliage. These are probably unique as capitals of font shafts.

In the centre of the nave floor is a small brass, of the time of Henry VIII, bearing effigies of John Ips, and his wife.[†]

The family of Eps was of old standing in the district. Alan Eps of Brenzet made his will in 1471. William Epes held some land beside St. John's barn in New Romney in 1557; and in the first four Parliaments of Elizabeth's reign William Eppes sat as member for New Romney. Later in the same reign, Thomas Epps held land in New Romney.

The chancel arch is entirely enclosed with panelling, so that we cannot see it. Between each aisle of the nave and the corresponding aisle of the chancel there is a pointed arch, but both of them are blocked with wood work. From the south aisle, there is a door through a Perpendicular screen (now boarded up) into the south chancel. Entering it, we see a very good reticulated window, of three lights, in the eastern wall, and small remains of a well carved wooden screen in the north arch (now boarded over) which formerly opened into the chancel. This screen, like the east window, is of the Decorated style, and its upper panels had arched tracery delicately carved, with round shafts; but very little remains. The arch which opened into the chancel seems

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[*] *The Builder*, vol. xxxvii., p. 885.

[†] Inscribed " Pray for the soules of John Ips and Margaret his wife on whois Almighti ihu haue mercy Amen."

likewise to have been of the Decorated period. Its pier caps are somewhat mutilated, but they were originally well, though simply, moulded. This south chapel, now devoted to lumber, seems to have been dedicated to Saint Katherine. Connected with this church there was in 1463 a Fraternity or Guild of St. Katherine, to which John Yve, of old Romney, left a small bequest, by his will, dated in that year.

The east window of the high chancel is of two lights only, and was probably inserted in the fourteenth century. The whole of the chancel walls are panelled, and the panels are plainly painted.

Entering the north chancel, which is now used as a vestry, we pass beneath an arch similar to that (now panelled over) which faced it on the south. The western arch of this north chancel is blocked up, but there is visible in the substance which blocks it, a doorway and part of a stair which seems to have led to a rood-loft. It is however a very curious example. The east window of this chantry or chancel is of three lights, of the Perpendicular period and late. Probably it was inserted soon after the year 1511, when complaint was made, at Archbishop Warham's visitation, respecting the lack of a new window, for which a legacy had been bequeathed by William Brockhill, to be inserted above "Our Lady's" altar at the east end of the church. The testator's sons, John and William Brockhill, appeared and stated that they were quite ready to pay the bequest, as soon as they saw that the window was commenced. A Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin held periodical services, and maintained a light before an image of the Virgin, within this chancel or chapel of Our Lady, in old Romney Church. To the funds of that Fraternity Hamo Alayn, of Lydd, left two sheep, by his will dated in 1430.

Within this vestry we may see the Registers, commencing in 1538, and a cover for the Communion Table, embroidered with woolwork and adorned with flowers formed of cut velvet. The Communion plate has been examined by Mr. Wilfrid Cripps. He informs me that the silver Communion cup, of date 1693-4, has a paten-cover; it is fluted diagonally, and ornamented with punched patterns at the headings

of the flutes. The name of the parish is engraved in large Italic hand on the handle of the cover or paten. Made in London, it bears the initials of the maker T.K., who also made the alms plate at Lydd Church, in 1680-1.

In the floor of the north chancel is a very remarkable crossed coffin slab. It does not stand upon a calvary or stepped base, but projecting from each side of the cross's stem are diagonal lines, which some have supposed to represent huge thorns. It is figured on the annexed plate, from a drawing made by the Rev. E. M. Muriel.

II. ST. DUNSTAN'S, SNARGATE.

The origin of the name, Snargate, may be traced to the snare-gates, or sluice-gates erected here, which seem to have been absolutely essential to the maintenance of a waterway to the harbour at Romney. The Jurats of Romney paid £16 10s. 9d. for making new gates here, at so late a period as A.D. 1401. The name, Snargate, is by no means unique; in Dover, and in other port-towns, there is near the harbour a Snargate Street.

In June, 1254, Royal Letters Patent issued on behalf of Romney Harbour directed that here a sluice-gate should be newly made. Such sluice-gates had undoubtedly been made here previously. During the same year (1254) "Snergate" is mentioned in the list of knights' fees in Kent. Gervase Alard then held, of the archbishop, one quarter of a knight's fee here.* In 1347, Dionisia Alard paid "Aid" for one eighth of a fee here which Martin Payne had held.† Hasted says that in 1369 Agnes Alard, widow, died possessed of this property.‡ He mentions no other possessor of the manor from that time until the reign of Edward IV, when it was the property of the Fanes of Tunbridge.

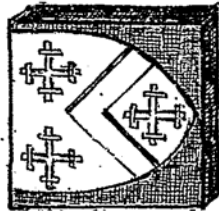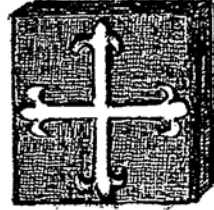During the life of Gervase Alard, probably, the church

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, XII, 211.
† *Ibidem*, X, 128.
‡ *History of Kent*, viii., 376,
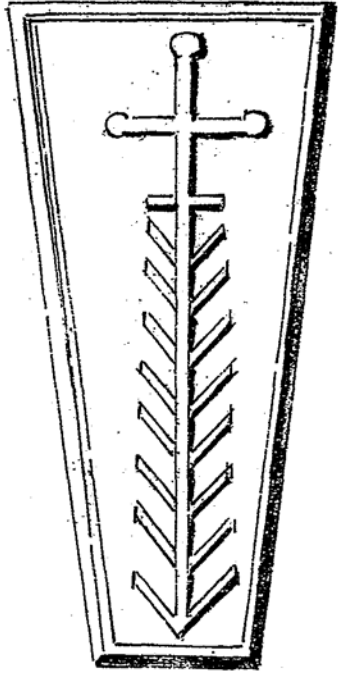
CROSSED COFFIN SLAB, OLD ROMNEY.

BOSSES, SNARGATE CHURCH.

was enlarged, but there are in the north aisle bosses carved on the tie-beams which seem to indicate other owners of property here, after the Alards had ceased to possess the manor; the names of those owners have not been recorded. On the easternmost boss is carved a shield, bearing a chevron between three cross crosslets. This was the coat of John Copuldike who, *circa* 1370-80, married Joane Huntingfield, co-heiress of the Huntingfields of Eastling and West Wickham, whose armorial coat was a fess between three cross crosslets. The name of Copuldike was closely associated with the Cinque Ports, but I cannot definitely trace its connection with Snargate. Thomas Copedoke represented Sandwich in Parliament in 1383, and John Copuldike was member for Winchelsea in 1450. Thomas and John Copuldike, in the reign of Edward IV, were closely connected, in friendship and affairs, with Sir John Scott, Warden of the Cinque Ports; and William Copuldike was Lieutenant of Dover Castle, under Sir Edward Poynings and other Wardens. The carved boss at the east end of the north aisle seems to suggest that John Copuldike assisted in repairing the north chancel, or north aisle, about the time of Richard II. The next boss bears the initials W.N., or perhaps, though less probably, W.H., in black letter capitals. A third boss bears a cross flory, with four equal limbs; a fourth is carved with a spread eagle; a fifth has no carving; a sixth bears foliage; and a seventh is simply chamfered. These bosses undoubtedly have reference to owners of land in the parish, or benefactors to a restoration of the church in the fourteenth century; they are shewn upon the annexed plate, from drawings made by the Rev. E. M. Muriel.

The name of this parish was invariably written as Snergate during the Middle Ages. Its modern orthography is phonetic, and shews how the name was always pronounced. The vowel "e" was, in Mediæval English, so frequently pronounced like our modern "a," that the spelling of scores of names has in later times been changed to agree with their pronunciation. Among the few old names which still retain their original orthography, in spite of their pronunciation, are Derby, Hertford, and Berkeley. In the majority

of cases, as with Snargate, the original vowel "e" has been displaced by the vowel "a," which, to modern ears, better accords with the pronunciation.* On the other hand, amongst the many, the pronunciation has changed, and the orthography remained, in such names as Herbert, and Bernard. The change of pronunciation, however, did not take place until the old, correct, sound had become embalmed in many printed and written examples, as Barnard, Harbart, and Harbord. This early sound of "e," equivalent to a modern sound of "a," accounts for the confused spelling of Faversham. In Domesday and other early documents the "a" appears, yet in many writings, of the later mediæval and of the Tudor periods, it is spelt Feversham. The pronunciation of the name never varied.

Of the five churches, in Kent, which are dedicated to the memory of Archbishop Dunstan, who died in A.D. 988, Snargate is probably the latest foundation. At present, the architectural remains of Frinsted, as well as the mention of it in Domesday, may suggest that it was the earliest of the five. The other three are at Canterbury, Cranbrook, and West Peckham.

The arcades, north and south of the nave, each having four circular columns, with round moulded caps and square bases, are of the thirteenth century. The responds of the extreme arches on the south side are carved (on the east with a head beneath a square abacus, on the west with foliage of Early English character), while the members of the northern extreme arches die into the walls without responds. Probably therefore the aisles were added at two different periods of the thirteenth century. The south aisle is rather shorter than the north aisle.

There is no chancel arch, but the slender octagonal shafts, of the fourteenth century, which support the two bays of the chancel, clearly mark the distinction between it and the

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* This change of the original "e," into modern "a," has been made in the following Kentish names of places; Berfreystone, Berham, Bernefelde, Chert, Cherteham, Chetham, Creye, Derteford, Esserst, Essettesford, Freningham, Herietsham, Herteye, Hertleye, Hese, Mergate, Remmesgate, Reyerssh, Smeredenne, Werehorne.

nave, by the difference of their style, which is of the Decorated period.

The embattled tower, with three bells, stands at the west end of the nave; it was added in the fifteenth century, and the evidences of its independent erection are unusually strongly marked at its junction with the nave. It opens to the nave by a lofty arch with good mouldings and engaged shafts. The west window of three lights surmounts a good doorway with a rectangular label, the spandrels of which are panelled. There are buttresses at the angles, and a turret at the north-east corner.

The Font is square, in bowl, stem, and base. The Rood-screen's base could be traced twenty years ago, and the doors which gave access to the rood-loft still remain, north and south, one in each of the arcade-walls, where the chancel and nave meet. The rood-stair was in, and beside, the north-west pier of the chancel. On the centre of the rood-loft would stand the rood or crucifix, and before it, in mediæval times, a taper or wax candle was kept burning. Towards the cost of this light, John Watford, a rector, bequeathed five shillings in 1368, and John Hakket left 2s. 4d., by his will dated 1521.*

From a presentment made at Archbishop Warham's Visitation in 1511, we learn that the nave was then out of repair, and that the churchwardens were ordered to put it in proper repair before the midsummer day (St. John Baptist) next ensuing.

In the south wall there is a well moulded arched doorway, sheltered by a porch. The south aisle does not reach quite to the tower; its roof is flat. Until about 1864 the south chantry, or chancel, was completely shut off from the church by partitions of old date, formed of boards and plastering; it had no pavement; its roof was a lean-to; and the entrance to it was by a door in the east wall. This door remains, and now forms the entrance to the vestry, which occupies a small portion of this chantry, simply but fitly screened off. Sir Stephen Glynne suggested that this door originally gave

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* Watford's bequest was "to the Light before the Cross"; Hakket's "to the Rood Light."

access to a vestry, which stood beyond the east wall of the chancel or chantry.

It is probable that this south chantry was the place in which images (if not altars) were dedicated to the memory of St. Christopher, and St. Anthony. Lights were formerly burned here in honour of these saints; probably in front of their images. John Hakket of Snergate by his will, in 1521, bequeathed 12d. towards the cost of the light of St. Christopher, and 8d. to that of St. Anthony.

The north aisle contains tie-beams with the carved bosses already described. All its windows are of two lights; those in the north wall having square labels, and that at the west end having unfoliated lights. There is a holy-water stoup in the north wall, near a flat-arched doorway. The north chantry or chancel was formerly, like the south chancel, completely shut off from the church, by partitions of plaster and boards. It was entered through an outer door in the north wall, and was until comparatively recent times made use of for smuggling purposes. Within it, on the south, is an altar tomb of the Perpendicular period, stripped of its inscriptions. Its sides, north and south, are panelled, each with five quatrefoils. Two rough paintings, preserved here as lumber, formerly no doubt stood above the communion table. They coarsely represent the sacred elements and vessels, used in celebrating the holy communion. In this south chancel there is a piscina, and there was also the base of an altar, beneath the east window. This would be the "Altar of St. Mary" mentioned in 1368, in the will of a rector, named John Watford. He bequeathed five shillings towards the cost of a light, which was burned before the altar of St. Mary.

The east window of the chancel formerly contained coloured glass, of which one fragment, complete in itself, is preserved by the rector. Another fragment which is mentioned by Hasted as bearing the armorial coat " chequy or and azure," in the second and third shields of a quartered coat, has disappeared. There is a piscina in the east wall.

In portions of this church, services were held, during the Middle Ages, in connection with one or more guilds, or

brotherhoods, of lay parishioners. John Hakkett of Snergate in his will, dated November 16th, 1521, left 12d. to every brotherhood in the parish of Snergate, and 12d. to the high altar. Previously, John Tolkyn of Snergate, by his will dated April the 8th, 1467, left 6d. towards the cost of every light in this church. In 1480 Thomas Jan of Newchurch bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the fabric of Snergate church.

In addition to bequests of money, testators not unfrequently left one or more sheep, or cattle, to the church. These live stock were let out on hire to farmers, and the annual rent, paid for them and for their progeny, was devoted in aid of the cost of maintaining the fabric of the church. Such a bequest had been made to Snergate Church by Margaret Tolkyn, but either her executor, or the farmer who hired the ten ewes which she bequeathed, withheld the rent or refused to give up the ewes. Consequently in 1511, at Archbishop Warham's visitation, complaint was made, to his grace, "that Edmond Robyn of Fayrfield withholds ten ewes and their increase from the church, bequeathed by Margaret Tolkyn."

The will of John Watford, rector of Snergate, dated on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Denis, 1368, is still preserved at Lambeth.[*] He directed that his body should be buried at Mayfield, within the porch of the church there. In this direction he was like Nicholas, rector of Orpington, who, two years later, desired to be buried within the porch of Orpington Church. To Henry, a chaplain of Snergate, the rector bequeathed ten shillings.

To the poor of Snergate, John Watford left five marks. To the church, he bequeathed twenty shillings, and certain priestly vestments which he describes. One was a reversible chasuble, made in such a way that it might at one time be worn as a blue and white chasuble, and at another time as of purple colour. Together with it he left an amice, stole, maniple and corporal. Another robe is described as a vestment lying in a chest, within his chamber, at Snergate. This bequest is interesting, as shewing that the rector had

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* *Archbishop Whittlesey's Register*, folio 107a.

then a residence at Snergate. In 1511, at the visitation of Archbishop Warham, we hear again of "the Parsonage;" it is then "presented" as lacking repair.

John Watford names, as the three executors of his will, the rector of Rotherfield; John Marcelly, rector of Ivychurch; and last but not least, "John Whyteclyue, vicar of Maghefeld."

JOHN WHYTECLYVE, or WYTCLYF.*

This friend of the rector of Snergate was a very distinguished man, who has been repeatedly mistaken for, and confused with, his more renowned namesake John Wiclyf, of Lutterworth. It is a very remarkable fact, that these two contemporary priests, bearing names of exactly the same sound, not only lived at the same period, but they died within a few months of each other.

John Whyteclyve, the executor of the will of Snergate's rector, was a much esteemed friend of Archbishop Islip; and he evidently had a faculty for attracting and attaching friends. Islip, who presented Watford to the rectory of Snergate, appointed Whyteclyve to the vicarage of Mayfield, in which parish stood one of the favourite manor houses of the archbishop of Canterbury. Whyteclyve held that benefice during nineteen years, from 1361 to 1380. Meanwhile he had been Warden of Canterbury Hall, at Oxford, in 1365, and he likewise obtained a Prebendal Stall in Chichester Cathedral. In 1380, he seems to have vacated the vicarage of Mayfield for the rectory of Horsted Keynes, near East Grinstead.

On the 9th of November, 1383, he was admitted to the office of Warden of the Hospital of St. Thomas at Eastbridge, in Canterbury, as successor to John Luddham.

Seven months, only, after this appointment, he was at Maidstone, staying in the house of William Topclyve, at Shoford, when the hand of death seized him, so suddenly that he was unable to make his will in the ordinary way. At midnight, on the 12th November, 1383, his friends

* His name is spelt *Wytclyf* in Archbishop Courtenay's Register, on folio 207*; and *Whitclyfe* on folio 236*.

assembling around his bed took down from his mouth such verbal directions as he was able to give, and these wishes, attested by all present, were afterwards proved as the nuncupative will of "John Wytclyf." All his goods he left to be devoted to pious uses, for the good of his soul, by John Palmer and John Baker, chaplains. By his own express desire, he was buried in Maidstone in the chapel of the Hospital of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the other side of the Medway, at Westborough. Of that hospital the master was then John Luddham, who had preceded Whyteclyve in the mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, and who was present at his death. Six years later, when Luddham made his own will, he especially mentions "John Whitclyfe" as one of his benefactors, for whose souls he provided that prayers should be offered in the church. Thus in November, 1383, the John Whyteclyve, of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury, who had been vicar of Mayfield, and executor of the rector of Snergate's will, was buried at Maidstone. His great namesake died at Lutterworth, on the 31st of December, 1384.

Among the other rectors of Snargate, whose names are on record, there are none of whose personal qualities and position we can form so clear and high a judgment as of Watford, the protégé of Archbishop Islip, and the friend of Whyteclyve of Mayfield. He was evidently a worthy whose friendship was sought, or accepted, by men alike distinguished for learning and for position.

Another rector, John de Bourne, was a member of the powerful family which had large possessions in and around Bishopsbourne, Dodington, Warehorne, and Ruckinge. Two Final Concords, of the 14th of Edward II, Nos. 671–2, shew that he was a younger brother of George de Bourne, and that his eldest brother was Henry de Bourne, whose wife was named Eglina.

Thomas Burton, who was rector of Snargate in the reign of Henry IV, obtained in July, 1405, the mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, at Canterbury, which Whyteclyve had held in 1383. He ruled that Hospital for more than thirteen years.

RECTORS OF SNARGATE (Patron the Archbishop).

1291	Sept.		*Magister* Edmund de Romenal, sub-deacon (*Peckham*, 41[a]).
1320	. . .		John de Bourne.
1324	June		James de Horley by exchange with Bourne (*Reynolds*, 253[a]).
1352	Jan.		*Dominus* Alex. Aungre (*Islip*, 263[a]).
1361	July		*Dominus* Alan de Stokes, rector of Gt. Billing, *vice* Aungre resigned (*Islip*, 288[b]).
1362	May		*Magister* Nich. de Heyton, S.T.B. (*Islip*, 297[a]).
1362	October		*Dominus* John Watteford (*Islip*, 300[b]).
1369	July		John de Pateney, subdeacon, *vice* Whatteford deceased (*Wittlesey*, 72[a]).
			John Arden, exchanged in 1376.
1376	Nov.	26	W[m] de Wylton, rector of Bemeston, York dioc. (*Sudbury*, 116[b].)
			Walter Child, exchanged in 1386.
1386	May	29	Roger Kelk, canon of St. Mary, Salop. (*Courtney*, 262[b]).
			Nicholas Lod, exchanged in 1391.
1391	March	16	Rob[t] Marchal, rec. of Cold Norton. (*Ibid.*, 282).
			Tho[s] Burton (admitted Master of Eastbridge Hospital, 1405, July 5 *Arundel*, i., 303[a]).
1432	March	30	*Dominus* Tho[s] Damby, chaplain (*Chichele*, 198[a]).
			William Hert, resigned in 1441.
1441	Oct.	30	*Magister* Ric. Mannyng. (*Chichele*, 233[a]).
1443	Feb.	11	Rob. Kirkham, rector of Old Romney, exchanged with Manning (*Stafford*, 76[a]).
. . . .	. . .		John Chamberleyne.
1456	Nov.	23	Ric. Bergrave, *vice* Chamberleyne resigned (*Bourgchier*, 65[b]).
			W[m] Shragde, resigned in 1517.
1517	Dec.	30	Maurice Byrchynshawe, LL.B. (*Warham*, 364[a]).
			Thomas Lupsett, exchanged in 1526.
1526	April	21	Ric. Robynson, rec. of G[t] Mongeham (*Ibid.*, 390[b]).
1526	Jan[y]	8	Rob. Cowper, exchanged with Robynson (*Ibid.*, 392[b]).
1539–40	Jan.		Nich. Elis, *vice* Cowper (*Cranmer*, 373[a]).
1540	Oct.		Geo. Jonson (*Ibid.*, 377[b]).
1553	June		Rob. Goldson, *vice* Jonson (*Ibid.*, 423[b]).
. . . .	. . . .		John Breche, died in 1567.
1567	June		John Hardyman, S.T.P. (*Parker*, 382[b]).
1569	June		John Levett, *vice* Hardyman (*Ibid.*, 393).

