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In the great chancel on  
a marble grave-stone of m<sup>r</sup>.  
Finnua. who dwelt at an  
Ancient. Seat in this parish  
Called. Flaw.



Hic iacet willielmus  
Finnua filius et heres  
Johannis Finnua  
ant'is. qui obiit 27<sup>o</sup>  
Regis Henrici Septimi

In the quire is a small monument  
In the north side of s<sup>o</sup> w<sup>m</sup> Thora who  
Knight who dwelt in of life t<sup>m</sup>.  
of his father His Lady was of a famous  
Bishops daughter.

In the upper end of the chancel is  
A monument of one of the Finnua's  
The inscription is more you it may  
be supposed by the Arms to be July  
Finnua's wife viz.



In the Body of the said Church  
In the upper windows are the



These Arms  
above Shewed  
were Shewed  
unto mee by  
the name of  
Northledge  
in Com  
Hertford.



HERNE CHURCH. TWO PAGES OF PHILIPOTT'S NOTES.  
(Brit. Mus. Harley MS. 3917, ff. 34b-35.)

HERALDIC NOTICES OF THE CHURCH OF  
ST. MARTIN, HERNE.

BY C. R. COUNCER.

I.

THE parish church of St. Martin, Herne, appears hitherto to have escaped the attention which from its remarkable architecture, monuments, and history, it would seem to merit. The two standard works on the subject, the Rev. John Duncombe's *History and Antiquities of the two Parishes of Reculver and Herne*, 1784, and the Rev. J. R. Buchanan's *Memorials of Herne*, published in the eighties of the last century, are both incomplete and in some respects inaccurate; and with the mass of material now available, including, *inter alia*, the wills printed in Vols. XXVIII and XXX of *Archæologia Cantiana*, the Court Rolls at Lambeth and the Public Record Office, the Feet of Fines, and the Close and Patent Rolls, not to mention the remarkable collection of records still preserved at Herne, the time seems ripe for a new and scientific approach to the history of the church and parish.

Nothing so ambitious can, however, be looked for here; in this paper I am concerned solely with the heraldry now or formerly displayed in the church, and I shall attempt to show what light this will throw upon the history of the parish. To discuss in detail all the shields and the history of the families which they represent would obviously be impossible within the limits of a single paper, and the only solution will be for me to select a few of the more interesting coats for detailed study, and to content myself with brief notes on the remainder.

The church of Herne consists of an aisled nave of mid-fourteenth century date with an earlier fourteenth century tower, the lower stage of which forms the westernmost bay of the north aisle; quire with large north and

south chancels; and a north porch, which, as can be shown from records, was built in the year 1350. The eastern part of the church is mainly of the fourteenth century, but the north chancel shows traces of a reconstruction of the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century—traces which, I like to think, betray the influence of the contemporary work at Westminster Abbey. A number of Perpendicular windows have been inserted in various parts of the fabric.

## 2.

A list of the existing heraldic shields may be begun with those on the font, which stands in the vaulted space under the tower, at the north-west corner of the church.

1. The Royal Arms of England, showing the French quarters "modern".
2. Gules three crescents and a bordure engrailed ermine (ALDON, of Boughton Aluph, etc.).
3. Argent three wings erect gules (SAXTON).
4. Azure three pelicans vulning argent (PELHAM).
5. Argent on a chevron sable three leopards' faces or (LEVERICK).
6. Barry ermine and gules three escutcheons or (HALLE).
7. Azure an episcopal staff in pale or ensigned with a cross patty argent, surmounted by a pall argent, edged and fringed or, charged with four crosses patty fitchy sable (See of CANTERBURY); impaling: quarterly 1 and 4, gules a lion rampant or; 2 and 3, chequy or and azure, all within a bordure engrailed azure (Archbishop ARUNDEL).
8. Fabulous arms ascribed by the heralds to our Lord.

The shields 1 and 7 enable the font to be dated within nine years. France modern (azure three fleurs-de-lis or) was substituted for France ancient (azure semée of fleurs-de-lis) on the Royal Arms in 1405, and Archbishop Arundel died in 1414.



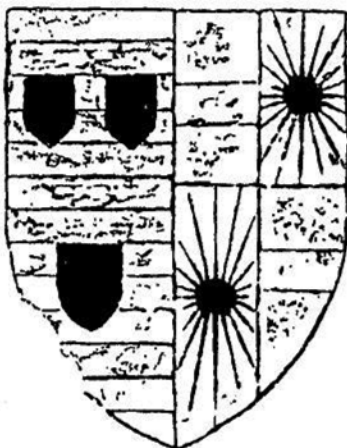
Nos. 5 and 6.



No. 24.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, HERNE.

