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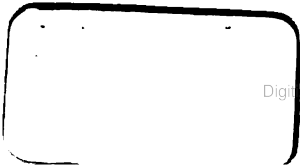
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Archæologia Cantiana:

BEING

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



VOLUME IX.

London :

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY,

BY

MITCHELL & HUGHES, WARDOUR STREET, OXFORD STREET.

1874.

The Council of the Kent Archæological Society is not answerable for any opinions put forward in this Work. Each Contributor is alone responsible for his own remarks.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL
AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
1904

R.69/501

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- The Society of Antiquaries, Normandy.
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- The Society of Antiquaries, Poitiers.
- The Abbeville Society of Emulation.

Rules of the Kent Archaeological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually by rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. The June Meeting shall always be held in London: those of March, September, and December, at Canterbury and Maidstone alternately. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of meeting, or to omit a quarterly meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a member.

5. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately: the day and place thereof to be appointed by the Council, who shall also have power, at the instance of the President, to elect some member of the Society, connected with the district in which the Meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archaeological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

6. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before the 1st June in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

7. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Pres-

sidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

8. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

9. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £5 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Publications; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

10. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, or to one of the Secretaries.

11. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

12. No cheque shall be drawn, except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council, and the Honorary Secretary.

13. The President and Secretary, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

14. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

15. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

16. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Member any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member, Honorary Local Secretary, for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions.

18. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibitions of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

19. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

20. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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 Wolley, Philip, Esq., Hilden House, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.
 Wood, Humphrey, Esq., Chatham.
 Wood, John, Esq., Chatham.
 Wood, J. Lambert, Esq., Bury Place House, near Gosport.
 Woodford, Mrs. H. P., The Grove, Gravesend.
 Woodruff, C. H., Esq., F.S.A., Kenley, Caterham Valley, Surrey.
 Woods, Sir Albert, F.S.A., Garter King at Arms, College of Arms, Doctors' Commons, &c.
 Woodward, Rev. M., M.A., The Vicarage, Folkestone.
 Wrench, Rev. Frederick, M.A., Capel-le-Ferne, Dover.
 Wykeham-Martin, Philip, Esq., M.P., Leeds Castle, Maidstone.
- Yardley, Sir William, Hadlow Park, Tunbridge.
 Young, Thomas, Esq., Crescent Grove, Camberwell, s.e.
 *Young, John, Esq., F.S.A., Vanbrugh Fields, Blackheath, s.e.

** Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this List, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Honorary Secretary.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Fund for supplying Illustrations to the Society's Volumes, etc.

	£	s.	d.
Angell, C. F., Esq.	▲	0	10 0
Golding, Mr. C.	▲	0	10 0
Gore, Frederick, Esq.	▲	0	5 0
Hardy, Rt. Honourable G.	▲	0	10 0
Hawkins, Rev. Dr.,	▲	0	10 0
Hussey, H. L., Esq.	▲	0	11 0
Hussey, R. C., Esq.	▲	0	6 6
James, Sir Walter, Bart.	▲	0	10 0
Jeffreys, Rev. Canon*			
Kadwell, Mr. C.	▲	0	3 0
Larking, J. W., Esq.	▲	0	10 0
Luard-Selby, Major	▲	0	10 0
Onslow, Rev. M.	▲	0	10 0
Eye, W. B., Esq.	▲	0	10 0
Smallfield, Mr.	▲	0	10 0
Twopeny, E., Esq.	▲	0	5 0
Woodruff, C. H., Esq.*		1	0 0

* Donations for particular objects.

Members willing to contribute to this Fund are requested to signify their intention to the Honorary Secretary, or to Mr. Smallfield, the London Local Secretary.

KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Balance-Sheet of Accounts from January 1st to December 31st, 1872.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
1872.							
Balance in hand, Dec. 31st, 1871:—							
Messrs. Wigan and Co.		444	17	4			
Messrs. Hammond and Co.		69	1	6			
					513	18	10
Dividends on Stock, one year					12	6	10
Subscriptions, Entrance Fees, Life Compositions, and Contributions to Illustration Fund:—							
Paid direct to the Bankers							
Remitted by Local Secretaries, as under:—							
G. M. Arnold, Esq.			119	15	6		
Rev. T. A. Carr			80	10	0		
F. F. Giraud, Esq.			9	3	6		
G. E. Hannam, Esq.			8	0	0		
J. W. Holt, Esq.			9	0	0		
Mr. Lightfoot			8	10	0		
C. Powell, Esq.			8	5	0		
Mr. Smallfield			23	17	0		
T. Thurston, Esq.			43	17	8		
G. T. Tomlin, Esq.			8	10	0		
J. F. Wadmore, Esq.			3	10	0		
			11	2	6		
						284	1
							2
							£810 6 10
1872.							
Further Cost of Arch. Cant., Vol. VIII.:—							
Printers					343	13	3
Engraver					69	15	0
Index					6	5	0
							418 13 3
Further cost of Sittingbourne Meeting (1870)							3 2 6
Further cost of Sevenoaks Meeting (1871)							4 0 6
Expenses of Faversham Meeting (1872)							9 1 6
Rent of Land for Excavating Roman Villa at Maidstone							6 3 1
Bookbinding and Furniture of Rooms							8 2 7
Postage, Carriage, Incidental and Petty Cash Expenses of the Maidstone, the London, the Local, and the two							40 6 2
Honorary Secretaries							
Salaries:—							
Assistant Secretary, five quarters					50	0	0
Keeper of Rooms, five quarters					12	10	0
							68 10 0
Balance in hand, Dec. 31st:—							
Messrs. Wigan and Co.					155	11	2
Messrs. Hammond and Co.					102	16	1
							258 7 3
							£810 6 10

Examined and approved,

RICHARD CHAS. HUSSEY, }
 GEORGE T. TOMLIN, } Auditors.

KENT ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Balance-Sheet of Accounts from January 1st to December 31st, 1878.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
1873.							
Balance in hand, Dec. 31st, 1872:—							
Messrs. Wigan and Co.				155	11	2	
Messrs. Hammond and Co.				102	16	1	
Dividends on Stock, one year				258	7	3	
Subscriptions, Entrance Fees, Life Compositions, Contributions to Illustration Fund, etc.:—				12	8	5	
Paid direct to the Bankers							
Remitted by Local Secretaries, as under:—							
G. B. Acworth, Esq.				101	16	0	
G. M. Arnold, Esq.				58	11	0	
Rev. S. C. T. Beale				14	3	6	
Rev. T. A. Carr				5	10	0	
F. F. Giraud, Esq.				7	13	6	
G. E. Hannan, Esq.				8	10	0	
J. W. Iloit, Esq.				14	0	0	
Mr. Lightfoot				10	10	0	
Rev. A. J. Pearman				13	7	0	
C. Powell, Esq.				3	0	0	
Mr. Smallfield				18	13	6	
T. Thurston, Esq.				53	18	0	
J. F. Wadmore, Esq.				19	15	0	
				8	10	0	
				337	17	6	
				4608	13	2	
Further cost of Arch. Cant., Vol. VIII.—Printers							
Part cost of Arch. Cant., Vol. IX.—							
Engraver and Lithographer, on account							
Invested in Consols (4 Life Compositions)							
Expenses of Cranbrook Meeting (1873)—							
Circulars, Tickets, and their Postage				7	17	6	
Mr. Dennett, Balance of Expenses at Cranbrook				1	0	0	
Books, Photographs, and Furniture of Rooms Mitchell and Hughes, for Stock of Circulars and Stationery							8 17 6
Postage, Carriage, and incidental Petty Cash Expenses of the Maidstone, the London, the Local, and the Honorary Secretaries							6 12 8
Salaries:—							5 17 6
Assistant Secretary, three quarters to Michaelmas				30	0	0	
Keeper of Rooms				7	10	0	
Balance in hand, Dec. 31st, 1878:—							
Messrs. Wigan and Co.				329	2	5	
Messrs. Hammond and Co.				135	7	1	
				464	9	6	
				2608	13	2	

Examined and approved,
 RICHARD CHAS. HUSSEY, }
 GEORGE T. TOMLIN, } Auditors.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

SINCE THE LAST ANNOUNCEMENT IN VOL. V.