Hasted gives the following list of later rectors (viii., 378).

1587	June	1	Nicholas Gere, ob[t] 1609.
1609	July	6	Ric. Clerke, S.T.P., resigned 1611.
1611	. . . .		. . . . Hatch.
			Sam[l] Birde, ob[t] 1622.
1622	Oct.	5	Ja[s] Bladeworth, ob[t] 1624.
1624	Dec.	3	Josiah Coppin, resigned 1630.
1630	Nov.	15	Edward Nicholls.

1640	April	6	John Wilmott.
			William Lauder, ob^t 1667.
1667	Jan.	16	Thos Snelling, S.T.B.
1668	March	10	Robert Richards, ob^t 1683.
1683	Oct.	23	Stephen Matchin.
1708	Jan.	1	Robert Skyring, ob^t 1753.
1753	. . .		Jeremiah Dunbar, resigned 1756.
1756	Ap^l	3	Theophilus Delangle, ob^t 1763, June 29 (vicar of Tenterden by dispensation, 1756).
1763	Dec^r		John Bunce (rector of Brenset and vicar of Newington, Hythe), resigned 1763.
1763	. . .		John Wentworth, LL.B., ob^t May 26, 1770, buried at Brenset, of which he was rector by dispensation.
1770			Wm. Wing Fowle (rector of Burmarsh by dispensation 1772).

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, LYDD.

When, or why, the Rectory and Advowson of Lydd became appropriated to an Italian Abbey, we do not know, but such was the case in the thirteenth century. Archbishop Peckham caused the matter to be inquired into, and for that purpose issued a commission to his Commissary, in September, 1282. He was to inquire by what right the monks of the Abbey of St. Mary de Gloria, in the diocese of Anagni, in Campania near Rome, held the Church of Lydd as appropriated to their uses. He was likewise to learn, by what authority they were in the habit of " dismissing that church to farm," without the Archbishop's licence, contrary to the statutes of Councils.* The Abbey however established its rights, and exercised them for a long period, until at last it delegated them, by lease, to Tintern Abbey.† The finely proportioned church, 199 feet long, is of great interest to the antiquary, because its principal features, the nave, the chancel and their aisles, are all of the same early date. They were built in the thirteenth century, and a bold round string-course, of the Early English period, runs completely around the walls of the chancels and the nave-aisles, stopping at a short distance from the west end.

* *Peckham's Register*, 150^a.
† *Reynolds' Register*, 102^b, 200^a, 289^b.

Windows were inserted in the fourteenth century; the tower may have been built in the first half of the fifteenth century, and heightened later; a new roof and some windows were added in the second half of that century, and minor alterations have been made since. Yet we have still the main plan, the handsome arcades, and the outer walls, which the architect devised 600 years ago. In the Chancels we find some of that architect's minor details still remaining, in the graceful, hooded, lancet windows, three on either side, each with a handsome trefoiled hood; and a remarkable piscina in the south chancel, having two deeply chiselled drain-basins, of graceful design, beneath a good trefoiled arch. The peculiar stone doorways, which opened from the high chancel upon the altars of the side chancels, are also perhaps parts of the original design. A certain clumsiness, about the attempt to cusp their arches, may render this doubtful. Such doorways are very unusual, and it may be that they admitted to a small space behind the side altars, which probably stood a few feet away from the aisles' eastern walls. There is however no proof of this; unless indeed we may suppose that the position of a large double aumbrye, in the centre of the high chancel's east wall, may indicate that the architect intended, as a general rule, to leave a space, for passage, between the altar and the wall behind it.

At the west end of the north aisle we find indications of earlier, and plainer, work than that of the main building. The bold Early English string-course does not extend to it. In the west wall of this aisle, there are evident traces of an arch, which was nearly, if not quite, round-headed; and in the north wall are low, sharply pointed, mural arches, which formed a mural arcade, having in the centre of each arch a very narrow window, deeply splayed at base, which was either rectangular or had a small pointed or round head. Three at least of the low arches of this mural arcade can be traced. One has been pierced with a doorway, and another has been nearly destroyed to make room for a large window. They may have been constructed at the end of the twelfth, or in the beginning of the thirteenth century. In connection

J.F.Wadmore, del et dedit.

IN THE CHANCEL OF LYDD CHURCH.

with this early work, we may notice at the west end of the nave, a long space of blank wall (with a stone bench at its foot on the south side) between the nave and tower. The wall plate, of this blank wall, is higher than the wall plate of the nave. The floor of the nave is lower, by two steps, than the floor of the tower.

The seven noble Early English arches, on each side of the nave, have circular pillars, with moulded capitals and bases. Their large octagonal plinths were used as seats in the middle ages. The great size of these plinths may suggest, either that they have been enlarged since the thirteenth century, or that they were built late in that century. The arches themselves, each of two members simply chamfered, and gracefully proportioned, are surmounted by a continuous hood moulding, the lowest points of which are nearly two feet above the level of the capitals of the columns.

The eastern arches, between the side aisles and their chancels, are worthy of careful inspection. The pilaster-corbels, from which they spring, are gracefully treated, and their most prominent portions are well carved. To increase the clear space, in the north chancel, there is a remarkable specimen of corbelling-work, in the south-west pier of the arch which opens from the high chancel into the north chancel.

In the year 1326, the Italian Abbey of St. Mary de Gloria granted a lease, of their Rectorial rights here, to the well-known Abbey of Tintern, near Chepstow, in Wales.* Perhaps that event may have had some influence upon the church. About that time, probably, two lancet windows were removed from the south chancel (one lancet still remains there), and a window of three lights, with reticulated tracery, was inserted in their stead. Other windows were likewise inserted during the fourteenth century, which was an eventful period for this church.†

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* *Reynolds' Register*, 200, 289ᵇ.

† What tumult or strife occurred here in the spring of 1349, we do not know, but it resulted in the effusion of blood in the churchyard. Being thereby polluted, and desecrated, that form of re-consecration which is called "reconciliation" was performed here under the commission of Archbishop Islip on the 16th of the kalends of April, 1349. (*Islip's Register*, 14ᵃ.)

Early in that century, some knight of note in this neighbourhood was buried in the north part of the north chancel. In the north wall, his well carved effigy lies, under a well wrought pointed arch which springs from dwarf shafts, with moulded caps and a label which terminates in grotesque grinning faces. The figure is cross-legged, and clothed in banded mail, over which is a surcoat. The knight bears a shield, and his feet rest upon a talbot, or dog.

From the position of his tomb, we should suppose that this knight was a benefactor to the church, yet there is no certain record of his name. He is said to have been Sir Walter Menil, of Jaques Court, who died in 1333. In 1327 there were here three men of that surname, who are thus entered on the Subsidy Roll: " Michael de Meynyl, 2s.; Walter de Meynyl, 10¾d.; Thos. de Meynyl, 4s. 4¼d."

The handsome tower, 132 feet high, was probably built about 1435–50. There is no definite record of its erection, but, from the year 1436 to the year 1449, much money was expended upon the bells, the belfry, and the repairs of the Church ; as we learn from the municipal records. Five bells now hang in the Tower.

It has been suggested that there may then have been a separate belfry of wood, resembling that at Brookland; but this seems to be very improbable.

The lowest stage of the Tower is especially fine; it is open from the floor upward, very lofty, and groined. The groining, of stone, with its moulded ribs, and carved bosses, is admirable; and few towers have so handsome a groined roof to their open lower stage. One lofty continuous western arch contains not only the double western doorways, but also, above them, the gracefully proportioned western window of four trefoiled lights; the whole effect is very fine.

It will be observed, upon the exterior, that about the level of the clock there are indications which suggest that the third or upper stage of the tower was added, later. The peculiar change in the buttressing supports this idea; but we cannot ascertain any facts to assure us respecting the

point. The south-west stair turret, with its crocketed spirelet, and the other lofty angle-turrets, give peculiar character to this tower.

In the fifteenth century, men were repeatedly paid by the town for watching in the steeple, against the approach of foreign foes.

Turning now to examine such manuscript records as we can discover respecting Lydd Church, we find that, *circa* 1428, new organs were purchased, which seem to have been again renewed, or repaired, twenty-six years later. In 1465 there is mention of rent being paid for the house in which were the great organs. What this can mean, it is hard to say. There was a house of some kind in the churchyard.

At the same time, we hear of men flying to this Church for sanctuary. Alexander Gray, having wounded Simon Etterik, feared that he had slain the man, so he fled into this church for sanctuary. The Bailiff of the town having examined him as to the facts, Alexander remained in the Church during forty days. At the expiration of that time, Simon Etterik had recovered, and Alexander was set free. Had Simon died, Alexander would have been obliged to abjure the country, and making his way to the nearest port he must then have sailed across the Channel, never to return. Frequent use was thus made of the Church as a place of sanctuary.

At the Church-stile, royal proclamations and municipal notices of importance were announced, or " cried." In this Church the Jurats assembled, when they made certain assessments upon the men of the parish. Here too was kept the Common Chest of the town.

In 1430, William Turnour of Lydd, by his will, directed that he should be buried in this church, upon the north side. He left money to buy as much lead as would be required for repairing the fabric of the Church, in that northern portion wherein his body was interred.

Other bequests in his will shew that there were then several altars, in Lydd Church, dedicated to various saints; and that there were at least ten different places in which lighted tapers were kept burning, in honour of the saints

most revered in Lydd. The burning of lights, before images or altars of saints, was then considered so essential, that money was collected, from the whole town, to sustain the tapers, or candles, or torches. This was called *Light-silver* or *Torchsilver*. There were two parish clerks, who collected it; one serving for the Lydd portion of the parish and the other for the Dengemersh portion. In addition to this collected Lightsilver, the Jurats expended money annually upon a huge corona, or "trendylle," full of lights. In 1431, the sum of 6s. 8d. was paid, for making this trendylle of wax. In 1439, no less than thirteen pounds of wax were bought for the trendylle, costing 8s. 8d.; and Thomas Jan was paid 2s. 6d. for making the said trendylle. In 1450, the wax for the trendylle was not so expensive, as it cost only 5s. 9d. This trendylle was suspended before the High Cross, above the Roodloft.

In addition, however, to the Lightsilver, and to the municipal funds expended on the Trendylle, every man of substance, in making his will, left some small sum towards the cost of keeping a light burning before the image, or before the altar, of each of those saints to whom he especially looked for spiritual patronage. The Saints thus honoured, by men of Lydd, were—The Virgin Mary; All Saints; St. John the Baptist; St. Peter; St. Katherine; and St. George. There was also a light called the *Light of Dengemershe,* in this church; and another called the *Light of Westbrook,* to which William Turnour left bequests of 20d. each, in 1430. He likewise left 20d. to the Light of the High Beam, which was probably the same as the High Cross, before which the Trendylle hung. The larger sum of 3s. 4d. he left to the Fraternity of the Holy Trinity here. Lydd was remarkable for the number of Fraternities, or Guilds, of lay parishioners, which were connected with its church. That of the Holy Trinity was so important that, in one official document, the Church itself is erroneously stated to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity.* There were, altogether, no less than eight

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* On the 1st of April, 1409, the Feast of the Dedication of the Church was transferred, by authority of Archbishop Arundel, to the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday (*Arundel's Register,* ii., 111ᵇ.)

fraternities of the laity in Lydd. Each of these fraternities held services in a different part of the Church, either at a special altar of its patron saint, or before the image of that Saint; and each fraternity maintained a light before the altar, or image of its patron. The eight fraternities here, in the fifteenth century, were those of the Holy Trinity; All Saints; St. James; St. Peter; St. Mary; St. Katherine; St. John the Baptist; and St. George. In the sixteenth century we hear in addition of St. Barbara, St. Anthony, St. Mildred, and St. Nicholas.

We cannot tell to how many of these saints altars were dedicated, but we know that there was an altar and a chapel of St. John the Baptist, probably in one of the side chancels. Thomas Yonge, senior, of Lydd, by his will dated 1484, left five marcs for making a new glass window in that chapel of St. John the Baptist.

There was also an altar dedicated to St. Peter; for to it, in 1475, William Langhode of Lydd left a coverlet.

There was likewise an altar dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to which in 1475, John Makett of Lydd left the not very munificent sum of 2d. St. James also had an altar here, before which Vincent Daniel, in 1520, desired to be buried.

In addition to these, there was perhaps another altar at which the Corpus Christi, or Jesus, Mass was said, in special honour of our Blessed Lord. In 1478, Henry Bate of Lydd left 6s. 8d. "to the mass of Jhesu there;" and in 1484 Margaret Pulton, widow, left 2s. to the Jesu mass there. In 1475, John Makett left 4d. to the Blessed Mary de Jo'son; and in 1520, Vincent Daniel left a satin cloth for the image of our Lord, on the lap of our Ladie of Pity.

The requirements of the various fraternities, with their images and their lights, explain to us the use of the various niches and brackets, which we find in old church walls. One such niche is to be seen in the south wall of this church, in the eastern jamb of a late Perpendicular window, nearer to the west than to the east end of the south aisle.

That window may remind us that the various dissimilar windows of a church have often been inserted, at different

times, by different donors. We have already noticed one such bequest of a window here. We hear of another in 1476, when John Seawlys of Lydd left £10, to make a new window, in which should be represented the seven reputed sacraments of the Mediæval Church. This was to replace a small window, then existing near the western porch of the church. Its length and breadth were to match the dimensions of another large window there.

In this way, by means of various bequests and gifts, alterations and additions of a minor kind were being continually made. The donors often stipulated that, in acknowledgment of their gifts, their names should be recited every Sunday from the pulpit, among the list of benefactors whose souls were then especially recommended, by the Parish Priest, to the prayers of the congregation. Thomas atte Bregge requested this remembrance, in his will dated 1444. Simon Fyssherman was more modest and humble. In his will, made in 1473, he limits his request to the Sundays in the month of October in each year. On them only did he desire to be recommended by name to the prayers of the congregation. The list of benefactors, thus read out on Sundays from the pulpit, was called the Bede Roll, or the Obituary. Such a roll is still preserved at Sandwich.

When the last mentioned bequests were made, much work was in progress here. The Church was pewed, and a new roof was put upon the nave, during the reigns of Edward IV and Richard III.

In 1476, John Seawlys left ten marks for the pewing of a considerable portion of the church. In the previous year, Richard Pulton's will had directed that a certain residue should go towards the repair of the nave ; in 1473, Simon Fyssherman left £5, and in 1484 John Godfrey, *alias* Fermor, left an equal sum, to the reparation of the nave. These were large bequests in those days.

If now we look up to the roof of the nave, with its moulded and battlemented tie-beams, with ornamental bracket-shaped wall-pieces, its moulded wall plates, and octagonal king posts, we shall see, upon the stone corbels

which support the wall-pieces, certain devices. We dis-
tinguish the initials R. P., which probably stand for Richard
Pulton; they are repeated upon three corbels in various
parts of the church; and there is a dolphin seizing a small
fish likewise repeated. Another device shews the crowned
initials I.F., or T.F., it is difficult to say which. Probably
they refer to one of the family of Fermor, otherwise called
Godfrey. Between the crowned initials are devices which
look like a pickaxe, and a hatchet. Another corbel is
fashioned into the head of a female wearing a rectangular
head dress. Upon a corbel at the eastern end of the south
arcade of the nave is an heraldic shield, of four quarters,
charged respectively with a crescent, a mallet, a tun or
barrel, and a caltrap. Probably these are mercantile
devices, not heraldic bearings.

In the south aisle, upon the wall (adjacent to the
trefoiled niche in a window jamb) are traces of frescoes. In
the upper portion we can discern a circular roundel, upon
which is depicted a crowned king in a sitting posture.

In the Chancel is some remarkably carved screenwork,
which separates the north chancel from the high chancel.
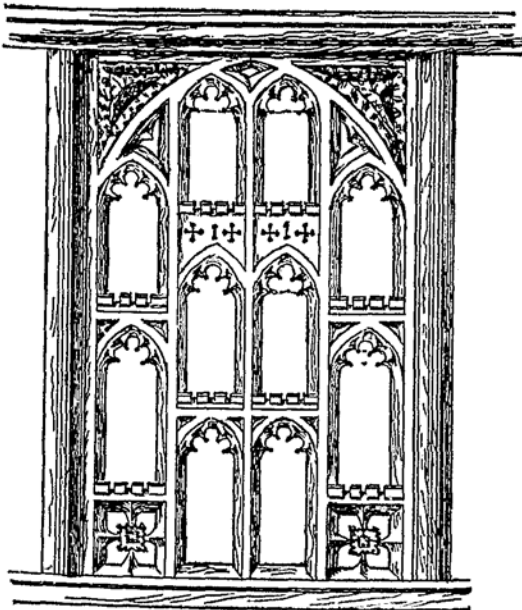
Panel of wooden screenwork in Lydd chancel.
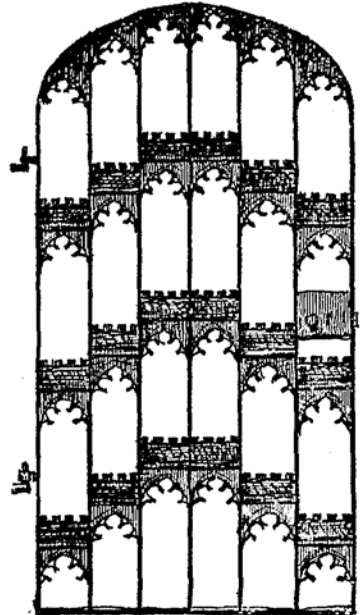
Iron door.

It is probably work of the fifteenth century, and is remarkable for the multiplicity of rectangular outlines in its design, and for the embattled ornaments of the cross-bars. An iron gate, inside the priest's door in the south wall of the chancel, has been carefully designed to harmonise with this wooden screenwork. The pattern is not exactly copied, but although it is modern work, it is remarkably good. Mr. Basil Champneys has engraved the door, and a panel of the wood carving, in his book, *A Quiet Corner of England*, and we are courteously permitted to reproduce the engravings here.

At Archbishop Warham's Visitation, in 1511, complaint was made that the church lacked a principal image of Allhallowen or All Saints. The churchwardens were directed to provide such an image. By mistake, it is called, in the record of this order, an image of the Holy Trinity; and the mistake may have arisen from the fact that the annual Feast of the Church's dedication had been transferred, by Archbishop Arundel, from All Saints' day to the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday.

Complaint was made at the same Visitation that during divine service some persons talked and jangled in the churchyard, while others haunted alehouses, during service time. The parochial chaplain, John Fyssher, reported, however, that such misconduct had been reformed. The barbers and butchers were said to set their shops open on Sundays, so they were enjoined to keep the Sabbath.

The bells were all recast in the seventeenth century. The parish registers commence in 1540, but there is no entry of burial earlier than 1552.

On the first leaf of the Register book is this statement, "The church was decorated and beautified, as it now is, with painting, at the proper cost and charges of John Masterman in October 1615, he being churchwarden."

The pewing of Lydd Church deserves a word of commendation, before it disappears. Although the pews are all high, they are arranged tier above tier, as in a cathedral choir, to face north and south, leaving a broad clear uninterrupted view, and open space from the west doors to the east wall. As

the west doors form the usual entrance, the two west ends
of the pewing were carried up above the capitals of the nave
columns to stop draughts.   Nevertheless the broad central
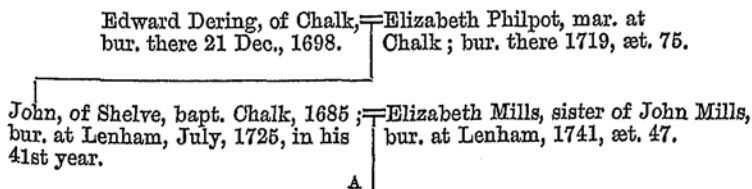space is open from floor to roof-ridge.

MONUMENTS.

Of monumental brasses in Lydd Church, the oldest and
best is that of John Mottesfont, a vicar who died on Nov. 6th,
1420.   Nearly as ancient is that of *John Thomas*, who died
on the 4th of November, 1429.   His effigy appears wearing
a hood, a loose gown girded at the waist, and having full
sleeves close at the wrist.   From his mouth issues a scroll,
on which was inscribed a prayer to our Lord.