It cannot be shown that the Aldon, Pelham, or Saxton families were ever connected with the parish as landowners, and it appears probable that they were subscribers towards the cost of making the font, their contributions being rewarded by the display of their arms. The Aldon and Pelham coats appear in similar circumstances in the cloister of Christ Church, Canterbury, and I have elsewhere drawn attention to other instances of the same practice at Mersham<sup>1</sup>



No. 10.



No. 11.

and Boughton Aluph<sup>2</sup>. The Halles and Levericks were, as will presently appear, families of substance in Herne.

On a brass on the north chancel to Peter Halle, Esq., of Herne and his wife Elizabeth, *circa* 1430<sup>3</sup>:

9. HALLE, as No. 6.  
 10. The same, impaling: quarterly 1 and 4, gules a fesse ermine (WALEYS); 2 and 3, azure a sun resplendent or (SEYNOLERE).

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, XLVIII, 82-3.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, L, 138.

<sup>3</sup> All the textbooks say *c.* 1420. But there is a deed in the Herne collection dated 1428 (translated in part at p. 95 *post*) which shows that Peter Halle was still living in that year.

On a brass to Christina, Lady Philip (d. 1470), in the north chancel :

11. Sable a lion rampant crowned or between eight fleurs-de-lis argent (PHILIP), impaling : a bend indented.
12. A bend indented.

On a plain monument, apparently of the early sixteenth century, built into the north wall of the quire :

13. Or a chief indented and six fleurs-de-lis azure (PASTON).



No. 19.



No. 21.

14. Vert a chevron between three eagles displayed or (FYNEUX).
15. Sable a cross or voided (APULDREFIELD).

On a brass to Elizabeth, second Lady Fyneux (d. 1539), in the quire :

16. PASTON, as No. 13.
17. FYNEUX, as No. 14.
18. As No. 17.
19. The same, impaling Paston as No. 16.

The Leverick family (shield 5) were of Ridgeway, to the south-east of Herne church, where the house is gone but a splendid barn remains. The last of them in the male line was Anthony Leverick (d. 1511) to whom there is a small brass in the church, and whose only daughter and heiress Parnell carried Ridgeway by marriage to Edward Monins of Swanton in Lydden. Their daughter Alice married Thomas Hamond of St. Alban's Court, Nonington, where the arms of Hamond impaling Monins and Leverick still remain in painted glass. Martha, daughter of Thomas and Alice, became the first wife of John Sea of Herne (see shield 21).

It will be noted that the arms of Leverick of Herne differ from those of Leverick of Ash-next-Sandwich (see p. 101), which appear in the cloister of Canterbury (No. 219) and are azure a chevron between three leopards' faces or.

The shields 9-19, with No. 6, are associated with the history of the manor of Hawe, the house of which is about half a mile eastwards from the church, near the Broomfield road. At the end of the fourteenth century this manor belonged to Sir William Waleys, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Seynclere. Pieces of worked stone are said to have been unearthed at Hawe at various times, and from this circumstance, remembering the extensive moat and the fact that the height above the house is still sometimes called Castle Down, we may conjecture that Sir William's residence was a fortified house of some importance. The Waleys family were associated with several districts in Kent in the fourteenth century, a William Waleys of Maidstone being recorded in 1325, and Godfrey de Waleys having purchased the manor of Grippenden (perhaps Crippenden in Cowden) in 1311. The family also held the manor of Thanington, near Canterbury.

Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Sir William Waleys, married Peter Halle of Herne, bringing to him the manor of Hawe, and it is to their brasses in the church that shields 9 and 10 are annexed. The Halles (or, as they were called at an earlier date, *atte* or *del Halles*) had been long settled in Herne, as may be shown from various records,



e.g. the Kent fines of 1310 (Edmund del Halle acquires a messuage and six acres of land in Herne) and one of the Herne deeds dated 1352, by which this or perhaps a later Edmund grants an annual rent of twelve pence "for the maintenance of the light before the altar of St. Mary in the chancel of Herne". In 1367, by another deed in the Herne collection, John Alleyn senior and John atte Halle grant to William atte Halle "all those lands in Herne . . . late the gifts and feoffment of the said William".

The arms of Halle in the cloister of Canterbury (No. 329) are blazoned by Mr. Ralph Griffin as barrée of 12 argent and gules three escutcheons or. This is perhaps a variant for Halle of Thanington. There seems no doubt that the Halles of Herne had the ermine instead of argent.<sup>1</sup>

At some unascertained date in the fifteenth century Hawe passed, probably by sale, to Sir Matthew Philip, citizen and goldsmith of London, where he was Mayor in 1463-4 and Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1474. To his second wife Christina (d. 1470) the beautiful brass to which shields 11 and 12 are annexed was laid down in the north chancel of Herne church.<sup>2</sup>

The Philip family were of Greenhill in Herne, where Sir Matthew's father, William Philip, died in 1459 bequeathing his property to his eldest son, also named William. Sir Matthew's fortune was doubtless made at his trade in London, where he was in high favour with several members of the Yorkist Royal family, being made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV. He died in 1475 and is also buried at Herne, but the exact site of his grave is, I believe, unknown.<sup>3</sup>