- Antiquaires du Nord [Copenhagen] Memoires 1850-60 (1 vol.)
Antiquaries of Scotland, Proceedings, Vols. IV. to VIII.
Archæological Journal, Vols. XX. to XXX.
Ash next Sandwich (A Corner of Kent). By J. R. Planché,
Esq. *Presented by the Author.*
Ashford, History of, by Rev. A. J. Pearman. *Purchased.*
Associated Architectural Societies' Reports for 1863-72.
Bible, 4to, A.D. 1680, with MS. Notes of the Twysden Family.
Presented by J. W. LARKING, Esq.
Blacker's History of Booterstown and Donnybrook, Part IV.
Presented by Rev. B. H. BLACKER.
Canterbury Cathedral, Britton's Antiquities of. *Purchased.*
Canterbury, Mr. Jas. Pilbrow's Account of Excavations at. *Pre-
sented by the Author.*
Christiania University publications (8 pamphlets).
Church Bells of Sussex. *Presented by A. DANIEL-TYSSEN, Esq.*
Dering Charters, Catalogue of the concluding portion of the.
Dunkerquoise, Mémoires de la Société, Vol. XVI.
Ecclesiologist, 25 vols. *Purchased by the Society.*
Ellises, Notices of the. *Presented by W. S. ELLIS, Esq.*
Erith, Archdeacon Smith's History of. *Presented by G. A. CAPE,
Esq.*
Feudal Manuals of English History. *Presented by JOSEPH
MAYER, Esq.*
Freeman's Address to the Archæological Institute at Cardiff.
Presented by E. A. FREEMAN, Esq.
Freeman's Address to the Somersetshire Archæological Society.
Presented by E. A. FREEMAN, Esq.
Guilds (Secular) of London, Ordinances. *Presented by J. R.
DANIEL-TYSSEN, Esq.*

Genealogica et Heraldica, Miscellanea, edited by J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., Vol. I. *Presented by the Editor and Mr. SMALLFIELD.*

Gravesend, Pocock's History of, with large Additions by the late F. W. Teanby, Esq. *Purchased by the Society.*

Heraldry, Antiquities of, by W. Smith Ellis. *Presented by the Author.*

Kilkenny Archæological Society Proceedings, 6 vols.

Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society Transactions, New Series, Vols. XV. to

Leeds Castle, History of, by C. Wykeham Martin. *Presented by the Author.*

Lexicon Frisicum, A. to F. *Presented by Herr T. J. HALBERTSMA, of Haarlem, son of the Author.*

Leystone Heart Shrine, by Rev. Lambert Larking. *Presented by the Author.*

Library of National Antiquities from 10th to 15th Century. *Presented by JOSEPH MEYER, Esq.*

London and Middlesex Archæological Society's Proceedings, Vols. II. and III.

London Tradesmen's Tokens, Notes on Additional, by Mr. Smallfield. *Presented by the Editor.*

London Corporation, Catalogue of Sculpture, Paintings, and Engravings belonging to the. *Presented by the Corporation.*

London Corporation, Catalogue of the Library, 7 Parts. *Presented by the Corporation.*

Maidstone, History of All Saints' Church, by Gilbert. *Purchased.*

Maidstone, History of All Saints' Church, by Whichcord. *Purchased.*

Malling, Survey of the College of. *Presented by J. R. DANIEL-TYSEN, Esq.*

Mayer on the Art of Pottery. *Presented by the Author.*

Mayer's Addresses to the Historic Societies of Lancashire and Cheshire. *Presented by J. F. STREATFIELD, Esq.*

Mayer on the "Arming of Lewis in Wirral, Chester." *Presented by the Author.*

May, Isle of, Priory of the, Records. *Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.*

Norfolk Archæology, Vols. VI. and VII.

Norfolk Archæological Society's Illustrations of Rood Screens at Barton Turp, Fritton, and Randsworth.

- Numismatic Chronicle, New Series, 10 vols.
 Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorials, 21 Parts. *Presented by the Rev. E. M. SLADEN.*
 Parsons's Monuments in Kent. *Purchased.*
 Rome, Mr. J. H. Parker's Catalogue of 1500 Photographs illustrative of. *Presented by J. H. PARKER, Esq., C.B.*
 Smarden, Antiquities of, by Rev. Francis Haalewood. *Presented by the Author.*
 Smithsonian Institute Publications. Reports 1867—70, 4 vols.
 Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Proceedings, Vol. IV., No. 5.
 Suffolk Tradesmen's Tokens. *Presented by Mr. GOLDING.*
 Surrey Archæological Collections, Vols. IV. and V.
 Surrey Inventories of Church Goods. *Presented by J. R. DANIEL-TYSSEN, Esq.*
 Sussex Archæological Collections, Vols. XV. to XXV.
 Wiltshire Archæological Magazine, Vols. I. to XII.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

SINCE THE LAST ANNOUNCEMENT IN VOL. V.

Presented by

- Archdeacon HARRISON. Rubbing of a brass in St. Alban's Abbey.
 Earl AMHERST. Roman Pottery from Sundridge.
 JAMES MURTON, Esq. Venetian Beads, found at Harrietsham.
 Lieutenant CLAYTON. Roman Pottery.
 Rev. R. JOHNSON. Roman Pottery from Chislet.
 Lieut. HOGG, R.E. Roman Earthen Vessel from Gillingham.
 J. R. DANIEL-TYSSEN, Esq. Large number of Documents from a Collection at Canterbury lately dispersed.
 Marquis CONYNGHAM. Saxon Relics found at Bifrons.
 Rev. L. B. LARKING. British Gold Coins, found at Ryarsh.
 Rev. Canon RIDDELL. Urn and Knife, found in Harrietsham Churchyard.
 Rev. E. DRAKE.
 Mr. FARREB.

Mr. F. H. HARDS. Roman Bronze Scale Dish, from Dartford.

Mr. JOHN EVANS, F.S.A. A Collection of Kentish "Tradesmen's Tokens."

Dr. JOHN GRAYLING. A Sittingbourne Tradesman's Token.

Mr. GOLDING. Kentish Deeds.

Rev. T. H. CARR. Photograph of Calais Grange.

Major LUARD-SELBY. 15 pieces of Roman Pottery, found at Ightham and Plaxtol, and ancient lock from Kemsing Church.

Major LUARD-SELBY and Mr. B. HARRISON. 4 Flint Celts, found at Oldbury, Seal Chart, and East Wear Bay, Folkestone.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Burham. Cup, Samian Ware, found at Burham.

The late E. L. BETTS, Esq. 7 Small and one Large Roman Urns, found at Furness's Brickfield, Burham.

Mr. HOOPER. Old Key of Sevenoaks Church, Kent.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., F.S.A. 12 Roman Urns and Pottery, found at Margate.

EDWARD HUGHES, Esq. Roman Urn and Fibula, Discovered some years since at Sutton, Kent.

Purchased.

Two Roman Urns, found near Kistcoty House.

Two Roman Urns, found in a chalk pit at Burham.

Vase of White Roman Ware from Richborough.

Seven Gold Torques.

Kentish Seals, Mr. Ready's Collection of Sulphur Impressions.

Candlestick in Wrotham Ware of the 17th Century.

Photographs (from portraits) of Kent Worthies.

Photographs of Murston Church.

The
Kent Archaeological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1871—3.

A MEETING of the Council was held on the 23rd of March, 1871, at the Society's rooms in Chillington House, Maidstone.

The noble President read a letter which he had received from Lord Buckhurst, granting permission that the Society should visit Knole this year. It was therefore finally agreed that Sevenoaks should be the place of annual meeting for the year 1871, and a Local Committee was nominated for arranging the details of the meeting.

Six new members were elected.

Thanks were voted to the Rev. Francis Haslewood for MS. Additions to his 'History of Smarden;' to Mr. Jas. Pilbrow for a copy of his paper 'On Discoveries during Excavations at Canterbury;' to Mr. Golding for his gift of Kentish Charters, and of a work on Suffolk Tradesmen's Tokens; and to Mr. J. S. Smallfield for a copy of his paper on additional London Tradesmen's Tokens.

THE NEXT Meeting was at the house of the noble President in Grosvenor Square, on June 12.

The 2nd and 3rd of August were fixed for the days of the Annual Meeting at Sevenoaks.

On the motion of the Honorary Secretary, it was agreed to recommend to the General Meeting that the Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson, Rector of Elmley, be elected Joint Honorary Secretary, in conjunction with the present Secretary, and that such verbal alterations be made in the Rules of the Society as are rendered necessary by this alteration in the Executive.

One new member was elected.

Thanks were voted to Joseph Mayer, Esq., for the gift of his paper on the Art of Pottery.

