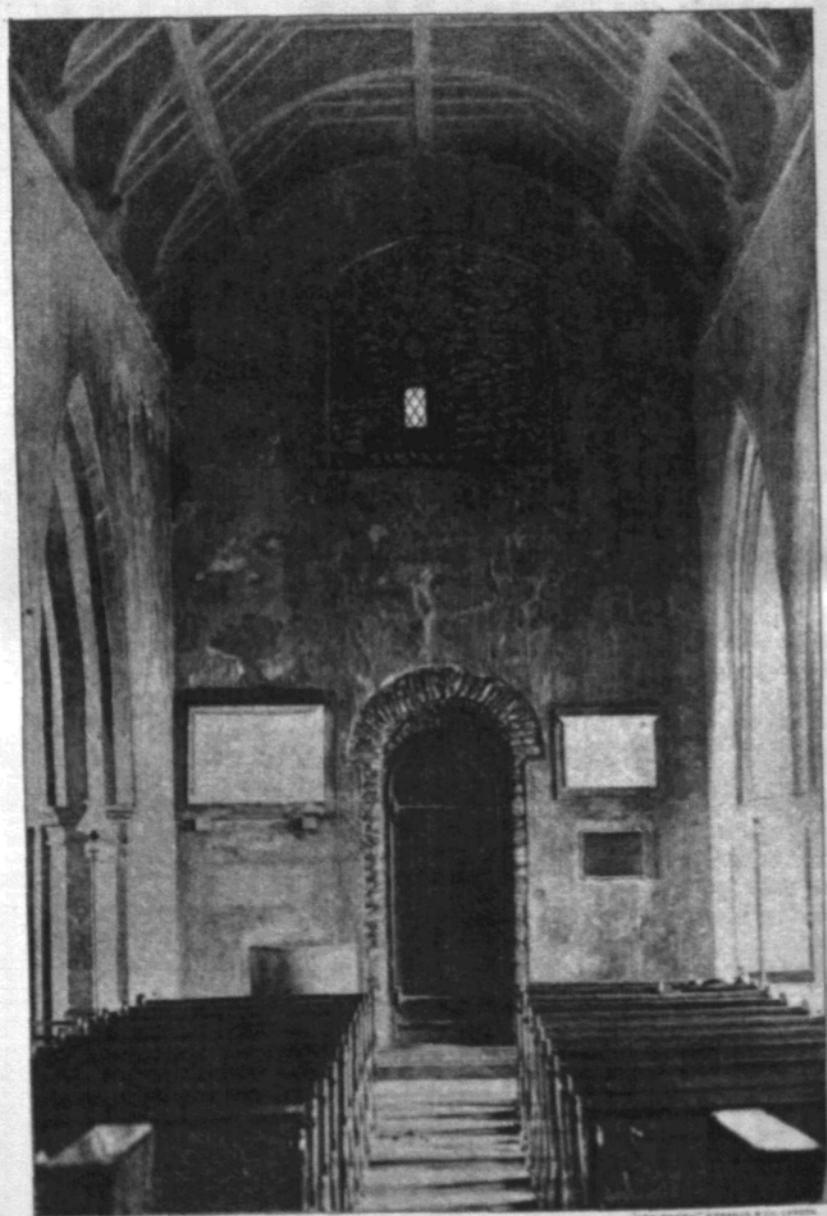




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CHERITON CHURCH, KENT,

EAST WALL OF TOWER (SUPPOSED TO BE PRE-NORMAN) WITH DOORWAY
INTO THE NAVE, AND WINDOW ABOVE.

CHERITON CHURCH.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE tower of St. Martin's Church, at Cheriton, is of unusual interest. It is a small western tower, probably Pre-Norman, and certainly erected before the end of the eleventh century. Upon its eastern side, as seen from the nave of the church, it shews rough wide-jointed masonry, with a small round-headed doorway (there is no tower-arch), and, over the doorway, a small round-headed window deeply splayed, looking into the nave of the church.

Upon the exterior of the tower little of the old work can be seen. The western doorway, now in use, is of the thirteenth century; but there are traces of an older doorway which it replaced. The diagonal western buttresses may have been added in the fourteenth century, or later. The six bells hanging in this tower were made by Mears and Stainbank in 1881, and were inserted as a memorial, "by friends who knew and loved her," of Maria, daughter of the Rev. Tatton Brockman of Beachborough, and wife of the Rev. Reginald B. Knatchbull-Hugessen,* recently a Rector of this parish. The old bells were four in number; one having a "black-letter" inscription was perhaps made by Richard Hille† soon after 1418, the other three were made by Joseph Hatch, one in 1607, and the other two in 1634.

The north wall of the nave was, until 1873, of masonry similar to that of the tower (so it is said), but it was pulled down when the north aisle of two bays was added at the restoration of the church in that year.

The north chantry was built in the thirteenth century, in which also was erected the beautiful chancel of this church.

In the fourteenth century the south aisle was added, and the two ancient tombs in the north chantry, as well as an earlier

* At the west end of the nave, on its north side, is a brass plate thus inscribed, "To the glory of God and in loving memory of Maria, wife of Reginald B. Knatchbull-Hugessen, sometime rector of this parish, and daughter of the Rev. Tatton Brockman of Beachborough, this peal of six bells was dedicated, April 18, 1881, by friends who knew and loved her. 'Think when the bells do chime 'tis angels' music' (*George Herbert*)."