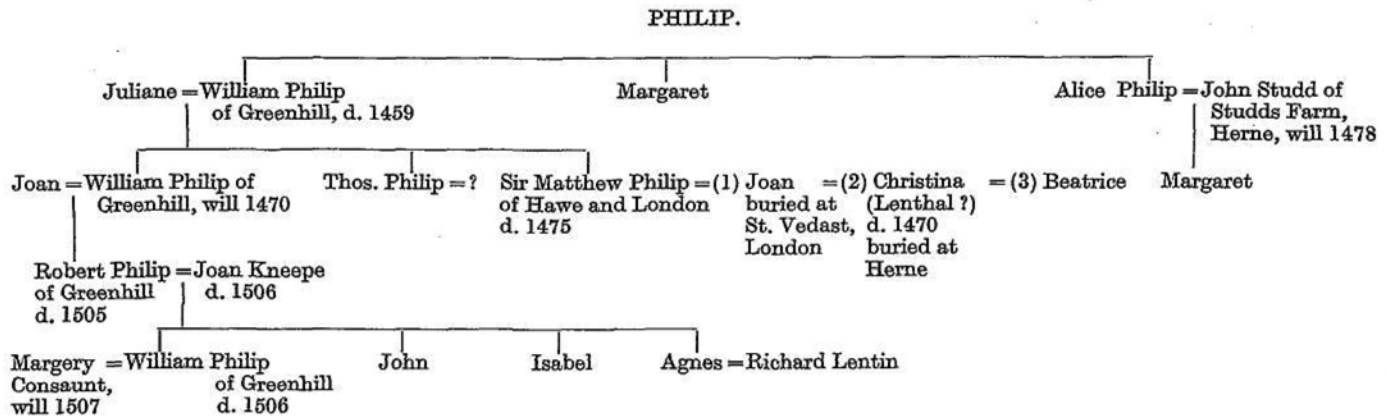
After Sir Matthew's death Hawe passed, again by sale and at a date as yet uncertain,<sup>4</sup> to Sir John Fyneux (d. 1525),

<sup>1</sup> See *Archæologia*, LXVI, 509; and cf. Harley MS. 3917, ff. 33b-34.

<sup>2</sup> Christina may conceivably have been a Lenthal, which family bore arms sable a bend lozengy argent.

<sup>3</sup> In the seventeenth century Thomas Philipott (Harley MS. 3917) has a note of what was probably Sir Matthew's gravestone, from which the brass inscription had been pulled away.

<sup>4</sup> Hawe was left in trust for Sir Matthew's third wife Beatrice, and after her death to his son William. William probably sold the property.