Formerly, there was here a brass representing *Thomas
atte Brege*, who made his will in A.D. 1444 (22 Hen. VI,
vigil of All Saints) bequeathing £5 to the fabric of the
Church, upon condition that he should be commended to the
prayers of the congregation, every Lord's day.   It is said
that he "did make the roof of this church as far as 45
coplings go."

Brasses commemorating *Richard Dering* and *John Dering*,
ancestors of Sir. Edward Dering, whose family was long
seated in this parish,* have disappeared.

Pedigrees of the Dering family are printed in *Archæologia
Cantiana*, X., 327, but they do not include all the branches.
Many collateral descendants of the Derings are still resident
in Romney Marsh, and are closely connected with Lydd, and
with New Romney, as the following pedigree (never before
printed) will shew :—

Edward Dering, of Chalk,═Elizabeth Philpot, mar. at
bur. there 21 Dec., 1698. │ Chalk ; bur. there 1719, æt. 75.

John, of Shelve, bapt. Chalk, 1685 ;═Elizabeth Mills, sister of John Mills,
bur. at Lenham, July, 1725, in his │ bur. at Lenham, 1741, æt. 47.
41st year.
                    A │

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* By his will dated April 25, 1480, Richard Dering of Pluckley left, to his
. son John, lands in Lydd and Romney marsh ; and to his son James, lands
called Dengemarsh. James Dering was of Liminge, and died in 1497.

[DERING.]

A |

Henry,═Hester Wight-   Edward, of Dodington,═1st, Elizabeth,   John.
bur. at │ wick, of Rom-   bur. at Canterbury, │ ob. 1762 ; 2nd,   ──
Ash- │ ney, bur. at   S. Mary Magd., Nov. Dorothy, ob.   Eliza-
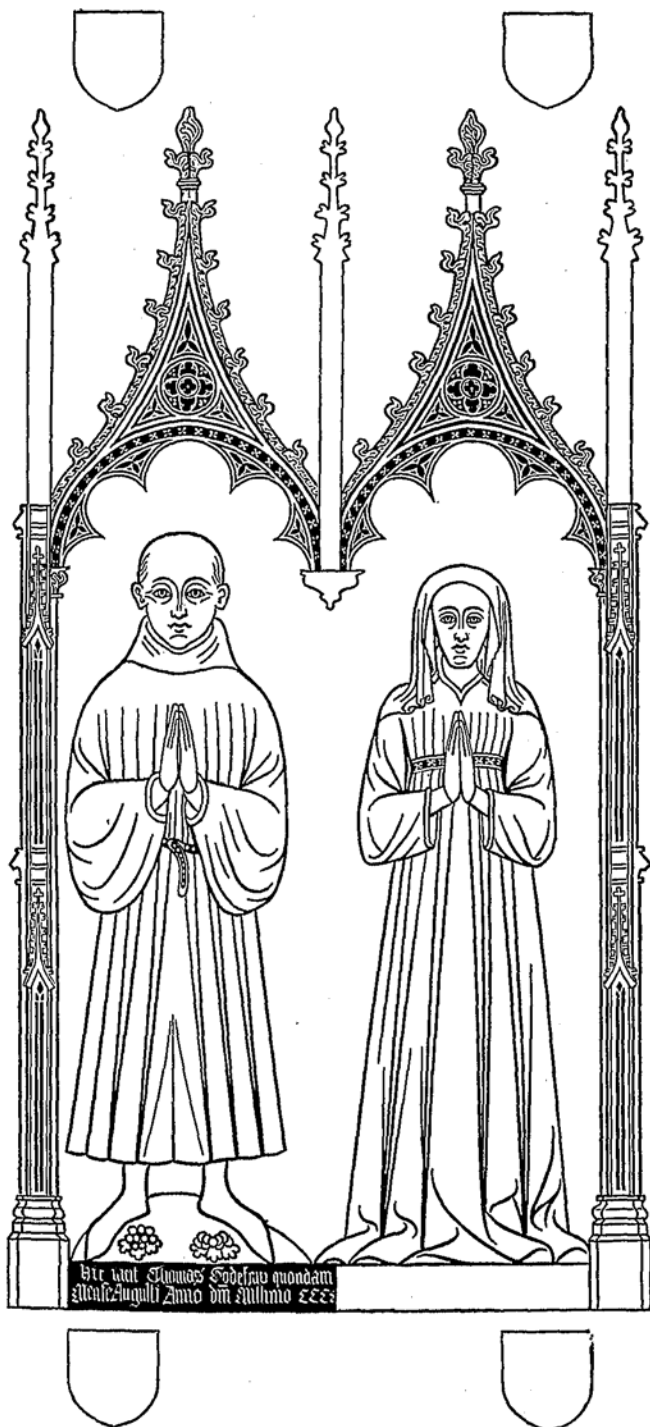ford, │ Ashford, 1751,   1786, æt. 69.   1772 ; 3rd, Mar-   beth.
1752, │ æt. 38.   garet Norring-
æt. 37.   ton.

Edward, bapt. 1779.   Margaret, bap. 1776.

1. John, ob. s.p.   4. George, ob. s.p.   3. Edward, bur.═Mary Sweetlove,
──   ──   at Ashford, │ mar. at Orlestone,
2. Henry, ob. s.p.   5. Richard, ob. inf.   1829, æt. 82.   1770, ob. 1824,
        æt. 77.

Henry, ob. s.p.   Elizabeth,═John Bridger.   Harriet, ob.═John
──   bur. 1815, │   1825, æt. │ Walker,
Robert═ {1. ...   at Wal- │   45.   of Romney,
    {2. ...   tham. │   ob. 1857,
bur. at ▽   ▽   æt. 83.
Halden.

Jno. Dering   Edwd.═1. A. F. Deni-   Hy. Bache-═Anna M.   Wm. ═Cath.
W., ob. s.p. │ Dering │ son.   ler Walker. │ Giles,   Dering │ Green,
1830 æt. 26.   W., ob. │ 2. L. Morris.   married   W.   ob.
──   1858, ▽   1851, ob.   1873.
Charlotte.   æt. 51.▽   1852.
Elizabeth.

Edwd. Bacheler Walker.═M. J. Claridge.   Mary Ann.

1. Mary═1757, Jno.═Josias Pattenson,   3. Elizabeth,═1764, Baker Coates,
    │ Mascall. │ 2nd husb.   o. s.p. 1803. of Romney.
    ▽
        4. Martha═1767, Thos.═H. Creed,
2. Hester,═1759, Wm. Loftie,   │ Whitfield. │ 2nd husb.
    │ of Canterbury.   │   ▽
    ▽
        Mary═John Thurston.

        Mary═Wm. Stringer.

Jno. Dering   Harriet═Henry Stringer,   Fanny.   Edward.   Helen.
Walker.   Walker. son and heir ;   ──   ──   ──
    Town Clerk of   Thurston.   Frederick.   Charles.
    Lydd.

Brass commemorating Thomas Godefray (*ob.* 5 Aug., 1430), formerly of Old Romney, and his wife Joan [Tamworth], (from a Brass in Lydd Church).

Thomas Godfrey (of Old Romney) who died on August
5th, 1430, and his wife *Joan Tamworth,* are represented
under graceful canopies upon a memorial brass, which has
been engraved, in *Archæologia Cantiana,* Vol. VI., p. 263.
Their great-great-grandson, *Peter Godfrey,* who died in
1566-7, March 10th, and Joan Epse (*Jone Epes*) his wife,
who died in 1556, are likewise commemorated here by
monumental effigies in brass, which have been engraved in
Arch. Cant., VI., 262.   Peter Godfrey's son Thomas, who

Effigies of Peter Godfrey (*ob.* 1566), and Joane [Epps] his wife (*ob.* 1556), (from a Brass in
Lydd Church.)

died in 1623, aged 70, looks down upon us from the north
wall of the chancel, where his bust adorns a mural monu-
ment.   This *Thomas Godfrey* (who married first, Mary
Partridge, and secondly Elis Pix) was, by his second wife,

grandfather of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, the Judge whose murder, in 1678, created so great a sensation throughout England.

John, fourth son of Thomas Godfrey, is commemorated by an inscribed brass plate, near the east wall of the chancel. It states that he had studied in a Protestant school near Rouen, and at Hartes Hall in Oxford, and having attained to the Latin and French tongue, departed this life on the 2nd of February, 1612, in the eighteenth year of his age. " *Hodie mihi, Cras tibi.*"

Another inscribed plate, of brass, tells us that *Robert,* son of Richard, and grandson of Thomas Godfrey, lived little more than two months. The inscription perorates thus :—

> Arctus ad cœlos aditus : Decora
> Arctior multo latet ipsa Porta
> Solus hâc Altam repit in Quietem
> > Lacteus Infans.

On a monumental brass commemorating *Thomas Bate* are the following quaint lines—

As native breath a life doth yelde, so draws on death by kind
And yet through faith in X^st by death, eternall life we fynde
Behold a profe by me that dyd enjoy my vital breath
Full three score yeares and 12 thereto and then gave place to death
A Jurat of this towne was I and Thomas Bate by name,
Like thee I was, and now am dust, so thou shalt be the same,
Fower children now my place supply, my soul it is with X^st,
Who sende to them and the good lyfe and eke in him to rest.
> Obiit 18 die Jany. Anno Dni, 1578 (?)

Detached from their monumental slabs are the brasses of *Thomas Harte* and his wife, dated 1557; and of two persons unknown.

The latest monumental brass is that of *Clement Stuppeny,* who died in 1608.* It lies upon a large altar tomb in the middle of the north chancel (now used as a vestry). This tomb formerly stood in the south chancel. Around it

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* Here lyeth buried ye body of Clement Stuppeny one of the Jurats of this Towne of Lydd who was chosen Jurate of the same towne in the yeare of our Lord one thousand five hundred and sixtie fiue and afterwarde was elected Bayliffe of the same Towne seven severall times who departed hence in the

assemble the Jurats of Lydd, annually, on the day of St. Mary Magdalen, to elect the bailiff of their town. In New Romney Church there is a similar tomb, which was erected in 1622 by another Clement Stuppeny, in memory of Richard his great-grandfather. Around that tomb the Jurats of New Romney annually elect their Mayor.

There is here in Lydd Church a memorial of *Laurence Stuppeny*, son of Clement.

This family was, for centuries, of great consideration in Romney Marsh. Their name originally was Stokepeny, which became corrupted into Stuppeny during the fifteenth century. I should not be at all surprised to find that in time the difficult sibilant initial S finally dropped out, and left the name Tuppeny, which still survives, very honourably, as Twopeny.

The Subsidy Roll for 1327 mentions John Stokepeny, as being assessed in Ivychurch at 18d. A survey of the denn of Mistelham (near Appledore), in 1385, mentions Robert Stokpeny. In 1471 Robert Stuppeny of Ivychurch made his will, leaving as executors his wife Agnes and his son John; another son Robert being named Overseer. The latter was admitted to the Freedom of Romney on the 5th of February 13 Edward IV, and became a Jurat in 1495-6. Richard Stuppeny, who lies buried in New Romney Church, was born at Kenardington, obtained the Franchise on the 22nd of March 3 Henry VIII, and was Burgess in Parliament four years later.

A monumental slab commemorating *John Berry*, who died in 1597, has these lines:—

> He that this slender monument did frame
> Was heir to Berry's fortune and his name,

Lord the eleventh day of November in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eight and in the four score third year of his age.

> In Holy writ the pilgerimage of man
> Here upon earth is likened to a span,
> His dayes uncertaine, brittle as the glasse,
> His chiefest glory like the witheringe grasse
> A flower in fielde doeth flourish faire a day
> Ere morrow morne it vanisheth away
> Such is our state, we now in glory florish
> But in an instant suddenly do perish.

Part of his own on him he doth bestow,
His greater love in some small sort to show.

This John Berry was a man of consideration, with whom Archbishop Whitgift stayed when at Lydd. He married Katherine Godfrey, whose brother's bust is on the north chancel wall. His son, John Berry, was godfather to Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey in 1622.

In the middle aisle is a slab to *William Dallet*, who died 1598.

Near the Lectern is this monumental inscription,—

This lies upon, Father and Sonne, John the sonne of Thomas Bate and Thomas the sonne of John Bate, Gentlemen, and of the most ancient house. John died Ap. 16, 1642, aged 38, Jurate of this town and once Bailif. Thomas died Jan. 27, 1657, aged 24 years.

> Mors sola fatetur quantula
> Sunt hominum corpuscula
> Tis death alone can speak how frail we are
> How soon our bodies break,
> Horum filiæ et sorores hujus tumuli sunt authores
> Catherine Bate   Anie Bate

In Lydd Churchyard there is an altar tomb, about two-and-a-half feet high, which is probably the oldest, inscribed, churchyard tomb in Kent. It commemorates John Strugel, who died in 1551, and Thomas Strugel, who died in 1558. There is a similar early inscribed tomb in Hollingbourne Churchyard, but this at Lydd is about thirty years older than that. Thomas Strugel of Lydd was a man of some wealth, who in 1542 contributed £10 towards the Benevolence or Loan to King Henry VIII.

VICARS OF LYDD.

This benefice, although merely a vicarage, has been held by many distinguished men, but few of them, we may suppose, have resided here. We say few, because some of the mediæval vicars were certainly resident; and one of them, John Mottesfont, lies buried in the church, beneath a monumental brass. Another vicar was severely beaten in the town, and when a Roman Cardinal was made

Vicar, the Jurats petitioned for a resident vicar. The vicarage seems to have been in the gift of the Archbishop, although the rectory was appropriated to the Italian Abbey of St. Mary de Gloria in Anagni, by which it was leased to Tintern Abbey. The formal Ordinance of a perpetual Vicarage was made by Archbishop Reynolds in April, 1321. Archbishop Peckham collated the first of those vicars whose names are known to us :—

Admitted.

1283 April   *Peter de Winchelse* (Peckham's *Reg^r 53^b*.)
1352 April   *Henry de Houghton* (Islip's *Reg^r 260^b*.)
135¾ Feb.   *John le Megre*, de Barton (Islip's *Reg^r 266^b*).
1376 Sept.   *John Silver*[to]*n* (Sudbury's *Reg^r 114^b*).
1387 Aug. 6   Magister *Wm Gylet or Gylosh*, (rector of St. Andrew, Canterbury (Courtenay's *Reg^r 267^a*).
1402 Mar. 29 *John Oxenford*, rector of Henthill, York diocese, by exchange with Gylet (Arundel's *Reg^r 287^b*).
141⁸⁄₉ Mar. 9 *John Mottesfont, LL.B.*, *vice* Oxford, deceased (Chichele's *Reg^r 114*),

He lies buried in the centre of the chancel, and around his monumental brass run the following lines—He died on the 6th November, 1420 :—

> Qui tumulos cernis, cur non mortalia spernis?
> Tali namque domo clauditur omnis homo.
> Regia Majestas, omnis terrena Potestas
> Transiet absque morâ, mortis cum venerit hora.
> Ecce corona datur nulli, nisi ritè sequatur
> Vitam justorum, fugiens exempla malorum.
> Oh, quam ditantur, qui cælica regna lucrantur !
> Vivent jocundi ; confessi crimine mundi.

1420 Nov. 24 *Richard Sherborne* (Chichele's *Reg^r 121^b*).
. . . . . *William Love.*

In 1435, he received a terrible beating from John Dyne, who was put into the stocks, but was nevertheless abetted by the men of Lydd. Nine Jurats, and some of the Commonalty, rode to the Archbishop. Probably they could not conciliate his grace, and perhaps they appealed to the Pope. Certainly their town-clerk William Leycroft went to Rome. William Love exchanged his benefice as quickly as he could.

1435 June 21 *William Hebbenge*, rector of Sybbeston (Chichele's *Reg^r 207^a*).

He resigned, and probably did so under pressure from without. After his successor was appointed, the Jurats petitioned in 144⁵⁄₆

that Hebbenge might be re-instated, or if not, that some other *resident* vicar might be appointed.

1441 Nov. 12 *Prosper Colonna*, Cardinal-deacon of St. George-at-the-golden-veil in Rome, *vice* Hebbenge resigned (Chichele's *Reg* 233[b]).

Cardinal Colonna held this benefice for twenty-two years. He was a nephew of Pope Martin V (Otho Colonna), who on the 10th of June, 1424, by a Bull of provision conferred upon Prosper, then aged fourteen, the Archdeaconry of Canterbury, to which he was instituted on the 26th of July, 1426. The Pope obtained from Henry VI a grant that Prosper might hold in England as many benefices as would not exceed the value of 60 marks per annum. When Prosper was twenty-one years old, his uncle Martin V died, in 1431. Two years after that, Cardinal Colonna resigned the Archdeaconry, upon condition that he should receive out of its revenues an annual pension of 500 florins. He attended the Councils of Basle, Ferrara, and Florence (1435-39), and was made Archdeacon of Rome in 1449. He died in 146⅔. His *locum tenentes* Andrew Ayllewyn (1442), and Wm. Horne (1458), were popularly called "vicars of Lydd."

1463 May 27 *William Hoorne* (Bourgchier's *Reg* 87[a]).

1471 Feb. 7 *Henry, Bishop of Joppa*, on the death of Horne (*Ibid.* 105[b]).

1474 June 1 *Richard Martyn*, "a bishop in the Universal Church" (Bourgchier's *Reg* 110[a]).

Probably he, and his predecessor, were assistant bishops-suffragan of Archbishop Bourgchier. Bishop Martyn was Rector of Ickham, and Custos of the house of Grey Friars in Canterbury, of which he was a benefactor. In its church he was buried. His will, preserved at Canterbury, is dated 1498, and by it he left to Lydd Church his cross with its staff, and also his second-best mitre.

1498 Nov. 28 *W. Portland* (Morton's *Reg* 166).

1503 (?) *Thomas Wolsey* (afterwards Cardinal).

Pope Alexander VI granted to him a dispensation by which, in addition to his rectory of Lymyngton, near Ilchester, in Somersetshire, he could hold a second "incompatible" benefice. In virtue thereof he was holding the vicarage of Lydd, when in July, 1508, Pope Julius II granted to him a further dispensation* permitting

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* Prid. Kal. Augusti 1508 Julius Episcopus. &c., Thomæ Wulsy rectori parrochialis ecclesiæ de Lymington Bathoniensis & Wellensis Diœcesis Magistro in Artibus, Salutem, &c.

Dudum siquidem felicis Recordationis Alexander Papa Sextus prædecessor

him to hold a third "incompatible" benefice or preferment. Probably the deanery of Lincoln may have been the third preferment thus held together with the vicarage of Lydd, and the rectory of Lymyngton. Wolsey became Bishop of Lincoln in 1514, when he seems to have vacated this benefice of Lydd.

1514 Mar. 31 *Thomas Wells, S.T.P.* (Warham's *Reg^r* 353^b).

Born at Alresford, Hants, Thomas Wells was educated at Winchester College, and in 1484, became a Fellow of New College, Oxford. He received Deacon's orders, from Alcock, Bishop of Ely, at Downham, on the 5th of June, 1490, being then a Canon of St. Gregory's Priory, in Canterbury (*Cole's MSS.*, xxvi., 77). He was rector of Heyford Warreyne, Oxon, from 1499 to 1505. As Chaplain to Archbishop Warham he was employed on Foreign Embassies, and obtained the degree of D.D. from a foreign University, but was incorporated at Oxford. In 1515 he was Suffragan bishop of Sidon; in 1522 Vicar of Holy Cross, Westgate, Canterbury, and in 1523 Rector of Woodchurch. He was likewise Prior of St. Gregory's, Canterbury; and dying in Sep., 1526, was buried within the church of that Priory.

1526 (?) *Peter Ligham*, Doctor in Decretis.

He was Dean of the Arches, and in 1538, a few months before his death, was admitted to the Mastership of Eastbridge Hospital.

1538 Aug. 27 *Roger Townshend, LL.D., vice* Ligham, deceased (Cranmer's *Reg^r* 365^b).

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noster Tecum ut unà cum parrochiali ecclesia de Lymyngton B. &. W. D. quam tunc ut asserebas obtinebas, unum & sine illis quæcunque alia Duo Curata seu alias invicem Incompatibilia Beneficia Ecclesiastica, etiam si Parrochiales ecclesiæ vel earum perpetuæ Vicariæ Cantariæ, &c., in titulum perpetui beneficii ecclesiastici assignari solita, aut dignitates, &c., &c., &c., eisque cura immineat animarum si tibi alias canonice conferentur aut eligereri præsentareris vel alias assumereris ad illa et instituereris in eis, &c., &c.

