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THE CHANCELLORS OF THE DIOCESE OF  
ROCHESTER.

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THROUGH the kindness of a friend, a member of our Society, I was lately placed in the possession of a MS. bearing the title, "A List of Chancellors of the Diocese of Rochester," said to be written by Dr. A. C. Ducarel; but on examining the handwriting I am strongly of opinion that the list and notes were compiled and written by Dr. John Denne (Archdeacon of Rochester 1728—1767), and were only corrected and annotated by Dr. Ducarel. The fact that such numerous references are made in the MS. to entries in the Registers at Rochester, to which the Archdeacon would have had ready access, confirms this view, and it is supported by other internal evidence, and especially by a note which occurs with regard to Dr. Wm. Llewyn (Chancellor 1580—1598), in which the annotator, whom I take to be without doubt Dr. Ducarel, directly refers to the Archdeacon as the writer of the memoir.

In preparing the MS. for the press I have absolutely adhered to the original spelling of the names of persons and parishes, and I have only added a few notes, and some slight account of the Chancellors who have held office since Archdeacon Denne's time, so as to bring the list down to the present day. As to the first three names (which were added to the list in

a note by Dr. Ducarel), the mention of them is preserved in documents contained in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*. They are:—

Walter de London, "officialis," 1259.

Nicholas, officialis, 1262.

Gymundus, 1292.

Dr. Denne's account then proceeds:—

1327. THOMAS DE ALKHAM was appointed Chancellor by Bishop Hamo de Hethe 28 March 1327, as he had been before his Commissary-General (E Reg., fos. 60<sup>a</sup>, 75<sup>b</sup>). He was born at *Alkham* by Dover, whence he took his name, which was originally Pyrie. His will was proved 10 Feb. 1356, wherein he orders his body to be buried in the church or churchyard of *Southflete*, to which rectory he was collated 31 March 1323, being at that time in priest's orders and domestic chaplain to the Bishop (E Reg., fo. 59<sup>a</sup>). As to his preferments, he was admitted, 28 Jan. 1328, to the Prebenda Magnæ Missæ at the high altar of the conventual church of *Mallynge* upon the presentation of the Abbess and her sisters (E Reg., fo. 127<sup>b</sup>). He was collated to the rectory of *Wolwyche* 25 Feb. 1336, which he quitted for that of *Chesilherst* 7 May 1339 (E Reg., fos. 168<sup>b</sup>, 174<sup>b</sup>).

1332. WM. DE HONYNTONE, a presbyter, occurs Chancellor 8 Jan. 1332, and was collated to the rectory of *Chislehurst* 25 Sep. 1334, but died two years after, 25 Feb. 1336. (E Reg., Ham. de Hethe, fos. 154<sup>a</sup>, 162<sup>a</sup>, 168<sup>b</sup>.)

There now occurs a hiatus of many years—nearly a century—the next name being supplied by Dr. Ducarel:—

1419. THOMAS CANDOS (OR CHANDOS), LL.D., officialis. (Madox's *Formulare*, p. 436.)

1453. JOHN TUBNEY *alias* TUPNEY appears to have been Chancellor to Bishop Lowe 10 June 1453; he was likewise Chaplain to that Bishop, and instituted to the vicarage of *St. Werburgh* in *Hoo* 8 Dec. 1451. He had beside the rectory of *Stone*, but resigned it on his collation to that of

*Southflete* 10 June 1453, where he died in 1457, and was buried in his own chancel under a stone, with an epitaph on a brass plate, no more of which now remains than "John Tubney, Chaplyn to Bishop Lowe, Archdeacon of St. Asaph."\* Dr. Harris, in his *History of Kent*, miscalls him "Tulman" (E Reg. Epi., fos. 222<sup>a</sup>, 224<sup>a</sup>). His other preferments were the archdeaconry of St. Asaph, which dignity he held till his death, as also the rectory of *Dipert* in that diocese, but this he seems to have quitted before, being a benefactor thereunto in 1450 (Le Neve's *Fasti*, p. 24, and Willis's *Survey of the Cathedral of St. Asaph*, pp. 110, 287).