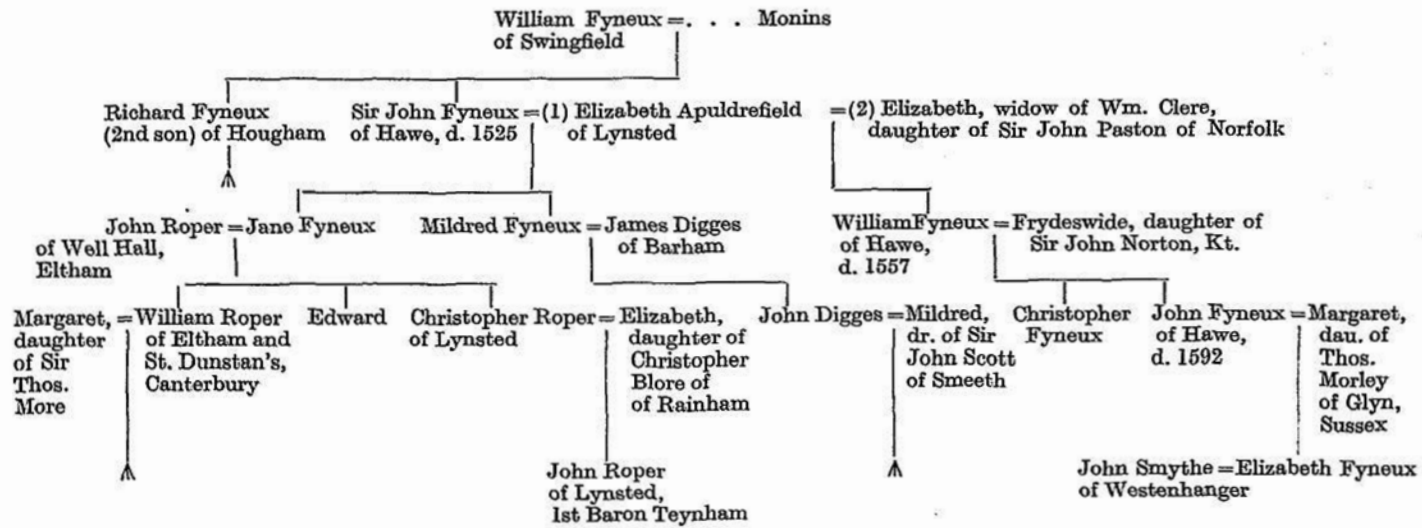


whom we find in possession early in the sixteenth century. This Sir John Fyneux (the family was previously of Swingfield)<sup>1</sup> was one of the most notable men of his time in this county. He seems to have begun his career as a lawyer, and in the fifteenth century was overseer or Bailiff of the lands of the Cathedral Priory of Canterbury and of Faversham Abbey. He was made a Judge of the Common Pleas on February 11th, 1494, and Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench on November 24th, 1495. He was twice married, and both his wives having been named Elizabeth considerable confusion has arisen regarding them and their issue. The first wife was Elizabeth Apuldfesfield of Lynsted, and their daughter Jane married John Roper of Well Hall, Eltham, whose son married Margaret, daughter of the great Sir Thomas More. Sir John Fyneux's only son William (d. 1557) was the issue of his second marriage, to Elizabeth, widow of William Clere, and daughter of Sir John Paston the younger of Paston, Norfolk; and to this William the Hawe estate descended. It then passed to his son John (d. 1592) whose only daughter Elizabeth carried it by marriage to John Smythe of Westenhanger. The Herne branch of the Fyneux family thus became extinct in the male line, and does not occur in the heraldic visitation of 1619, though the descendants of Sir John Fyneux's brother William, of Hougham, near Dover, are there given. The accompanying pedigree shows the relationships of the Herne branch of the family.

Sir John Fyneux, a person obviously of great wealth, was lavish with his gifts. The extensive property at Lynsted which had come to him with his first wife he gave to his son-in-law John Roper, probably as a dowry with his daughter Jane, and he was also a benefactor to Christ Church and the Austin Friars of Canterbury and to the Abbey of Faversham. In the reign of Henry VIII he and certain others gave to Faversham "thirty-two acres of land called

<sup>1</sup> See Leland, *Itinerary*, and Philipott, *Villare Cantianum*, for stories as to the origin of the family. The name is, of course, French, and suggests an early association with Fénéoux (Deux-Sèvres). There is also a Fénéoux in Charente Inférieure, but I have been able to verify that no record of the family can be found there.

FYNEUX.



Upland, with a certain barn thereupon builded, and also a marsh called Gore-Marsh adjoining . . . in the parishes of Boughton under Blean and Hernehill"; and Sir John himself gave "twenty-three acres of other land . . . lying at Hegdale in Preston [-next-Faversham]".<sup>1</sup> John Roper, whether by gift of Sir John Fyneux or not I am uncertain, was the owner of property in Herne and left by his will 20s. towards the reparation of the church.

It was in the time of Sir John Fyneux that the manor house of Hawe was rebuilt, and considerable portions of his work may still be seen incorporated in the present farmhouse. Of this work the present stables, built of red Tudor bricks and having a number of round-headed and pointed windows, is the most interesting part. Towards the west end of the house is a beautifully moulded chimney-stack (unfortunately not accompanied inside by the fine fireplace one might expect) and one old buttress surrounded by modern work. The new house was probably built round a courtyard, as was not unusual at the period of its erection, and that it extended to the north of the present building is shown by foundations unearthed at various times. The gateway was apparently on the east side, where the tallest part of the house now stands, and it is said that one of its archways, a fine example of moulded brick, was removed to do duty as a culvert over a ditch in the neighbourhood of Broomfield Hall. I have searched for it long and vainly. The tree-fringed moat at Hawe, still filled with water and nearly complete, is a remarkable feature.

The monument in the church upon which shields 13-15 are carved is something of a mystery. It bears no inscription, and though from the arms it might be taken to be the tomb of Sir John Fyneux, there seems no doubt that he was buried, as directed in his will, in Canterbury Cathedral. "The lorde ffynecks some tyme chieffe Juge of the Kynges Benche lyes buryede at the marter dome of Saynt Thomas in the said churche"<sup>2</sup>—where, as I have verified, there is now no trace of any monument or inscription to him.

<sup>1</sup> Lewis, *Hist. and Antiquities of Faversham*, 1727, p. 38.

<sup>2</sup> Visitation of 1530-1, Harl. Soc., Vol. LXXIV, p. 3.