† *Stahlschmidt's Church Bells of Kent*, pp. 35, 36, 219.

one in the south aisle, are of the same century. Of that period likewise is the east window of the north chantry, which contains a small portion of good coloured glass in its apex.

THE HIGH CHANCEL OF ST. MARTIN.

The walls of the early English chancel remain very much as they were when first erected, more than six centuries ago. Upon the exterior we see that the site was a slope on the hill-side, and at the east end a deep foundation of masonry had to be built to sustain the floor of the chancel. The eastern wall is therefore of great height, and at its north and south ends are two shallow buttresses, very like Norman buttresses. A large simple semicircular string course runs all round the exterior of the chancel below the window. It seems probable that this work was done not later than A.D. 1225.

The north and south walls of the chancel are entirely lined with arcading beneath the windows. On each side are six arches, with little shafts having well-moulded caps and bases, standing upon a stone bench-table. This bench-table is raised in the two eastern bays, thus forming *sedilia*. The little shafts of the arcading are of Purbeck marble, but their caps are of Caen-stone; the little arches are elaborately moulded. There is no piscina in the south wall; but there is an old aumbrey in the east wall.

The chancel windows are lancets, eight in number, three on each side, and two in the eastern gable; in that gable there is one additional vesica-shaped central window above the two eastern lancets.

Around the splayed opening of the lancets in the side walls of the chancel, the small round shafts or round mouldings in the angles of the interior arches (flush with the surface of the wall) are carried continuously; thus forming a hood-mould, as well as side or jamb mouldings for each arch.

The stained glass in these lancet windows of the chancel was made (most of it, if not all) by William Warrington of London. The two eastern lancets contain scenes from the life of St. Martin; in other windows are figures of St. Peter and St. John the Evangelist* (on the north side), St. Paul and St. Luke (on the south).

From the north chantry a hagioscope, or squint, still open, in its south wall, gave to those in the chantry a view of the high altar.

The chancel arch has above its apex a large oval opening which is visible in our Plate representing the interior of the church.

* This window is a memorial of Susanna, wife of James Shute; she died in 1854, aged 61.

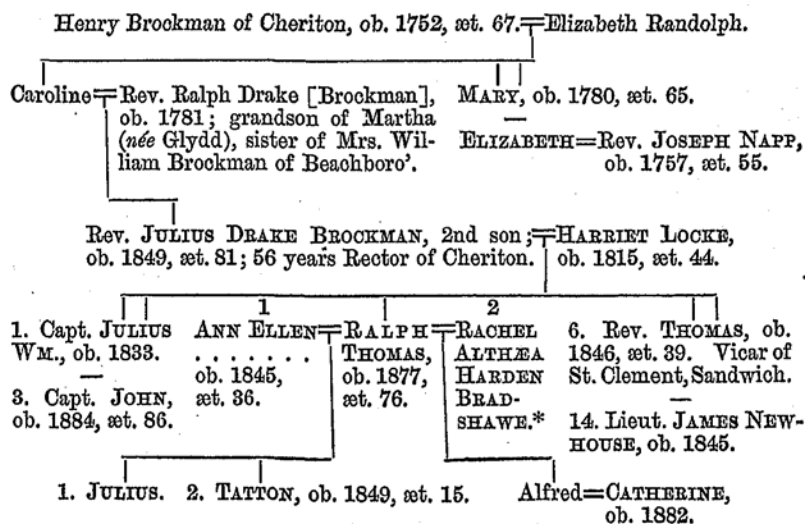


INTERIOR OF CHERITON CHURCH, KENT.

"ING-PHOTO" SPRAGUE & CO. LONDON.

Upon the chancel walls are several mural tablets commemorating members of the Brockman family, to whom the advowson of this church has belonged for three centuries.

The following extract, from the Brockman pedigree, shews the relationship of those commemorated by the tablets here, and in the nave; their names are in capital letters:



MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

When this church was restored, the monumental brasses (all small) were taken up from the chancel floor, and were affixed to the south wall of the chancel, with this inscription, cut in stone, around each, "*Removed MDCCCLXXIII from the middle of the floor opposite this spot.*"

I. The earliest monumental brass commemorates John Child, rector of Cheriton, who died in 1474. It is remarkable from his effigy being clad in the academical garb of a Master of Arts, with the hood of his degree over the gown. The inscription, which especially mentions his university degree, runs as follows: *Orate pro anima Johannis Child in Artibus magistri ac quondam Rector istius ecclesie de Cheryton qui obiit v^o die Decembris Anno Domini M^occcclxxiiij cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*

II. The other small monumental brass of a rector shews Thomas Fogge in eucharistic vestments:—viz., albe, stole, chasuble, and maniple. He was a son of Sir John Fogge, a local

* Her sister Charlotte Bradshawe was buried in the Brockmans' vault in 1869, aged 60. They were daughters of Colonel Paris Bradshawe of Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, by his wife Charlotte Maria Hearsey.

landowner. The inscription beneath his effigy runs as follows :
*Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Fogge quondam filius Johannis Fogg
 militis hujus Ecclesie quondam rector qui obiit 12 Kal. Augusti
 Anno Domini 1502.*

This rector was an attesting witness to the signature of John Stubbs, vicar of Newington by Hythe, when Stubbs made his will dated May 8, 1502, as printed on p. 233 of *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVIII.