1478. RICHARD LAVYNDER, Doctor of Decrees, appears to have been both Chancellor and Commissary-General to Bishop John Russell 14 Oct. 1478 (E Libro Testament<sup>o</sup>, 3<sup>o</sup>, fo. 222). His other preferments were chiefly in the church and diocese of Lincoln. He died in 1504, and was buried in the chancel of his own prebendal church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Buckingham (Br. Willis's *History of Cathedrals*, vol. ii., pp. 114, 172, 247). He was installed Prebendary of *St. Mary Cricklepole* in Lincoln 9 Aug. 1477, which he quitted for that of *Sutton cum Bucks* 25 Nov. 1485, being also not long before, viz., 5 Oct., advanced to the archdeaconry of Leicester.

1493. ROBERT (OR ROGER?) CLYSTONE was Chancellor 20 Aug. 1493, having been likewise created Vicar-General and Commissary to Thomas Savage, then Bishop of Rochester, 29 April 1493 (E Reg. Spir. Roff., fos. 5, 6; Acts of the Bishops' Court, fo. 234<sup>a</sup>). He probably went along with Bishop Savage when translated to the see of York, and might be the same person who was Prebendary of *Wistow* in York and Southwell (Br. Willis's *Surv. of Cathed.*, vol. i., p. 178).

1535. MAURICE GRIFFITH, B.D., was appointed Chancellor to Bishop John Hilsey 8 Sep. 1535 (E Reg. Spir. D., fo. 183<sup>a</sup>). He had a variety of preferments, having been

\* The epitaph, as given in Boutell, was: "Miserere Deus ai'e Joh'is Tubney qu' da hui's Eeccl'ie Rectoris Archidiaconi Assaphensis ac Capellani d'ni Joh'is Lowe Episcopi Roffensis."

instituted to the vicarage of *Sutton-at-Hone* 20 April 1536, and to the rectory of *Freckenham* in Suffolk 20 Oct. In 1537 he obtained the archdeaconry and the rectory of *Southflete*, and was admitted 9 April of the same year Rector of *St. Magnus* by London Bridge, and a Prebend of the fifth stall in the Church of Rochester 3 May 1546. Most of these benefices and dignities he held *in commendam* to his death, along with the bishopric of Rochester, to which he was consecrated 1 April 1554, but he died 20 Nov. 1558, and was interred with great solemnity in his own parish church of *St. Magnus*; the funeral procession was from his palace (called Rochester Place) in Southwark, and the Bishop of Winchester preached his funeral sermon (E Reg. Spir. Roffen. D., fos. 65<sup>b</sup>, 201<sup>a</sup>; Le Neve's *Fasti*, p. 251, and Rapin's *Acta Reg.*, p. 445; Strype's *Ann.*, vol. i., p. 30; *Eccl. Mem.*, vol. iii., pp. 116, 451). He was a native of Wales; and had his education in the University of Oxford among the Dominicans or Black-Fryars there; was admitted to the reading of the sentences or a Bachelor of Divinity's degree in July 1532, and, as is said, to a like degree in the Canon Law in February following. He commenced D.D. in 1537. He cannot, I think, be the same person with Maur. ap Griffith, who was instituted Rector of *St. Nicholas Acon* in 1531 (but died not, according to Newcourt's list, till 1570); nor with another of the same, who was Rector of *Easton Magna* in Essex, who died in 1557 (Newcourt's *Register*, vol. i., pp. 398, 504; vol. ii., p. 236; Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i., No. 105). He was elected Proctor in Convocation for the Dean and Chapter of Rochester 19 Jan. 1546 (Reg. 1 Eccles., fo. 109), and was one of those commissioners or judges' delegate who pronounced Bishop Bonner's sentence of deprivation null, and restored him 5 Sep. 1553 (Strype's *Eccl. Mem.*, vol. iii., p. 23). He is in Fuller's *History*, b. viii., p. 18, described as being "a ravenous wolf among his flock, and as playing the tyrant in his diocese by being the first in Queen Mary's days that condemned Margery Polley to be burnt for religion, and many more, who at Dartford or Rochester sealed the truth with their lives" (Strype's *Eccl. Mem.*, vol. i., p. 361; vol. iii., p. 116).