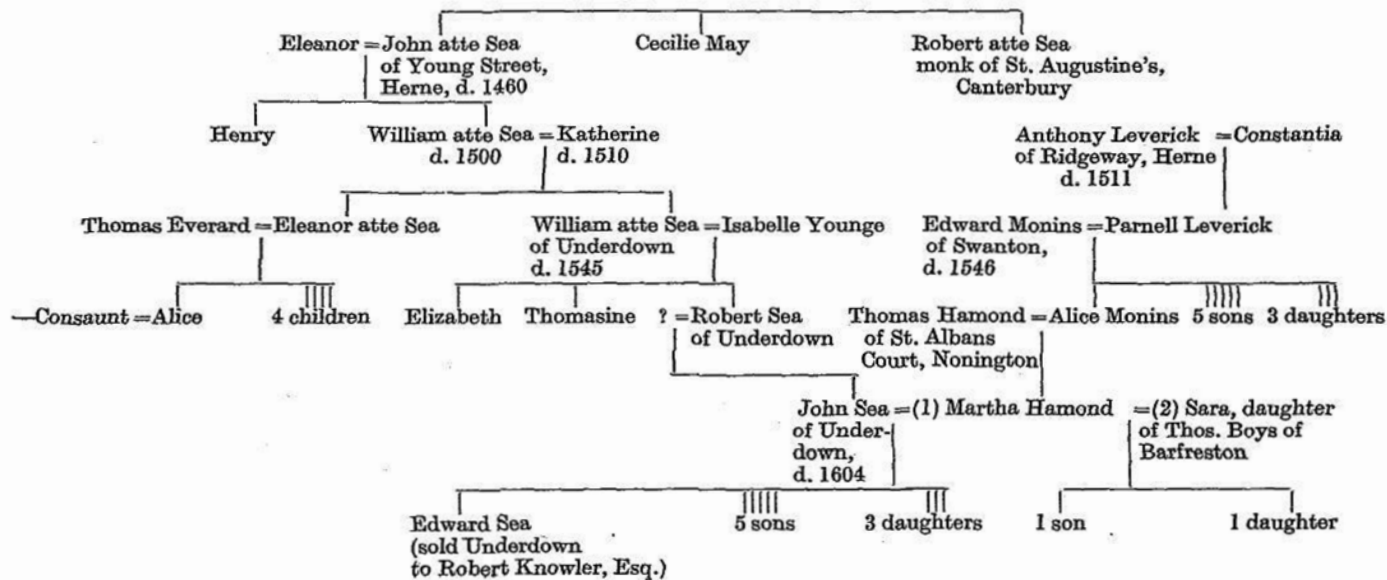
The Herne monument might be an Easter sepulchre given by Sir John, but if so it is an unusually cramped one.

On a brass in the north chancel of Herne church to John Sea (d. 1604) and his two wives :

20. Argent a fish hauriant azure between two flanches azure charged with bars nebuly argent (SEA).
21. The same impaling : argent on a chevron sable between three ogresses, each charged with a martlet of the field, as many escallops or, all within a bordure engrailed vert (HAMOND).
22. SEA as No. 20 impaling : or a griffin segreant sable within a bordure gules (BOYS).

John Sea of Underdown in Herne, who married first Martha, daughter of Thomas Hamond of St. Alban's Court, Nonington, and secondly Sara, daughter of Thomas Boys of Barfreton, was almost the last of his name to own Atte Seas Court (now rebuilt and known as Strode), in the manor of Underdown, which had been the property of the family since the early sixteenth century. The Seas or atte Seas were of ancient descent, and can be traced back in Herne well into the fourteenth century. John's son Edward sold the property to Robert Knowler, Esq., member of a family to whom there are several monuments in Herne church. These monuments begin with that of this Robert Knowler (d. 1635) and his wife Susannah (d. 1631) daughter of Robert Pordage of Ospringe, and their nine children ; and they continue to that of Barbara, wife of Gilbert Knowler, who died in 1805. The arms of Knowler were : argent on a bend cotised sable a lion rampant of the field ; crest, a demi-heron, ppr., issuing from reeds ; and they appear, with unimportant variations, on most of the monuments, either singly or impaling the arms of the various wives of members of the family. I do not propose to list these various coats, if only for the reason that they do not throw much light on the descent of the Underdown estate, and that by themselves they are insufficient to enable a pedigree of the family to be constructed. Moreover,

## SEA OR ATTE SEA.



the Knowlers do not appear to have distinguished themselves in the public service, or to have assumed any very prominent place in the life of the county.

More interesting are the monuments to members of the Milles family, ancestors of Lord Sondes, somewhat late arrivals upon the Herne scene, who before their advent here owned Davington Court (not to be confused with Davington Priory) on the outskirts of Faversham. At Herne they lived at the "Old Rectory House", or "Parsonage", which stood on the site now occupied by Herne Bay College.

The north chancel of Herne church, which formerly contained the altars of our Lady and of St. John Baptist, is now known as the Milles chapel, and the monuments of this family begin with a black marble floor-slab to "Christopher Milles, Knight, Clarke of Queen Anne's robes, and King James' and King Charles' privy chamber" (d. 1638).

