



<http://kentarchaeology.org.uk/research/archaeologia-cantiana/>

Kent Archaeological Society is a registered charity number 223382

© 2017 Kent Archaeological Society

SOME KENTISH INDENTS. IV

By R. H. D'ELBOUX, M.C., M.A., F.S.A.

CHALLOCK

Two brasses are recorded by 18th-century writers in this church. No traces remain of either.

I. Hasted¹ gives: "In the middle isle, a brass plate for *Robert Throston* and *Joane* his wife. He died in 1480."

The Rev. Bryan Faussett,² who visited the church in 1776, has more detail, and places the brass in the nave: "On a white stone on y^e Floor, enlay'd with a Plate of Brass. Pray for y^e Soull of Rob^t Thorston and Johan his Wif, which Rob^t deceased y^e 6 Day of November, y^e year of Our Lord 1480 upon whos Soull Jesu have Mer."

The Thurston family were of some repute in the parish from the 15th to 17th centuries. William Thurston, who died in 1480, left Parrock in Challock to his son John; Propchauntis in Challock to his son Thomas; Bartholomew Buns's tenement in Throwleigh to his son Richard; Baylys in Challock to his wife Julian, and also had a daughter Agnes. The Challock properties are mentioned by Hasted as having belonged to the family.

I have been unable to trace a Robert Thurston who died in 1480, and suspect an error in transcription by Faussett, accepted by Hasted.

The will³ of Robert Thurston is dated 3rd November, 1485, and proved the 16th January following. He had two sons, John and Robert, and a daughter, Alice. His wife's name was Joane, as in the inscription, and her will as his widow was proved in 1502, when the son John had a daughter Elizabeth. Robert Thurston desired burial "before the hyghe crosse" in the church, and this, the cross above the rood loft, suggests the position in the nave, as reported by Faussett.

II. Faussett gives in the north chancel, "On a Brass Plate, on a Flat Stone. Here Lyeth y^e Bodies of John Wanstall, and Susan his Wife Daughter of John Bing, of this Parish. She died 2 April 1737 Aged 66 years. He died 14 July 1737 Aged 72 years. Who had Issue 1 Son and 1 Daughter, viz John and Martha."

Parsons⁴ repeats this, save that he gives the name erroneously as Thomas Wanstall, and for viz. writes namely.

¹ Hasted, III, p. 166 n. (r).

² I am indebted to Mr. V. J. Torr for the transcription.

³ P.R.C. c.3.80.

⁴ Parson's *Monuments*, p. 70.

The Wanstall family was at Molash in the late 15th century, and spread actively thence into neighbouring districts.

John Wanstall of Molash, yeoman, had license to marry Martha Haslewood of Ashford, spinster, at St. Margaret, Canterbury, 27th December, 1694.¹ On 6th April, 1701, he had license² as widower to marry Susan Bing of Challock, maiden, at St. Margaret, St. Alphege, or S.M. Bredin, Canterbury.

MAIDSTONE

The parish church of All Saints received attention from three early 17th-century antiquaries. Philipot³ (about 1612, presumably, since the manuscript which contains his account, dovetails with that of the Harleian Collection at the British Museum) entered its heraldry, and wrote briefly of the major monuments; Weever's *Funerall Monuments*, published in 1631, has one or two items; and Sir Edward Dering's Church Notes, in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, under date 22nd March, 1631, has much heraldry and detailed drawings of the Woodvill and Wotton tombs, copies of which by H. L. Smith were reproduced in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. I.

In November, 1788, Thomas Fisher did a series of drawings for an article on Maidstone. The article appeared in *Archæologia* without the brass illustrations, which have since remained at the Society of Antiquaries. His notebook, containing various subjects in Maidstone, including one brass, and also dated 1788, is in Maidstone Museum.

Save for a doubtful entry by Gilbert in 1866, other writers have been merely repetitive.

Thanks are due to the Society of Antiquaries and Maidstone Museum for the illustrations by Fisher.

I. In Fisher's notebook at Maidstone Museum is a sketch of the lower part of a 14th-century slab, showing the bases and part of the side shafts of a canopy, the base of an indeterminate figure, probably ecclesiastic, and the accompanying surround of Lombardic lettering. Two pins, the device for separating words, are shown in place; where one would expect another pair is shown as a blot, but Fisher's reading of the lettering is Quiescit: Nomen Si. His S in the manuscript has the appearance of being a second thought. Beside the drawing is written: "Fragment of a very antient monumental stone formerly inlaid with brass, now lying before the High Altar of Maidstone church."