III. A third monumental brass in this chancel commemorates Jane wife of Robert Brodnax. She died in 1592-3. From its position here we suppose that this lady may have been a daughter of the squire of Beachborough, Mr. Henry Brockman, who had purchased that estate from Mr. George Fogge of Brabourne. Mr. Henry Brockman's will, made in 1573, mentions a daughter Ann, who was the wife of Thomas Broadnax of Godmersham, but it does not allude to Joane wife of Robert Brodnax. The inscription on the brass runs as follows :

"Heare lyeth the bodye of Joane Brodnax | the wife of
 Robert Brodnax who had | issue by the said Robert syx sonnes
 & | eyght daughters & she departed this | worlde the 23 daye of
 January 1592 | beinge of the age of xxxix yeares |

"Lyve Well and dye never
 Dye Well and live ever."

SOUTH AISLE.

The south aisle was built in the first half of the fourteenth century, and the arcade, of three pointed arches, springing from octagonal pillars, is a very good example of Decorated work for a rural parish church. A fourth arch, at the west end, is modern. Above the arches there are the corbels used for a former roof. In the east wall may still be seen, on the north side, a Decorated corbel, and traces of the original Decorated window. That which now occupies its place is a new window, of three lights, filled with coloured glass, which was given by Mr. Jesse Pilcher in 1866. The Incarnation of our Blessed Lord is the subject; the scenes represented are (i) the Annunciation; (ii) the Salutation between Mary the Virgin and Elizabeth; (iii) the Nativity; (iv) Simeon receiving Christ in the Temple; (v) Christ (at twelve years of age) among the doctors.

In the south wall there is a good Decorated piscina, with ogeed arch; and there are two *sedilia* of the Decorated style, with good chamfer stops. Near them are modern memorial brasses, on the wall, for James Majoribanks, who died in 1853, aged 39; and his son Stewart Paxton Majoribanks, who died in 1876, aged 30.



HEARE LYETH THE BODYE OF IOANE BRODNAX
 THE WIFE OF ROBERT BRODNAX WHO HAD
 ISSVE BY THE SAID ROBERT SY X SONNES &
 EYGHTE DAUGHTERS & SHE DEPARTED THIS
 WORLDE THE 23. DAYE OF JANVARY 1592.
 BEINGE OF THE AGE OF XXXIX YEARES
 LYVE WELL AND DYE NEVER
 DYE WELL AND LIVE EVER



Beate p. ma. robes. hinc i. a. m. a. n. y. q. u. o. d. a. K. i. o. g. a. l. o. d. o. d. e. d. i. e. n. t. i. a. n. i.
 o. b. i. t. v. d. i. e. d. e. c. e. m. b. e. a. d. d. n. i. m. 1555. s. e. s. i. m. a. n. a. i. e. p. p. o. r. t. a. t. u. d. e. a. u. r. u. s.



Hic iacet d. n. s. i. n. o. m. n. i. s. n. o. g. u. a. n. d. a. u. t. i. o. n. e. s. p. a. n. g. u. a. n. i.
 l. i. n. s. u. t. i. e. d. i. e. m. u. n. d. i. i. n. t. e. n. o. v. e. m. 12. k. t. a. n. g. u. l. i. s. a. d. d. n. i. m.

IN CHERITON CHURCH.

III.



H. Towell Balcher, Del.

II.



Monumental Effigies in Cheriton Church, Kent.

I.



C. F. WELLS, PHOTO-LITHO. 8, FURNIVAL ST. HOLBORN, E.C. 1.

Over the *sedilia* is a window of two lights, filled with coloured glass, in memory of children of a former rector, the Rev. Robert Fraser, by his wife Mary Ann. He was incumbent here for seventeen years. The scenes depicted are from the life of our Blessed Lord, and both represent Him on the sea with St. Peter.

Over the ancient tomb in the wall is a two-light window filled with coloured glass (depicting in the eastern light MOSES, and in the other our BLESSED LORD) in memory of Sir Francis Savage Reilly, of Scarvagh, Q.C., K.C.M.G., who died in 1883. Near it are also memorials of Edward Henry Cormick, who died in 1854, aged 37; Captain John Brockman, who died in 1884, aged 86; James Drayner, died in 1844, and Hannah Drayner, who died in 1880; Arnold Wainwright, who died in 1854, aged 87, and Mary Brockman, who died in 1780, aged 65.

THE ANCIENT EFFIGIES UPON TOMBS.

In the south wall of the south aisle there is one, and in the north wall of the north chancel, or chantry, there are two, effigies of stone, lying each beneath a mural arch, upon a low plain altar-tomb, in the wall. Probably all three are of the fourteenth century.

The tomb in the south aisle is that of a lady. Her effigy is numbered I. upon our Plate, and Mr. Taswell Belcher's admirable drawing shews the details of her dress as clearly as its mutilated condition will permit. Mr. J. G. Waller, to whom I submitted a copy of our Plate, has most kindly favoured me with his opinion respecting this female effigy in the south wall.