On a white marble monument to Christopher Milles, Esq. (d. 1700) and his four wives—Alice, daughter of Robert Sanders of Maidstone; Sarah, daughter of Samuel Disbrowe of Elsworth, Cambs.; Margaret, daughter of John Boys of Betteshanger; and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Cheney Colepepper, Kt., of Leeds Castle:

23. Ermine a fer-de-moulin sable (MILLES) with an escutcheon of pretence, argent a bend engrailed gules (COLEPEPPER).
24. Ermine a fer-de-moulin sable (MILLES) impaling BOYS as No. 22.
25. MILLES as No. 24 (dexter) impaling: sable a chevron between three elephants' heads erased argent and a chief embattled or (SANDERS).

On an altar-tomb to Samuel Milles, Esq. (d. 1727), and his wife Anna, daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, Bart., of Hales Place, Canterbury:

26. MILLES as No. 24 (dexter) impaling: gules three arrows or, points downwards, barbed and feathered argent (HALES).



Samuel Milles is described, in Latin, as "Steward of the Temporal Courts of the Lord Archbishop, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and the Monastery of St. Augustine".

On a tablet on the north wall to the Rev. Charles Milles, M.A., fourth son of Samuel, "late Rector of Harbledown and minister of Great and Little Walsingham [Norfolk]" (d. 1749) and his wife Ruth (died 1817 aged 95), daughter of Robert Brooke of Margate :

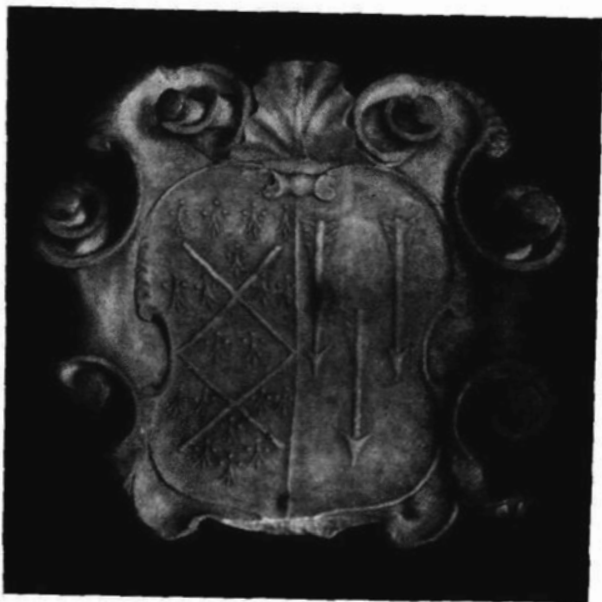
27. Ermine a fer-de-moulin sable, on a chief azure a pair of wings conjoined and displayed or (MILLES) impaling : gules on a chevron argent a lion rampant sable (BROOKE).
28. MILLES as No. 27 (dexter) in a lozenge on a shield (for the widow).

No. 27 (dexter) shows the correct arms of Milles ; Nos. 23-26 show simplified, or perhaps earlier, forms of the arms.

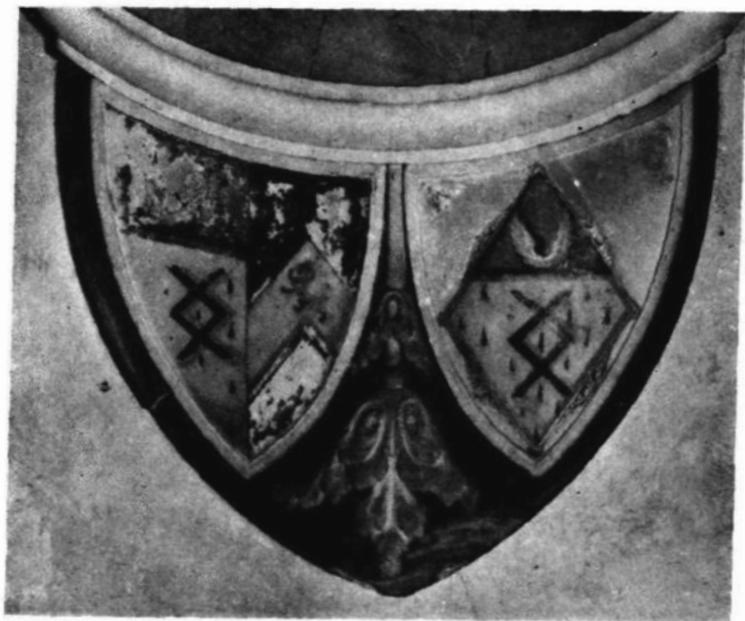
On a wall-monument in the quire, with kneeling effigy of Sir William Thornhurst, Kt. (d. 1606) :

29. Ermine on a chief or two leopards' faces azure and a label of three points (THORNHURST) impaling : Quarterly, (1) gules a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchy argent (HOWARD) ; (2) gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of three points argent (BROTHERTON) ; (3) chequy or and azure (WARENNE) ; (4) gules a lion rampant or (FITZALAN).