It is mentioned by Allport⁴ in 1842: "Immediately adjoining it

¹ Cowper's *Canterbury Marriage Licences*, 4th series, 599.

² *Ibidem*, 5th series, 493.

³ B.M. Egerton 3310, fo. 38.

⁴ D. Allport, *Maidstone*, p. 23 n.

[the Courtenay slab] there is the fragment of another memorial,—part of the word [Requ]IESCIT being all that remains of the inscription." Beale Poste,¹ in 1847, wrote: "A fragment of a stone, however, there is near that of Courtenay, bearing the latter half of the word REQUIESCAT, the rest of the inscription broken off, which, as the characters are in an ancient form, may possibly have been part of one of their memorials [i.e. the Masters of the College]."

It is obvious from this misleading sentence that Poste had only a rudimentary knowledge of early monuments, since this slab, of early rather than late 14th century, was a sure indication, of the sort he sought² but could not find, that a church earlier than 1395 had existed on the site.

It is still beside the Courtenay slab, very worn, and its identity unknown.

II. The indent of Archbishop Courtenay's brass lies level with the floor in the centre of the quire. Cave-Browne gives the measurements of the slab as 11 ft. 5 in. by 4 ft. 6 in., and attempts to illustrate it. As, however, Fisher has far more detail (though his figure of the archbishop is somewhat dumpy) his drawing is here reproduced.

The figure, as far as one can judge, appears to be robed as was normal for an effigy of an archbishop, as, for example, the brass to Thomas Cranley, Archbishop of Dublin, 1417, at New College, Oxford. On either side, level with the neck, is a separate shield indent, one of which possibly held the arms of the see, the other the arms of Courtenay. The side shafts spring from the base, level with the figure's robes, direct to an embattlement which is right across the head of the brass. In each shaft there are five canopied niches containing saints; the canopies appear flattened, probably because some part of the interior vaulting was shown. Level with the fourth figure on either side, counting from the base, is an elaborate canopy, of which the central triple canopy, over the figure is akin to that over Archbishop Cranley. Centrally above this is what may have been a Trinity, but is more likely to have been Our Lady and Child, set beneath a canopy, and this, judging from the irregularities shown, may have had an angel on each of its side shafts. On either side is a saint in a canopied niche, similar to, and level with the topmost of those of the side shafts of the whole composition. There is a narrow space at the base of the indent, which judging from other brasses, possibly was patterned with a series of quatrefoils. There is no place for an inscription.

Archbishop Courtenay obtained license to convert Maidstone into a collegiate church from Richard ii at Leeds Castle, 2nd August, 1395. He died the following year, leaving the college and church

¹ Beale Poste, *History of the the College of All Saints, Maidstone*, p. 91.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 93, 94.

unfinished. By a codicil to his will, dated 28th July,¹ "languens in extremis in interiori camera manerii de Maydestone . . . voluit et eligit sepulturam suam in cimeterio ecclesiae collegiatae de Maydeston in loco designato Johanni Botelere Armigero suo." He died on the 31st July, and according to Cawston, who wrote in 1496, was buried at Canterbury. From the 16th century onwards, antiquaries argued as to his exact place of burial, until in 1898 M. Beazeley proved from the *Acta Sede Vacante*, 1348-1414, that he was, in fact, entombed at Canterbury.²

The style of this indent is *circa* 1400, and the tomb may well have been constructed soon after the archbishop's death. That it was a raised table-tomb was ascertained when it was opened in 1794 for an inconclusive search for the archbishop's body, "it having been found to be grooved underneath on all four sides, near the edges where the panels had been fitted."³ Newton⁴ in 1741 writes of the slab as "raised a little above the Pavement, with the rough Marks of the Portraiture in it; but the Brass and Epitaph are gone," but gives the epitaph as brass on the verge of the slab.

Philipot briefly states: "Bishop Courtney founder of this church & Colledge lyeth lowly buried in the quire under a fayre flat stone."