Nos igitur, volentes te, qui ut asseris dictam ecclesiam de Lymyngton adhuc, necnon perpetuam vicariam parrochialis ecclesiæ de Lyde, Cantuar : diœc : ex dicta dispensatione obtines, præmissorum meritorum tuorum intuitu, favore prosequi gratiæ amplioris teque a quibusvis excommunicationis suspensionis & interdicti aliisque ecclesiasticis sententiis censuris & pœnis a jure vel ab homine quavis occasione vel causâ latis si quibus quomodolibet innodatus existis, ad effectum præsentium duntaxat consequendum harum serie absolventes & absolutum fore censentes necnon omnia & singula alia beneficia ecclesiastica sive cura quæ obtines, ac cum cura et sine cura quæ exspectas necnon in quibus & ad quæ jus tibi quomodolibet competit, quæcunque quotcunque & qualiacunque sint eorumque ac Ecclesiæ de Lymyngton & Vicariæ de Lyde hujusmodi Fructuum Reddituum & Proventuum veros annuos Valores præsentibus pro expressis habentes, tuas in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati, tecum ut unâ cum ecclesia de Lymyngton & Vic : de Lyde prædictis, seu, &c., quodcunque tertium curatum seu alias incompatibile beneficium ecclesiasticum, &c., (Rymer's *Fædera*, tom. xiii., folios 217, 218 ; London, 1712).

1538 Oct. 19 *St. Thyxstyll, S.T.P.*, *vice* Townshend, deceased (Cranmer's *Reg^r* 366^b).

. . . . . . *Richard Thornedon*, alias *le Stede*.

He was originally a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury. Admitted to the tonsure on the day of St. Giles, 1512. He became master of Canterbury Hall in Oxford. Upon the refoundation of Christ Church as the seat of a Dean and Chapter, he was appointed first occupant of the first prebend. He inhabited a house built close to the north wall of the eastern part of the Cathedral in the Old Infirmary; and to him was allotted, as a cellar, the beautiful eastern crypt of the Cathedral built by William the Englishman in 1179-81. The Chapter in 1541 elected him to be their proctor in Convocation. He was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Dover. He died in 1557-8.

155$\frac{7}{8}$ Mar. 14 *Robert Hill, vice* Thornedon, deceased (Pole's *Reg^r* 76^b).

He was previously instituted to the Rectory of Old Romney on the 21st of July, and held both benefices until he was "deprived" in 1560.

1560 Mar. 9 *John Hardyman*, S.T.P. (Parker's *Reg^v* 342-3).

1568 Feb. 24 *Hugh Gervas* (Ibid., 390).

. . . . . *Christopher Webbes, S.T.B.* buried at Tunstall 1612.

1612 . . . *Theophilus Field, S.T.B.*

Was promoted in Sep., 1627, to the bishopric of Llandaff, and afterwards translated to the see of Hereford.

1627 Sep. . . *Isaac Bargrave, S.T.P.*, Dean of Canterbury.

His appointment was a piece of sharp practice on the part of Archbishop Abbott, as the king presents to any benefice from which he has promoted the incumbent to a bishopric. Great efforts were made to obtain, from the king, the appointment of Dr. Joshua Aisgill to this benefice. When it was declared to be "full" by the collation of Dean Bargrave, action was taken by Laud, Bishop of London. He urged Secretary Conway to write to the Archbishop, requiring his grace to institute Dr. Aisgill to Lydd upon the King's title by prerogative.* The pressure thus exercised was successful, and Dean Bargrave held the benefice for two months only.

1627 Nov. . . *Joshua Aisgill, S.T.P.*

Presented by the King on the recommendation of the mother of the Duke of Buckingham.†

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* *Domestic State Papers*, Charles I, vol. lxxxiii., No. 48.

† *Domestic State Papers*, Charles I, vol. lxxxv., No. 9 ; and Collection of Signs Manual, Charles I, vol. iv., No. 39.

. . . . . *Mr. Hemmyngs*, Chaplain to Col. Pride.

1660 . . . *Edwd. Wilsford* (Hist. MSS. Commission, 7th Report, *Appx.* 114*ᵃ*).

Hasted adds the following names of Vicars :—

1670 June . . *George Soreven.*

. . . . . *Richard Colnett.*

1672 . . . . . . *Jones.*

1689 . . . *Henry Gerard*, ob. 1711.

1711 April . *Charles Bean.*

Resigned 1720; became rector of Bishopsbourne with Barham and of Ickham. Buried in Barham Church, 1731.

1720 Jan. . . *George Carter, S.T.P.*

Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Prebendary of Peterborough; died Sep. 30th, 1727.

1727 . . . *Edward Tenison, LL.D.*

Son of Edward, Bishop of Ossory. He was rector of Chiddingstone and a Prebendary of Canterbury. He died in 1742.

1742 . . . *John Potter, B.D.*

Eldest son of Archbishop Potter. He was rector of Wrotham, and ultimately died Dean of Canterbury, in Oct., 1770.

1770 Oct. . . *Brownlow North, LL.D.*

Dean of Canterbury and Vicar of Boxley. He was second son of Francis, Earl of Guildford. In 1775 he became Bishop of Lichfield, and was subsequently translated first to Worcester, then to Winchester.

1775 May . . *John Huddesford.*

Son of a President of Trinity College, Oxford; he died in 1797.

1797 . . . *W. P. Warburton.*

A lease of Lydd Parsonage and 18 acres of meadow was granted by Archbishop John Whitgift to his brother George Whitgift on the 21st of Dec, 1585, for 21 years. The rent to be paid was £30 per annum in money, and either an additional sum of £4, or 12 loads of hay. This lease was renewed in 1592 and 1596. In 1597, however, a separate renewal of the lease of the 18 acres of meadow was granted. The Rectory was then leased (1597, April 22nd) to Clement Stuppeny, jurat of Lydd, and John Webbe (see *Domestic State Papers*, Elizabeth, vol. 277, Nos. 14, 72).

The Communion plate was all made in London:—(i) the cup, in 1562-3, it is engraved more fully than usual; (ii) a plain almsplate, on foot, in 1680-1, by *T. K. (fish and trefoil)* ; a small paten, of the higher quality, in 1719-20, by *Ma.*

NOTES RELATING TO LYDD CHURCH, FROM WILLS OF PARISHIONERS.

1430. *Wm Turnour;* to be buried in the church on north side; 10 marks for lead to repair the Fabric, near his grave; 10s. to High Altar; 3s. 4d. to Fraternity of H. Trinity; 16d. to parish chaplain; 12d. and 8d. to parish clerks, William and John; to the Lights in the church the following sums :—of St. James 3s. 4d.; of the High-beam 20d.; of Westbroke 20d.; of Dengemersh 20d.; of St. Mary 12d.; of St. Peter 12d.; of All Saints 12d.; of St. John Bapt. 12d.; of St. George 12d. His best girdle to be sold, and proceeds given to the poor. Mentions wife Joan, son Henry, and daughter Alice. (*Consistory Register Book*, at Canterbury, i., 22*b*.)

1430. *Hamo Alayn;* 2 sheep to the High Altar; 2 sheep to maintenance of the fabric; 12d. to Ds. John, the chaplain; 12d. to the 2 clerks. (*Consist.*, i., 22*b*).

1444. *Thomas atte Brege;* Priest to celebrate for his soul during 3 years. £5
All Saints to the Fabric, on condition that he be prayed for by name every Lord's Day. If his daughter die, this £5 to be increased to £20. (*Consist.* i., 40).

1455. *Richard Coheyde,* of Dengemersh; 8d. to High Altar; 4d. to parish
Sep. 4. priest; 4d. to two clerks; 6d. to Fraternity of St. John Baptist. (*Consist.* i., 73*b*).

1455. *Willm Godfray* alias *Fermor,* of Westbroke. One cow, in equal shares,
Nov. 29. to High Altar and the Fabric; 6d. to Ds. Thomas, parish priest; 8½ acres of his land in Blecching abut on the east upon lands of Brethren and Sisters of House of St. John Bapt. Rompne. Mentions sister Joan, and leaves 5 marks each to his sisters Solla, Agnes, and Margaret. (*Consist.* i., 74*b*).

1460 *Thomas Wynday;* 20d. to High Altar; 12d. to chaplain of the Parish; 6d. each to clerks, Wm. Leycroft, Thos. Caxton, and Wm. Bown-flete; 12d. to Fraternity of All Saints; 12d. to Fraternity of St. James. (*Consist.* ii., 28.)

1463. *John Hunt;* 6s. 8d. to Fabric; 4d. to parish priest; 8d. to the clerks;
Sep. 18. to the Lights of St. George 20d.; of St. Peter 20d.; of Fraternity of H. Trin. 3s. 4d. Mentions his land called "le Rype." (*Consist.* ii., 135 *alias* 125).

1469. *Wm. Stokham;* 6s. 8d. to Nave; 4d. to each parish clerk. (*Consist.* ii., 207 *alias* 197).

1469 *Henry Aleyn* (proved 1483), 12d. to Light of Frat. of H. Trinity.
Sep. 3. *Consist.* ii., 597*b*).

1473. *Simon Fyssherman;* £5 to fabric of the Nave, on condition that he be commended to prayers of congregation every Sunday in October. A Priest to celebrate for his soul during 6 months. To Lights of Fraternities, of All Saints, 4d.; of St. Peter, 4d. (*Consist.* ii., 295 *alias* 286).

1473 *John Pulton;* 5 marcs to the Fabric; 6s. 8d. to the Light of "the
Mar. 22. Fraternity;" 1 marc to the Light of Fraternity of H. Trinity.

1474. *James Harrye* (proved 1483), 8d. to Light of St. John Bapt.; 8d. to Light of St. Katherine. (*Consist.* ii., 588).

1475. *Richard Pulton;* Priest to celebrate, for his soul, 18 months. 12d. to Light of All Saints. Residue of proceeds of a tenement in Newchurch and Rokyng to be divided between the poor, and the repair of the nave. (*Consist.* ii.)

1475. *William Langhode;* Priest to celebrate, for his soul, 6 months. To the altar of St. Peter, a coverlet. (*Consist.* ii., 339 *alias* 330.)

1475. *John Makett;* Priest to celebrate, for his soul, 6 months. 4d. to B. Mary de Jo'son; 2d. to altar of H. Trinity. (*Consist.* ii., 331 *alias* 322).

1476. *John Seawlys;* 3s. 4d. to Fraternity of St. John Bapt.; 12d. to each other Fraternity; 10 marcs towards pewing Lydd Church (*pro*

scabellacione videlicet le pvyng), that he and his relatives may be specially recommended to the prayers of the congregation among the benefactors.

£10 to make a new glass window of the 7 sacraments near porch at west end, &c.   Priest to celebrate, for soul, during 1 year. 20d. to the High Altar of Promhill Church. (*Consist.* ii., 362 *alias* 353.)

1478. *Henry Bate;* Priest to sing masses, for his soul, 1 year. To the Mass of Jhesu 6s. 8d.; to Fraternities, of St. George 12d.; of H. Trin. 20d.; of St. John Bapt. 20d. (*Consist.* ii., 405 *alias* 392).

1478. *Thomas Howstyd;* 12d. to Fraternity of St. Peter ; 2d. to John Hystede, parish clerk. (*Consist.* ii.)

1482. *James Bagotte;* 12d. to Fraternity of St. Peter ; 4d. to Thos. Buntyng,
Mar. 7.   parish clerk ; residue of certain funds to the maintenance of the Nave, and to the poor. (*Consist.* ii.)

1483. *Robert Clerke;* 16d. to Fraternity of St. James. (*Consist.* ii.)

1483-4. *Henry Potyn;* to Fraternity of St. James. (*Consist.* ii.)

1484. *Margaret* relict of *John Pulton;* 2s. to Mass of Jhesu ; 2s. to Fraternity of All Saints ; 6s. 8d. to repair of Nave ; 2d. to each clerk. (*Consist.* ii., 611 *alias* 598.)

1484. *Thomas Danyell;* 3s. 4d. to High Altar ; 8d. to Fraternity of H. Trin. ; . . . s. to repair of Nave. (*Consist.* ii., 619^b *alias* 606.)

1484. *John Godfrey* alias *Fermor ;* 4d. to Fraternity of All Saints ; £5 to repair of Nave. Priest to celebrate for his soul during 6 months. (*Consist.* ii., 610^b.)

1484. *Thomas Yonge,* senior ; 12d. to High Altar ; 12d. to Fraternity of H. Trin. ; 12d. to Fraternity of St. Katherine.

Five marcs, to make a new glass window in the chapel of St. John Baptist, in Lydd Church. Priest to celebrate for his soul, 2 years. A residue to repair of Nave. (*Consist.* ii., 621 *alias* 608.)

1484. *Thomas Wynday ;* 4d. to High Altar. (*Consist.* ii., 626 *alias* 613).

1484. *Wm. Alleyn;* 4d. to Fraternity of St. Mary. (*Consist.* ii., 630 *alias* 617.)

1484. *Wm. Hayton ;* 6d. each to Fraternities of St. Mary, St. George, St. John Bapt. (*Consist.* ii., 639 *alias* 621.)

ST. GEORGE, IVYCHURCH.*

This Church, which is remarkable for its clerestory, and three conterminous aisles, is of noble proportions, being 135 feet long, and 62 feet wide, and seems to have been rebuilt, in its present form, sometime during the reign of Edward III.   Possibly some clue to the date of its re-erection may be gathered from the fact that, in 1364-5, William de Apuldrefeld, of Badmangore, Lynsted, gave half an acre of land here to the rector of Ivychurch (Robert de Charwelton) to enable the rector's dwelling-place to be

* This place-name is always written Ive-church, or Yve-church in mediæval records.

enlarged.* Another clue is supplied by the knowledge that about the reign of Henry IV, male heirs of the Capels, or de la Chapelles of Ivychurch, failed, and the heiress married Harlackenden. Consequently, a painted window, formerly in this church, which contained effigies of Sir Henry, and Sir James de la Chapelle, for whose souls the beholder was requested to pray, must have been inserted before that reign. Both these items of local history agree with the architecture of the church in suggesting that it assumed its present form late in the reign of Edward III. Great improvements in the fittings of the interior, stalls, parclose screens, and other details, were made during the fifteenth century.

There is no Chancel arch, nor any distinction between the seven bays of the arcades, which run uniformly, supported by light octagonal pillars, from the western tower to the east wall of the church. There is however, on the floor, a clear distinction made, between the Nave and the Choir, by the western return-stalls of the choir, which face eastward. Above the southern arcade also, the (blocked) clerestory windows seem to mark the same distinction. The apex of each of the four arches, between the tower and the choir return-stalls, is surmounted by a small, quatrefoiled, round window under a rather flat arch; but not so are the three arches eastward of them. Over that portion of the arcade, the clerestory has but two windows, each of two lights, and each placed above a point which stands midway between the *apices* of consecutive arches. This distinction is not made on the north side; there, we see seven round clerestory windows (similar to those on the south side) each of them placed above the apex of an arch of the arcade. The east window of the high chancel, or chancel of St. George, patron saint of England, has five unfoliated lights, under one arch, somewhat like an eastern window in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Milton, next Sittingbourne. To the space formerly occupied by the altar of St. George, or High Altar, there are three steps of ascent, still

* *Topographer and Genealogist*, iii., 201.

remaining. The lamp, or light, which burned before this altar, or as some testators say "before the Sacrament," was frequently remembered by the parishioners when making their wills.*

Probably the Rood, or High Cross, stood over the centre of the entrance to the Choir, between the return-stalls. The Light which burned before it was, likewise, mentioned in their wills by many of the men of Ivychurch.† The nave roof has tie-beams and king-posts. The Font has a plain octagonal bowl, on a large stem, raised on two steps.

The tall screen which separates the tower from the nave was not there in mediæval times. It is a quaint erection of the time of James II, and bears the date 1686, together with the initials of the churchwardens J. G. and R. B. The upper portion is formed of numerous small, but solid, "turned" balusters, set very closely together; the whole screen was painted white. The handsome tower, which is about 100 feet high, opens to the nave by a good arch on octagonal shafts. Its western doorway has a square label, with quatrefoils in the spandrels, and is surmounted by a window of three lights, having good tracery of somewhat uncommon character in its head. It dates probably from the end of the fourteenth century. The exterior of the tower is embattled, and has at its north-east corner an octagonal turret, which is higher than the battlements. There are two buttresses at each of the western corners of the tower, and it is ornamented by three moulded string-courses which divide it into three stages and a parapet. A clock occupies the western face of the middle stage; but in the upper stage are belfry windows, each of two lights beneath a square label. There are five bells in the tower; the number having been increased since December, 1552, when there were only four bells here. In 1455 William Warde bequeathed 40s. to the parishioners on condition that they should buy new bells, otherwise the legacy was not to be paid.

* 1458, John Clerke left 4d. to the "Light of the Lamp;" 1463, Richard Rolff left one cow to the "Lamp burning before the High Altar;" 1472, John Newlond left 4d. to "the Lamp;" 1481, Richard Chawndeler left 12d. to the "Light before the High Altar."

† 1459, Stephen Porter left to it 20d.; 1458, John Clerke 6d.; 1463, Thos. Wodeman, 12d.; 1484, Simon Rolff, 4d.

Within a few feet of the tower's octagonal turret, there is a second turret, round or drum-shaped, at the north-west angle of the north aisle. It leads to the roof of that aisle, which has a plain parapet with moulded capping. Between these two turrets stands the handsome west window of the north aisle; it is of three lights, with a good cusped cinquefoil in its head, and together with one of two lights (hooded inside, with corbels) in the north wall of the north chancel, in the third bay from the east, forms an interesting example of the Decorated style. The other windows in that wall are of the Perpendicular period.

On the exterior of the north aisle buttresses are placed, in positions corresponding to the pillars of the interior arcades. Between each pair of buttresses there is a window, except in the bay third from the west end, where there is a north doorway, with continuous arch mouldings. The interior of the north aisle is now used as a day school; it has been, for very many years, effectually separated from the main body of the church by a tall wooden partition. Yet its points are worthy of inspection. There is a good string-course beneath its windows; the east window is large, with five lights, of the Perpendicular period; beneath it is a stone bracket for an image. The raised platform of the mediæval altar still remains. Probably this was the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, for which the will of Richard Rolf, in 1463, directs that a new tablet (or table) should be purchased, at a cost of 5 marks. Of three Parochial Fraternities, in Ivychurch, one called the Fraternity of St. Mary* held periodical services before this altar, and they maintained a light to burn before the image of the Virgin, which most probably stood upon the bracket in the east wall of this north aisle.† Within this Lady Chapel Richard Rolff desired to be buried, saying in his will, dated 1463, "bury me in the *Chapel of the Blessed Mary*," within the parish church of Ivychurch. As he elsewhere, in his will, provides

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* Richard Chawndeler, in 1481, left 4d. to this Fraternity of St. Mary; and John Robyn, in 1461, left 4d. to the Light of St. Mary's Fraternity.

† Robert Stuppeny, in 1471, bequeathed 6d. to the Light of St. Mary; Stephen Porter, in 1459, left 12d.; Richard Rolff, in 1463, 20d.; and David Norkyn, in 1476, 4d. to the same Light.

that a chaplain shall celebrate masses for his soul, during one year, in the *Chapel of St. Michael* here, it is probable that in the same aisle there was another altar, which was dedicated in honour of the Archangel. One of the three parochial fraternities was under St. Michael's patronage.*

If the north chancel was the Lady Chapel, the south chancel was dedicated to St. Katherine. In 1463, Thomas Wodeman of Ivychurch, when making his will, desired to be buried within the *Chancel of St. Katherine* here. The parishioners had, among them, a Fraternity of St. Katherine, which would, no doubt, hold its periodical services within this chancel; where also the "Light of St. Katherine" would be kept burning.† In addition to such side altars as these dedicated to St. Katherine, St. Mary, and St. Michael, which were used by the three parochial fraternities, we know that there was within this church an endowed chantry wherein a chantry priest sung masses, continually, from year's end to year's end, for the soul of the founder. This chantry priest was always resident in the parish, and seems to have acted sometimes, as a substitute, for the Rector.‡

The religious customs of our mediæval ancestors, as illustrated by the various altars and lights required for the use of parochial fraternities and guilds, and by the numerous Masses for the dead, sung simultaneously in various parts of one church, explain most clearly the reasons why mediæval parish churches occupy so much space. The parish church was not merely a place in which one congregation might worship, but it was also the site of an aggregation of different side chapels, and subsidiary altars, at which various

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* John Newlond (1472) left 4d. to the Fraternity of St. Michael, and Richard Rolff (1463) 20d. to the Light of St. Michael's Fraternity ; John Robyn, in 1461, left 4d. to the Light of St. Michael ; Thos. Baker (1461) 6d. ; Stephen Shawe (1461) 6d. ; John Clerke (1458) 6d. ; David Norkyn (1476) 4d. ; Thos. Wodeman (1463) 12d. ; Robert Stuppeny (1471) 12d.