Mr. Waller says: "The three effigies from their extremely rude execution present difficulties to arriving at their date. It is clear, from the similar character of the execution in all three, that they must have been done near to the same time; most likely by the same hand (by a local sculptor). The lady's figure, No. I., is the one I select to date. The mode in which veil and wimple are arranged is like a figure of the Ryther family, given in Hollis's *Effigies*, and I should assign that to the reign of Edward II. at latest; though the fashion did survive a little longer."

"The other female figure has an arrangement of the veil which puts it probably a little later."

"The cushions are so similar in management, that they also put a proximate date to all."

"The shorter dress of the female (III.) last alluded to, tends also to shew a later date, especially the flounces, which really might go to A.D. 1380 or 1390."

The costumes are remarkable upon all three effigies, and I

think those acquainted with the subject, will agree with Mr. Waller in considering the effigies to have been carved in the fourteenth century.

Respecting these figures Hasted says (*History of Kent*, viii., 192, published in 1799) :—

“Enbrooke is a manor in this parish, situated about half a mile eastward from the church Michael Enbrooke was a good benefactor to the church at Cheriton in King Richard II.'s reign, by building the north chancel in it, still belonging to this manor; and in this chancel are two very antient tombs, now much decayed by time; on one, within an arch in the wall, lies the effigies in stone of a man habited in robes or long vestments; on the other, which is on the pavement at a very small distance from it and the wall, is that of a woman, having on her a head-dress, and a wimple under her chin, these being the most antient monuments of the kind that I have yet seen in this county. Philipott says, they probably belonged to two of this family of Enbroke.”

On a subsequent page, 194, Hasted says :—

“CASEBORNE is likewise a manor in the western part of this parish Thomas de Caseborne is reported to have lived here in much state about King Richard II.'s reign, and to have been buried in the chapel belonging to this mansion; but, leaving no male issue, Catherine, his only daughter and heir, carried it in marriage to William de Honywood of Henewood in Postling.”

Hasted also says (p. 190) :—

The manor of Cheriton was “allotted to the youngest [daughter and coheir of Waretius de Valoyns], married to Sir Francis Fogge, who died possessed of it in that reign [of Edward III.], and was buried in this church. His effigies was on his tomb, lying cross-legged and habited in armour, with his arms on his surcoat, impaling those of Valoyns, of which, though remaining in Philipott's time, . . . there is nothing now to be seen.”

Hasted is quite right in saying that the cross-legged effigy had disappeared, and I am inclined to believe that such an effigy never existed here. The Lords of the manor were holders of the advowson, and patrons of Cheriton Church and benefice. They would naturally therefore be interred in the chancel, where undoubtedly it is quite certain that no tomb has ever been inserted, as the original arcading remains unbroken along the whole length of the walls. From Philipott's mention of the arms on the surcoat, Fogge impaling Valoigns, I am convinced that he was speaking of a figure in stained glass in some window. Certainly no effigy of Sir Francis Fogge is now in the church, and that none was there a century ago Hasted testifies.

The effigies II. and III. are so situated that the light shed

upon them is very little, and the arch above each is very low. An amusing result is found in the record of a visit paid to this church on the 20th July 1658, by Richard Fogge* of Danes Court in Tilmanstone. He mistook our effigies, II. and III., for those of men "in complete armour"! His description of the visit contains these paragraphs (see *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. V., p. 120):—

"July 20, 1658, I went to Cheriton to visit Mr Jno Reading y^c minister. I veewed y^e Church and saw 3 very ancient Monuments [*viz.*, those figured upon our Plate]. In the north wall there lye, each in an Arch, two in complete armor. Mr Reading says they were two Lords of the Catesmore, noblemen that I never heard of, and believe nobody else. I am sure it was in the possession of the Family [*of Fogge*] 400 years agoe.

"Over against them, in an arch on the south wall, lyeth a Woman in her Lady's habiliments.

"Since writing the above, I am informed by Mr Reading's son that Catesmore was the seat of the Fogges, and that there is a great circuit of land, called Fogges Park, now disparked."

Probably the estate or manor alluded to by the Rev. John Reading, when speaking to Mr. Richard Fogge, was CASEBORNE, which Mr. Fogge rendered into "CATESMORE."

Although we cannot determine what persons were intended to be kept in memory by those three effigies, we have records of a ceremony which took place in this church soon after those effigies were placed here.

In the year 1396, Thomas (once mis-called or misprinted John) Fogge, junior, whose wife was Alianora (daughter of Thomas St. Leger), brought to this church, for baptism, his infant son and heir, William Fogge, who was ultimately the coheir also of his grandfather Thomas St. Leger. The priest, "Dom." or "Sir" William Newynton, declared to the assembled congregation "that God had, in that infant, multiplied his people after the late pestilence."[†] Here also Thomas Fogge, the father of the infant, caused "Sir" William Newynton, to make an entry in the Missal or Service Book of the church to the effect that William Fogge (the infant) was born on the Vigil of All Saints in the year 1396. This entry was made in the presence of Ralph Norys[‡] and other parishioners upon All Souls Day 1396.

* This gentleman was grandson of Mr. George Fogge of Brabourne, who sold Beachborough and the manor of Cheriton to Mr. Henry Brockman, whose will was made in 1573.