THE GENERAL MEETING for the year 1871 was held at Sevenoaks on August 2 and 3, there being present—

The Earl Amherst, President; the Countess Amherst and the Ladies Amherst; the Earl and Countess Stanhope; Lord and Lady Mahon; the Ladies Pratt (4); the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanhope; the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. B. Nevill and Lady Caroline Nevill; Lady Mary Windsor-Clive; Lady Caroline Osborne; Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., and Lady Stirling; Sir John Lubbock, Bart.; Sir A. Monck, Bart.; C. Mills, Esq., M.P.; J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Talbot; E. Hussey, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Hussey; Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.; J. Whatman, Esq., M.P.; Col. Lennard; C. F. Devas, Esq.; G. Leveson-Gower, Esq.; Col. Pinney; M. Lambarde, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Lambarde; G. W. Norman, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Norman; the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison; Rev. Canon Lane and Miss Lane; Rev. Canon Jenkins; Rev. Professor Plumptre; C. R. C. Petley, Esq., Mrs. and the Misses Petley; J. W. Larking, Esq.; J. F. Streatfeild, Esq.; Rev. W. C. Streatfeild and A. Streatfeild, Esq.; G. Scharf, Esq., F.S.A.; J. H. Parker, Esq., F.S.A.; Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Loftie; Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson; Coles Child, Esq.; Rev. R. P. and Mrs. Coates; F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq.; J. S. Burra, Esq.; Rev. R. B. and Miss Wright; Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Pearman and Miss Gurney; C. Powell, Esq.; J. Board, Esq.; G. T. Tomlin, Esq.; Rev. J. Fuller Russell; Dr. and Mrs. Grayling; Rev. F. E. Tuke; Rev. W. Hilton; Rev. B. St. John Tyrwhitt; Rev. M. T. Pearman; Dr. Richardson; G. B. Acworth, Esq.; Major Munn; Capt. Tylden-Pattenson; the Rev. H. Collis; the Honorary Secretary, and upwards of 500 others.

THE BUSINESS MEETING was held, by kind permission of Lord Buckhurst, in the Great Hall at Knole House. The noble

President having taken the chair, called for the Report, which was read as follows :—

Our fourteenth Annual Report finds the Society in as flourishing a condition as any of its predecessors.

The balance at our Bankers is £517. 15s. 5d., a sum ready, and more than sufficient, for the expenses of our eighth volume, now shortly to be issued. This will be found to be a good and valuable addition to our series.

Twenty-two new members have joined us during the year, and an unusually large number are awaiting election to-day. We have, however, to lament the loss of several valued friends, and must not omit to give special mention to that of Mr. Wykeham-Martin of Leeds Castle, always a kind and active promoter of our interests.

The Council has no great work nor startling discovery to announce this year to the Society. The good things of Archæology do not fall to us every day, nor are there always members with leisure for working out a laborious undertaking. We may well be content to trace throughout Kent the widely-spreading improvement manifested by conservative Church-restoration, and by tasteful handling of domestic architecture, ancient and modern; the very general respect and preservation now given to all antiquities, in place of the ruthless sacrifice to convenience of a few years ago; and the largely increased general knowledge, and desire for knowledge, of the minuter, but not always less important, history of our County and of our Country. A considerable share of this advance may be traced distinctly to the influence of our Society, and here is no light achievement, and no inglorious boast.

It has been agreed by the Council that a second Honorary Secretary, to divide the secretarial labours, cannot fail to be a benefit to the Society, and a gentleman will be proposed to you to-day who has kindly undertaken to do so. To him the Society is already indebted, and of his competence we have had full experience.

It is probably known to us all that the families of the late Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, and the late Rev. Lambert Larking, have liberally made their invaluable collections available for publication, as a nucleus for a new History of the County; and that subscribers' names are being received towards this object, so very desirable and so long desired. In completing the notes and discoveries of these two great collectors, and in gaining for the scheme that support without which it cannot be commenced, our Society may be largely and legitimately useful.

We beg to recommend this and all other useful works of Archæology, in our County, to your notice during the coming year.

We must not conclude our Report without an allusion to the magnificent building in which we have the good fortune to be this year assembled, which will be illustrated to us by able exponents, and to the kindness of Lord Buckhurst in admitting us to explore it. How this kindness is appreciated is shewn by the unprecedented numbers of our gathering, at a meeting which bids fair to rank among the most useful and successful of our Society.

It was then proposed from the chair, due notice having been given,—

“That the Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson be elected Joint Honorary Secretary.”

This having been carried unanimously, the necessary verbal alterations in the Rules of the Society were likewise agreed to.

Flaxman C. J. Spurrell, Esq., was elected Honorary Local Secretary for Dartford district, *vice* Rev. R. P. Coates, resigned; and an unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Coates for his valuable services.

The six retiring members of Council were re-elected.

Twenty-six new members were elected.

The noble President then announced that, at his own instance, the Earl Stanhope had been requested to act as chairman of the present meeting, and had kindly consented to do so. Whereupon, the business meeting being over, Lord Stanhope took the chair, amid much applause.

His Lordship proceeded to call upon the Rev. W. J. Loftie, who read the paper which he had kindly prepared descriptive of

KNOLE HOUSE.

So far as we can now discover, the earliest part of the existing house was erected by Archbishop Bouchier,* who must

* Sir William Fynes, second Lord Say, by indenture, dated June 30th, 1456, conveyed his manor of Knole, “with its appurtenances, in the shire of Kent” to Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, for 400 marks! This sum appears absurdly small, even if we calculate its present value as about £2,500 of our money; but the Archbishop was already possessed of the manor of Sevenoaks, and it is possible had a claim upon Knole likewise. Archbishop Bouchier died here in 1486. Cardinal Morton succeeded him as archbishop, and in the possession of Knole, which Bouchier had devised to the See of Canterbury, and he too died here of a quartan ague, 12th October, 1500. Henry VII. had paid him

have pulled down or disguised any remains he found of the residence of the preceding owners.

Lord Buckhurst's steward, Mr. Jones, informs me that during some recent excavations under the porch, and in one or two other places, the workmen came upon the foundations of some buildings of great size and strength—which he considers to have been the remains of an older house on the same site; but I have not been able to find any indication that this structure was anywhere incorporated with the plan of Archbishop Bouchier or his successors; and am forced to the conclusion that they razed the mansion of the Says to the ground before they commenced their own erection.

a visit here in 1490. Archbishop Dene resided more at Otford than here, but William Warham, who succeeded him in 1503, resided here frequently, and here received more than one visit from Henry VIII. It is said that owing to a difference with the citizens of Canterbury, he removed his residence from that city to Otford, and spent a large sum in building himself a suitable residence there. We must not suppose that Knole was a small mansion then, but a good deal of the present house, including some of the principal apartments, must have been in existence; and if you visit the remnants of the house at Otford, you will see several details which exactly correspond to parts of the ancient building here at Knole. Archbishop Warham died at Canterbury, 23rd August, 1532.

He was succeeded by Thomas Cranmer. In the 29th year of Henry VIII. (1537-8), he surrendered to the king his manors of Sevenoaks and Knole, among others, together with the nomination of a chantry and chanting priest in the Church of Sevenoaks.

The entire estates in this neighbourhood thus passing into the king's hands were computed to be worth, after all drawbacks, £503 14s. A few years later, in 1544, the king bought some land to complete the enclosure of the park here. On his death in 1547, it passed to his successor, and in 1550 was granted by King Edward VI. to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland. In 1552, he resold the manor to the king, but retained the house and park. On his execution, 22nd August, 1553, it returned to the crown, and was granted by Queen Mary to her cousin, the last archbishop who held it, Cardinal Pole. He died on the same day as the Queen, Thursday, 17th November, 1558; and although Knole was granted for his life, and one year, it seems to have passed at once into the hands of Queen Elizabeth. She almost immediately gave Sevenoaks to her cousin, the son of her mother's sister, Mary Boleyn; and Knole to her favourite, Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester. He does not appear to have resided here, and in 1566 restored it to the queen.

Meanwhile the Duke of Northumberland had leased it to various persons, and the Earl of Leicester, his son, had granted a lease to one Rolf; who conveyed his interest, which seems to have been for fifty years, to John Lennard, of Chevening. He resided here, and after his death, his son Sampson Lennard, until 1603, when the lease expired.

It then became the property of Thomas Sackville, first Earl of Dorset, previously Lord Buckhurst, to whom the queen had granted the reversion, and his grandson Richard, the third earl, purchased the manor of Sevenoaks also, from Lord Hunsdon.

The first earl, better known to fame as the poet Lord Buckhurst, made this his principal residence, and a great part of the existing building must be attributed to him, though, perhaps, not all that he is usually credited with.