† To the Fraternity of St. Katherine, Richard Chawndeler left 4d., by will, in 1481 ; and to the Light of that Fraternity Richard Rolff left 12d., in 1463. David Norkyn, in 1476, left 4d. to the Light of St. Katherine. Simon Rolff, in 1484, left 4d. to each Fraternity in this church.

‡ In 1511, at Archbishop Warham's visitation, it was represented that the chantry-priest of a Chantry endowed with lands was always resident, although the "parson" was an "outlandish man," who never came amongst us since his induction ; being non-resident by license.

offices, for the dead and for the living, might be separately and simultaneously celebrated.*

The south aisle has an altar platform at its east end, and a three-light east window, under a flat arch, containing some fragments of good painted glass. There are two windows of the Decorated period remaining, but the others are mainly of the following century, the fifteenth. In the south wall, east of the south doorway, there is a very remarkable holy-water stoup, the hollowed basin of which is sunk in the shape of a very symmetrical quatrefoil. A stone bench, against the wall, is also worthy of remark in this aisle.

The south porch, which is large, is embattled, and has corner buttresses; above it is a parvise, or upper chamber, to which access is obtained by a stair-turret in the north-west corner. To what use the upper room was devoted we cannot be sure; but, as it is lighted only by narrow slits, it may have been a strong treasure-room, rather than a dwelling-room. This church possessed valuable accessories to Divine service. The gifts, and the legacies, of parishioners caused a store of vestments and vessels to accumulate, which might well be deposited in this strong upper room. As an instance we may mention the legacy of Stephen Porter, who left 10 marks by his will, dated 1459, for the purchase of a new vestment to be used in his parish church here. In December 1552, this church possessed two silver chalices, and among its disused ornaments were a cope of tinsel cloth, nine various vestments of velvet or satin, six albes, five banner cloths, a cloth to be held over brides, a "holy cloth" of green silk, and a Lent cloth or veil; in addition to such articles of actual use in the service of the Reformed church as five surplices, two cushions, three altar cloths, five large pieces of cloth called sheets, and three towels.†

* In 1461, Thos. Baker provided, by his will, that a Chaplain should celebrate masses for his soul, in this church, continually, for the space of six months. David Norkyn's will, in 1476, directs that a priest shall celebrate mass here for his soul during three months. Richard Rolff, in 1463, directed that three different chaplains should here celebrate for his soul; one during three years, a second during 18 months, the third during 12 months. In 1484 Simon Rolff directed that under certain eventualities 10 marks should be paid to a priest who should here celebrate mass for his soul during one year.

‡ *Archæologia Cantiana*, IX., 274. The curate was then Thos. Seweerd; the churchwarden, Laurence Hever; and among the chief parishioners were Roger Simson, Robert Durbarn, and John Hart.

In the nave there is a flat stone to the memory of Edward Brissenden, a Jurat and a Bailiff of Romney Marsh, who died in 1717. At the foot of the stone are these remarkable words: "*For this space I have paid deer* (sic). *Because my friends I buried here. Joseph Stanley.*"
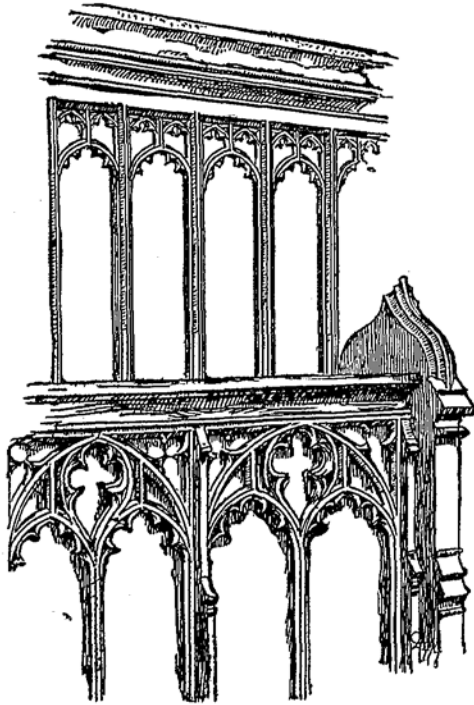
Screenwork, and front of stalls, Ivychurch.

RECTORS OF IVYCHURCH.

Among the Rectors have been several men of great distinction in their day and generation. Dr. Hugh de Penebrok, who was instituted in December, 1288, by Archbishop Peckham, had not been admitted to the minor Orders of a subdeacon until the day before his institution. That a Doctor of Civil Law should be thus ordained, on purpose that he should be instituted to this sinecure rectory on the following day, testifies to his eminence in the Archbishop's favour. Another rector, Robert de Norton (1322), had been Proctor at the Court of Rome for Archbishop Reynolds. He

held the rectory of Merstham, and was also rector of Ickham, so that when admitted to the benefice of Ivychurch he made a formal protest that if there were responsibilities of litigation involved in his acceptance, he should resign it and return to Merstham. This, most probably, he did; as there was, at that period, a dispute respecting an annual pension of fifteen shillings, claimed by the Archdeacon of Canterbury, but denied by the rector of Ivychurch. In October, 1325, Walter de Kemeseye became rector, and defended the suit. Probably Robert de Norton is identical with the priest, of that name, who in 1357 was instituted, by Archbishop Islip, to the sinecure Rectory of Newchurch.

The most remarkable, of all the Rectors of Ivychurch, was Philip Morgan, who being presented to the Rectory of Aberdowy in Wales, was, under letters dimissory, ordained Deacon by Archbishop Arundel, in Maidstone Church, on the 16th of May, 1407.* He was not permitted to waste his energies in Wales, but was almost immediately presented to the Rectory of Lyminge by Archbishop Arundel, who ordained him Priest, on the 18th of September, 1407, in Maidstone Church.† Probably he was attached to the household of that Archbishop, for we find him mentioned as being present, on the 8th of April, 1409, when Archbishop Arundel dedicated, at Canterbury, the fine ring of bells which he then presented to the Cathedral.‡ His legal abilities obtained for Philip Morgan the position of Chancellor of Normandy; and in England, on the 25th September, 1413, when Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, was tried before Archbishop Arundel and sixteen other commissioners, Philip Morgan was one of them. About that time he became rector of Ivychurch. When a truce with Flanders was to be prorogued, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the purpose, on the 6th of March, 1416-7. Seven months later he vacated this benefice, and in 1419 he was promoted to the Bishopric of Worcester; from which, in 1425, he was translated to the See of Ely. He died at Hatfield in Hertfordshire, one of the residences of the Bishop of Ely, in 1437, and was buried at the Charterhouse. He was remembered in the will of Archbishop Arundel, who left to him a book entitled *Johannes in Novella in Antiquis.*

Another dignitary, who held this benefice from March 31st, 1514, to March 23rd, 1523, was John Clerke, Doctor in Decretis, Dean of Windsor, Keeper of the Rolls, and in 1523 Bishop of Bath and Wells.

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* Arundel's *Register*, i., 340.   † Ibidem, 341ᵃ.   ‡ Ibidem, i. 410ᵇ.

He was succeeded in this benefice by Dr. John Stokysley, President of Magdalen Hall, in Oxford, who vacated the rectory in 1530, when he was consecrated Bishop of London.

Stokysley's successor here was Dr. Nicholas Wotton, who is well known as the first Dean of Canterbury. He was rector of Ivychurch from the 26th of October, 1530, to 1567.

In 1663, Alexander Burnett, vicar of Ivychurch, was consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen.

Nicholas Battely, who wrote a history of Canterbury Cathedral, held this benefice during twenty years from 1685 to 1705. His successor in it was Dr. Elias Sydall, Dean of Canterbury, who vacated the benefice when he was consecrated Bishop of St. David's. He became afterwards Bishop of Gloucester.

RECTORS.

Robert Orlaweston (ob[t] 1288).

1288	Dec[r]	*Hugo de Penebrok,* D.C.L. (Peckham's Reg., 39[a]).
1322–3	Feb.	*Robert de Norton* (Reynolds' Reg., 32[b]).
1325	Oct.	*Walter de Kemeseye* (Ibid., 140).
1352–3	March	*William de Leghton* (Islip's Reg., 263[b]).
1361–2	March	*John Bulpeys, vice* Leghton, dec[d] (Ibid., 296[b]).
1362		*Rob[t] de Charwelton* (Ibid., 269).
		Thomas Guldesfeld.
1404–5	March	*John Bateman,* rec. of Hayes, by exch. with G. (Arundel's Reg., i., 301[b]).
1408	Oct.	*Matthew Ashton,* rec. of East Lovent, by exch. with B. (Ibid., 322).
1412–3	March	*Philip Morgan,* LL.D. (Ibid., ii., 66[a]).
1417	Oct.	*Senobius Naufer,* LL.B. (Chichele's Reg., 89[b]).
		Peter de Monte.
1441	July	Mag. *Nich Risshton,* LL.B., *vice* Monte resigned (Ibid., 89[b]).
		John Boldistone was rector in 1493. (Hist. MSS. Comm[rs] 5th Report, p. 548.)
1514	March	*John Clerke,* Dec. Doc. (Warham's Reg., 353[b]).
1523–4	March	*John Stokysley,* S.T.P., *vice* Bishop of B. & W. (Ibid., 380).
1530	Oct.	*Nich. Wotton,* LL.D., *vice* Bishop of London (Ibid., 403[a]).

Hasted gives the following list of Rectors :

	Henry Wayland, ob^t 1614.
	John Sandford, prebendary of Canterbury, ob^t 1629, Sept. 24.
1629	*Thomas Jackson*, preb^y of Canterbury, ob^t 1646, November.
1647	*John Banks*.
	. . . . *Osmanton*.
1662	*Alex. Burnett* (bishop of Aberdeen, 1663).
1663	*Robert Boys*.
1666	*Edward Ladbroke*, ob^t 1676.
1676	*Obadiah Brookesbye*.
1685	*Nicholas Battely*, vicar of Bekesborne, ob^t 1705.
1705	*Elias Sydall* (bishop of St. David's, 1731).
1731	*George Jordan*, ob. 1754, Oct. 26, Chancellor of Chichester.
1754 Nov.	*Henry Heaton*, vicar of Boughton Blean, and prebendary of Ely, ob^t 1777.
1777 Nov.	*Bladen Downing*, vicar of Waldershare ; resigned 1789.
1789	*Anthony Hammond*, rector of Knolton ; also vicar of Brenset.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, NEWCHURCH.

There is no trace of Norman work to be found in this church, although Newchurch is mentioned in Domesday Book, as the name of a Hundred. It would seem either that the original church, from which this place obtained its name, must have been pulled down, or that, in the process of enlarging it, all traces of early work have disappeared.

The dedication of the church, to St. Peter and St. Paul, is alluded to in the ornamentation of the font and of the west doorway. The keys and sword, symbols of those Apostles, appear upon two of the font's eight fluted sides. The font's stem is buttressed and stands upon steps. The

heads of St. Peter and St. Paul appear, as terminals to the square-headed label, on the west doorway of the tower. Both the font and the tower are of the Perpendicular period.

Three Lancet windows, in the chancel, are the earliest features now discernible; probably they, and the arches north and south of the chancel, were erected in the thirteenth century. The church seems to have been remodelled, and probably enlarged, in the fourteenth century. As the north aisle is wider than its fellow on the south, perhaps the difference may indicate an interval of some years between the dates of their erection.

The arcades north and south of the nave, each of four bays, have slender octagonal shafts, of the fourteenth century. Several windows of the Decorated period remain, but one of three lights, in the east wall of the south aisle, is especially worthy of notice. In the *Builder* (for Aug. 9, 1879, p. 885), it is said, " the windows of Newchurch Church, of about 1320, particularly the three-light windows, would be notable anywhere for variety, and quality of design; the large circles, generally sexfoiled, in the heads, are in good relation to the lights below, which does not often happen in windows of this class."

A piscina, in the south wall of the aisle, has an ogeed, five-foiled arch; the corresponding aumbrye is rectangular. The eastern portion of this aisle is screened off as a vestry, with some fifteenth-century screenwork, which may have formed part of the rood-screen. Within this vestry there is an old chest, formed of fragments, simply carved with arcading, and cusped circles, some of the fourteenth, and others of the fifteenth century. The wall-plates of this south aisle are well moulded, and the ends of the wall-pieces are carved. A Decorated label, or hood-mould, remains over the arch of the south doorway, although the doorway itself was renewed, apparently, in the fifteenth century.

The rood-loft doorways, rectangular in form, are still visible, east of the chancel arch, piercing the north and south arcade-walls of the chancel. No steps remain, nor are there any traces of a rood-stair. The rood-screen must have stood within the chancel; not quite so far westward as usual.
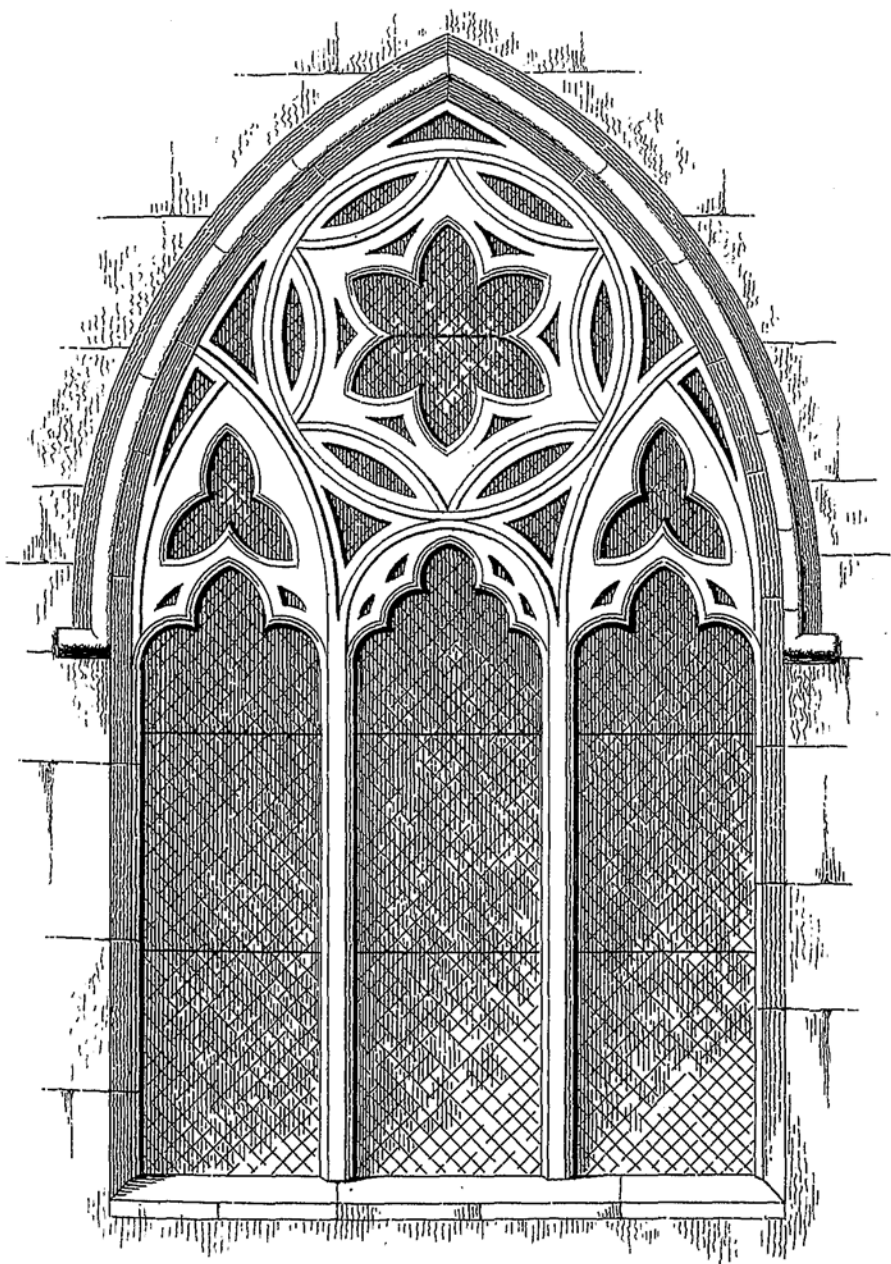
EAST WINDOW, SOUTH AISLE—NEWCHURCH.

In the north aisle, some three-light windows have the
" waved " or " reticulated " tracery, which was so popular in
the churches of this district during the fourteenth century.
The east window contains some fragments of coloured glass,
bearing suns and roses, probably of the end of the fifteenth
century. The north wall-plate of the roof is moulded. An
original doorway of the fourteenth century remains in the
north wall, and over it is a porch which contains a holy-
water stoup.

The north chancel is, probably, that which was dedicated
to St. Mary the Virgin. Within it, the lay Fraternity or
Guild of St. Mary held its periodical services, and maintained
a light or taper burning before the altar, or image, of the
Virgin. In 1483, Thomas Rowe, of this parish, making his
will, directed that £10 should be given to a priest, who should
during one year sing a Trental of Masses, within this chancel
of St. Mary, for the good of his soul. To the light of St.
Mary, Thos. Rowe bequeathed 12d.; John Cobbes (1472)
3s. 4d.; and Thomas Thomlyn (1475) 12d. To the Light of
St. Mary's Fraternity, Roger James (1463) left 3s. 4d., and to
that Fraternity, Thomas Jan (1480) left a bushel of wheat.

An other side chancel, probably the south, was dedicated
to St. Michael, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, Martyr.
Within it was an image, and possibly also an altar, in honour
of St. Michael the Archangel. It is mentioned as the chapel
of Saints Michael the Archangel and Thomas the Martyr, in
the will of John Cobbes, of Organers Manor, otherwise
called Cobbes Place, dated 1472. He directed that he should
be buried within that chapel, and that in it during seven
years a priest should sing masses for his soul. Eleven years
later, in 1483, Thomas Rowe, of this parish, by his will left
£6 13s. 4d., to pay a priest who should, during one year,
sing a Trental of Masses, for his soul, in the chancel of St.
Thomas, within this church. The same testator left £10
towards the repair of the nave, and £20 to be expended in
the purchase of a suit of vestments for use in Newchurch
Church. Twenty-four years earlier, in 1459, Stephen Porter
of Ivychurch left £5 to buy a new vestment for this church.
Probably in the old carved chest, still existing, some of these

vestments were preserved, until in December, 1552, it was certified that the church then possessed the following disused vestments:—three copes, of crimson velvet, green damask and white silk respectively; three chasubles, of crimson velvet, white silk, and blue silk respectively; and a deacon's tunicle of crimson velvet.

There was here in 1552 only one chalice, which weighed seven ounces; yet in 1472 John Cobbes had bequeathed a new chalice to this church; and in 1475 Richard Pulton, of Lydd, had bequeathed to it another. A new service book or "Portifory" was left to the church by the will of Roger James, dated 1463; and John Cobbes (1472) bequeathed a black cloth, with a white cross upon it, to serve as an obit cloth, or funeral pall. To the Herse Light he left 3s. 4d.; and to it, also, were two sums of 12d. left, by the wills of Thomas Thomlyn (1475) and Thomas Rowe (1483).

The most remarkable bequest occurs in John Cobbes' will* (1472) :—

"I will that my seyd feoffees make a stat' to 24 of the worshipfullest and trustiest and most wysest of the parish of New-chirche and of the contry adjoynaunt of all the seyd londs & tenements to thentent y^t they shall morteys a Chauntrie of 4 priests to singe in the chirch of Newchurch, and none other place, takyng every priest 12 marcs by ye yere." One treasurer or bursar was to be appointed, by whom account should be rendered each Michaelmas in Newchurch Church to the 24 Feoffees, and to all the parish. If however this bequest could not legally be carried out, then one priest was to sing mass for John Cobbes' soul, continually, during 30 years in Newchurch Church, at a stipend of 11 marcs per annum; "he kepyng the quire the halyday and other tymes nedeful."

* The will of John Cobbes mentions his wife Dionisia, heiress of the Bonington family, who had been the widow of Roger Bregland. His sons William and Edward Cobbes are likewise named. Alice Cobbes, who married first Sir John Norton of Norwood in Milton, and secondly John Brooke of Newington, Sittingbourne, son of Lord Cobham, was probably a great-grand-daughter of John Cobbes. Her father was named Edward, and Berry states that he was a son of William Cobbes the son of John. Lady Norton (or Mrs. Brooke) died in 1580, and was buried in Newington Church, where a monumental brass commemorates her. Berry in his *Kentish Genealogies* (p. 149) gives only three sons of John and Dionisia Cobbes : John, who died without issue ; William, aged 30 in 1472, died 22 Hen. VIII ; and Thomas, ancestor of the Cobbes of Aldington, Otterpley and Bilsington. Berry makes John Cobbes, who died 1472, to have been the son of Edmund (5 Hen. V), the son of Edward (10 Ric. II), the son of Richard (11 Ed. III), the son of John (17 Ed. II).