ROWLAND TAYLOR, LL.D., occurs Chancellor to Bishop Ridley 7 Oct. 1551,\* likewise a Prebendary of Rochester in the third stall, and had been appointed one of the six preachers in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury in the May before. In 1534 he was Principal of Burden's Hostel in Cambridge, and was collated (if Bishop Tanner conjectures right) 29 Aug. 1542 to the prebendary of Inkbarrow in Hereford Cathedral, though Dr. B. Willis makes the Christian name of this Prebendary to be "Richard." He had a grant of the archdeaconry of Cornwall (though omitted by Le Neve) from the King 3 May 1552, not of Exeter, as Mr. Strype sets forth (*Eccl. Mem.*, vol. ii., p. 529). He was appointed in the same year Chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer, and collated to the rectory of *Hadleigh* in Suffolk. But in the next year, deprived of all his preferments, he suffered at the stake, 9 Feb. 1555, on Aldham Common, near his parish, as a martyr for his religion (Tanner's *Biblioth.*, p. 703; Dr. B. Willis's *History of Cathedrals*, vol. i., p. 580).

JOHN CALVERLEY, LL.B., appears to have been both Chancellor and Vicar-General of the diocese 22 Sep. 1565† (*E Libro Testamentor.*), and was collated to the archdeaconry 10 July 1571, having been instituted to the rectory of *Stone* 26 Jan. 1558, and to that of *Beckenham* 2 May 1561 (*E Regist. Episcop.*, and *Eccl. Roffensis*). He was of All Souls' College, Oxon, and there admitted LL.B. 26 Jan. 1554 (*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i.; *Fasti*, p. 82). He was instituted Prebendary of Rochester in the fifth stall 10 April 1576 (*M. Cotes' Reg.*), but died soon after, for his will was proved 11 Sep. in the same year, wherein he orders himself to be buried at Beckenham if he died there; if otherwise, at the discretion of his executors. He was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese and of the peculiar jurisdiction of Cliffe 31 May 1560 (*E Reg. Edm. Ghest. Epi.*, fo. 69<sup>a</sup>). He was Proctor for the clergy of the diocese in Convocation, and as such subscribed to the Book of Thirty-nine Articles 5 Feb. 1562 (*Strype's Ann.*, vol. i., p. 289), and approved

\* Note by Dr. Ducarel: "Rowland Taylor seems Chancellor by my account in 1547."

† My account makes him Chancellor 1553.—Dr. Ducarel.

not of the six Articles nor of any change of the Book of Common Prayer (Strype's *Ann.*, vol. ii., Additions, p. 16).

HUGO LLOYD, LL.B., was appointed Chancellor 15 April 1578, and admitted to that degree 24 Nov. of the same year. He was born at Lynn in Caernarvonshire, educated at Winchester School, and became chief master of it, being removed thither from a fellowship in New College, to which he had been admitted in 1564. He was collated to the prebendary of Newington in St. Paul's 12 Nov. 1584, created LL.D. 9 July 1588, and, dying 17 Oct. 1601, was buried in the outer chapel of New College. We have his epitaph in Wood's *Hist. and Antiq. Oxon.*, tom. ii., p. 153, as also an account of his writings in his *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i., No. 355. He has the character both of a good divine and a lawyer, but was more remarkable for his skill in the Greek and Latin languages, being indeed (saith A. Wood) a most admired grammarian of the age he lived in. What I have said either of his preferments or character is confirmed by the manuscript registers of the diocese; by Newcourt's *Repert.*, vol. i., p. 189; by Bishop Tanner's *Biblioth.*, p. 483; and by Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i., p. 310; *Fasti*, pp. 104, 135.