I am inclined to attribute to Archbishop Bouchier, the entrance gateway, the second gateway, with the whole building which lies on the south side of the first court. Also the old stables on the east side, and all the side court, which they looked into, except the upper story of the south side. The barn in the same court is also his, as well as a large part of the buildings which overlook the south-eastern, or wood, court, although some have been altered and modernized. A low wall probably marked the boundaries of what is now the Green Court, extending right and left, from the entrance tower to the stable gateway on the east, and to the garden on the west. I am disposed to attribute to the same period the whole of the inner court, with certain exceptions to be hereafter noticed, including the hall, the chapel, which contains Bouchier's knot in a doorway, and the lower storey of the buildings which look out upon the "pleasance" towards the south. In the upper storey, the Brown Gallery seems to be of this period, or a little later, perhaps of the time of Archbishop Warham; and almost the whole of the buildings which surround two small courts on either side of that gallery; but the row of gables which stretches from the Venetian Room to Lady Betty's Dressing Room, were added afterwards, and are only constructed, in the ordinary fashion of this country, with timber and plaster work. From the Chapel, at the western extremity of this building, back to the end of the Cartoon Gallery, which looks into the Green Court, all is, I do not doubt, of the same period; but much altered, cased, windowed, and ornamented by the first Earl of Dorset. His name, with the date 1605, appears on the spouts and pipes of the inner court, but a glance will shew that they were at that time adapted to the older building. The great oriel in the centre of the front, looking upon the Green Court, contains the crest or badge of the Bouchier family, an eagle, vulned in the wings, and the Bouchier knot; and the same device also occurs on a corbel in the room in which this oriel window exists, although its interior is much modernized, and is, I believe, used as a nursery. An upper storey, too, seems to have been added above the same part of the house, and the ceiling of the attics shews, in many places, the ancient cognizance or badge of the Sackvilles, a leopard rampant. About the same time the rooms on either

side of the first gateway were built, and the rooms looking southward, which we enter from the end of the Brown Gallery. The western side of the first court is of the same period, at which, indeed, the whole house seems to have been much altered, and in some places entirely reconstructed. Archbishop Bourchier's badge and a motto, the same as that on the chapel screen, are also to be seen in a modernized room adjoining the Chapel, and occupying the upper storey of a green ivy-clad tower, which is a conspicuous feature of the garden front towards the west.

As by the kindness of Lord Buckhurst I have been allowed to examine these penetralia, and as I am permitted to shew you the most interesting, I shall not delay you now further than to call your attention to the principal rooms, through which we shall pass; beginning with the hall in which we are assembled.

We enter it from a colonnade, over which is a large shield of the arms of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and his second wife, the mother of Frances, Countess of Dorset, by whose son, Charles, sixth Earl of Dorset, and first Earl of Middlesex, of the Sackville family, the mansion of Copt Hall was inherited, and sold, many of its features, which were of family interest, being removed, like this shield of arms, to Knole.

The colonnade was placed here as a kind of porch in the reign of William III., whose bust is twice repeated at the ends, and it reminds us somewhat of the colonnade in the inner court of Hampton Court. The balustrading above is later in style, and indeed bears the date 1748, and the initials of Lionel, seventh Earl and first Duke. The hall is, as usual in buildings of the period, divided by a screen at one end, a minstrels' gallery being over the screen, and the passage, leading to a small inner court, has the kitchen and kitchen offices, now much altered, on the left hand, and the doorway to the hall on the right. The hall is 74 feet 10 inches in length, 27 feet wide, and 26 feet 8 inches high. The works of art which it contains I must leave to Mr. Scharf; but I may call your attention to the shields of arms, the crests and badges with which the screen is ornamented. The Sackvilles seem at different times to have used, as crests, a ram's head, a spotted leopard, and a star,

which latter is the present bearing. Some of these are properly badges, but I have seen them all given as crests. The motto, too, has varied at different times. On this screen it is "Tous jours loyal," whilst in other places you will see it "Ne tentes aut perface." The window next the screen contains the arms of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; how they came there I have no account. The other windows contain shields of Queen Elizabeth, of Vere, Earl of Oxford, and of three Sackvilles. The arms on the screen are those of the first Earl and his wife Cicely, daughter of Sir John Baker, of Sissinghurst.

The shield of Devereux of Essex contains, among other quarterings, the arms of Bourchier. The archbishop of that name was grand uncle to Essex's mother.

In the fireplace you will see a pair of dogs, which were purchased and brought here from Hever Castle. One of them has the badge, a falcon on a stock, and the initials H.A., for Anne Boleyn, and the other H.R., and the shield of Henry VIII. You will observe the raised dais at the upper end. When the lord of the house dined here with his retainers the chief table stood there, and we read that eight persons were allowed to sit at it in the time of the third Earl, twenty-one being set at the next table "including Mr. Dupper, the chaplain, Mr. Matthew Caldicott, my lord's favourite, and Mr. Legge, the steward." At the clerk's table, twenty-one also; at the long table, forty-seven, including the huntsman and the falconer; while two other smaller tables accommodated the laundry maids, the nursery maids, the nurses, and the cooks, together with "Thomas Morockoe, a Blackamoore."

I am of opinion, subject to higher authority, that this hall, together with the kitchen and other offices to the east, and the chief rooms adjoining, with the Chapel, were all part of the work of the Archbishops, and probably stand on the site of similar buildings of an earlier date. All have been much modernized, as you can see at a glance, and in some places none of the older work remains. Before we ascend the stairs allow me to conduct you into a little court, from the architecture of which a good idea may be formed of the various periods to which the whole is to be attributed. It is called the Water Court.

You will see on the right the Brown Gallery, and some

smaller rooms below it leading to what are, now, the still-room, the housekeeper's rooms, and other domestic offices. The series ends in a doorway to the pleasure grounds. This door, which is pointed, and contains an iron gate, is of the Archbishops' work; the Brown Gallery and the rooms under it, I consider, also belong to the 15th century, although they have been altered in parts. On the left of this "Water Court" you will see the kitchen, its great chimney, and handsome windows, being among the best examples remaining of the original buildings.

The leaden reservoirs, from which the name of the Water Court is derived, are marked with the arms of John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset, and the date 1789. The windows of the chief staircase also look into the court. They are of the same period with those of the Brown Gallery, and still probably occupy the site of the older stairs.

Returning to the interior, we find ourselves in a kind of hall or vestibule, which was once part of the kitchen. From it an early staircase leads down to the "Wood Court." The staircase is double; one half of it, and its doorway into the court, being reserved for the lord or his guests, the other being assigned to the servants. This staircase is probably of Stuart work, the only entrance to this court from the house having been previously from the further end of this range of buildings near the dairy and beyond the kitchen. The Wood Court is one of the most interesting features of Knole. From it you may see specimens of all the styles of architecture which have prevailed in England for 400 years. Standing with our faces towards the house—that is, facing west, we have on the extreme right the Gothic buildings of the Archbishops. The square towers are very fine. At right angles stand the stables, and the upper storey of this part is of the Tudor period. It still bears the name of the King's Stable, but must be viewed from the adjoining Court. The portion of the house immediately facing us is composite in character. The lower part is early, the upper bears more distinct traces of Elizabethan and later work. Further towards the south, the Stuart period comes in distinctly; and then we have a window which was probably inserted after 1700. A fire, which did some damage here in 1623, will account for other alterations. Another fire, about thirty years ago, has left its

mark in some modern windows to the right. We must remember that Inigo Jones was in the neighbourhood, and built Chevening in or before 1628. The south end of the Wood Court is occupied by the Laundry, a Stuart building, and its lawn. The south east has a small apartment which still retains the name of the "Jail," and may possibly have been used as a place of punishment for the Archbishops' servants. It is of their time. We pass the bakery on the left, in returning towards the hall by the double staircase, and pause to look at a knocker which is fixed on a table near the entrance to the kitchen. It served to give notice of dinner time. The kitchen beyond is in fine preservation, the whole being of Archbishop Bourchier's time. It is, according to Bridgeman, 35 feet in length, 25 in width, and 30½ feet in height. At the nearer end may be seen a window, now built up, from which orders could be given, and cooking superintended, by some chief. It is of later date than the kitchen itself, and communicates with the floor above. This floor must have been inserted, and the kitchen much shortened, about the same time as the alteration to the hall. Previously, the kitchen extended nearly twice its present length to the northward. The beams of its roof still remain in the upper storey.