Weever⁵ is more explicit, though possibly neatly hedging over the burial, and gives the epitaph: "He lyeth buried according to his will here in his owne Church, under a plaine grave-stone (a lowly Tombe for such an high borne Prelate) upon which his pourtraiture is delineated, and this Epitaph inlaid with brasse about the verge."

Nomine Willelmus en Courtnaius reverendus,
 Qui se post obitum legaverat hic tumulandum,
 In presenti loco quem iam fundarat ab imo;
 Omnibus & sanctis titulo sacravit honoris.
 Ultima lux Iulij fit vite terminus illi,
 M. ter C. quinto decies nonoque⁶ sub anno,
 Respice mortalis quis quondam, sed modo talis,
 Quantus & iste fuit dum membra calentia gessit.
 Hic Primas Patrum, Cleri Dux & genus altum,
 Corpore valde decens, sensus & acumine clarens
 Filius hic comitis generosi Devoniensis.

¹ Batteley's *Somner*, Appendix XIII, c.

² *Arch. Cant.*, XXIII, pp. 31-67.

³ Beale Poste, p. 90, from *Archaeologia*, X.

⁴ William Newton, *History and Antiquities of Maidstone*, 1741, pp. 71, 72, 75.

⁵ B.M. Egerton 3310, fo. 38. Weever's *Funerall Monuments*, 1631, pp. 285, 286.

⁶ He died in 1396. This may be an error of transcription by Weever, and Dering, but is equally likely to be the lattoner's mistake.

Legum Doctor erat celebris quem fama serenat.
 Urbs Herdfordensis, Polis inclita Londoniensis,
 Ac Dorobornensis, sibi trine gloria sedis
 Detur honor digno fit Cancellarius ergo.
 Sanctus ubique pater, prudens fuit ipse minister
 Nam largus, letus, castus, pius atque pudicus,
 Magnanimus, iustus, & egenis totus amicus,
 Et quia Rex Christe Pastor bonus extitit iste,
 Sumat solamen nunc tecum quesumus. Amen.

In 1631 Dering also entered this inscription with some differences, viz. the omission of "en" in line 1, "praesente" for "presenti" in line 3, "Aspice" for "Respice" in line 7, "ferebat" for "serenat" in line 12, "melyta" for "inclita" in line 13, "Dorobornensis" for "Dorobernensis" in line 14, "fit" for "fuit" in line 16, and "quietus" for "pudicus" in line 17.

Curiously, he annotated the entry in no way, though he draws both the Wotton and Woodvill tombs with their brasses. The brass cannot be presumed lost, and therefore not illustrated, for he draws indents in other churches he visited. Nor can the inscription be deemed an interpolation, for it is followed by heraldry on other monuments and in glass.

III. The tomb of John Wotton, first master of the college, who died in 1417, lies behind the westernmost sedilia in the chancel, and has been described in considerable detail, as far as its architecture and mural painting are concerned, by most writers on the church.

Wotton, in his will,¹ desired burial "ad altare Sancti Thomae Martyris in Ecclesia prefata ex parte australi consecratum et sumptibus meis honorifice constructum." The tomb would appear to have been constructed in his lifetime shortly before, or at the same time as the sedilia, since some stones run completely through and are common both to the sedilia and the tomb. Some of the vertical stones of the sedilia are placed directly on part of the brass, and traces of the latter can still be seen beneath the walling, as is shown in Fisher's drawing, here reproduced. As no man then or now would have laid down a brass, knowing it was immediately to be partially obscured, the conclusion is inevitable that the tomb was erected first, and that Wotton acquiesced in slight alteration, and effacement of the brass for the sake of the sedilia, and then had his tomb "rounded off" by mural paintings on the back of the sedilia which walled off the tomb.

For the detail of the brass, the only authority is Dering's drawing of 1631, a copy of which was reproduced in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. I. He omits the canopy with its side shafts each containing

¹ Cave-Browne, p. 45, n. 3.



INDENT OF PART OF A LOST BRASS, MAIDSTONE.

From a drawing by T. Fisher, F.S.A., at Maidstone Museum.



INDENT OF ARCHBISHOP COURTENAY'S BRASS, MAIDSTONE.
From a drawing by T. Fisher, F.S.A., at the Society of Antiquaries.



INDENT OF BRASS TO JOHN WOTTON, MAIDSTONE.
From a drawing by T. Fisher, F.S.A., at the Society of Antiquaries.