WM. LLEWYN (OR LEWEN), LL.D., occurs Chancellor of the diocese 15 Nov. 1580, and Vicar-General 9 April 1582, and was elected 14 Nov. 1584 one of the Proctors for it in Convocation (Æ Libr. Testament<sup>o</sup>, and Actis Cur. Consistor.). It is generally agreed that he is the same person who was Fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge, Proctor of that University in 1568, and Public Orator in 1570; as likewise Chancellor of the church of St. Asaph in 1587,\* with the prebend of Llanyffyd or Llannfyth *de jure* annexed to it

\* In the MS. the following note, in the same handwriting as the memoir, is here added:—"Dr. Willis indeed places him in this stall so early as the year 1533. But I expect he may be wrong in point of time, or there may be a mistake in the figures 1533 for 1583, for how otherwise can we reconcile his having this dignity so long before his being Fellow of Christ's Coll., Proctor of the University, and Public Orator? Is it not more likely that Dr. Lewen succeeded Whitehedd in the stall, especially if we consider that Lewen's death in 1598 coincides exactly with the admission of Vaughan, whom Willis makes the immediate successor of Whitehedd?" And on this note the following remark is made in the handwriting which is taken to be that of Dr. Ducarel: "William Lewyn was collated to Llanyfydd P. in St. Asaph 11 Nov. 1577, on the death of Robert Whitedd—Archdeacon

(Le Neve's *Fasti*, pp. 396, 414; Dr. Br. Willis's *Survey of St. Asaph*, p. 114, and of *Bangor*, p. 347; Strype's *Ann.*, vol. ii., Append., p. 62). His merits also raised him to a Mastership in the Court of Chancery, to be Master of the Faculties under the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be Judge of his Prerogative Court, and Dean of his Peculiars. But to crown these honours he was appointed one of Queen Elizabeth's High Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, and in the years 1586 and 1588 chosen a representative in Parliament for the city of Rochester. He died 15 April 1598, and was buried, not as he once designed, in the chapel of his own house at *Otteringden* in Kent, but in the parish church of *St. Leonard, Shoreditch*, leaving several sons behind him, of whom Justinian was one, who was afterwards a knight, and died about 8 July 1620.

Dr. Lewen had the character not only of a good civilian, but of a polite scholar, for which reason (no doubt) the famous Lord Treasurer *Burghleigh* (*sic*) committed to him the instruction of his beloved daughter Anne, who was a most accomplished and learned lady, and afterwards wife of Edward, Earl of Oxford, though he proved most unworthy of her. (Strype's *Ann.*, vol. ii., p. 120; vol. iii., pp. 57, 59.)

S<sup>R</sup> DANIEL DUNNE *als.* DONNE, and ROBERT MASTER, LL.D., had a Patent "conjunctim et divisim" for the offices of Chancellor and Vicar-General, dated 4 July 1604, but Sir Daniel had been appointed to the latter office by himself 21 April 1598, on the death of Dr. Lewen. (Martin Cotes' Reg., fo. 147; Reg. Epi., fo. 187<sup>a</sup>.)

As to Sir Daniel Dunne, he was Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxon, but occurs Principal of New Inne Hall in 1580, in which year (10 July) he took his Doctor's degree in Civil Law. In this profession he was so eminent as to be made Dean of the Arches 17 May 1598, Master of the Requests, and one of Queen Elizabeth's Ambassadors to

Denne justly corrects Mr. Willis." It will be observed that by this latter note, whoever the writer of it was, he directly ascribes the authorship of the MS. to Dr. Denne; and in a later note by Dr. Ducarel (giving the date of the death of Dr. Basil Wood), he adds to it, "This, Dr. Denne may be glad to know."



treat with the Danes at Bremen about fishery and commerce 29 Aug. 1602. He was knighted this year, and in the next was elected by the University of Oxford one of their first Burgesses in Parliament, and again in 1614. He died 17 Sep. 1617. (See Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i.; *Fasti*, pp. 95, 120; Newcourt's *Repert.*, vol. i., p. 445; Rapin's *Acta Reg.*, pp. 499, 501.)