On the outside, beyond a scullery and a servants' hall, in the garden, very low down, is an archway, now built up, which led by a staircase and a flight of stone steps into the Wood Court, noticed already.

You will observe the great fireplace. A second formerly stood immediately opposite to it, the chimney of which shews in the Water Court. A third was in what is now the passage to the north side. Even a fourth may be traced beyond, in what is now known as the servants' hall; this was not exactly in the kitchen, but in a bakehouse or scullery abutting upon it. A smaller kitchen or still room also exists, in the south front; in which too the servants' rooms and offices are situated, under the suite which extends from Lady Betty Germaine's rooms to the Billiard Room.

At the extreme west end of this suite we find the Chapel and a chaplain's room, to which I have already alluded as containing the Bourchier badge.

The Chapel is parallel with the Brown Gallery, that is to

say, it extends north and south instead of, as usual in chapels, east and west, the altar window, which is towards the south, looking upon the garden in the same direction as the end window of the Brown Gallery. The entrance to the Chapel from the servants' apartments, and a staircase which leads to the gallery at the same side, as well as a kind of ante-chapel and its doorway, may all be studied with advantage as specimens of the earliest style in use in the building. A doorway from the passage, now filled up by a screen, leads by a few steps into the crypt, which is very fine and well worthy of examination. Mr. Jones has been good enough at my instance to have this screen removed for your visit, and you will be able to inspect the crypt without trouble. It is vaulted with ribs, and although latterly used for the warming apparatus of the neighbouring conservatory, and full of rubbish, will well repay your visit; the entrance from the exterior is under the south or so-called east window of the Chapel. What I at first took for a fireplace, for which purpose it has been used, is immediately opposite the entrance from the passage. Mr. Godfrey-Faussett is of opinion, and I am strongly inclined to agree with him, that it is in reality a window with a sloping light. Lord Buckhurst is at present engaged in removing the rubbish and earth which has accumulated on the outside under the conservatory, and may succeed in finding an external opening to correspond.

The Chapel itself contains only the lower part of a screen of the work of Archbishop Bouchier. His badge and a motto or text are carved upon it. The panelling and the gallery are of the 17th century.

A window on the north-east side of the Chapel, looks into the Organ Room, which is on a level with the gallery, and contains one of the oldest instruments in England. This room again communicates with what is known as the Chapel room, from which access is had to the gallery. When the Chapel was built, this chapel room probably served for a gallery. The partitions of the present gallery are comparatively modern; and the lower division of the Archbishops' screen exactly corresponds in height with the floor of this room. A comparison of the doorways of the different rooms, and an examination of a recess, which, as we have ascertained, once opened into a

newel staircase, but which is now built up, have led us to these conclusions. The Chapel Room again communicates with the Ball Room, and the Organ Room opens upon a staircase which leads to the Brown Gallery. All these rooms surround a court, of which, the windows of the Chapel Room form the south side, the staircase to the Organ Room, and the Organ Room itself the east side, abutting on, but not communicating with, Lady Betty's Rooms; and the other two sides are formed by part of the Ball Room and the passage which leads to it. This is called the Pheasant Court, and all the buildings which surround it, excepting only the Ball Room and the Dining Room underneath it, are of the Tudor work. A window, immediately behind the third Duke's portrait, looks upon this court, but has been built up. The Ball Room itself is only modernized by panelling, but far beyond it, at the entering in of the Crimson Drawing Room, you will find further traces of the old pointed style.

Returning to the hall, from the north-west corner runs a long corridor, which opens on the colonnade, library, and other private apartments. I have not found anything to indicate that this side of the stone court is older than the reign of James I., but the inner wall is undoubtedly of the earlier work, and the newer parts look out of the windows of the older. Another passage leads at right angles to the central gateway.

The corresponding passages, at the other or eastern side, open upon rooms which contain some more easily identified remains of Gothic work; and some of the windows which look upon the Green Court contain the armorial bearings of Archbishop Cranmer and his family. The remaining Gothic buildings of Knole are scattered here and there, and consist of very little worth notice, and with your leave I will now proceed to enumerate the principal rooms added at a later time, and the objects best worth your notice which they contain:—

The staircase is Elizabethan or Stuart, although much of the monochromatic decoration, representing the virtues, and other allegories, is of rather later date. Observe, 1, the rams' heads, leopards, and shields in the windows; 2, the carving of the bannisters. According to Bridgeman there are 80 staircases in Knole. We ascend the stairs and enter the

Brown Gallery.—It is 88 feet long. Observe in the windows the

Prince of Wales's feathers and the Tudor rose. 1, an arm chair, and two or three other chairs and stools of the same pattern, red and gold; probably the oldest in the house; 2, the silver sconces, with James I. and Anne of Denmark; 3, an inlaid table, and specimen of lustre ware; 4, the carved walnutwood furniture. At the end on the right is

Lady Betty Germaine's Room.—Observe, 1, panelling; 2, door key; 3, warming pan; 4, heraldic window glass; 5, Persian table cloth; 6, tapestry, of Mortlake work representing Vandyke the painter, and Crane, the master of the works, or, according to Brady, his father-in-law, Lord Gowrie.

The Dressing Room.—Observe, 1, the fireplace, which may possibly be Gothic; 2, a lacquer mirror frame, like tortoise-shell; 3, a steel and velvet coffer of the 17th century, and very fine. Returning to the Brown Gallery, we cross it, and enter on the east side

The Spangled Bed Room.—Observe, 1, a fireplace Gothic (?); 2, a stool, probably 16th century, embossed gilding; 3, the bed furniture, said to have been presented to the Earl of Middlesex by James I., brought here from Copt Hall; 4, ebony cabinet, 17th century; 5, an Indian glass cabinet (there are other specimens of the same work in the house); 6, screen of mixed Indian and Italian, 17th century; 7, Venetian mirror; 8, embroidered pillow, Italian (?) 17th century (similar embroidery in other rooms); 9, tapestry, representing Cephalus and Procris, Mercury and Argus, etc., marked BB.

The Dressing Room.—Observe, 1, Venetian mirror; 2, fireplace; 3, carpet.

The Billiard Room, a recess of the Leicester Gallery.—Observe, 1, velvet couch, with moveable couch; 2, embroidered velvet seat and pillow, near table; 3, carved stools of the 18th century; 4, a pedigree of the Sackville, Clifford, and Curzon families, by Sir William Segar, Garter, Richard St. George, Norroy, and Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, in 1623, and illustrated profusely.

The Venetian Bedroom—said by Murray's Guide to have been fitted for the reception of Niccolo Molina, the Venetian Ambassador. Bridgeman says he slept in it, but adds in a note that it was fitted for the reception of James II., which is more probable, as the bed bears that King's cypher. Observe, 1, the bed and its cover, Chinese embroidery; 2, 17th century furniture; 3, silver furniture, 17th century, Mons. F. C. M.; 4, tapestry, probable Flemish, very fine, signed "Franciscus Springius." Subjects—Niobe, Actæon, Esther. The Actæon is cut, and the second half conceals a curious recess in the wall, to the right of the fireplace.

Venetian Dressing Room.—1, fireplace, bellows, dogs, &c., 17th century furniture.

The Organ Room.—From the Brown Gallery a staircase leads down into the Pheasant Court, and up into the Organ Room. Observe, 1, ebony cabinet; 2, ancient panelling; 3, spinet, dated 1622; 4, organ; 5, painted figure in a recess; 6, inlaid mirror frame; but above all, the beautiful tapestry, which is of early 16th century, German or Flemish work, and might have been designed by Albert Durer himself. 1, the largest piece, "Truth, justice, &c.," an allegorical subject, may even be 15th century. 2, an obscure subject, perhaps, the "Nuptials of Maximilian," who was Emperor of Germany from 1493-1519. The adventures of Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany, were celebrated in Germany in a book, of which several editions by various printers are known; it was published first in 1517, under the title "The High Feats of Arms, and perilous adventures of the illustrious, celebrated, and warlike hero and knight Teurdancths," by which name the Emperor was signified. It is illustrated by 118 woodcuts, some of which singularly resemble this tapestry. It is an allegorical poem, and chiefly relates, under feigned names, to the marriage of Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy. (See Horne's Bibliography, vol. ii.) He was grandfather, as you know, to Charles V., who again was nephew to Katharine of Arragon, 1st wife of Henry VIII. Another portion of the same is in a passage, behind the Cartoon Gallery; I think it was on the walls before the cartoons. 3, Christ before Pilate (?) after A. Durer; 4, the Flight into Egypt, 16th century, late.