THE LOST BRASS OF RICHARD WYDVIL, MAIDSTONE.
From a drawing by Sir Edward Dering, 1631, at the Society of Antiquaries.

four saints in canopied niches, and the two figures which spring on columns from the triple canopy, apparently the Annunciation. He does, however, draw the figure and the shields. Wotton is shown in cassock, surplice, almuce and cope with morse, but Dering has not drawn the pendants of the almuce. The shields show Courtenay differenced by a plain label, and the archbishopric impaling Courtenay with the label. Dering has a separate inscription plate immediately below the figure; Fisher shows that none was there.

The inscription is given by both Dering and Weever. I submit the latter's rendering: *Hic iacet Dominus Iohannes Wotton Rector Ecclesie Parochialis de Stapilhurst, Canonicus Cicestrensis, & primus Magister huius Collegii, qui obiit ultimo die Octobris, 1417.* Dering omits "Dominus," puts "Staplehurst," and continues after "die," "mensis octob. A° Dni 1417."

IV. On the north side of the sanctuary lies the top slab, measuring 39 in. by 72 in., flush with the paving; of what was once a table tomb of Richard Wydvil who died between 1441 and 1442.

Philipot¹ briefly states: "There is an Auntient monument of Wodvil who dwelt at Thamote wthin this parish on y^e north side y^e quire." In his time the only missing part was the first half of the inscription, and he, a herald could identify by the arms. Weever,² who was no herald, writes peevishly of it as "shamefully defaced" since he could not identify it, but to his credit is the transcription of such of the inscription as remained, viz.

. ad bona tardus vocitando
 namque Deo trino vafefecit
 December
 Anno milleno C quater X . . .

Dering gives no inscription, but draws the complete brass, which he heads "In y^e chancell upon an altar tombe for Woodvill." His drawing is copied and reproduced in *Archaeologia*, Vol. 1.

There is some indication that the figures of the brass were still there in 1719, for Harris³ describes it as a very remarkable, large and fine altar-tomb, but cannot identify it, "all the Inscriptions, if ever there were any, and Arms, being obliterated."

Beale Poste⁴ states that the tomb table was removed, and the slab placed in the floor, in 1784, "on representation to the archbishop, as from its position near the rails it was inconvenient during the administration of the sacrament." In Fisher's notebook, however, is a drawing of "The top stone of an antient altar Tomb standing

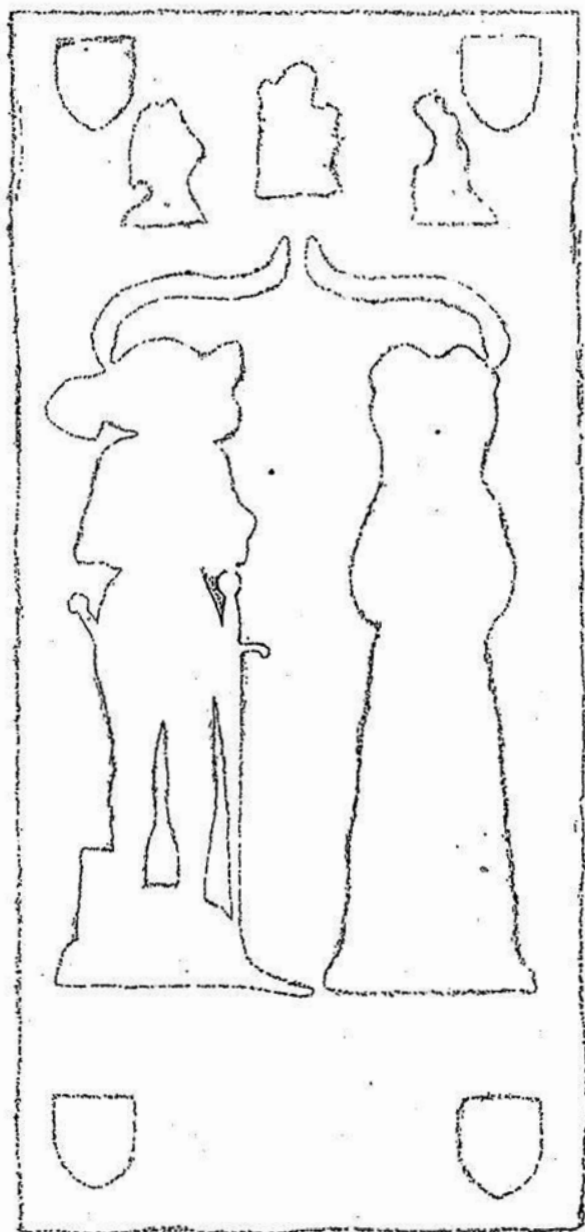
¹ B.M. Egerton 3310, fo. 38.