Such testamentary dispositions as this explain the large size of churches, in parishes of small populations. They were not built, or enlarged, merely for the accommodation of the living at ordinary worship, or in their guild services. They were designed quite as much, or more, in order that the souls of the dead might reap such advantages as were supposed to accrue, from the perpetual, or oft repeated celebration of masses, on their behalf. The Chantry priests, and mass priests, required several separate altars, each with its fitting environments, in order that the accumulated bequests and directions, of successive generations of parishioners, might be simultaneously complied with.* These practical requirements of space, added to the desire of many devout persons to render the churches, and the service of God, as magnificent as their means would permit, caused mediæval churches to be made of such large dimensions as excite the wonder of our own generation.

At Archbishop Warham's visitation, held in 1511, the parishioners represented that the Chancel needed repair, and that the Vicar was non-resident with the Archbishop's license. The small population, returned as eight adults only in 1636, no doubt excused this non-residence, but as there was a sinecure Rector, as well as a Vicar, it might have been expected that one of them would have been resident. Archbishop Warham directed that the lessee of the rectorial property (tithes and land) must repair the chancel, the two parsonage barns, and the insufficient fence around the parsonage.

In December, 1552, there were four bells in the steeple. One of the bells, now in the tower, is inscribed, "John Wilnar, 1637."

The Communion plate has been examined by Mr. Wilfred Cripps, who says that the cup was made, in London, during A.D. 1568-9, and is ornamented with the usual Elizabethan engraved belt. The maker's mark is a bird's claw erased, on a shaped escutcheon.

* When chantries were dissolved, by Henry VIII, there were in Newchurch three annual obit rents : (i) Stephen Symon's, of 6s. 8d. for ever ; (ii) John Gallewey's, of 20s. for twenty-one years yet to come ; and (iii) Wm. Avenard's, of 13s. 4d. for six years yet to come.

The paten, Mr. Cripps says, would be described as a small shaped waiter, or salver, on three small feet. Made in London, 1766–7, it bears a maker's mark which is common on domestic plate, $\frac{\text{T.H.}}{\text{I.C.}}$

RECTORS AND VICARS OF NEWCHURCH.

Rectors of Newchurch.

·		Mag. *Ric. de Copeland* (1285, Oct. 26) (Peckham's Reg., 30ᵇ).
1287–8	Feb.	Mag. *Rob. de Sidestone*, subdeacon, *vice* C., dead (Ibid. 37ᵃ).
1289	Sept.	Ds. *John de Hasele*, prebendary of Dale (Ibid. 40ᵃ) *Robert de Norton* (1357) (Islip's Reg., 276ᵇ).
1359	Dec.	*Giles de Wyngreworth*, rec. Wardeboys, Linc.; *vice* N. resᵈ. (Ibid.)
1361	Dec.	*Thos de Melborn*, rec. Langeton, Linc.; *vice* W· promoted (Ibid. 300).
1370	Nov.	*William de Melborn*, rec. Stamford, Linc.; *vice* M. exchᵈ. (Whittlesey's Reg. 82, 83).
1373	May	*Wm. Braybroke*, exchanged with M. (Ibid. 94).
1379	May	*John de Broughing*, rec. of Braybroke by exchange with Braybroke (Sudbury's Reg., 129ᵇ).
1386	May	*Ric. atte Broke*, rec. Gᵗ Mongeham, by exchange with B. (Courtenay's Reg., 262ᵃ). *John atte Lee* in 1387 Nov. 13 (Ibid. 268).
1390	Dec.	*William Aston* (Courtenay's Reg., 278ᵃ). *Thos. Atherton*, obᵗ 1400 (Arundel's Reg., i., 266)·
1399-1400	Mar.	*Andrew Coryton* (Ibid. 266).
1402–3	Mar. 2	*William Ryvaus* (master of Cobham College in 1403), *vice* Coryton resᵈ. (Ibid. 286ᵇ).
1407	Dec. 26	*Ric. Rypon*, *vice* Ryvaus resᵈ. (Ib. i. 318, ii. 58). *Mag. Ric. Cordon*, exchanged in 1445.
1445–6	Feb.	*Robt. Hereford* (Bourgchier's Reg., 60ᵇ); he continued to be rector in June, 1455. *John Parmenter.*
1472–3	Feb.	*Simon Hoigges*, *vice* P., resigned (Ibid. 107ᵇ).
1482	June	*John Riche*, *vice* H., resigned (Ibid. 130ᵇ). *Thomas Parham*, or *Pecham*, resigned in 1507.
1507	Dec.	*Edward Hyggyns*, Doc. Dec., (Warham's Reg., 331ᵇ).

1515   Oct.   *Thos. Baschurch*, rec. Newington, London, by exchange with H. (Ibid. 359[a]).

1522–3   Jan.   *Ingelram Bedill*, vice B. resigned (Ibid. 376[b]).
Ric. Grente, LL.D. in July, 1533.

1542   Aug.   *Martin Tindall*, vice G. dec[d]. (Cranmer's Reg. 389[b]).

1559–60   Feb.   *Humfry Jordeyn*, vice Tindall deceased (Parker's Reg. 341-2).

VICARS OF NEWCHURCH.

A Vicarage was ordained in 1297 (Winchelsey's Reg., 214[b])
. . . . . *Legthon.*

1357   July   *Edmund Cranmer*, vice L. res[d]. (Islip's Reg. 276[b]).

1360–1   Mch.   *Robert ad Crucem*, vice C. res[d]. (Ibid).

1371–2   Jan[y].   *Roger Colyn*, rec. Onhouse, Norwich, by exchange with C. (Whittlesey's Reg., 89).

1373   June   *William atte Cherche*, rec. Blackmanston, by exch. with C. (Ibid. 94).

1376   July   *Richard Clerke*, vice Will[m]. Aleyn, dec[d]. (Sudbury's Reg., 114[a]).

1387   Nov.   *Thos. Islip*, rec. S. Haningfield, by exch. with Clerke (Courtenay's Reg., 268).
William Taylor.

1403   Nov.   *John Whityng*, vic. Rolvenden, by exch. with T. (Arundell's Reg., i., 291[a]).

1405   Nov.   *Walter Frost*, vic. Wendover, Linc., by exch. with W. (Ibid. 305[b]).

1406   Oct.   *Hen. Hennor*, vic. Bocton Monchesey, by exch. with F. (Ibid. 310).

1410   June   *William Pollard*, dean of Bangor, by exch. with H. (Ibid. ii., 58[a]).

1410   July   *Walter Cade* of B. and W. diocese, *vice* Pollard res[d]. (Ibid. ii., 58[b]).

1410–1   Feb.   *Hugh Deye*, vice Cade res[d]. (Ibid. ii., 61[a]).

1412   July   *Simon Moos*, rec. Thymelthorpe, Norwich, by exch. with D. (Ibid. ii., 64[ab]).

1412–3   Feb.   *Wm. Bebyngton*, rec. Wenyngton, by exch. with M. (Ibid. ii., 65[b]).
Richard Barker, exchanged in 1443.

1443   Aug.   *Walter Spaldyng* vic. of Romney (Stafford's Reg., 87[b]).

1455	June	*William Leche*, rec. Harbledown, by exch. with S. (Bourgchier's Reg., 60[b]).
1456	Oct.	*Thos. Fendik, vice* Leche dec[d]. (Ib. 65[a]).
1474	May	*Thos. Maltby, vice* Fendik dec[d]. (Ib. 110[a]).
		Richard March, vice Maltby dec[d]. (Ib. 112[a]).
1476	Oct.	*Adam Rydley, vice* Marsh res[d]. (Ib. 114[b]).
1477	Aug.	*Ric. Bergrove* (? rec. Snergate, 1456) *vice* Rydley res[d]. (Ib. 115[b]).
		William Bonar, died in 1505.
1505	July	*William Water* (Warham's Reg., 324[b]).
1508–9	Jan[y].	*William Peete, vice* Water dec[d]. (Ib. 334)
1515	Aug.	*Ric. Crofte*, chaplain of Buckingham's Chantry (Ib. 358).
1528	Nov.	*Adam More, vice* Crofte res[d]. (Ib. 397).
1533	July	*Thos. Smyth, vice* More (Cranmer's Reg. 340[a]).

Hasted, viii., 344, gives the following names of those who have held the amalgamated Rectory and Vicarage together :—

1662	May	*Paul Knell.*
1672		*Edward Sleighton*, ob[t]. 1686.
1686	Sept.	*John Pomfret*, ob[t]. 1712, June 8 ; buried at Biddenden.
1712		*Josiah Woodward*, D.D., ob[t]. Aug. 6th, 1712.
1712	Sept.	*Samuel Weller*, LL.B. ob[t]. 1731 (rector of Sundridge and incumbent of Maidstone).
1731	Oct.	*William Wilson*, ob[t]. 1738.
1738	Jul[y] 15	*Arthur Kite*, ob[t]. 1765.
1765	Sep[t] 18	*Robert Tournay*, ob[t]. June 1785 (rector of Bonington also).
1785		*Charles Stoddart.*

ST. NICHOLAS, NEW ROMNEY.

This noble church, which is mainly of the Norman and Decorated styles, has a nave of five bays, and a chancel of three, each with aisles, and all conterminous. In and from the 13th century, St. Nicholas was the mother church of the town; and the parish churches of St. Martin and St. Laurence were its dependent chapelries.
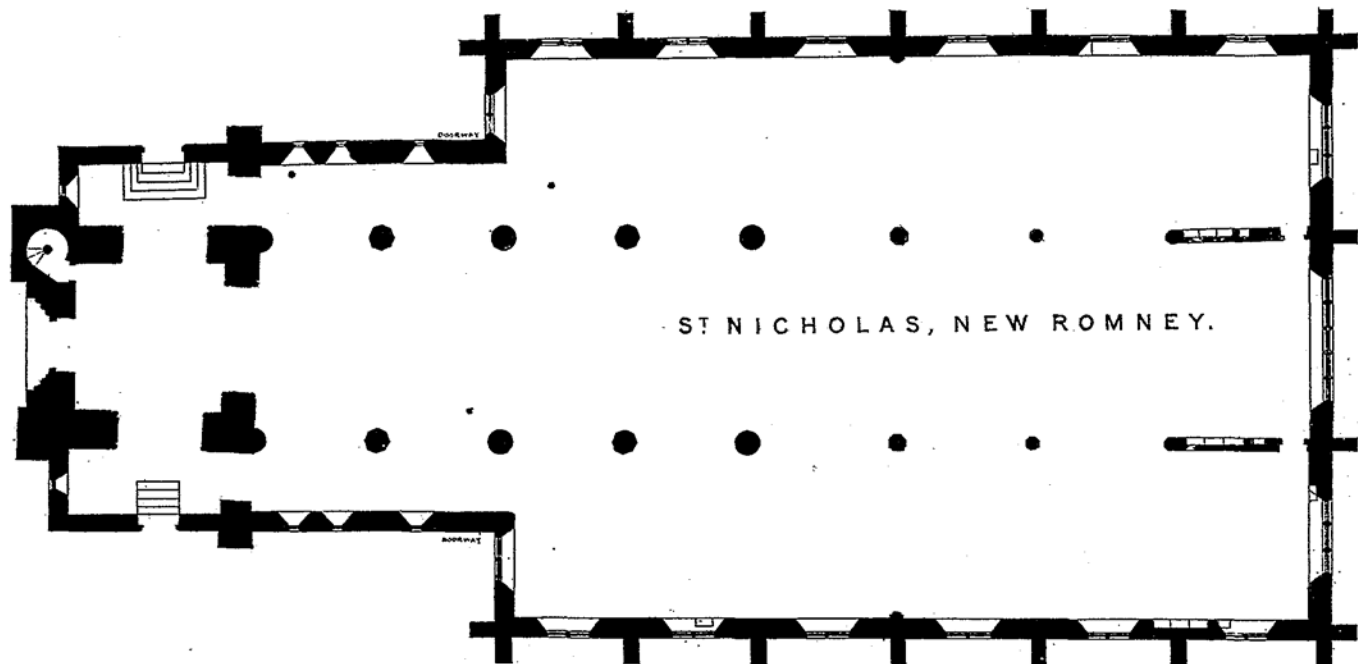
ST NICHOLAS, NEW ROMNEY.

PLAN

The grand western tower is of Norman foundation, with Transitional, or Early English, additions. It has narrow lean-to aisles, which are most unusual adjuncts.* Being

St. Nicholas, New Romney.

very lofty, it was often used as a watch-tower in the middle ages. The Town records, for instance, state that in 1451 the sum of 3s. 8d. was paid, "for making a *bekene* (beacon) in the campanile of St. Nicholas." It has five stages, with windows in four of them; a large stair turret at its north west angle; and a triforium gallery in the third stage. There are four tall pinnacles, some of them ornamented with shafts, and there still remains the springing of an octagonal spire, which was destroyed long ago. The large round-headed western doorway is trebly recessed, having round shafts with carved caps and square abaci, and a profusion of elaborate mouldings. It is undoubtedly the grandest

* At Sandhurst Church, Kent, and at Seaford Church, in Sussex, a similar arrangement may be seen.

Romanesque tower in Kent. Yet, when Archbishop Becket came to Romney, to embark for the Continent, as he did more than once, this tall tower would not meet his view. The lower portions of it, alone, existed in his time.

When we regard this massive tower attentively, we perceive evident indications that its two upper stages are of later date than the two lowest : and that the middle stage was, of necessity, altered to some extent when the upper stages were added. The two lower string-courses are of the usual Norman character; the upper strings are Transitional, or Early English. The arcading around the second stage is all round-headed; upon the turret, and upon the flat buttresses, as well as in the walls. The stair turret has likewise a minute round-headed window-slit in the second stage, and another in the third stage; but above them the window-slits are rectangular and broader. The weathering of an earlier nave roof appears upon the west face of the third stage. The windows and arcading in the three upper stages are pointed. In the west front, there are, in the third stage, two large lancet windows, with shafts; in the fourth stage, there is a window of two lights surmounted by a small circle, beneath a shafted pointed arch; and two small lancet lights, with shafts, are seen in the top stage. Above them, a cornice of heads, and a band of toothed ornament, runs around the tower and turret. These upper portions are those which could not have been seen by Thomas Becket the archbishop.

These features abundantly testify that the tower is of at least two periods. Examination of the masonry, on the west face, tends to suggest that the great doorway, and the triplet of round-headed windows above it in the second stage, received additional enrichments after the tower had been built. The masonry has been disturbed, and the enrichments seem to be insertions.

Entering the tower, through the grand west doorway, we find that the architecture of the interior tells the same tale as that without. The tower opens to the nave by a beautiful pointed arch, which has handsome mouldings (Transitional or Early English) on its western face, but none on its east side. Above that pointed arch, within the tower,

ST NICHOLAS, NEW ROMNEY.
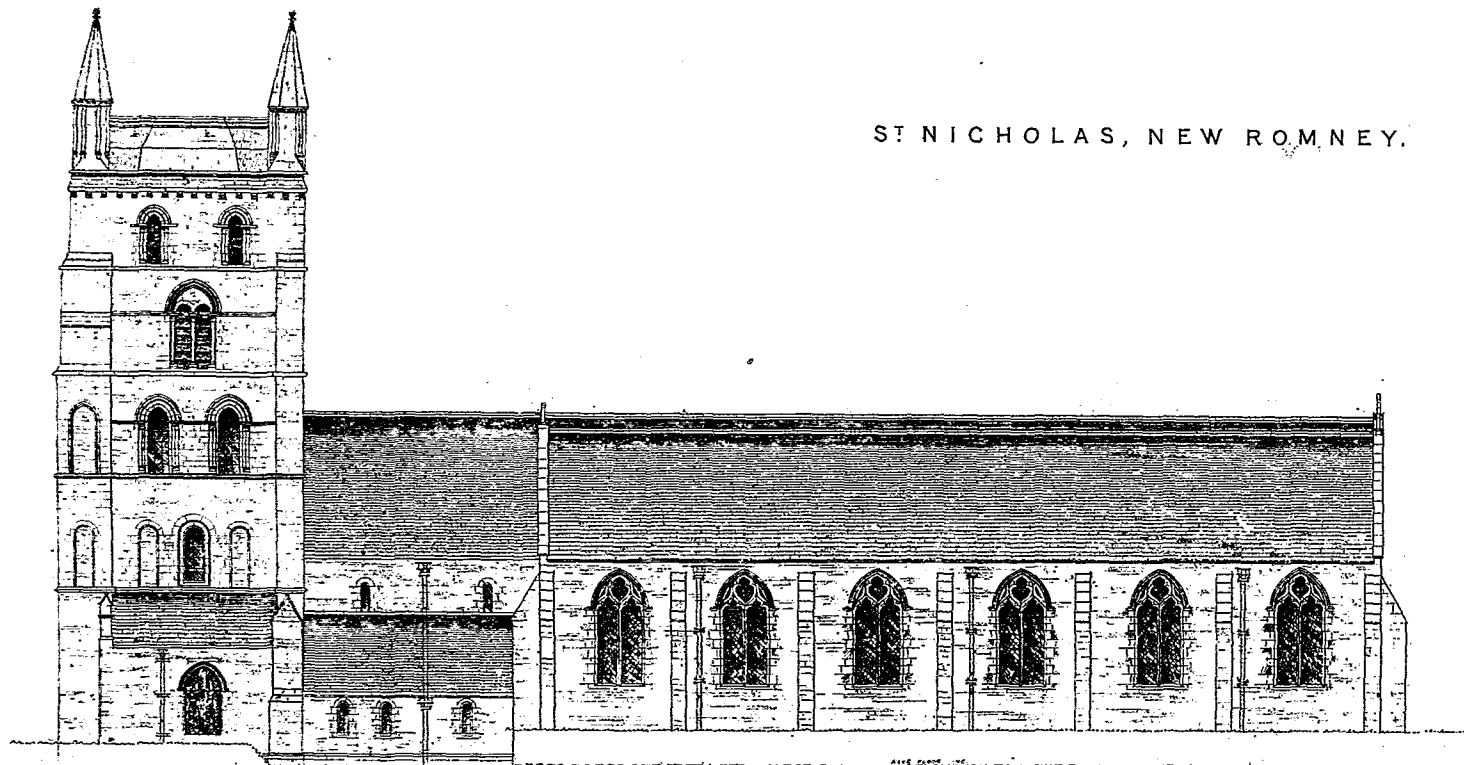
SOUTH ELEVATION.

SCALE OF [illegible] FEET.

Whiteman & Bass, Photo-Litho London.

where the wall meets the eyes of all who enter by the great
west door, there is an arcade of round-headed arches,
enriched with chevron ornaments, standing upon a Norman
string-course. Upon each side, the tower-walls are pierced,
north and south, with noble round arches richly moulded.
Were these here when the tower was first built, or have they
since been inserted? Passing into the narrow north aisle
of the tower, we find the reply ready to our hands. The
external Norman string-course, of the tower, runs through
the west wall of the aisle; and it appears, within the aisle,
upon the stair turret, and above the round arch. The base
of the stair turret is well finished as external work; but the
west wall of the aisle is built up against it, marring its per-
fection. Thus it becomes clear and certain, that, although
the west wall of the aisle contains a round-headed window,
the aisle was added after the two lowest stages of the tower
were built. Consequently, we know that the arches in the
north and south walls of the tower are insertions, not planned
by the architect when the tower was first erected. Yet it is
quite possible that the eyes of Archbishop Becket may have
seen these round arches, although he could not have seen the
pointed arch, which opens into the nave.

The history of the tower then seems to be, that *circa*
A.D. 1100, (whether a little before, or a little after, none
can tell,) a square tower three stages high, with a north-
west turret, was built here; it had no side arches, and
no aisles. Later in the twelfth century, the north and
south walls were pierced, and lean-to aisles were built;
when enrichments were added to the west doorway and to
the window arcade over it. Whether the pointed arch,
opening to the nave, was added at the same time, must be
doubtful; yet it is possible. Afterwards, *circa* A.D. 1200, the
two upper stages with pinnacles were added to the tower, and
some alteration was made in the upper part of the middle
stage. This supposition, that there were three distinct
epochs in the tower's history, seems to me to be the most
feasible. Nevertheless, it is just possible that the whole of
the enlargement, and addition to its height, may have been
made at one time, *circa* A.D. 1185. Certainly we may pre-

sume that when King John came to Romney, in 1206, the existing noble tower, by its great height, attracted his attention when he was yet a long way from it.