Ante Chapel, or Chapel Room.—Observe, 1, cabinet, 17th century; 2, stone ware, 17th century; 3, tapestry, History of Noah, Italian or French, possibly Mortlake, 17th century. One piece of the series is in the Chapel itself.

Chapel Gallery.—Observe, 1, a beautifully bound Bible, 4to, in 4 vols., A.V. 1619, with the inscription, "This book belongs to the Earl of Dorset his chappell." Furniture from France. 3rd Duke. 2, tapestry, (a), legends of St. Veronica, 16th century, Flemish or German, (b), two pieces, scenes in the Passion, 16th century, Flemish or German; 3, Abraham and the angels, 17th century; 4, door handle outside.

The Ball Room.—Observe, 1, the panelling, which is finely carved; 2, the ceiling; 3, the fire dogs; 4, two pedestals; 5, ebony cabinet, carved with Jonah.

The Crimson Drawing Room.—Observe, 1, the chimney piece; 2, silver fire dogs, tongs.

The Cartoon Gallery—90 feet long, 18 wide, and 15 high. Observe, 1, a piece of tapestry representing the flight into Egypt, Flemish, 16th century (the best piece in the house); 2, the carpet; 3, King James's chair (doubtful); 4, the gilt door locks of William III.'s time; 5, silver fire dogs and chandeliers, five carved mirror frames, Venetian (?); 6, silver sconces bearing arms of Sackville and Compton; 7, coffer or trunk, treasurer's chest of office. There is quite a collection of old coffers and travelling trunks in one of the attics; some of them are dated, one 1660. 8, the chimney piece; 9, the arms in the windows representing the marriages of the Sackvilles and twelve others. A magnificent piece of tapestry is hung at the other side of the same wall which now carries the cartoons. It represents some more scenes from the same subject as that in the Organ Room, to which I have already alluded, as being possibly a representation of the adventures of Maximilian the First of Germany, under the name of Teurdancths.

The King's or Silver Room.—Observe, 1, the bed prepared for James I., said to have cost £8,000; furniture of gold and silver tissue; 2, silver tables; 3, two stools, Queen Anne's arms and William III.'s embroidered; 4, tongs and fire dogs; 5, ebony and ivory cabinet, and chamberlain's keys; 6, silver dressing service, bought in 1743, at the sale of the Countess of Northampton; 7, the looking glasses.

The Staircase leads up a fine gallery over the hall, and one over the Cartoon Gallery. Observe, 1, the doorway to the crimson drawing room, of Bouchier's time; 2, the heraldic decoration of the staircase.

The Dining Room.—Observe, 1, the chimney piece.

These are all the rooms usually shewn. If possible, the archæologist will visit the roof of the clock tower, from which a fine view may be obtained. The clock formerly stood over the hall, but was removed to its present situation, over the inner gateway, in 1745. The beams to support it are still to be seen in a gallery over the hall. The upper storey of the gateway under the clock was much injured and altered to make way for the present upper storey, which is in the worst Gothic of the 18th century, and sadly disfigures Archbishop Bouchier's fine oriel and gate.

It is also worth while to visit the rooms over the outer gate, as they present some curious features, not being divided, except by screens of seven feet high, and being evidently intended for barracks.

The best view of the house is obtained from the rose garden on the west side.

I have thus concluded a hurried survey of the architecture and contents of this most interesting house. You will not, in all the length and breadth of the land, find another its equal. It has had the singular felicity of passing, in the course of so many generations, into the hands of owners who seem to have vied with each other in their care for its preservation, and I am glad to be able to congratulate you, as antiquaries and as Kentish men interested in its future preservation, on the fact that the present Lord of Knole is a worthy successor of his illustrious ancestors. I congratulate you, for I know the anxiety which you all feel that this glory of Kent should not suffer, in future years, more than it has suffered in the past, but should be, as in all human probability it will be, an enduring emblem of that quietness, and peaceful conservation, which England has inherited, and which, I pray, she may hand down to ages yet unborn.

Lord Stanhope next called upon G. Scharf, Esq., F.S.A., who gave a learned lecture on the collection of paintings throughout the house.

The members then dispersed in parties,—some going first through the rooms to examine the pictures and furniture under the guidance of Mr. Scharf; others round the courts, into the chapel and other parts, with Mr. Loftie and Mr. J. H. Parker. This occupied the remainder of the morning.

Dinner was at 4 o'clock, in a tent set up in the garden of the Crown Hotel. The Earl Stanhope presided, and upwards of 300 sat down. The usual loyal, patriotic, and archæological toasts were given and well received, and the eloquent speech of the noble chairman in proposing "Success to the Kent Archæological Society" was heard with much enthusiasm.

The evening meeting was in the Assembly Room at the Crown Hotel, when an interesting paper was read by the Rev. Canon Jenkins, on "An English Interior, and a Chaplain's Life in the 17th Century," from the manuscript diary (which the lecturer had in his possession) of Mr. Elias Travers, chaplain to Sir Thomas Barnadiston, of Ketton Hall, 1678 to

1681. This paper has been published in the 'British Quarterly' for January, 1872, under the title of 'An English Interior in the 17th Century.'

A second paper, on the Heraldic History of the British Flag, which had been kindly promised by Dr. Richardson, was unavoidably omitted, owing to the lateness of the hour.

ON the Second day, August 3, the excursion started from Sevenoaks at half-past 11, and halted under the large British Camp in Oldbury Wood, of which the following account was given by the Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson:—

OLDBURY.

The point at which we are assembled is about 600 feet above the level of the sea, and here I have the honour to introduce to you the Camp called Oldbury. It was an old Burgh, or ancient stronghold, of the Britons.

There are in England several camps called Oldbury, and there are many extensive earthworks, but very few are so extensive as this whereon we stand. It has been reputed to enclose 137 acres, but the Ordnance Survey shews that the exact area is 123 acres and a few perches. The circumference of the intrenchments is 2 miles and 350 yards. The Romans, as we learn from Polybius and Hyginus, allowed but eighty or ninety acres for a camp to contain three entire legions. Here we find an intrenchment enclosing half as much again.

It is of some importance that my words should convey to you an idea of the vastness of this work, because it is utterly impossible that you should see its extent for yourselves upon this occasion.

From that portion of the vallum and fosse which you can see, it is clear that the work followed the natural shape of the hill, instead of being constructed rectangularly in the conventional straight lines prescribed by the Roman systems of castrametation. This enables you at once to decide that Oldbury was a *British* intrenchment. Cæsar himself gives us good ground for naming it a British oppidum. In the 5th book of his History of the Gallic War, chapter 21, he writes,—“Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossâ munierunt, quò, incursionis hostium vitandæ causâ, convenire consueverunt.” Here in this woody fastness, fortified by this mound and trench, the Britons certainly had a stronghold whither to flock in large numbers for refuge from an invader, and in which, possibly, they may

have resisted Cæsar himself. But Cæsar is not the only writer who throws light upon the matter, enabling us to say, "Here we have the site of a British oppidum." Strabo, also, tells us that the British towns were woody fastnesses, alludes to their curvilinear shape, and adds that felled trees, blocking up all approaches to the town, conduced to its defence.

This oppidum had at least two entrances,—one by which you ascended, and another cut through the solid rock at its N.E. corner. It is protected in various ways. In three portions of the hill, the solid and precipitous sandstone rocks were in themselves a sufficient defence. This was the case on the south side towards its western end; again at the north-west, and yet again on the eastern side in its southern part. Magnificent masses of rock face any invader at those points, and invaders like ourselves are filled with admiration by the picturesque beauty of these rocks, which are now seen in a verdant setting of ferns of many kinds. The northern portion of Oldbury slopes gently down to the surrounding fields, and required defence of another kind. Here we find a huge wall-like mound, which extends along the northern boundary, and turns some way down the eastern side. This mound has been cut through, and is seen to be composed of mingled stones and earth. The stones were evidently taken from the surface of the hill. In recent times this northern mound has been worked as a small quarry, and considerable quantities of stone have been carted away for road metal. At one portion of the mound the stones within it were found to be reddened by heat, and were adjacent to a quantity of charcoal. Half a quern of pebbly conglomerate was also found in the mound.

There is a spring about the middle of the Camp, which runs northwards. The northern part of the Camp itself is under cultivation, but as the portion thus cultivated is not one quarter of the whole area, there has not as yet been sufficient opportunity for discovering relics of the ancient dwellers here. Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of Ightham, an indefatigable explorer of Oldbury and its neighbourhood, has found on the hill itself quantities of flint chipping stones and flint scrapers (small round thin pieces of flint, with sharpened edges), and several round balls of flint, supposed to be grain crushers, for use in querns.