² Weever's *Funerall Monuments*, p. 286.

³ Harris's *History of Kent*, p. 190.

⁴ Beale Poste, p. 33.

SOME KENTISH INDENTS. IV



MAIDSTONE IV
INDENT OF BRASS TO RICHARD WYDVIL

on the north side of the high altar of Maidstone church, dated 1788," and since Fisher specifically mentions, in describing the indents, "an inscription on a fillet in the moulding round its verge," the tomb was evidently standing at this second date. Of the brass, Fisher writes, "not a fragment is now remaining."

Dering's drawing agrees in the main with the indents. He omitted the dagger on the male, and was free with the veil on the wife's head; the throne of the Trinity is out of scale; the shields are placed too close to the general composition; yet, despite these minor defects, the whole is convincing.

The brass consisted of an armoured figure, a female, scrolls, the Annunciation, the Trinity, and a shield at each corner. The armoured figure is shown with its feet against a lion; the head is bare and rests on a helm with the vizor raised. In Mr. J. P. C. Kent's¹ classification of military effigies, this would be one of Series D, but is unusual, in that it is bareheaded, whereas workshop D at this period is carving helmed figures. Fifteen years or so later, the bare head is the rule, rather than the exception. The female figure wears a full-sleeved gown loose at the wrists, and V-shaped at the neck. The hair has a heart-shaped coiffure, and the veil on the head falls in easy folds on to the shoulders. At her feet, instead of the normal lapdog, is a rising bird, possibly a pet hawk, though in Dering's drawing there is little hawklike. Each figure has a scroll rising to the Trinity. On that of the man is "Jhu mercy and ever mercy for in y^r mercy full Trust y"; on that of the woman, "Jhū in thy mercy pittie and Grace full trust y."

Above the scrolls, but lower than the Trinity, is placed the Annunciation, the angel on the dexter, kneeling, with a scroll, unlettered by Dering, in front, and on the sinister, Our Lady kneeling at a desk on which is an open book, with divine rays directed slanting upon her from a cloud. It is remarkable that no writer recognized the subject. Fisher, working from the indent, called Our Lady a monk; Beale Poste, "a female figure in the attitude of adoration"; and Cave-Browne, writing as late as c. 1887,² and with the use of Dering's drawing, calls her "a man, also kneeling."

The shields bore:

- I. Quarterly 1 and 4 *argent a fess and a quarter gules*,
Wydvil.
2 and 3 *gules, an eagle displayed or*, Prewes
or Prowes.

¹ "Monumental Brasses—A New Classification of Military Effigies," *B.A.A. Journal*, 1949, pp. 70-97.

² Cave-Browne, *History of All Saints, Maidstone*, p. 48. The book was reviewed in *Arch. Cant.*, XVIII, pp. 451-54, where the description of the monuments is described as "lucid."

SOME KENTISH INDENTS. IV

- II. Quarterly 1 and 4 or on a bend sable 3 bedles argent,
Bedlesgate.
2 and 3 vair, Beauchamp.

III as I; and IV, I impaling II.

The quartering of Prewes used here by Wydvil was, in *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. I, assigned to Gobion on the strength of the eagle displayed used by the French family of Gobillon. Streatfeild¹ queries this, but offered no other identification. Sir William St. John Hope² identifies it as Prowes on the stall plate of Lord Rivers, K.G., 1450-1469. It is also quartered on the stall-plate of 1488³ of "Lord Wodfyld scheveller." It is shown named with its tinctures as a quartering of Wydvil in Harleian MS. 6163, folio 9, so the ascription may be accepted.

Richard Wydvil was the second son of Sir John de Wydvil by his second wife (whom he had married before 1379), Isabel, widow of Robert Passelaw of Drayton Parslow, Bucks.⁴ Richard's eldest brother, Thomas, son of Sir John by his first wife, died without offspring. His appropriated and partially palimpsest brass of 1435 still exists at Bromham, Beds.; its shields show no quartering of Prowse. It would seem, therefore, that Richard Wydvil's mother was an heir of Prowse.