Entering the nave, we find on each side an arcade of four Norman arches, of simple character; their faces are adorned with the billet moulding, and half of them also with the embattled ornament. Their piers are massive, round and octagonal alternately, built of small squared blocks of stone; each pier has a deep square abacus, and a very shallow cap, slightly carved. Close above the apex of each round arch, there is a small Norman window, beneath which, on the aisle side of it, runs a Norman string-course. These were clerestory windows, when Becket was here; and also when King John was in this church; and it is hoped that two of them will again be opened, as shewn on the annexed plate. At present, they simply look into the roof of the aisle. At the west end, north and south, a portion of the original narrow aisle still remains; it opens by a half-arch, of Early English character, into the wider aisle which was added early in the fourteenth century.

The clerestory windows are remarkably close to the arches of the nave arcades; so that the apex of the arch forms part of the splayed sill of the window.

It has been suggested that, at some time, the nave stood alone,.without any western tower, and that the arcade over the tower arch was then an external adornment. If so, the nave must have been built soon after the Norman Conquest. The history of the tower would not be affected by this theory, but the changes undoubtedly made in the tower itself could not well have been undertaken during less than eighty or one hundred years; consequently, we should be driven to suppose that the nave is earlier than its features would at first sight suggest.

These fine old Norman arcades of the nave have, however, certainly resounded with voices in Holy worship, for fully 780 years. Between them have passed successive generations of Cinque Port Barons, who welcomed here Becket, or King John; Simon de Montfort, or the Princess his wife; Edward I, or the authorities of Pontigny Abbey. When

those personages were within these walls, and when the rights of advowson were transferred to the great Abbey of Pontigny, in 1264, this church did not extend far beyond the existing round arches of the nave. None of those beautiful pointed arches existed then, of which three on each side now flank the chancel, and one on each side adds length to the nave. They, with their light and elegant octagonal shafts, were added early in the fourteenth century. Thus was this church enlarged. We must remember that the church of St. Lawrence at that time stood not many hundred yards north-west of it; and the older church of St. Martin was not far off, on the north; yet there was evidently lack of more room, and it was obtained about the time of King Edward II.

Admirably light did the architect of that period make the church, with his three large east windows. That in the high chancel has five wide lights, and over them four rows of large quatrefoils, forming reticulated tracery. Those in the side chancels are of similar design, but each of three lights only. The windows of the aisles are each of two lights. The three chancels are all conterminous; and as, in the Middle Ages, there were three separate altars against
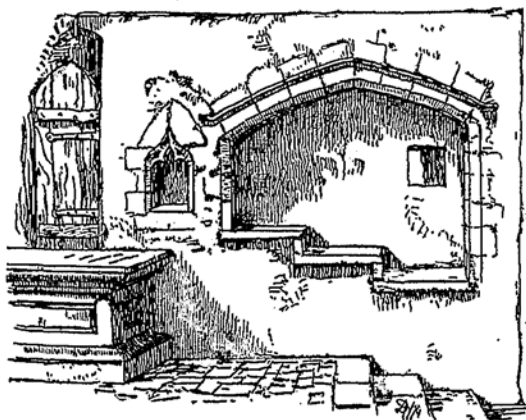
Dwarf wall, with "squint," sedilia, piscina, and doorway in the sanctuary of the north chancel, New Romney.*

* For permission to use this, and other small woodcuts, from *A Quiet Corner of England*, we are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Seeley & Co., and Mr. Basil Champneys.

their east walls, the architect built dwarf walls of partition, between the sanctuary of the high chancel and those of the side chancels. These are somewhat unusual and remarkable. In them he built *sedilia* for the celebrant, deacon and sub-deacon, and the usual piscina, or drain. In these dwarf-walls he also cut hagioscopes, or "squints," through which the centre of the high altar, dedicated to St. Nicholas, could be seen from both the side chancels, one of which contained the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, and the other probably had an altar of St. George, who was much honoured here.* There was, in the parish of St. Nicholas, a lay fraternity of St. George.

Probably the north chancel was the Chapel of St. Mary. In that chapel John a Mede, making his will in 1454, desired to be buried ; and he provided that a priest should celebrate masses there for his soul. In it there was an Image of St. Mary, before which burned a light.† To maintain a taper ever burning before St. Mary's image, during one year, Nicholas Holle, in 1477, left provision. At St. Mary's altar, Robert Teras, in 1473, directed that a priest should celebrate mass·for his soul, during two years.

It is impossible to trace the exact sites of other altars, and lights, and images in this church, except perhaps that of the Holy Cross, to which in 1473 Robert Teras left 20d. ; and in honour of which a lay Fraternity of the Holy Cross was associated in this parish. To the light of that Frater-nity John Markby left 4d. in 1476. No doubt it stood under the wide and lofty chancel arch, where probably in the fifteenth century there was a rood beam, bearing the High Cross. A piscina in the south aisle marks the site of an altar.

In addition to those already mentioned, there were in this parish lay fraternities named after St. Stephen,

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* To the Fraternity of St. George bequests were made, of 3s. 4d. by William Love in 1432 ; of 8d. by John a Mede, and 12d. by James Lowys, both in 1454. To the Light of St. George, Robert Teras bequeathed 8d. in 1473, and John Templar left 4d: in 1481. During that year there was a great ceremony ob-served here, on the occasion of putting up an image of St. George.

† To the Light of St. Mary John Newman bequeathed 4d in 1462 ; Robt. Teras 20d. in 1473 ; and John Templar 4d. in 1481.

St. Edmund, and St. John the Baptist.* Lights were also maintained, in this church, before images or altars of St. Clement and St. Katherine.†

Testators constantly remembered their church, and its officers, in their wills. In 1454 James Lowys bequeathed 6 marcs to buy a Legendary of All the Saints, to remain in the church for ever, or any other book that the parishioners might prefer. Another testator, William Pyke, directed that on the day of his obit, and likewise on the day of the anniversary thereof, four wax tapers each weighing 16lbs. should be held, burning around his body, by four poor men. To each man a virgate of black woollen cloth was to be given, and the torches, after the ceremony, were to be distributed; two being left in this church, and one sent to each of the other churches (of St. Lawrence and St. Martin).

When any one desired to be buried within the church, he left a large sum to the funds of the fabric. Thus William Love, in 1432, left £3 6s. 8d. to the fabric and its repair, and two nobles to the High Altar, in order that he might be interred within the church. For the same purpose Christina Stephyns in 1478 left £1 6s. 8d. to the Fabric, and 3s. 4d. to the vicar.

The roof of the High Chancel is boarded, and panelled. Upon it are inscriptions, stating that Sir Henry Furnese, of Waldershare, beautified the chancel, at his own cost, in 1712, when he also made seats for the Corporation. His son, Sir Robert Furnese completed, in 1713, the good work of his father. On one side of the roof is emblazoned the armorial shield of Sir Henry, impaling that of his wife Ann Brough. On the other side appears that of Sir Robert impaling the coat of his spouse, Ann, daughter of Anthony Balam.

Who was interred upon the north side of the church, beneath the pointed arch, decorated with large square flowers, we do not know. The interment is mysterious, and

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* To the light of St. Stephen or his Fraternity, Robt. Teras left 8d. in 1473; John Markby 4d. in 1476; and Thomas Rolff 4d. in 1484. To the Fraternity of St. Edmund, James Lowys left 6d. in 1454. To Fraternity of St. John Baptist, John a Mede and James Lowys both left 12d. in 1454; to his light Robt. Teras left 6d. in 1473.

† Wills mention that of St. Clement, 1462-84; that of St. Katherine, 1454-73.

remarkable. The masonry, beneath the stone slab, was removed in 1837, by Mr. Henry B. Walker, who found that a cavity, 36 inches long and 10 inches wide, had been prepared in the solid wall. Within this cavity, were deposited the bones of a man. Mr. Walker believed them to be relics, brought from a distance. The arch is interesting, and is of the fourteenth century. It may be just possible that it was used as an Easter sepulchre.
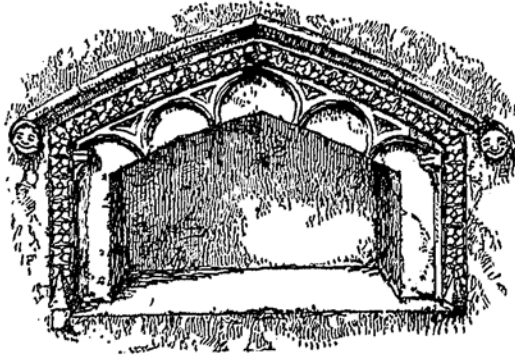
In the north chancel of New Romney Church.

A peculiar feature of this church was its constant use for municipal business, from the earliest times. The Jurats in 1393-4 paid 20d. for a " desque," to stand in this church for their use. In 1399, a precept issued by the Bailiff of the town, for the delivery of some property, was dated " in the church of St. Nicholas of Romene." The Jurats of Lydd and Dengemarsh rendered account to the Jurats of Romney of all their outlays and expenses, in the church of St. Nicholas, on the 23rd of March, 1404. During the following year, while the Jurats held a session here, a presentment was made respecting the discovery of 250 pounds of wax on the seashore. In the name of the Archbishop the Bailiff took possession of 88 pounds, and the residue was divided among those who found it. One of the vicars of Romney, named John Hacche, was so scandalised, by the Jurats holdng their session in one part of this church during the celebration of divine service, that in 1407 he gave 3s. 4d. to the Town Funds on condition that this might not be repeated.

After the coronation of Henry IV, the silver bells which hung upon the Royal canopy, borne by the Barons of the Cinque Ports, came to Romney, and one of these silver bells was, in 1410, bought by the churchwardens, for use in the service here.

The election of mayor still takes place annually in this church, on the 25th March. The Jurats assemble around the tomb of Richard Stuppeny, in the south aisle. This man died in 1526, but his tomb was renewed in 1622, by his great grandson. As Parsons in his "Monuments in Kent" entirely misrepresents this matter, the inscription on the tomb is here given in a note,* from a rubbing kindly sent to me by Mr. Arthur Finn. I believe that Parsons' book is generally accurate. On pages 329-338 he gives the inscriptions on many tombs in this church, copied by the Rev. Richard Sharp, curate of this parish, on August the 26th, 1790. We give the names and dates in a note.†

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* Here lyeth buryed the bodye of Richard Stuppenye jurate of this towne in the first yeare of K. H⁷. viij who dyed in the xviij yeare of the sayde kynges reigne of whose memorye Clement Stuppenye of the same port his great grandsonne hath caused this tombe to be new erected for the use of the ancient meeting and election of maior and jurats of this port towne June the 10th Anno Dm. 1622.

† Will. Holynbroke, died 1375 (*a brass*).

Thomas Lambard, died 1514 (*a brass*).

Thomas Smyth, died 1616, æt. 68; also Mary his wife, and two of their daughters (*a brass*).

Dr. Isaac Warguin (a refugee in 1689), died 1725, æt. 61.

Thomas Lancaster (capt. & mayor) died 1728, æt. 52; and Mary (Whitfield) his wife died 1722, æt. 47.

Elizabeth wife of Benjamin Cobb, dau. of Jno. Rolf, town clerk, died 1782, æt. 28.

John Willcocke (1st son of Robert), jurate, died 1642, æt. 41.

Robert Willcocke, M.A. (3rd son of Robert), died 1665, æt. 59.

Margerie (dau. of Rev. Peter & Margaret) Knight, died 1636, æt. 1.

Joseph Philpott, of Word, died 1768, æt. 67.

Edward Elsted, died 1787, æt. 51; left 6 children, by his wife Afra.

Edmund Marten, gent., died 1727, æt. 62; left dau. Hester, by his wife Elizʰ. Young.

Humphry Whitwick, jurat, died —, æt. 62.

William Willcock (son of Robert) died 1642, æt. 24, and 3 posthumous sons born together.

John (son of John & Margaret) Mascal, died 1746, æt. 44.

Joanna (wife of John) Hunt, died 1682, æt. 24.

John Cobb, died 1731, æt. 33.

Jane (dau. of Edward & Susannah) Bacheler, died 1743, æt. 28.

Rev. Arthur Kight, rector of Newchurch, died 1765, æt. 63; & Anna his wife, 1756.

Mary, wife of Augustine Greenland (dau. of John & Ann Norman), died 1746, æt. 47.

Twice has the town of New Romney, with all its churches, been laid under an Interdict; so that divine service ceased here for a time. One occasion was on the 25th of June, 1388; and the interdict then imposed was not relaxed until the 14th of October.* A probable cause of this punishment may have been the infringement, by the jurats, of some rights of the Archbishop, as feudal lord of the town. It would seem that a similar punishment was again incurred during the reign of Edward IV. In 1475-6, a solemn service of Absolution, for the town, was performed here by James Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich, who came solely for that purpose.†

On the occasion of putting up the image of St. George, there was a great ceremonial, to which the men of Lydd were invited, their expenses being defrayed by the town. This took place in 1480-1.‡ The Vicar of Lydd came to preach, in this church, on the second Sunday in Lent 1498 or 1499, and the town entertained him at a cost of 2s. 4d.§ Probably there was an endowment for a sermon or sermons annually to be preached here in Lent. In 1505-6 the

Augustine Greenland, died 1761, æt. 62.
Mary wife of Willm Finch, died 1597, æt. 23.
Richard Baker (jurat, 8 times mayor) died 1725, æt. 74; & his son Thomas died 1733, æt. 37.
John Bassett & Margaret his wife.
Rev. Richard Baker, died 1637, æt. 59.
Alecia, wife of John Thomas, died 1613, æt. 32.
John Coates (often mayor), died 1747, æt. 76.
John Pix, born at Ruckinge 1587, died 1629, æt. 42.
Thos Tookey, died 1653, æt. 53; Sibill his wife, dau. of Thos & Joane Bate of Lydd, died 1656, æt. 53.
Edward Goulstone, of Widdal, Herts, died 1669, æt. 36; married Joane, dau. & heir of Thomas Tookey.
Judith (widow of Stephen) Brett, dau. & heir of Ja^s Claybrook, died 1674, æt. 46.
Stephen (son of Stephen) Brett, died —, æt. 34.
Stephen (youngest son of Thos) Brett, died 1669, æt. 41, had by Judith his wife, Ann, Thomas, and Stephen (posthumous).
Thomas (2nd son of James) Ralfe of Burbage, Wilts, died 1772, æt. 33; by Catherine, 1st dau. of Geo. Haffenden, had issue Catherine, Pilcher, & Thomas.
Ann (wife of Nicholas) Durant, died 1722.

* Archbishop Courtenay's *Register*, folios 285, 286.
† *Historical MSS. Commissioners' Fifth Report*, App^x 546^a. Bishop Goldwell was a native of Great Chart. He was afterwards admitted to the freedom of this town 4 Feb., 17 Ed. IV.
‡ *Hist. MSS. Comm., 5th Report*, App. 547.
§ *Ibid.*, 549°.

Brothers Observant came to preach in St. Nicholas Church.*
"A certain priest of Oxford" preached here in Lent,
1512-13†; Master Manwood preached in 1515-6‡; Dr. Scott
did so in 1518-19, and may have been here twice, as "Sir
Master Doctor" is said also to have preached in January of
the same year.§   In 1513-14 we read of "Master Doctor,
that is, the Rector of Wyttyssham."|| No doubt, also, there
was a grand ceremonial in this church when the Bishop
(probably Suffragan of the Archbishop) came to bless the
High Cross in the town, in 1510-1.¶

The Registers of the Archbishop do not record the Insti-
tutions of all the vicars of Romney; but a goodly number
are registered. Pontigny Abbey was the patron, from the
year 1264, until the middle of the fifteenth century;** but,
whenever England was at war with his country, the Abbot
of Pontigny lost his rights, and, for the time, the King of
England presented to the benefice. Thus eleven or twelve
of the vicars were presented by Edward III, Henry V, or
Henry VI. All Souls' College was the patron in and after
1467.

VICARS OF ROMNEY.

Admitted

1282	March	John de Honningtone (Peckham's Reg., 53[a]).
1284-5	Feb.	Hugh de Harpelee (Ibid., 30[a]).
1289	Aug.	Rob. de Bramton (Ibid., 40[a]).
		Ralph Cammyl, died 1356-7.
1356-7	March	Hugh de Redmerchale (Islip's Reg., 274[b]).
1360	June	Henry Grome de Brigham (Ibid., 285[a]).
		John Leghton, resigned in 1369.
1369	May	Wm. Rouncey (Whittlesey's Reg., 70[b]).
1372-3	Feb. 10	Robt. Bregg (vic. of Hadenham) (Ibid., 93).
		Wm. Swanton (1390) Hist. MSS. Comm[n], 5th Report, 534[b].
		John Hacche (1407-8) Ibid., 537[a].

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* Fifth Report, 552[a].   † Ibid., 550[a].   ‡ Ibid., 550.
§ Ibid., 550[b], 553[a]. || Ibid., 552[b].   ¶ Ibid., 550.
** In January 1403, the lessees, or occupiers, of all the fruits and profits of
the Church of Romney "alienigen'," were John Kymme, clerk; Ric: Myx-
bury, chaplain; and John Goseburne, an Auditor of the King's Exchequer.
(Nicolas, Acts of Privy Council, i. 196.)

1416	June 1	*Thos. Houlot* (Chichele's Reg., 74[a]).
	Oct. 19	*John Salyng* (Ibid., 77[a]).
1416–7	Jan. 5	*Wm. Estryngton* (Ibid., 82[a]).
1417	Dec. 21	*Wm. Repynghale*, vic. of E. Farleigh (Ibid.)
1421	Dec. 8	*Thos. Coyter*, rec. of Henxhill (Ibid., 128-9).
1427	Oct. 15	*John Sterre* (Ibid., 169[b]).
1432	May 30	*John Martharb* (Ibid., 196[a]).
1434	Oct. 22	*Robt. Hornse* (Ibid., 204[b]).
1436	Oct. 26	*John Bourgy* (Ibid., 213[a]).
1438	July 25	*Walter Spaldyng* (made free of the town 1442-3).
1443	Aug. 31	*Richard Barker*, vic. of Newchurch (Stafford's Reg., 74).
after 1453		*John Grafton*, exchanged in 1467-8.
1467–8	Feb. 25	*Robert Neele* (Bourgchier's Reg., 98[b]).
1474	June 24	*Ric. Bergrove* (Ibid., 110[b]).
1477–8	Feb. 6	*John Saunder* (Ibid., 116[a]).
1482	Aug. 14	*Rob. Shegfort* (Ibid., 130[b]).
		Ralph Teylyour, died 1508-9.
1508–9	March 17	*Ric. Pever* (Warham's Reg., 334).
1526		*John Cryse* (Ibid., 392[a]).
1558	June 25	*Ric. Passhe* (Pole's Reg., 98[a]).
1560–1	Jan. 18	*Ric. Webbe* (Parker's Reg., 347[a]).
1565	Dec. 12	*John Forsett* (Ibid., 375[b]).

Hasted gives, in vol. viii., p. 464, all but one of the following additional names of Vicars of New Romney :—

1586		*Henry Stafford*, ob[t] 1606.
1606	July	*Richard Ingram.*
		Peter Knight (in 1626 & 1640).
1648	April	*Rice Lloyd*, (*Hist: MS. Com.* 7th Report, p. 22[a].)
1662	Sept.	*Robert Bostock*, ob[t] 1680.
1680	June	*John Thomas*, ob[t] 1709.
1709	July	*Richard Bowes*, S.T.P., ob[t] 1745 (rec. of Eastling).
1745	Oct.	*Francis Baker*, LL.D., ob[t] 1749.
1749		*Richard Jacob*, ob[t] Dec. 1762 (vic. of E. Malling).
1763	Jan.	*John White*, S.T.P., resigned 1774.
1774	Dec.	*Salisbury Price*, S.T.P., resigned 1775.

1775 Aug. *Will, Rugg,* resigned 1777.
1777 Feb. *Edmund Isham,* resigned 1780, Dec.
1781 Feb. *Peter Rashleigh,* promoted to Barking 1781.
1781 Oct. *Seymour Love,* ob^{t}. 1797
1797 *Edward Pole.*

Mr. Wilfred Cripps, having examined the Communion Plate, favours me with the following description of it. A pair of tall gilt flagons (with shaped lids, and spreading circular feet), and a rudely fashioned deep cup, without knop on the stem, were presented to the church, in 1698, by Sir Chas. Sedley, Bart., and John Brewer, Esq., "combarones." These are all of the higher quality of silver which was used from 1697 to 1720. They are of London make, date 1698-9; the maker's mark F.A. probably stands for [John] Fawdony, aurifaber (goldsmith) of London. There is likewise a gilt almsplate, on a foot, by the same maker, and of the same quality of silver, as the flagons. This was presented to the church by Edward Goulstone, Esq., "combaro," in 1702. The date of the make is 1701-2.

It may likewise be mentioned here that the gilt maces of the Corporation of New Romney were made in London, in 1724-5. They bear the date 1724, among others engraved upon them.