In Rose Wood, a rectangular coppice of about 15 acres, lying to the south of Oldbury Camp, there is a series of about forty circular, basin-like pits, all symmetrically made, and each resembling a hollow inverted cone, from 5 to 10 feet deep. Each pit is about 15 feet in diameter, but the dimensions vary, and I can only state them roughly. The soil is sandy, and there is no chalk or flint within two and a half or three miles, yet this

wood, and all the soil around these pits, teems with flint flakes and flint implements. Mr. Harrison has found here five different types of flint arrow heads, now in the possession of Sir John Lubbock; two celts or chisels, quite perfect, and portions of many others; and four hammer heads, beautifully made of Oldbury red sandstone, drilled in a most workmanlike manner.

What these pits were, and who formerly occupied Rose Wood, I do not pretend to say, but I would venture to suggest that we seem to have here something very like what Sir Richard Colt Hoare found in Wiltshire, and considered to be the sites of British dwellings. May it not be probable that the British artizans, or makers of flint implements, had their workshops there, and that the little settlement in Rose Wood was a kind of workmen's suburb of the British oppidum on which we stand?

Sir John Lubbock then favoured the meeting with an address, respecting the flint implements discovered upon Oldbury and in Rose Wood by Mr. Benjamin Harrison, who was present, and who kindly exhibited his collection to the company.

The Church of ST. PETER at IGHTHAM was next visited, the Rev. J. Polehampton kindly pointing out its features. The east wall was Norman, the frames of two very small Norman windows having been visible above the eastern Perpendicular window. In the north wall of the chancel is the tomb of Sir Thomas Cawne, with a square-headed window above it; this window was put in by his executors in compliance with his will, which is printed, with an engraving of the window, in 'Archæologia Cantiana,' vol. iv. pp. 222-4. The interior arches of the chancel windows, and one entire single light window on the south side, are of the Decorated period. The ends of the tie-beam, which supplied the place of a chancel arch, and the ends of the rood-beam, still remain in the chancel walls. At the junction of nave and chancel there are, close to the roof, two curious windows, one on each side, looking east; very wide and very shallow, in shape each of them is the segment of a circle, filled with the usual diamond-shaped common glass. In the south aisle is St. Catherine's Chapel, belonging to the Mote; there is a square-headed piscina and some screen work. The

north aisle is late, and of brick. At the west end of the nave there are two galleries, one above the other. The higher of the two was erected by one of the Selby family. The roofs of the nave and south porch are of wagon-tilt shape, and are divided into bays, which are plastered. The tower at the west end has been much patched.

At WROTHAM the church of ST. GEORGE was inspected under the guidance of the Rev. Canon Lane, the rector. In the chancel he pointed out the ancient altar stone, under the communion table; a recess in the north wall, supposed to mark the founder's tomb; the vestry of late Perpendicular work on the north side; the rood screen of the same period, upon which were ranged several ancient candlesticks of brass, formerly placed near the altar; and the gallery, formed in the thickness of the wall, over the chancel arch, from which rectangular loop-holes open into both the nave and the chancel. In the spacious nave, with its north and south aisles, Mr. Lane drew attention to the series of monumental brasses on the floor, and to the early character of the arcades between the nave and aisles; they are called Early English in Hussey's 'Churches of Kent and Sussex.' Mr. Parker, however, now gave it as his opinion that this is a church of the Decorated period. The capitals of the westernmost piers of these arcades are fluted, and the lofty tower arch is Perpendicular work. Among the other objects of interest pointed out were a square-headed window of the Decorated period, in the south wall of the south aisle, near its eastern end; a holy water stoup inside the south door, having a rectangular basin of greater depth than usual; the lock with double bolts on the south door, and its key. The handsome pulpit recently given by Canon Lane, and the new stained windows, were much admired. Through the base of the tower, which stands at the west end, and contains eight bells, there is an open arched passage for the churchyard path; it has a groined roof, in which a coat of arms appears upon the central boss.

Canon Lane most hospitably entertained the company at luncheon at the Rectory.

Old Sore was next visited, and the Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson and Mr. J. H. Parker pointed out the arrangements

of this specimen of a thirteenth-century country mansion of the smaller kind. The chapel, with its piscina, and some fine corbels; the hall; the lord's chamber, with its cruciform loop-holes; the kitchen beneath the hall; and the handsome doorway; were all examined with much interest.

After a brief glance at Plaxtol Church, which was erected during the Commonwealth, the excursion ended with a visit to the ancient moated residence of Major Luard-Selby,—the Mote at Ightham. This fine example of a mediæval castellated mansion was described by Canon Jenkins and Mr. Parker. The chapel, and the hall, with all its appertenances of the fourteenth century, still remain. Other portions, including a second chapel, with curious old organ, have been added at various periods. The house is fully described by Mr. J. H. Parker, in the second volume of his work on Domestic Architecture.

THE NEXT Council was held on October 26th, 1871, at the house of Mr. Godfrey-Faussett, Hon. Sec., in the Cathedral Precincts at Canterbury, the noble President in the chair.

Thanks were voted to Lord Buckhurst for his kindness in admitting the Society to Knole House; to Earl Stanhope for kindly presiding at the General Meeting; to Canon Lane for his hospitality to the Society at Wrotham Rectory, and for receiving them at his church; to the Rev. W. J. Loftie; G. Scharf, Esq.; Canon Jenkins; Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson; J. H. Parker, Esq.; Sir John Lubbock; Mr. B. Harrison; and Dr. Richardson; for their lectures and information during the General Meeting; to Major Luard-Selby; Mrs. Maddy; Rev. J. Polehampton; Rev. H. F. Sidebottom and Colonel James for welcoming the Society at their houses or churches; to the Local Committee at Sevenoaks for their efficient preparations; to Archdeacon Harrison for a rubbing from a brass in St. Alban's Abbey; to James Murton, Esq., for his gift of Venetian beads found at Harrietsham.

Five new members were elected.

It was agreed that Faversham be the place for the General Meeting in 1872, and a Local Committee was nominated to arrange details.

THE FIRST Council in 1872 was held on May 3, at the Society's Rooms, in Chillington House, Maidstone, the noble President in the chair.

Thanks were voted to E. A. Freeman, Esq., for a copy of his address to the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Cardiff; and to J. F. Streatfeild, Esq., for his gift of papers written by Mr. Joseph Mayer.

Seven new members were elected.

THE NEXT Council was held at the house of the noble President, 43 Grosvenor Square, on the 17th of June.

It was agreed that the Annual Meeting at Faversham should be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 30th and 31st, 1872.

Two new members were elected.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING was held at Faversham on July 30th and 31st, there being present—

The Earl Amherst, President; Lord Harris; Lord Fitzwalter; Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.; G. W. Norman, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Norman; G. Leveson-Gower, Esq.; Rev. Canon Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Robertson; Rev. W. N. Griffin; C. Powell, Esq.; Francis Russell, Esq.; Coles Child, Esq.; Wm. Walter, Esq.; J. F. Streatfeild, Esq.; Rev. G. B. Moore, Mrs. and Miss M. Moore; R. C. Hussey, Esq.; The Mayor of Faversham; H. B. Mackeson, Esq.; Mrs. and Miss Riddell; Rev. E. H. Lee and Mrs. Lee; Rev. R. P. Coates and Mrs. Coates; Rev. A. J. Pearman and Mrs. Pearman; W. T. Hall, Esq.; Rev. C. E. Donne and Mrs. Donne; Rev. J. F. Thorpe and family; F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq.; the Misses Thurston; Rev. F. E. Tuke; Rev. B. S. Malden; Rev. B. St. John Tyrwhitt; Rev. R. Henry Dickson and Miss Dickson; Rev. T. S. Frampton; Rev. E. B. Perry; H. Ross, Esq.; Rev. J. P. Alcock, Jun.; S. T. Harris, Esq., and Mrs. Harris; Rev. F. Haslewood; Rev. W. H. Dyson; Dr. Grayling, Miss and Mr. F. Grayling; Rev. A. T. Browne; Rev. V. S. Vickers; Rev. C. H. Norwood; J. G. Waller, Esq.; F. F. Giraud, Esq., Mrs. and the Misses Giraud; Rev. J. R. Cooke; G. Payne, Jun., Esq., and Miss Lang; Mr. Bedo; the two Honorary Secretaries, and more than 200 others.

THE Business Meeting, on July 30th, was held in the Read-

ing Room of the Faversham Institute; the noble President in the chair.