Sir William Thornhurst was, like his father Sir Stephen, Keeper of the Archbishop's Park at Ford, the old archiepiscopal manor on the borders of Herne and Hoath. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Lord Howard of Bindon, and was great-grandfather to Sarah, wife of the first Duke of Marlborough. The quartered arms are those of Howard, and are almost identical with the coat of the present Duke of Norfolk.



No. 26.



Nos. 27 and 28.  
THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, HERNE.

## 3.

We come now to the shields formerly displayed in the church and no longer existing. They were of particular interest, and one would like to know something as to the circumstances of their disappearance; but beyond the fact that the church was re-roofed and otherwise extensively restored at various dates in the nineteenth century, nothing is known. Our information about the shields is derived from the British Museum MS. Harley 3917, a small volume in which Thomas Philipott, during the seventeenth century, noted a large number of armorial bearings and other matters which he had observed in the churches of Kent. Ff. 33-33b of the MS. show the following twenty-four coats, Nos. 30-53, which were "One (*sic*) y<sup>e</sup> Roofe of y<sup>e</sup> South Chancell":

30. Gules a fesse between three crescents or (BOYNTON).  
 31. Gules three crescents or (MONINS).

By a deed in the Herne collection dated 5th September, 5 Henry VI (1428), "Peter Halle of Herne Esq., John Monyn of Waldershare" and others grant to Robert Bismare<sup>1</sup> of Herne an annual rent of 2s. "out of our lands in the parishes of Herne and Chistelet". Sir John Fyneux's mother, too, was a Monins.<sup>2</sup> The arms occur in the cloister of Canterbury, No. 41.

32. Gules seven mascles or (FERRERS).

This shield occurs eight times in Canterbury cloister, No. 15, etc.

33. Gules on a fesse argent a lion passant (?) of the field.

GARRARD of Sittingbourne bore usually argent on a fesse sable a lion passant of the field; HUSSEY bore or on a fesse sable a lion passant argent.<sup>3</sup> Philipott's drawing is not good and the animal might be a greyhound, but I find no likely attribution.

<sup>1</sup> "William Bysmare, formerly citizen and goldsmith of London," died 1456, and has a small brass in the north chancel of Herne church.

<sup>2</sup> Visitation of 1592, Harl. Soc., Vol. LXXV, p. 128.

<sup>3</sup> See Griffin, in *Archæologia*, LXVI, 485.

- 34. Barry of six gules and argent (BIRLINGHAM, of Essex). This shield occurs in Canterbury cloister, No. 295.
- 35. Or a double-headed eagle displayed sable (BOHEMIA). Cloister, No. 714.
- 36. The Royal Arms of England with a bordure gobony argent and azure.

This shield appears in Canterbury cloister (No. 497) where it is for Sir John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, K.G., illegitimate son of John of Gaunt, and elder brother of Cardinal Beaufort. He was the first husband of Margaret Holland, and, dying in 1410, was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, where his effigy remains in St. Michael's Chapel with those of his wife and of her second husband.<sup>1</sup>

37. PASTON, as No. 13.

38. Or a chevron gules (STAFFORD).

Cf. No. 45. This shield occurs several times in the cloister, No. 141, etc., and in painted glass in Nettlestead church. At Herne it was perhaps intended for Archbishop John Stafford (1443-52).

39. Gules three crowns or (ST. EDMUND).

40. Azure on a cross argent the letters **ix** in pale sable (Priory of CHRIST CHURCH, Canterbury).

41. Ermine three parrots gules (GOORLAY).

42. Gules three combs or (TUNSTALL).

43. PHILIP as No. 11 (dexter).

44. Or on a chief azure three rowels argent (CLINTON, of Folkestone, etc.).

45. Or a chevron gules and a bordure engrailed sable (STAFFORD).

46. Gules three garbs and a bordure engrailed or (KEMPE, of Wye).

Cardinal John Kempe was Archbishop of Canterbury 1452-4.

<sup>1</sup> See Griffin, in *Archæologia*, LXVI, 527.

47. Gyronny of eight argent and gules (PEVERELL or BASSINGBOURNE).
48. Or a lion rampant sable (WELLES).
49. Or a double-headed eagle displayed sable, a chief gules (probably LINDSEY of London; the chief, however, is usually vair).
50. Gules three ogresses argent each charged with a fleur-de-lis azure (CONSAUNT).

This family appears to have resided in or near Herne in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and mention of them occurs several times in the Herne records. Alice Everard, granddaughter of the William atte Sea who died in 1500, married a Consaunt, probably late in the sixteenth century; and William Philip of Greenhill (d. 1506) married Margery Consaunt (will 1507).

51. ALDON, as No. 2.
52. HALLE, as No. 6.
53. Gules three bends and a canton argent.

The nearest coat to this given in Papworth's *Ordinary* (p. 289) is gules three bends argent, on a canton gules a lion rampant argent, attributed to BELLINGHAM.