He married Joan, daughter and heiress of John Bedlesgate, by Mary daughter and co-heiress of William Beauchamp of Wellington, Somerset, and she was still alive in 1448. It was presumably through her that the Wydvil family acquired La Mote.

He died probably in December, 1441, and in his will,⁵ dated 29th November, 1441, he asks for burial at Maidstone.

I wish to thank Mr. M. I. Herbert and Mr. L. R. A. Grove, F.S.A., for rubbing the indent for me, and the latter gentleman for unstinted help at all stages of the preparation of this article.

V. It should be noted that the brass to Richard Beeston, 1640, in the north chancel, once had a rectangular plate above it on the stone. This indent is not noted in Griffin and Stephenson's *Monumental Brasses in Kent*, or elsewhere. It probably held an achievement of the arms of Beeston.

WAREHORNE

On the north side of the chancel outside the communion rails, and against the north wall, is a slab showing indents for a kneeling civilian and wife, inscription, three boys and a girl, and two shields.

¹ Drake's *Hundred of Blackheath*, p. 218.

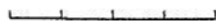
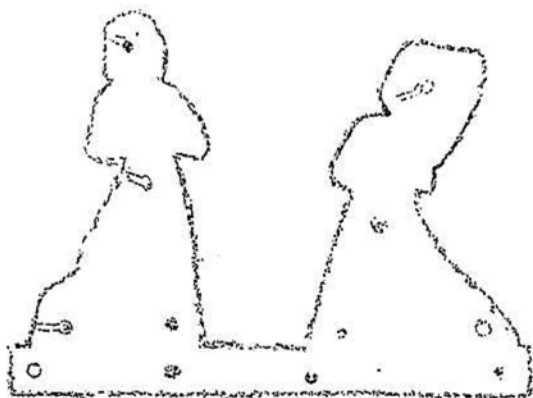
² *Stall-plates of Knights of the Garter, 1348-1485*. Pl. lx.

³ Information kindly supplied by W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.

⁴ De Walden Library, *Two Tudor Books of Arms*, p. 140. *The Complete Peerage*, XI, pp. 15-22.

⁵ *Reg. Chichele*, II, p. 608. Cant. and York Society.

SOME KENTISH INDENTS. IV



INDENT AT WAREHORNE, c. 1500.

The outlines have been edged with black, and the monument may be compared with the brass of 1499 to Nicholas Wotton at Boughton Malherbe, and dated as *circa* 1500.

Hasted¹ possibly noted it in the chancel: "A stone, on which were the figures of a man and four children, the brasses of which are gone, excepting part of the man"; otherwise, it is unnoted by the 18th-century, or earlier, antiquaries, and its identity unknown.

WOODCHURCH

The church was restored in 1846; oak pews were inserted, and the chancel beautified by a floor of encaustic tiles. The brasses suffered in the process. The three authorities who refer to brasses are Philipot of c. 1612, Parsons, who had notes on Woodchurch communicated

¹ Hasted, III, p. 483 n. (s).

to him by Nicholas Todd in 1790, and Hasted, who published his third volume also in 1790, but must have collected his material earlier.

I. Both Hasted and Parsons give the brass of a priest of 1437, of which nothing remains. Hasted¹ writes: "and another stone, with an inscription in brass, of a priest praying, for *William Benge Capellanus, obi. 1437.*"

In Parsons² is more detail, but confusion over the name: "On a plate, found in a chest, which belongs to a flat stone at the bottom of the church: 'Hic jacet Walterus George Capellan̄ qui obiit Februarii An^o Dⁿⁱ 1437, cūj aīae ppiciēt Deus.'"

Archbishop Chichele's Register³ proves Parsons in the right. In 1423 Walter George, rector of Cuxton, became rector of Harbledown by exchange. In 1435 he exchanged this for Woodchurch. It is odd that his rectorial status is not given in the inscription, which, however, he may have had prepared many years before, with a space for the date of his death to be filled in due season.