† Peter . . . , of Cheriton, swore upon his oath, before a jury, that the rector made this declaration, and he added that the pestilence occurred in the summer of 1396.

‡ Ralph Norys testified this upon oath, before a jury, in 1417, on the Monday after the Feast of the Conception of the B.V.M.

At the ceremony of the churcing or purification of Alianora Fogge, mother of the infant, William Kyryell (one of the infant's uncles) said, in the presence of many neighbours, that his son Thomas Kyryell and the infant William Fogge were of the same age.

All these facts were testified, and put upon record, at a judicial enquiry before a jury in Cheriton, in 1417. Then also it was testified that Thomas Fogge, junior (the father of William), died in 1405, when his son was nine years old, and that the lad William Fogge was then adjudged to the wardship of the Lord de Ponynges, of whom the father, Thomas Fogge, had held land by knight's service.*

I regret to say that the Registers of the Archbishops do not perfectly agree with the facts sworn to by these witnesses. The Institution of William Newynton to the rectory did not take place until 1404, but he was then described as "a chaplain," it is therefore quite possible that in 1396 he had been chaplain to Thomas Fogge, junior, or chaplain at an altar in Cheriton Church, but Sir Thomas Fogge, senior, did not present him to the rectory until 1404.

NORTH CHANTRY AND AISLE.

In the north chantry (which was built in the thirteenth century probably) the organ now stands. Behind the organ is an original two-light window of the Decorated period, and at its apex is a good piece of old painted glass (representing the Crucifixion), which was observed and mentioned by Sir Stephen Glynne (*The Churches of Kent*, p. 119).

On the north side of the organ is a mural slab inscribed: "Here lieth y^e body | of FRANCIS CHISWELL | who died y^e 27 | of January 1664 | A.D. 63 years |" etc., etc., etc.

Of another monumental slab on the same wall, below that of Francis Chiswell, the inscription is given on the last page of this paper.

South of the organ, and beneath the well-preserved old hagioscope or squint, is an interesting mural tablet thus inscribed: "Here lieth entered the Body | of M^{rs} ELIZABETH RALEIGH, grand | daughter of the famed S^r Walter Raleigh who died at the Enbrook the 26th day of October 1716 | aged 30 years."

The pulpit stands west of the north pier of the chancel arch, very near the squint and the monument of Mrs. Elizabeth Raleigh. Its position and the carving of its front panels can be seen in our Plate, which shews the interior of

* The *Probatio Aetatis Willelmi Fogge* is recorded in *Rot. Esch.*, 5 Henry V., and is printed in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, Vol. V., pp. 126, 127.



CHERITON CHURCH, KENT (FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.)

"INK-PROOF" SPRAGUE & CO. LONDON.

Cheriton Church. The carving is probably nearly 400 years old. It consists of two stages; the four upper panels are elaborately wrought, the five panels below are plainer.

The north aisle is, as has already been mentioned, quite new. It was erected at the restoration in 1873, and the windows in its north wall were copied (at the suggestion of Mr. H. B. Mackeson of Hythe) from those in a Surrey church (at Charlton).

PORCH.

The north porch was erected as a memorial to the first Lord Justice of England, Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce. His representative having fulfilled the wishes of the Lord Justice, inscribed near the apex of the porch's gable, "*cineri servata fides*" (with his ashes I have kept faith). All along beneath the eaves of the gable runs this beautiful text, "*A refuge from the storm, and a shadow from the heat.*" In the centre of the gable are these words, "To the glory of God, and in memory of the first Lord Justice of England, and of Dame Eliza his wife, whose bodies rest in this churchyard; their souls, we trust in heaven." In the churchyard we search in vain for any epitaph, or tombstone, marking the graves of Sir James and Lady Knight-Bruce; but, close beside the south wall of the chancel, we observe a space of ground covered with well kept ivy, and from it arises a very tall, but simple and slender churchyard cross; no inscription appears anywhere; but upon examining the four low angle-posts of stone, I found, cut upon each of them, the letters K. B., which are the only indications that Lord Justice Knight-Bruce and his widow lie beneath this spot.

COMMUNION PLATE.

This Church possesses an Elizabethan cup with its paten-cover both of silver, but the flagon and the large paten on a central stem are modern, of electro-plate. The alms-dish is of brass, inscribed "God loveth a cheerful giver."

The Elizabethan cup is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, the bowl is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad at its mouth. The base of the foot is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter.

Upon the bowl are three belts of engraving without any foliage, (i) that near the bottom of the bowl is a single strap, (ii) the belt around the centre of the bowl has two horizontal straps or fillets which are interlaced (in X form) four times at equal distances apart; midway between each pair of interlacements each fillet or strap leaves its horizontal course, and forms a figure V, the lower fillet having its V below, and the upper fillet having its reversed A above, the line of its horizontal

course. This simple device is very effective. (iii) The belt near the mouth of the bowl resembles that around its centre, but the upper of its two fillets keeps in its horizontal course between each pair of interlacements.

Upon the foot and base of the cup are five incised straps. Beneath the bowl there is a reeded moulding, and immediately beneath it is a round convex moulding, around which runs a central round hollow with four very short engraved straps (at equal distances apart), at right angles to its course. The stem splays downward from the convex moulding to the foot. There is a reeded moulding where foot and stem meet.