One of the oldest, and most curious, Communion cups in this district belongs to the parish of St. Mary in the Marsh. It is a small cup of unusual shape: the lower part of the bowl being fluted, and the upper part incised with hanging wreaths and three animals, an eagle, a snail, and a grasshopper. The foot of it is very like that of a small cup, also used as a chalice, at Marshfield in Monmouth, which is however of later date, 1659-60. The St. Mary's cup is of London make, and of the date 1578-9; the maker's mark is a windmill. This is not so old as a Communion cup at Lydd church, which was made sixteen years before it.
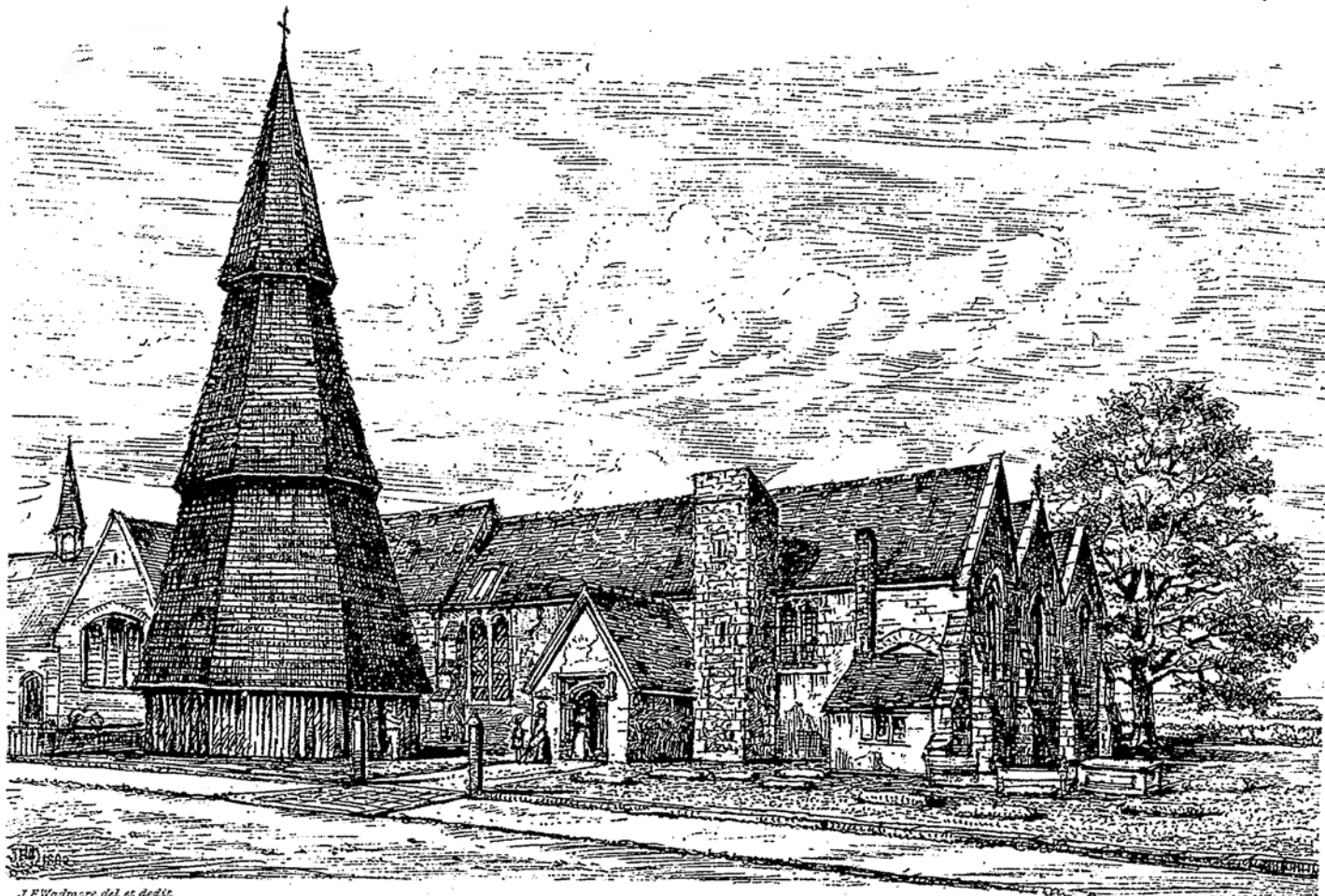
BROOKLAND CHURCH.

Erected on a mound, to lift it above flood-water, this church of St. Augustine,* Brookland, is of much interest. Its early leaden font; its detached and peculiar belfry of wood; its rude stair-turret, west of the north porch; its unsymmetrical nave arcades of seven bays on the north, and of six on the south, all unequally spaced, yet all purporting to be formed upon the same model; its graceful, yet ill-defined, chancel; and its three Early benches of oak at the north west of the nave, all conduce to excite our attention.

We may suppose that the church had assumed its present form by about the year 1300, but not long before that. The piscina, and two ascending sedilia, have good pointed arches with Early English hood-mouldings and shafts. The lancet windows, on each side of the chancel, have hoods with round shafts, the caps of which seem to be of a late period in the Early English style. Looking upward, to the wall plates of the chancel, we observe, in similar positions on each side, one beam or wall plate which is well moulded. It does not extend so far as the east wall. Its western end seems to have been the point at which the chancel was originally considered to begin. When, however, a rood-screen was erected across the nave and south aisle (where its lower portion can still be traced), a line further west was chosen, and the rood-screen cut one of the nave bays, through the centre of its arch.

Examining, narrowly, the unsymmetrical nave arcades, we find that although their piers are all octagonal, and their arches are surmounted by a similar hood-moulding, which stops in each bay fully twelve inches above the level of the spring of the arch, yet there is much diversity in these arcades. Not only are the bays unequal in number, and unequally spaced, but the hood-moulding, which, over the arches of the south arcade, appears on both its sides (being as

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* In Thorn's Chronicle (columns 2086-7, *Decem Scriptores*) we find a Bull of Pope Clement dated 1349, appropriating to St. Augustine's Abbey this church, and others. It had, however, previously been appropriated to that Abbey during the rule of Abbot Ralph.

BROOKLAND CHURCH & BELFRY, KENT.

J.F.Wadmore, del et dedit.

good in the south aisle as in the nave), is entirely omitted upon the north side of the north arcade, which has in the north aisle a plain surface without ornament. The north aisle is narrower than the south aisle.

In the south aisle, we find that the south doorway is wider than the opposite door on the north. The tie-beams and king-posts, at the east end of this aisle, are well moulded. Entering the south chancel, we go down two steps; one being the base of the rood-screen's framework on the ground; and the other an actual step. This should be noticed; it resembles the arrangement at Boughton Alulph, and at the ancient church of Stone, near Faversham. This primitive arrangement is now being completely destroyed and reversed: modern architects, like those of later mediæval times, cause us to ascend by steps to a higher level as we enter the chancel. The alteration was made at Monkton in Thanet not many years ago. At Hollingbourne Church there is an original instance of ascending without a step; there the whole floor rises by a very gradual ascent from its west end towards the east.

In the north chancel aisle there is an early Decorated east window of three lights, having in their upper portions remnants of stained glass. The border seems to contain crowned initials. There is a blocked lancet window in the north wall.

The Perpendicular windows of this church are large, but not handsome.

The ancient benches (probably of the fifteenth century) have been surmounted by matchboarding to form high pews, as was so frequently the case in our churches, e.g., at Leeds Church near Maidstone, and in the destroyed church at Murston.

A curious specimen of rural screen-work of the seventeenth or eighteenth century appears at the west end of the south aisle.

The doorway of the stair turret, beside the north door of the north aisle, is acutely pointed and somewhat rude. It appears to be of Early English work, but there are features which may render this doubtful.

The octagonal wooden belfry covered with shingles, painted black, has a conical roof of three separate portions, such as we find at Upchurch and at Willesborough. Entering by the door, on the west, we see that the four tall principal balks of timber, which form the angles of the framework that bears the bells, are from 18 to 19 inches square.

The wooden framework shews to best advantage when seen from north to south. Four huge pointed arches are formed above us, and there is a gigantic saltire, or St. Andrew's cross of timber, at the extreme north, and extreme south. The framework is not so elegant on its east and west sides. For strength, several horizontal beams were needed, in stories, bound together with cross pieces.

There are five bells, all of them cast in 1685.

The customs of the Middle Ages were such as do not accord with our religious feelings. In 1453-4, on Sunday before the Feast of the Assumption of St. Mary, the Jurats and Commons of Lydd came to Brookland to witness a wrestling match, in which Cok of Sandwich won from the Jurats a prize of 3s. 4d. (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 5th Report, 520).

There were some Fraternities or Guilds connected with this church, but I have only found the name of one :—the Fraternity of St. James.

One principal light, or candelabrum, was kept constantly burning here before the High Altar; it was called the "Common Light." To honour other saints, lights were burned before the altars, or before the images, of Holy Cross, St. Mary, St. Katherine, St. Stephen, and the Herse Light. In 1467, the vicar of Brookland, John Eynon, making his will, desired to be buried at Canterbury, in St. Augustine's cemetery; and he wished that in two churches of that city a chaplain should sing masses for his soul, but, said he, the chaplain must not be a Scotchman nor an Irishman.

BROOKLAND FONT.

One account of this Font will be found in the *Archæologi-cal Journal*, vol. vi., for 1849; and another in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. IV., p. 89; engravings accompany both descriptions.

Made of lead, and circular in form, the upper part of this font is completely covered with ornament. Two tiers of round-headed arches, twenty in each tier, contain representations of the signs of the zodiac (in the upper and smaller
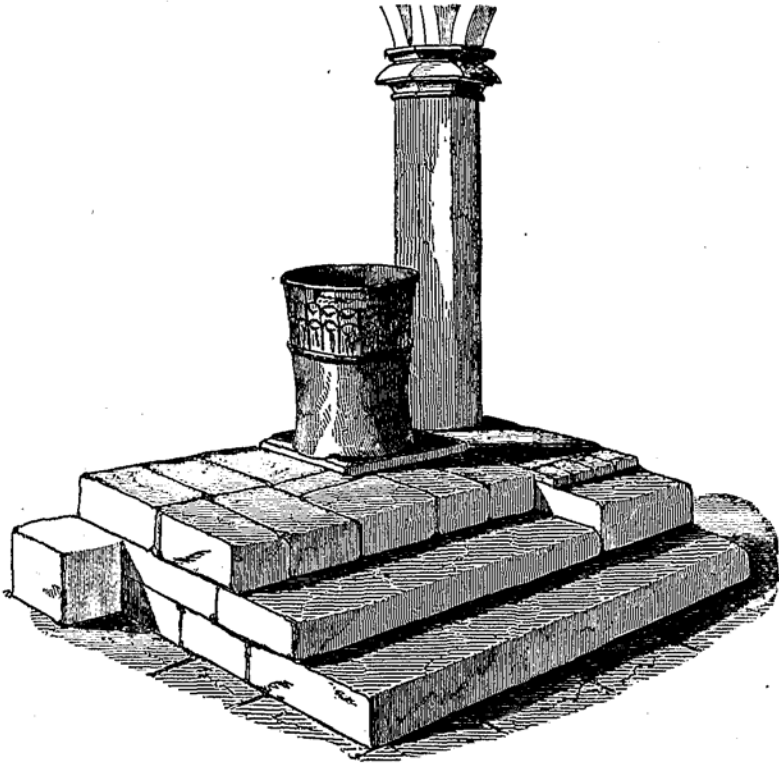
compartments), and of the months of the year (in the lower and longer compartments). The arch above each compartment is inscribed with the name of the zodiacal sign, or of the month, represented beneath it. To complete the twenty compartments, the eight months from March to October, both inclusive, are repeated a second time; and so are the zodiacal signs from Capricornus to Scorpio inclusive. Above

the upper tier, of zodiacal signs, runs an ornament formed of two cable mouldings between two bands of sharks' teeth. In the midst, however, of these cables and teeth, appear small representations of our Lord's resurrection, which are more appropriate to the Font than are the other designs.

According to the reckoning of the Eastern Church, in the twelfth century, Christmas, or the Nativity of our Lord, was observed on the 6th of January. Accordingly, on this Font we find that January is called *Christ*-month. Above that name appears Aquarius with his water jar inverted; below, is a figure having two faces under one hood; in one hand he holds a Saxon horn, and in the other a goblet. *Februari* is surmounted by *Pices* the Fishes; while below is a man ploughing. *Marchi* has above it the name and form of Capricornus, a goat; while below a rustic prunes a tree. *Avril* has above it Taurus, and below is a man in long robes, bearing in each hand a tall plant. *May* is surmounted by The Twins (*Gemini*), wearing hats; while below that month's name rides a gentleman, with a hawk upon his wrist. *Jvni* has the Crab (*Cancer*) above, and below is a rustic mower with scythe, whetstone and leg-guard. *Jvlivs* is surmounted by Leo, and beneath is a haymaker with broad brimmed hat, short coat, long boots and a rake; appropriate to the Saxon haymonth. *Avgvst* has above it a Virgin, holding a spike of corn; while below is a reaper, stooping down to cut corn with a sickle. The Saxons called August the Barn or Harvest month. *Septembre* is surmounted by Libra, a female figure holding even scales; while beneath stands a thresher, wielding his flail; his head and his feet are bare. *Octobre* is distinguished by a huge toad-like scorpion, and by a man, who standing in a wine-vat or cider-vat, holds in his right hand a conical bunch of grapes, like a pine apple. *Novembre*, surmounted by the equine Sagittarius (*Sagvtarivs*), with bow bent, is represented by a hooded and cloaked swineherd, who with crooked stick knocks down acorns, for a pig at his feet. *Decembre* shews, below, a butcher with hatchet raised on high to fell the ox (which must be salted down for winter food) with the pointed reverse of the hatchet blade. Above

is a very singular and nondescript animal, which does duty as a second edition of Capricornus. It might have served better for Aries, which is omitted.

This font is supposed to be of the twelfth century. It is 2 feet 1 inch in diameter, and 16 inches deep. Its circumference is about 6 feet. In the ornamental arcading, every fifth pillar rests upon a minute round arch, and thus divides the year into three terms. The workmanship has been ascribed to Norman or Flemish workmen.

In Registers of the Consistory and Archdeacon's Courts, at Canterbury, there are copies of the wills of several parishioners of Brookland, and of other persons who mention this church :

1459   *Isabella* (wife of Ric.) *Rolfe*, of Ivechurch, left 6d. to the Parish Chaplain of Brookland, and 4d. to the parish clerk (*Cons.* ii. 3^b).

1463   *Richard Rolf*, of Ivechurch, left 13s. 4d. to the works of this church, and 4d. to its high altar (*Cons.* ii. 137).

1463   *Tho' Colyn*, of Brokeland, left his best " co-oportorium " to this church, 6d. to " the Light," and 4d. to St Stephen's light (*Archd.* i. § 6).

1462   *Stephen Curtays*, of Brokeland, left nothing to the church (*Ibid.* §11).

1468   *John Lewys*, of Brokland, left 12d. to the Common Light, 12d. to every Fraternity here, and 12d. to the high altar ; but he was to be buried at Ivychurch (*Ibid.* § 20).

1471   *John Curteys*, of Brokland, left 6d. to the high altar, 4d. to the Light of St Mary, and directed that a priest should here say masses for his soul during 6 months (*Ibid.* § 17).

1471   *Gabriel Tylden*, of Brokeland, left 8d. to the high altar, 4d. to the parish clerk, mentions wife Joan, and his sister Cristina (*Ibid.*).

1471   *Walter Woodford*, of Brokelond, left 2d. to every Fraternity light (*Ibid.*).

1480   *Thomas Jan*, of Newchurch, left 20s. to the fabric of this church, and 6s. 8d. to Fairefeld Church (*Cons.* i.).

1484   *Thomas Leche* desired to be buried here, left 2s. to high altar, 12d. to parish clerk, 4d. to Fraternity of St James, 6s. 8d. to the fabric, and to the Lights of Holy Cross 2s., St Mary 13d., St Stephen 4d., St Katherine 4d., the Herse 4d. (*Cons.* ii. 619).

Parsons, in his *Monuments in Kent*, gives the inscriptions on some tombstones here.*

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* John Plomer, died 1615, æt. 48 ; M.P. for New Romney ; had by Rebecca, dau. of Wm Jenkine, of Folkstone, 11 children.

Wm Symons, of Brookland, died 1650, æt. 62.

Nicholas Marsh, died 1636, æt. 45.

Alice Marsh, of Brookland, widow, died 1650, æt. 79.

H^y Barton, of Folkestone, died 1725 ; his wife Frances, dau. of Thos Kirril, of Hadlow, died 1714 ; also their only son Kirril, died 1713.

This church was sequestered by Archbishop Peckham,[*] but for what reason we do not know.

The advowson was in the possession of St. Augustine's Abbey in 1314, when, probably, the first Bull of appropriation was granted, by Clement V., to Abbot Ralph Bourne, but on several occasions, when the Abbacy was vacant, or for other reasons, the King presented vicars to the benefice. Previously there had been rectors, of whom the names of three are upon record: William (29 Edward I),[†] Bartholomew de Ferentino (1249),[‡] T. Mason.[§]

VICARS OF BROOKLAND.

Admitted		
1314–5	Feb.	Rob. Paulyn (Reynolds' Reg. 14[b]).
1360		John de Hoghton (Thorn's Chronicle, Decem Script. col. 2088).
1376	Sep.	Rob. atte Hulle (Sudbury's Reg. 114[b]).
1377	Sep.	Tho[s] Cokyl, of Selling, by exch., with atte Helle (Ibid. 121[b]).
1384–5	Feb.	Wm. Wilflete, rec. of Stannysfield, Norwich, by exchange with Cokyl (Courtenay's Reg. 342[b]).
1390–1	Jan.	Wm. Stowford, rec. of Dimchurch, by exchange with Wilflete (Ibid. 279[a]).
		Ric. Sextayne, resigned in 1404–5.
1404–5	March	Rob. Marchal, vice Sextayne (Arundel's Reg. i. 302[a]).
1409	March	Jno. Clyfford, vice Marchal, resigned (Ibid. ii. 52[b]).
1410	July	Hy. Sheffeld, vice Clyfford, resigned (Ibid.)
		John Hille, resigned in 1445.
1445	Sep.	Wm. Enge, vice Hille (Stafford's Reg., 85[a]).
1453	Aug.	Wm. Amy, vice Enge, deceased (Kemp's Reg., 325[a]).
		John Brede, died 1464.
1464	Aug.	John Abele, vice Brede (Bourgchier's Reg., 89[a]).
1466	Nov.	John Eynon, vice Abele, dec[d] (Ibid., 94[a]).
1467		Rob[t] Waynflete, Canon regular of S[t] Augustine's, on the death of Eynon in 1467 (Ibid., 97[b]).
1474	Oct.	Tho[s] Ledys, vice Waynflete, resigned (Ibid., 111[a]).
		Ric. Turnebull, resigned in 1556.
1556	Oct.	Ralph Blunte, vice Turnebull (Pole's Reg., 70[a]).

* Peckham's Register 61[b].   † Prynne, p. 906.
‡ Thorn, Decem Script. col. 1896.   § Thorn, Decem Script. col. 2088.

Hasted gives, in vol. viii, pp. 387-8, the following additional names of vicars :

1597	Dec.	*Richard Birde,* S.T.B., ob[t] 1609.
1609	July	*Richard Martyn.*
1660	March	*Geo. Guild,* ob[t] 1661.
1661	Dec.	*Thomas Russell.*
1677	Dec.	*Tho[s] Johnson,* ob[t] 1727, rec. S[t] Margaret's, Canterbury.

The next seven vicars had all been minor canons of Canterbury.

1727	Jan.	*John le Hunt,* ob[t] 1731, April.
1731	Aug.	*Simon Devereux,* ob[t] 1733, July.
1733	Dec.	*Tho[s] Buttonshaw,* resigned 1737.
1737	April	*Robert Jenkins,* resigned 1743, Jan.
1743	Oct.	*Wm. Broderip,* ob[t] 1764, April.
1764	Aug.	*Wm. Taswell,* resigned 1772, June.
1772	Aug.	*Joshua Dix,* resigned 1788.
1788		*Richard Sharpe.*

NOTE.

DIMENSIONS OF NEWCHURCH CHURCH.

Communicated by the Rev. WM. COBB.

Interior of tower	- -	18 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 4 inches.
„ nave	- -	60 feet 10 inches by 17 feet 6 inches.
„ chancel	- -	40 feet by 17 feet 6 inches.
Total length	- -	119 feet 2 inches.
Length of aisles	- -	85 feet 4 inches.