II. Philipot⁴ has a brief entry of a name, viz. Margaret daughter and heir of Guy Ellis of Kennington, wife of Roger Harlackenden. Hasted,⁵ in his entry, leaves one uncertain if the brass had a figure, or was an inscription only, but gives the date 1479, and places it in the south chancel. Parsons gives: "In the east chancel, upon a flat stone, in Saxon letters, as follows: 'Hic jacet Margareta Harlakyn den armigeri [uxor Rogeri Harlakyn den, would seem to be omitted] ac una filia et haeres Chydi [sic] Elys de Kenington qui obiit vicesimo die mensis Octobris A^{no} Dⁿⁱ millesimo quadragintesimo septuagesimo nono, cūj aīae ppiciēt Dē, Amen.'"

Her husband, Roger Harlackenden's will (P.C.C. 7 Bodfelde) is dated 1523, and a brass inscription to him, with indent of a figure, is under the organ in the south chancel.

Of Margaret Harlakyn den's brass, nothing remains.

III. In the south aisle of the nave, in a slab measuring 35 in. by 86 in., is an indent for an armoured figure, its feet resting on an animal, 21 in. long, and an inscription indent of 19½ in. by 2¾ in. The indent may be assigned to the late 15th century, and it may well be the memorial to William Harlackenden, whom Philipot mentions briefly as dying in April, 1481. Neither Hasted nor Parsons mention him, so presumably the brass was gone by 1790. He heads the Harlackenden tree in the 1574 Visitation of Kent, and his will (P.R.C. c. 2.533) was

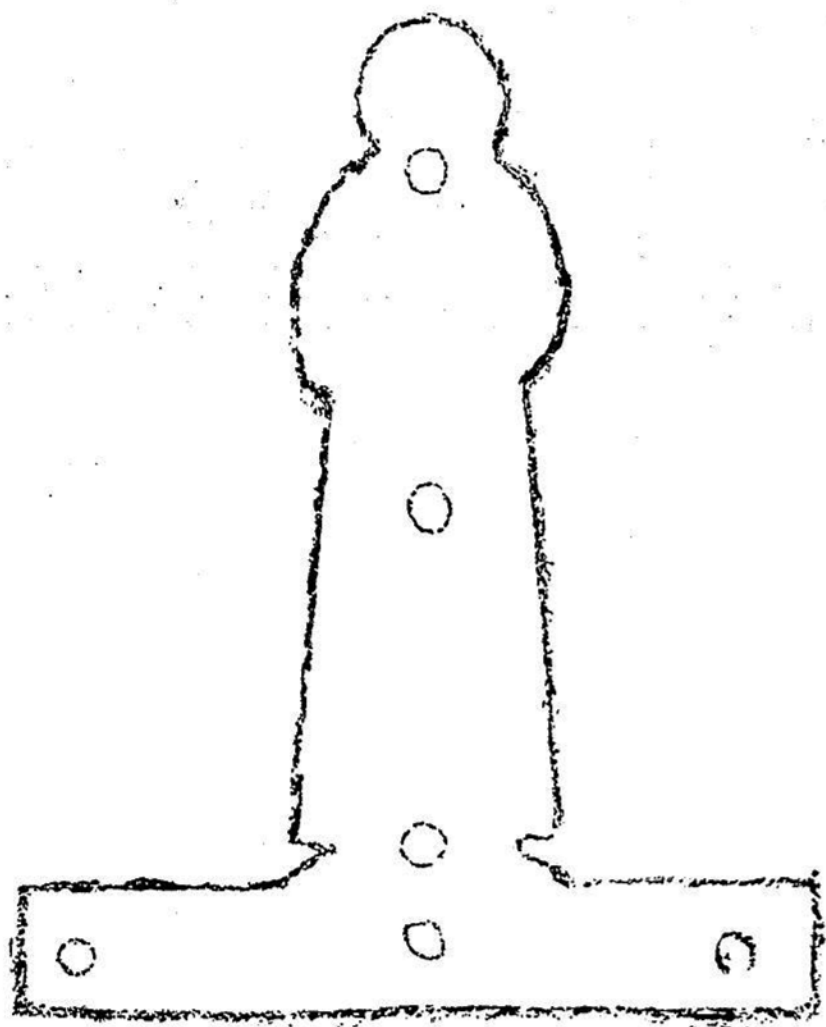
¹ Hasted, III, p. 111 n. (h).