Many of the shields Nos. 30-53 are of families having no known connection with Herne, and it seems probable that, as in the case of the font, some of them were put up as an acknowledgment of contributions to the building fund. It is impossible not to draw a parallel between the work at Herne and that in the cloister of Canterbury, where the shields on the vaulting, dating from the first two decades of the fifteenth century, include Nos. 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 44, 51, and 52 from the Herne roof; and I do not think it is far-fetched to suggest that the cloister gave the Herne authorities the idea of doing something of the same sort on a smaller scale in their own church.

On this assumption the shields I have mentioned were probably placed upon the Herne roof early in the fifteenth century; but some of the other coats, e.g. those of Paston,

Consaunt, and Kempe, suggest a later date. The most plausible conjecture seems to be that the shields were not put up all at once, but a few at a time, and that the work was spread over a long period.

After describing the arms on the roof Philipott turns to painted glass, of which none of any age now remains in the church, and notes six shields " In y<sup>e</sup> Body of the sayd Church In the upper wyndowes " (f. 35) :

54. Gules a Catherine wheel or (SCOTT ?).
55. PASTON, as No. 13 impaling : [*blank*].
56. Six pieces azure and or three roebucks' heads erased or (ROPER) impaling : quarterly 1 and 4, FYNEUX as No. 14 ; 2 and 3, ermine a fesse vair or and gules (APULDREFIELD).
57. FYNEUX as No. 14 impaling PASTON as No. 13.
58. The same impaling APULDREFIELD as No. 15.
59. ATTE SEA as No. 20.

Shield 56 commemorated the marriage, which must have taken place about 1495, of Jane, daughter of Sir John Fyneux and his first wife Elizabeth Apuldrefield, to John Roper of Well Hall, Eltham. The second and third quarters of the sinister coat show a variant of the Apuldrefield arms, the fesse, which occurs also in the arms attached to the Roper pedigree of 1574,<sup>1</sup> indicating the Lynsted branch of the family. Two shields with a bend vair instead of the fesse are still to be seen in painted glass of the fifteenth century in the east window of the south aisle in the church at Challock, where another branch of the family owned the manor of Otterpley.

Shield 54 is somewhat difficult to account for. Papworth, quoting MS. Cotton Tiberius D.10 and others gives gules a wheel or as the coat of " St. Marteiouxs ",<sup>2</sup> which

<sup>1</sup> Harl. Soc., Vol. LXXV, p. 26.

<sup>2</sup> It is also the coat of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. My inquiries there have not so far shown any connection of Fyneuxs or Ropers with the College.

conveys nothing to me ; and I doubtfully attribute the Herne coat to Scott. It is not the usual coat of Scott, as anyone knows who has examined the monuments of the family in Brabourne church, where the arms are argent three Catherine wheels sable within a bordure gules. The only near connection between Scotts and Fyneuxs or Ropers that I have been able to trace is the marriage of John Digges, son of James Digges of Barham and his wife Mildred, daughter of Sir John Fyneux, to Mildred, daughter of Sir John Scott of Smeeth. Sir John died in 1533.

This alliance is shown in the pedigree (page 89), but seems unusually remote to be commemorated by a shield in this typically Herne group. It would make the glass rather later than one would otherwise have thought: probably "early sixteenth century" is as near as one can now get to a date for it.

## 4.

The foregoing notes must not be regarded as final. A good many points are still by no means clear, and the position at Herne is complicated by the fact that in the later Middle Ages, as now, numbers of Londoners seem to have settled in the parish on retirement from business, or to have established country *pieds à terre* there. Transport was easy by the hoys which sailed from Herne Bay, and as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century the place had gained the reputation of being "an exceeding helthful quarter".

The pedigrees on pages 87, 89 and 92 have been compiled partly from wills, partly from the visitations, and partly from monuments and other miscellaneous records. Those of Sea and Philip, families not mentioned in the visitations, must be regarded as tentative ; that of Fyneux is fairly well authenticated.

My indebtedness to the great work of Mr. Ralph Griffin, F.S.A., on *The Heraldry in the Cloisters of the Cathedral Church of Christ in Canterbury* (in *Archæologia*, LXVI, 447ff) is manifest from the text. He also, some years ago, identified for me some of the shields numbered 30-53 in my list. I had hoped that this paper might be edited by Mr. Griffin, but

this great authority, owing to ill-health and difficulties due to war conditions, was unable to undertake the task. I am, therefore, alone responsible for the errors which I fear may exist in the work.

My thanks are due to the proprietors of the *Kentish Gazette* and *Herne Bay Press*, to which journals some years ago I contributed certain matter on Ancient Herne, for permission to re-use some of the material relating to Sir John Fyneux and his family.

NOTE. Shield 9 is not now seen. It was visible at least within the last fifty years and is, one may hope, still in existence beneath the modern wooden altar-footpace.