I had almost forgotten to mention his being chosen in 1601 Member of Parliament for Taunton in Somerset. (Willis's *Notitia*, p. 151.)

As to Robert Master, he was of a very good family at Cirencester in Gloucestershire, and there born. He became Fellow of All Souls' College in Oxford, was admitted LL.D. 10 Dec. 1594, and in 1599 appointed Principal of Alban Hall. He was afterwards an advocate at Doctors' Commons, was chosen Member of Parliament for Cricklade in Wilts in 1601, and made official to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster 4 May 1604. On the 4th July 1604 he had been joined in the same Patent with Sir Dan. Donne as Chancellor of the diocese of Rochester, and was afterwards advanced to the same honour in that of Litchfield and Coventry. He died 10 July 1625, aged 63, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of Litchfield at the east end of the chapel on the south side of the church, under a stately monument, with an epitaph, which is printed in Abingdon's *Antiq.*, p. 9. For other particulars, they are vouched by Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i.; *Fasti*, p. 148; Willis's *Notitia Parliament*, p. 153.

EDMUND POPE, LL.D., had a like Patent, dated 23 Feb. 1613, to succeed Sr. Daniel Dun and Dr. Robert Master in the office of Chancellor and Vicar-General in the diocese of Rochester (Martin Cotes' Register, fo. 282). He was also Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxon, created LL.D. 6 July 1599, and appointed afterwards Surrogate to the Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He was constituted official to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster 3 May 1616. I have met with nothing more in relation to him but that he died in 1630 in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldersgate (Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i.; *Fasti*, p. 157).

BASIL WOOD, LL.D., had a like Patent, dated 18 Nov. 1630, for both the offices of Chancellor and Vicar-General. He occurs also Chancellor of the diocese of St. Asaph in the years 1603 and 1613. He had been Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxon, and was admitted LL.D. 30 June 1612 (Regist. Eccles. Roff., fo. 148; Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i.; *Fasti*, p. 192; Willis's *Survey of St. Asaph Cathedral*, p. 122). I know nothing more of him, nor when or where he died. He had for certain, I believe, no successor in the diocese of Rochester till after the Restoration.\*

EDWARD ALDERNE, LL.D., and ROBERT MASON, LL.D., had a Patent "conjunctim et divisim" for the offices of Chancellor and Vicar-General, dated 24 May 1661. (Reg. Spir. Roffensis F., fo. 113<sup>a</sup>.)

As to Edward Alderne, I have only to say that he was of Exeter College, Oxon, was admitted LL.D. 13 June 1638, and died at Rochester in 1671. (Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i.; *Fasti*, p. 276.)

As to Robert Mason, I can find no traces of him in either University, unless he be the same person who was of St. John's College in Cambridge and Proctor of that University in 1619, and the same, I question not, who died at Bath in 1662, aged 73, and was there buried in the Abbey Church, and has a fair marble tomb, wherein is a busto of a Doctor of Laws

\* It appears from a note by Dr. Ducarel that he died in 1644 and was buried at Oxford (St. Michael's Church). There is a mention of this Dr. Wood in *Proceedings in Kent* (Camden Society's Publication, 1861). Sir Edward Dering's notes as to the "Sub-committee on Religion appointed 23 Nov. 1640" give us this graphic account:—

"Dr. Wood, Chancellor of Rochester (in the case of a Mr. Snelling, Vicar of St. Paul's Cray), came up staring and chafing, halfe out of breath, saying 'For God's sake, for the King's sake, somebody helpe me against this puritan Snelling; I demand justice against this dunce!' His offence was that he had refused to read 'The Book of Sportes,' and for this he had been suspended by the Chancellor. Archbishop Laud afterwards interrogated him. 'Are you conformable? are you conformable to the new conformity?' 'To which Snelling made answer, 'Yes, so far as by law established.' Then his Grace, turning to the company, said, 'There is no more believing this kind of men than of a dogge,' and another Bishop present (Bishop Wren) said, 'You may know him by his band that he has a wonderful tender conscience.' He was suspended 'ab officio et beneficio' for not publicly reading the 'Book of Sports,' and finally was excommunicated for the same offence."