The paten-cover bears the interlaced belt of fillets with Vs, similar to that in the centre of the bowl. It stands 1½ inches high on a central knob, which bears the date 1577 with a tiny branch above and below the figures. There is scratched upon it twice 1613.

The paten and the flagon are ornamented with belts of strapwork copied from the old cup.

PATRONS OF THE BENEFICE.

With respect to the advowson of Cheriton Church there was a lawsuit in 1316, when Christina, relict of William de Brokhill, claimed the right to present a clerk to this benefice. Her right was disputed by Thomas, son of William de Brokhill. Upon the De Banco Roll (for Michaelmas term, 10 Edward II. (1316), membrane 156 in dorso) is recorded the genealogical descent of the parties. They say that in the time of King John, Walran de Ceriton died seized of the manor and advowson of Cheriton, but, leaving no issue, his two sisters Isabella and Margaret inherited jointly his rights. Thenceforward, for a time, there were two parts, or a joint ownership.

Isabella de Ceriton married and left a son, Robert, who passed his share to John de Arches, who passed it on to William FitzWarine, who enfeoffed of it John de Calehull, who passed his share to William de Brokhill, brother of that Thomas de Brokhill who claimed it in 1316.

On the other side it was alleged, by Cristina the widow, that Margaret de Ceriton married and left a son, Roger, whose son and heir, William, had a son and heir, Roger, whose son and heir, John, was, at Michaelmas 1316, a minor, under age, and in ward to Bertram Kyriel. All this we learn from the *De Banco Roll*.*

It seems that the widowed Christina or Christiana de Brokhill gained her suit; she presented Robert de Hesebeth to the rectory

* Edited by General Hon. George Wrottesley in *The Reliquary* for July 1888, p. 143.

of Cheriton, and he was instituted in 1317-8, on Feb. 2. Sir John de Mereworth* exercised the right of patronage in February, 1319-20. With the manor the advowson passed to the family of Fogg, and through his connection with that family, William Wadham, Esq., exercised the right of presenting a rector four times from 1425 to 1440. After that, William Fogge alone in 1441, and in conjunction with his wife Joanna in 1445, exercised the right of patronage. In 1450, in 1453, and in 1458, John Fogge, Esq., presented incumbents; he it was who rebuilt Ashford Church. In 1474-5 the same gentleman (then Sir John Fogge, Knight) was patron. In 1497-8 and in 1507 John Fogge, Esquire (son of the Ashford benefactor), was the name of the gentleman who presented to the living, and in 1570 Dame Mary, widow of Sir John Fogg, exercised the right of patronage. In 1584 William Brockman, gentleman, was the patron, and in the Brockman family the patronage has remained ever since.

RECTORS OF CHERITON.

- 1316 Oct. . . JOHN DE VIENNE was instituted by Archbishop Reynolds, but he held the benefice a very short time.
(*Reynold's Reg.*, 17^b.)
- 1317 Feb. 2 ROBERT DE HESEBETH was instituted by the same Archbishop on the presentation of Christiana de Brokhull; but in two years he gave place to some relative apparently.
(*Reynold's Reg.*, 23^a.)
- 1318 Jan. . . JOHN DE HESEBETH was presented by Sir John de Mereworth and instituted by the same Primate.
(*Reynold's Reg.*, 25.)
- 1363 Nov. . . Dom. THOMAS DE BRAMPTON, *presbyter*, was collated by Archbishop Islep, to whom the patronage seems to have fallen, by lapse probably.
(*Islep's Reg.*, 302^b.)
- WILLIAM PYGHTISLE was rector of Cheriton and resigned that benefice in 1403. A clergyman of this name was vicar of Thornham from 1368 onward. Whether he was identical with this rector of Cheriton I do not know.
- 1404 Feb. 19 WILLIAM NEWYNTON, *chaplain*, was presented by Sir Thomas Fogge, and instituted by Archbishop Arundel. This clergyman seems to have been a chaplain here in 1396, for in that year he is said to have baptized the infant grandson (William) of his patron, Sir Thomas Fogge.
(*Arundel's Reg.*, 293.)
- WILLIAM WENDELISTON was presented some time after his predecessor's departure, but

* John de Mereworth, in 6 Edward III. (1332), obtained the royal licence to fortify (*crenelate*) his manor house at Mereworth, and his *cameram*, or small house, at Cheriton. In the same year, he and his wife Margeria acquired (for 100 marks) a moiety of the manor of West Peckham.