² Parsons, VIII, p. 374.

³ *Chichele Register*, I, pp. 208, 286. Cant. and York Society. For this, and for information about Squier, I am indebted to Mr. W. Urry, archivist to the Dean and Chapter, and to the Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury.

⁴ B. M. Harl, MS. 3917. fo. 25.

⁵ Hasted III, p. 108, n.(g).



WOODCHURCH IV

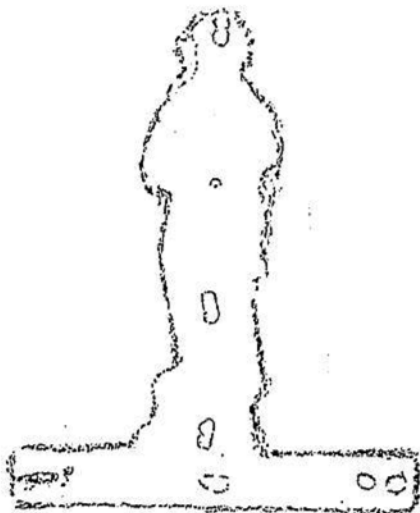
SOME KENTISH INDENTS. IV

proved in 1481. In it, he desired burial in the chancel of the Blessed Mary Virgin.

The indent is unusual because it has double plug holes for the lead that held the rivets. This peculiarity I am inclined to believe indicates local workmanship, but the point is not yet proven.

IV. Outside the south porch are two indents. The more southerly of the two, in a slab measuring 30 in. by $67\frac{1}{2}$ in., is an indent of a civilian c. 1500, $20\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, on an inscription indent 17 in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. This slab lies correctly, with the figure's feet to the east, as the southerly limit of paving outside the porch. Its identity is unknown.

V. Also before the south porch and immediately before the threshold is a slab, measuring $31\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 53 in., with indents set north to south of a female c. 1520, 15 in. long, upon an inscription indent $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $19\frac{3}{4}$ in., with a shield $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 6 in. This, like III (although

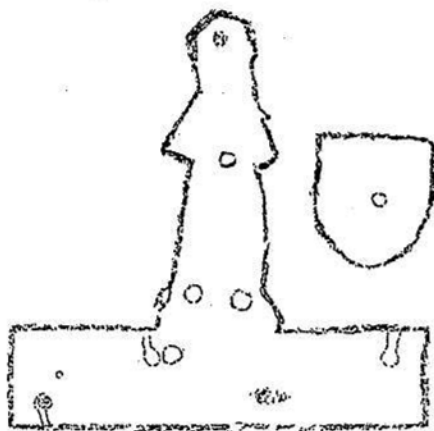


WOODCHURCH III

SOME KENTISH INDENTS. IV

later in date) has double plug holes in places, and from the sway of the dress from the hips has a suggestion of local workmanship.

It is unmentioned by Philipot or Parsons, but Hasted mentions in the south chancel, "a stone with the figure of a woman, and the arms of *Harlackenden* in brass, the inscription gone"; and as he continues with mention of the brass to Margaret, wife of Roger Harlackenden as a separate item, it seems likely this indent is the one he refers to. Its identity is unknown.



WOODCHURCH V

VI. In Parsons only is the following entry of a brass of which no trace remains: "Upon a slate [misprint for plate], found in a chest, which I find belongs to a flat stone below the communion rails, in Saxon letters: 'Hic requiescit D^{os} Roger Squyer rector quondam hu^j eccle^{ie} q'obiit 12 die Septembris An. D^m 1517 cu^j a^{ie} ppiciet. De.'"

Roger Squier became rector of All Saints, Canterbury, a living belonging to St. Augustine's, 3rd September, 1490.¹ On 30th September 1517, Richard Knepe, chaplain, was admitted rector on the death of Roger Squier.² He may have held in plurality. On 30th April, 1518, Thomas Myllyng, Ll.B., was collated to Woodchurch on the death of the last incumbent.³ Frampton gives John Hawkins, M.A., collated 17th September, 1493, as the previous incumbent. It is more likely that Squyer had arranged an exchange for Woodchurch, and that death intervened before it became effective.

¹ Frampton MSS. Morton's Register II, f. 146 v.

² *Ibid.* Warham's Register, f. 368 v.

³ *Ibid.* Warham's Register, f. 365 v.