As the late Canon Jenkins of Lyminge well observes in his *History of the Diocese of Canterbury*, these proceedings disclose a picture of the state of the Church at that time which must at once prepare us for the catastrophe then so near.

in his habit, and whose epitaph shews that he was Robert Mason, a Doctor of the Civil Law, born at Greenwich in Kent, who had been Secretary to the famous Duke of Buckingham, Chancellor to four Bishops of Winchester, and Judge of the Admiralty Court in the Isle of Wight, and at length raised by his merits to be Master of the Requests. He married Judith, eldest daughter of Sir Christopher Buckle of Banstead, county Surrey, who erected that tomb to his memory, with these arms upon it, viz., Argent, a Fess azure, two Lions' heads couped in chief of the second. (See this Epitaph in the *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury and the Abbey Church of Bath*, p. 242.) He might also perhaps have been Recorder of London (Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i., p. 595). In 1685 he was elected Member of Parliament for Eastlow in Cornwall, and in 1695 both for the University of Oxford and the borough of Heydon, co. Ebor.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL, LL.D., was more eminent, both in his profession and stations. His Patent for the offices of Chancellor and Vicar-General bears date 13 June 1671, and was for life (Reg. Spir. Roff. F., fo. 126<sup>a</sup>). Of his parentage I know nothing, but only conjecture that he might be the son of William Trumbull, Esq., who was one of the representatives in Parliament in 1656 for the county of Berks (Willis's *Notitia*, p. 272). His education was in the University of Oxford, where he was originally of St. John's College, but after Fellow of All Souls' College, and admitted LL.B. 12 Oct. 1659, as also LL.D. 6 July 1667. He became an advocate in Doctors' Commons and one of the clerks of the Signet. On the 21st of November 1684 he received the honour of knighthood, and in November 1685 was sent Envoy Extraordinary to France. But in the beginning of 1687 he went Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and there continued till 1691 (Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. ii.; *Fasti*, pp. 125, 170).

On the 3rd of May 1695 he had the Seals given him as Secretary of State, but resigned them 5 Dec. 1697 (Salmon's *Chronol.*, pp. 215, 228). When he died or where he was buried I cannot tell (Bishop Burnet's *History*, vol. i., p. 769; vol. ii., pp. 100, 101).

The character which Bishop Burnet gives of him on his own knowledge is this, that "S<sup>r</sup> William Trumbull was the eminentest of all our civilians, and much the best pleader in those courts, and was a learned, a diligent, and a vertuous man. He was Envoy at Paris when the Edict that repealed the Edict of Nantz was passed, and saw the violence of the persecution, and acted a great and worthy part in harbouring many, in receiving their effects, and in conveying their jewels and plate to England, which disgusted the Court of France, and was not very acceptable to the Court of England."

CHARLES HEDGES, LL.D., was appointed both Chancellor and Vicar-General by a Patent for life, dated 7 March 1686, probably upon the resignation of Sir William Trumbull before his embassy to the Ottoman Court (E Reg. Eccl. Roff.). He was educated in the University of Oxford, both at Magdalen Hall and College, where he commenced M.A. 31 May 1673 and LL.D. 26 June 1675. In this profession he engaged, and became so eminent therein as to be made Master of the Faculties and Judge both of the High Court of Admiralty and the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Nor was he a less able statesman than a civilian, for he was honoured with knighthood, served his country in several Parliaments to his death, and was advanced to be one of the principal Secretaries of State 5 Nov. 1700 under King William, and again 2 May 1702 under Queen Anne. It was he who drew up the much debated Act of Abjuration in 1701, according to Bishop Burnet's *History*, vol. ii., p. 298.

The places where and the times when he was chosen into Parliament are as follows, viz. :—

For Orford in Suffolk . . .	1698.
Malmesbury in Wilts . . .	1701 and 1702.
Calne in Wilts . . .	1702.
Portpigham in Cornwall	1703, 1708, and 1710.
Eastlow in Cornwall . . .	1713.