- when that was, the Archiepiscopal Registers do not record. He vacated this benefice in 1425 for the rectory of Dunton in London diocese, which he obtained by exchange.
- 1425 Dec. 19 ROBERT WILCOK, rector of Dunton, was instituted by Archbishop Chichele. The patron at this time was William Wadham, Esq., whose daughter had married William Fogge, the owner of Cheriton manor. Probably this William Fogge was the one who, as an infant, was baptized in Cheriton Church in 1396.
(*Chichele's Reg.*, 155.)
- 1433 July 1 Dom. THOMAS SHORDITCH, *chaplain*, was presented by William Wadham, Esq., of Somersetshire, and instituted by Archbishop Chichele.
(*Chichele's Reg.*, 199.)
- 1437 Dec. 11 Dom. THOMAS COOK, *chaplain*, was admitted under the same auspices.
(*Ibid.*, 218.)
- Dom. JOHN SNYFFMORE was for a short time rector, but he exchanged this benefice for Corscombe rectory, Somerset, in 1440.
- 1440 Aug. 11 WILLIAM HASELGROVE, rector of Corscombe, was admitted to this benefice by exchange. He resigned it twelve months later.
(*Chichele's Reg.*, 224.)
- 1441 Aug. 4 THOMAS CROPWODE, *chaplain*, was presented by William Fogge, and instituted by Archbishop Chichele. Mr. Cropwood died in 1445.
(*Ibid.*, 232.)
- 1445 Aug. 2 Dom. WILLIAM CLAREBORGH *alias* ACRIS, *chaplain*, was presented by William Fogg, Esq., and Johanna his wife in August 1445.
(*Stafford's Reg.*, 84^b.)
- 1450 Aug. 11 Master JAMES GOLDWELL, *Bachelor of Law*, was presented by John Fogg, Esq., and instituted by Archbishop Stafford. He was ordained priest 31st March 1453; and he resigned this benefice for that of Harrietsham, which in Feb. 1457-8 he exchanged for Great Chart.
(*Stafford's Reg.*, 105^b.)
- 1453 Oct. 11 Dom. WILLIAM MORLAND, *chaplain*, was presented by John Fogg, Esq., in 1453, but he resigned in 1458.
(*Stafford's Reg.*, 325^b.)
- 1458 April 22 Dom. JOHN CHILD, *chaplain*, was presented by John Fogg, Esq., and instituted by Archbishop Bourghchier. He retained this benefice until his death in 1474, and is commemorated by a monumental brass, still extant in the chancel.
(*Bourghchier's Reg.*, 69^a.)
- 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 3 Dom. THOMAS BOLNEY, *presbiter*, was presented by Sir John Fogge, and was instituted in January 1475 (New Style) by Archbishop Bourghchier. Mr. Bolney died in 1497, being still rector here.
(*Bourghchier's Reg.*, 111.)
- 149 $\frac{7}{8}$ Feb. 22 Dom. THOMAS FOGGE, *clerk*, was presented by his brother John Fogg, Esq., and instituted by Cardinal Archbishop Morton in February 1498.
(*Morton's Reg.*, 165^a.)

- (New Style). He remained rector until he died in 1502, and he is still commemorated by a monumental brass in the chancel.
- 1502 Dom. CHRISTOPHER WARDE was presented by John Fogge, Esq., but I do not find any record of his institution. He resigned the rectory in 1507.
- 1507 May 15
(*Warham's Reg.*,
331^a.) Master WILLIAM SKYNNER, M.A., was presented by John Fogge, Esq., and instituted by Archbishop Warham. How long he retained the benefice does not appear.
- THOMAS SLANEY was the non-resident rector in 1550, being also rector of Eastling (1550-5). His curate here in 1550 was David Longe.
- JOHN DAVYD was officiating here in 1552.
- HUGH DAVID was officiating here in 1555.
- 1570 April 24
(*Parker's Reg.*,
399.) HENRY BAKER, *clerk*, was admitted by Archbishop Parker, on the death of the previous rector. He was presented jointly by Dame Mary Fogge (widow of Sir John Fogge, deceased), and her new husband, Thomas Kent, Esq. Mr. Baker died in 1584, being then still rector of Cheriton.
- 1584 July 6
(*Whitgift's Reg.*,
i. 455.) Master RICHARD TOPCLIFFE, M.A., *clerk*, was instituted by Archbishop Whitgift in 1584, and he died here in 1602. He was the first rector presented by one of the Brockman family. His patron was William Brockman, gent. This rector seems to have purchased, from Anthony Ancher, *circa* 1591, Bank-house Farm and Sweet Arden Manor. His son Godwin Topcliffe of Hythe sold them to Robert Broadnax of Cheriton (*Hasted, History of Kent*, viii., 195).
- 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar. 21
(*Whitgift's Reg.*,
iii. 275.) Master THOMAS BISHOP was presented jointly by William Brockman, Esq., and his son and heir (Henry). He lived on for twenty-seven years as rector of Cheriton, and died in 1630.
- 1630 Dec. 4
(*Abbot's Reg.*,
iii. 192^b.) Master JOHN STROUT, *clerk*, was presented by William Brockman, Esq., in 1630, to succeed Mr. Bishop, and he was instituted on the 4th of December.
- 1644 July 8 JOHN READING, M.A., a voluminous author, was presented to this benefice by Mr. William Brockman on the death of Mr. Strout. He was a man of great abilities and eloquence, who, at the age of 16, matriculated at Oxford in 1604, from Magdalen Hall. He was ordained Deacon in 1612-3, and Priest in June 1614. Lord Zouch, of Haringworth, Lord Warden of