He died at Richmond 10 June 1714. (Le Neve's *Mon. Anglic.*, vol. iv., p. 291.)

HUMPHREY HENCHMAN, LL.D., was appointed both Chancellor and Vicar-General by a Patent for life, dated 3 July 1714, upon the death of Sir Chas. Hedges (Reg.

Eccles. Roffen.). He was educated at Christ Church College in the University of Oxford, where he was admitted M.A. 18 April 1694 and LL.D. 19 Nov. 1702 (*Catalogue of Graduates*). He followed the profession of Civil Law, and was an advocate several years in Doctors' Commons, of good character and practice, and one of the Council for the Rev. Dr. Hen. Sacheverell on his trial in 1709. He was advanced to be Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, but thence removed 5 Nov. 1714. However, he was appointed Chancellor of the diocese of London 11 Aug. 1715, as likewise Commissary in Essex and Hertfordshire, and to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum. He died 13 Aug. 1739 in the 71st year of his age, and was buried at Fulham in Middlesex.

EDMUND LEWIN, D.D., was appointed both Chancellor and Vicar-General by a Patent for life, dated 20 Sep. 1739, on the death of Dr. Henchman. He was Chaplain to Bishop Wilcockes both at Gloucester and Rochester, and had a benefice in the former diocese, which he quitted upon an exchange with Archdeacon Breton for the rectory of St. Mildred in the Poultry, London, as tenable with that of Westmill in Hertfordshire; but herein he met with a disappointment upon a lawsuit with the Mercers' Company. But in July 1754 he was collated to the rectory of Stone in Kent, and holds it by Dispensation with that of Westmill.

[Here the MS. ends.]

I have ventured to add a short memoir of the Chancellors of the diocese since Dr. Edmund Lewin, for the particulars of which I have been indebted to various friends, to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, records at Oxford and Cambridge, Cootes' *List of Advocates*, and other sources.

1771—1796. WILLIAM BURRELL, third son of Peter Burrell of Beckenham, Kent, was born in London 10 Oct. 1732. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he graduated as LL.B. in 1755 and LL.D. in 1760. He was admitted an advocate at Doctors' Commons on 3 Nov. 1760. He is stated to have practised principally in

the Admiralty Court. His MS. reports of cases decided in that Court between the years 1766 and 1774 were published in two volumes, being edited by Mr. R. G. Marsden in 1885. He was made Chancellor of the diocese of Worcester in 1764, and on 14 Nov. 1771 was appointed by Bishop Pearce to be Chancellor and Vicar-General of the diocese of Rochester for life. He was M.P. for Haslemere in 1768 and a Commissioner for Excise in 1771. He was also F.R.S. and F.S.A., and a director of the South Sea Company. He married in 1773 Sophia, daughter of Charles Raymond of Valentines, Essex. In 1774 a baronetcy was granted to Mr. Raymond with remainder to Mr. Burrell and his wife's issue by him. On Sir Charles Raymond's death in 1789 Mr. Burrell succeeded, under the above limitation, and as the husband of his daughter and only child, to the baronetcy. It is said also that his wife was heiress to property of the value of £100,000. He was a well-known antiquary, and his extensive Sussex collection was bequeathed by him to the British Museum. He died at Deepdene, Surrey, on 20 Jan. 1796, and was buried at West Grinstead, Sussex.

1796—1826. MAURICE SWABEY, elder son of Samuel Swabey, gentleman, by Mary, only daughter of Maurice Birchfield of Langley Marish, Bucks; born 29 Nov. 1752; admitted a town-boy of Westminster School 17 June 1766; matriculated at Pembroke Coll., Oxon, 17 July 1778 (aged 25); B.A. and M.A. 1786; D.C.L. 1789; succeeded to the maternal estate at Langley Marish; became an advocate at Doctors' Commons, and was appointed by Bishop Horsley, by letters patent bearing date 13 April 1796, Chancellor and Vicar-General of Rochester for life. He married (1) 4 Sep. 1783, Catherine, daughter of Robert Bird of Burton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire; (2) 21 July 1804, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Creed of York. In 1804 was one of the eight stewards of the Westminster School anniversary, an office at that time indicative of considerable eminence. He practised his profession in the ecclesiastical courts until his death, which occurred in Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, on 10 Feb. 1826.