the Cinque Ports, selected him as his chaplain. His preaching at Dover was so appreciated by the townsfolk that he was appointed Vicar of St. Mary's, Dover, in December 1616. When Charles I. was in power, Mr. Reading was one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. Becoming obnoxious to the Parliamentary party, his study and books at Dover were plundered by soldiers under the command of Colonel Sandys in April 1642. Seven months later, Sir Edward Boys caused him to be seized in his study, and imprisoned or banished for 19 months. In 1643, by the King's desire, he was *de jure*, though not *de facto*, made rector of Chartham and a Prebendary of Canterbury. Soon after his settlement at Cheriton, he was seized in his rectory here and conveyed to Dover Castle for a day, and then to Leeds Castle for some weeks, the cause being his supposed share in a Cavalier plot for seizing Dover Castle. In 1650 he publicly disputed in Folkestone Church with an Anabaptist named Samuel Fisher. In 1660, at Dover, Mr. Reading welcomed in a short address Charles II. when he landed, and (in the name of the Corporation of Dover) he presented to the King a large Bible with gold clasps. He was after this made, *de facto*, a Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral, and Rector of Chartham. When he died, October 26th, 1667, he was buried in the chancel of Chartham Church. A full list of his numerous publications is given by Anthony Wood in his *Athene Oxonienses* (*sub anno* 1667), pages 407, 408.

- 1668 April 11 JONATHAN DRYDEN was inducted to the rectory of Cheriton, in 1668, having been presented by James Brockman, Esq. He retained this benefice for 8 years or a little more, but resigned it in 1676 or 1679.
- 1679 June 9 JAMES BROME, M.A., is said to have been inducted to the rectory of Cheriton in 1679, being already vicar of Newington. He retained both benefices for 40 years or more, and died in 1719. Mr. Brome was a man of literary pursuits, and he edited Somner's treatise on the *Roman Ports*. As chaplain to the Cinque Ports his attention probably was drawn to the subject of Somner's treatise.
- 1719 July 3 HENRY BILTON, M.A., was inducted on the presentation of William Brockman, Esq. He

- was the rector of Cheriton for nearly quarter of a century, and died on the 10th of April 1748.
- 1748 May 27 EDMUND PARKER was inducted to this benefice, having been presented by James Brockman, Esq. He had already, for more than three years, been vicar of the adjacent parish of Newington (in the same patronage). For nearly 27 years he retained this benefice, and died on the 17th of February 1770.
- 1770 July . . . GEORGE LYNCH, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was inducted to Cheriton rectory. He likewise obtained from his patron (Rev. Ralph Drake-Brockman) the vicarage of Newington, and in the following year (1771) the two benefices were formally united. Mr. Lynch had been vicar of Lymne since January 28, 1765, and he had sufficient influence with the Archdeacon (patron of Lymne) and the Archbishop to obtain a dispensation permitting him to continue to hold Lymne with Cheriton and Newington. He died on the 19th of November 1789, holding all three benefices. I think he was a nephew of Dr. John Lynch, Dean of Canterbury (1734-60), who was a first-cousin of John Head, Archdeacon of Canterbury (1748-69).
- 1789 JOHN B. BACKHOUSE, M.A., held the united benefices of Cheriton and Newington for about four years, when he resigned to make way for his patron's younger brother.
- 1793 JULIUS DRAKE-BROCKMAN, M.A., second son of the Rev. Ralph Drake-Brockman by his wife Caroline Brockman of Cheriton, was about 25 years old when he was inducted to the united benefices of Cheriton and Newington in 1793. In the same year he married (at Evington in Elmsted) Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Locke of Newcastle in Ireland. She bore him fourteen children, and died in 1815, aged 44. Mr. Julius Brockman survived to the ripe age of 81, and died on the 7th of September 1849, having been rector of Cheriton for 56 years. His son Thomas (who died in Arabia three years before him) was vicar of St. Clement's, Sandwich.
- 1849 ROBERT FRASER was presented by the Rev. Tatton Drake-Brockman to the united benefices, which he retained until 1866. A memorial window

- in the south aisle commemorates children of Mr. Fraser, by his wife Mary Ann.
- 1866 REGINALD BRIDGES KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, B.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, was presented by his father-in-law, the Rev. Tatton Drake-Brockman, to the rectory of Cheriton alone. The vicarage of Newington was then again made a separate benefice. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen (a brother of the first Lord Brabourne) has done much to promote the organisation and discipline of bell-ringers in the diocese of Canterbury, and to develop scientific ringing of bells. By his energy and tact, this church was restored and enlarged in 1873, and he retained this benefice until 1876, when he was promoted to the rectory of Mersham. That he resigned (from ill-health) in 1885. Four years later, his health being restored, he accepted the benefice of West Grinstead, which he now holds.
- 1876 ALLEYNE HALL HALL, M.A., of University College, Oxford (who had been curate of Boxley and of St. Mary's, Dover), was presented to the benefice by F. Drake-Brockman, Esq. He did much work in the Shorncliffe, Seabrook, and Sandgate portions of this parish, and was in 1889 promoted by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of Chevening.
- 1889 WILLIAM BLACKWELL BUCKWELL, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxon., was presented by Francis Drake-Brockman, Esq. He had been for eight years incumbent of Arkley Chapel, Barnet, Herts.

On the north wall of the north chancel of Cheriton Church is a monument with this inscription:—

“A house he hath 'tis built in such good fashion,
 The tenant ne'er shall pay for reparation,
 Nor will his landlord ever raise his rent,
 Nor turn him out of doors for non payment.
 From chimney money too this cell is free,
 Of such a house who would not tenant be.”