1826—1856. STEPHEN LUSHINGTON was the second son

of Sir Stephen Lushington of South Hill Park, Berkshire, Chairman of the East India Company, and Baronet 1791. He was born 14 June 1782; educated at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of All Souls, and graduated B.A. 1802, M.A. 1806, B.C.L. 1807, D.C.L. 1808. He was called to the Bar 7 Feb. 1806, and became a member of the College of Advocates 3 Nov. 1808. He sat in Parliament in the Liberal interest as M.P. for Great Yarmouth, having been elected first in Feb. 1807, and again returned at the General Election in the May following. In June 1808 he resigned his seat, and for some years devoted himself entirely to his practice in the civil and ecclesiastical courts. At the General Election of 1820 he was again returned to Parliament for the borough of Ilchester, and represented that borough, Tregony in Cornwall, and Winchelsea in several Parliaments before the Reform Bill. After the Reform Act he was the first member returned for the new borough of the Tower Hamlets at the General Election of December 1832, when he was at the head of the poll, and he continued to sit for that borough until his retirement from Parliament in 1841. He was appointed Chancellor of the diocese of Rochester and Vicar-General by Bishop King by letters patent dated 25 Feb. 1826. On 16 Feb. 1828 he was appointed Judge of the Consistory Court of London; on 17 Oct. 1838 Judge of the High Court of Admiralty; and on 2 July 1858 Dean of the Arches. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council 5 Nov. 1838. He resigned the Chancellorship of Rochester on 17 Jan. 1856, and, owing to the infirmities of age, in July 1867 he retired from his other various high offices. He died at Ockham Park, Surrey, on 19 Jan. 1873, in his 92nd year, and was buried at Ockham. He was one of the counsel for Queen Caroline, and spoke in her defence before the House of Lords in October 1820, and it will be remembered that he was consulted by Lady Byron on the occasion of her still mysterious separation from her husband in 1816. It was also by Dr. Lushington's advice that the Rev. Robert Whiston's appeal to Bishop Murray for a more equal appropriation of the revenues of

the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, and for securing a greater benefit to the King's School and the scholars there, was relegated by the Bishop in 1848 to the Court of Chancery.

1856—1886. JOHN ELLIOTT PASLEY ROBERTSON, eldest son of Robert Robertson of Greenwich, Kent, Surgeon; matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 30 March 1822, then aged 17; migrated to Magdalen Hall, where he took the degrees of B.L.L. and D.C.L. in 1835; admitted an advocate of Doctors' Commons 2 Nov. 1836; was appointed Chancellor of Rochester and Vicar-General by Bishop Murray by letters patent dated 17 Jan. 1856. He died at Blackheath on 27 Feb. 1886 in his 82nd year. He was the editor of "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Ecclesiastical Courts of Doctors' Commons from 1844 to 1851."

1886. LEWIS TONNA DIBDIN, the present Chancellor. Dr. Dibdin is the third son of the Rev. Robert William Dibdin, M.A. Born 19 July 1852; matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1870; B.A. (12th Senior Optime) 1874; M.A. 1878; admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 15 April 1873; called to the Bar 10 May 1876; was appointed Chancellor and Vicar-General of the diocese of Rochester for his life by Bishop Thorold by letters patent dated 9 Aug. 1886. He is also Chancellor of the dioceses of Durham and of Exeter, and official of the archdeaconries of Southwark and Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. He is D.C.L. of Durham University, a member of the House of Laymen, and Vice-chairman of the Literature Committee of the Church Defence Association. He is also F.S.A. Dr. Dibdin has, at the time of writing this memoir, been lately engaged as leading counsel for the Bishops in the enquiries held at Lambeth from May to July 1899, before the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, with regard to the legality of the ceremonious use of incense and of the Reservation of the Sacrament.