The Report for the past year was read, as follows :—

In this their Fourteenth Annual Report the Council can give, as always, a satisfactory account of the progress of the Society. Our numbers steadily increase. Forty new members have been elected in the year, and many more are awaiting election at your hands to-day.

The balance at our bankers is £512. 16s. 9d., but the greater part of this will be payable in a few days to our printers, engravers, etc., for the expenses of the eighth volume of 'Archæologia Cantiana.'

Our last year's Meeting was more than usually interesting and successful, the kindness of Lord Buckhurst opening to us most valuable treasures of architecture, history, and art, which we were also fortunate in having very ably illustrated to us. It can scarcely be expected that the situation of our present meeting, or of many future meetings, can be found to rival Knole in interest, but our Faversham programme is by no means a defective one, and we feel sure that two good days of pleasure and profit are in store for us.

In particular, our funds have been usefully employed in excavating the more interesting parts of the long-buried church of Stone, in this neighbourhood. The result we shall inspect to-morrow. Such purposes as these are among the best to which our funds and our energies can be applied. We would draw the attention of our members, scattered about the county, to the number of Roman, Saxon, and later remains, still requiring nothing but an energetic member in their neighbourhood to superintend the work of laying bare such treasures. The Society is glad to provide the cost of such good work, to the extent of our resources, both in the general cause of archæology, and for the additions, which we are thus sometimes enabled to gain, to our now most valuable collection of antiquities at Maidstone.

Our eighth volume ought to have been in Members' hands two months ago, and the printer alone can tell why it was not so. We believe a strike in the printing trade to have been partly, but not altogether, the cause of this vexatious delay. The printer, however, assures us that the volume shall be issued to Members during the coming month of August, but even two months ago it would have been very late in its issue, and the Council very much regret that it should not have appeared earlier. The editorial labour on our volumes, as may be supposed, is not light, and our present Senior Secretary, on whom the whole of this had devolved, finding it and the other business of the

Society to occupy more time than he has now at his disposal, obtained last year the consent of the General Meeting, that a second Secretary should share his labours. Having thus increased the executive power of the Society, the Council believe that no such long interval will again elapse without the issue of a volume.

It must, however, be remembered, as has been frequently explained to the Society, that the frequency of the Volumes must always depend upon two things—first, the literary materials at the disposal of the Council,—and, secondly, the state of the Society's finances. On the former point it must be observed, that the contents of our volumes are the result of the unsolicited kindness of Members and other friends, and that having also, in all cases, to be prepared and edited with deep research, and with the greatest care, accuracy, and completeness (without which Archæology, of all subjects, ought not even to be touched upon), they cannot, for both these reasons, be brought into any stated rule as to time, without much detriment to the value of our publications. On the second point, notice should be taken that our income (deducting arrears) is not more than £350 a year, of which little more than £200 a year can be said to be available for our volumes, and that these must necessarily fall off in size and completeness, as compared with the present series, were too frequent publication resorted to.

In both these ways, in contribution of matter, and in prompt payment of Subscription, the Council hope that the Society will combine to keep up the deserved fame of 'Archæologia Cantiana,' which now occupies the highest place among local antiquarian publications.

The retiring members of Council and Auditors were re-elected. Eleven new members were elected.

Mr. Beresford Hope, who had given notice of a motion to alter Rule 5, by adding the month of October to the period named in the Rule, as that during which the Annual General Meeting may be held, was not present. Mr. Norman and Lord Fitzwalter, considering such an addition quite unnecessary, moved that the Meeting proceed to the next order of the day, which was agreed to.

The noble President then announced that, at his own instance, Lord Harris had been requested to act as Chairman of the present Meeting, and had kindly consented to do so. Whereupon Lord Harris took the chair; and after a few appropriate remarks, proceeded with the Meeting to the Parish Church of Faversham. There the vicar, the Rev. C. E. Donne,

read an historical sketch of the building. When the central tower of the church was taken down, in 1755, a Roman altar and Roman bricks were discovered, and it has been supposed that a Roman building, or church, occupied this site. Remains of the old Norman church have been traced, near the organ of the present building. The advowson was bestowed by William the Conqueror upon St. Augustine's Abbey, in the year 1070. The existing structure, which was built partially with materials of a former church, dates from the end of the reign of Edward I. The wall paintings in St. Thomas' Chapel, in the north aisle, have been described by Mr. Willement in 'Archæologia Cantiana,' vol. i.; but since Mr. Willement's paper was written, a painting, representing the murder of Becket, has been discovered upon the north wall of that chapel. In the north transept an octagonal pillar, in the eastern arcade, is completely covered with paintings descriptive of incidents in the life of the Virgin Mary. In the same transept, in its west wall, is a remarkable cruciform loophole, similar to those in fortified houses. The miserere-seats of carved oak, in the chancel stalls; the altar tomb in the south chapel, sometimes called King Stephen's tomb; the fourteenth-century carved chest in the vestry; and the numerous sepulchral brasses, were all pointed out. The latter were also kindly illustrated by Mr. J. G. Waller. The remarkably massive lattice work of oaken beams, protecting the treasury windows, at the west end of the church; and the rare open work of the modern spire, which resembles those of the churches of St. Dunstan's in the East, London, and of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, were also duly noticed.

From the Church, progress was made to the Grammar School, which was built in 1588, and for which sixty tons of timber were then provided. A Free Grammar School had been founded in 1527 by the Rev. John Cole, in connection with the Abbey of St. Saviour, Faversham, but it came to an untimely end at the dissolution of the monastery. Mr. S. M. Crosthwaite, the head master, gave a brief history of the school, and exhibited its collection of ancient books.

Passing onward, the company reached the site of the ancient Abbey, of which the very scanty remains were pointed out by Mr. G. Bedo.

Proceeding to Davington Priory, kindly opened to the Society by the Rev. J. W. Bramah, the Norman Church of the nuns was kindly illustrated by Mr. Herbert Winter, who read copious extracts from Mr. Willement's history of the Priory. The parish church formerly stood east of the existing chancel, and was entered by doors, the arches of which are still to be seen, north and south of the communion table. The company were kindly permitted to perambulate the cloister, and view other portions of the Priory now used as a dwelling house by Mr. Bramah.

Dinner was in the Great Hall of Faversham Institute, at 4.30; Lord Harris presided, and 142 sat down.

The Evening Meeting was held in the Reading Room of the Institute, Lord Harris in the chair, when F. F. Giraud, Esq., read the following paper respecting the

FAVERSHAM TOWN CHARTERS.

From a very early period, Faversham appears to have been a populous place. The Town contains an ancient Cemetery of considerable extent, now known as King's Field, where Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon remains have of late years been discovered, in great abundance. Mr. Roach Smith, in his introduction to the catalogue of Anglo-Saxon and other antiquities found here, and bequeathed by the late Mr. Gibbs to the South Kensington Museum, shews that an unusually large number of the interments denote superior rank and affluence. It appears by a charter of Cœnwulf, King of Mercia, that Faversham was one of the royal villes or towns as early as A.D. 811; and that in 858 Æthelbert, King of Kent, gave to Wallaf, his Thane, a salt house at Faversham; and in the reign of Athelstan we find a witenagemot or great public council held here.

It is probable that when the men of Faversham obtained their earlier charters, much of the existing marsh land was under water; that the head of the creek was deeper and broader than now; and that the largest vessels were able to approach the town quays. The mouth of Faversham Creek opens near that of the Swale, which was formerly deemed part of the river Thames, and separates the Isle of Sheppey from the main land. So late as the reign of Edward III., the Swale was the usual passage for all vessels to and from London; and the situation of the port of Faversham must then have been most favourable. From the time of Henry VIII., large vessels

appear to have laden and unladen at a place called the Thorn. This was at the entrance of the Liberty, where the tidal creek branched off in two directions; one branch ran to the town, forming a channel for the smaller craft; and the other branch ran towards Clap Gate, forming what was called Thorn Creek. From that time the maintenance of the navigation seems to have required increasing care, until, under the powers granted by Acts of Parliament in 1842 and 1843, the channel was straightened and improved at a cost of £33,000.

The Manor of Faversham at the time of the Domesday survey in A.D. 1086, was part of the King's ancient demesne, and the town then possessed a mill, a market, and two salt pits; the King's profits being one-fourth more than in the reign of King Edward the Confessor.

The manor, with the hundred of Faversham appurtenant to it, remained part of the possessions of the Crown till the time of King Stephen, when it was granted to William de Ipre, afterwards Earl of Kent, who, about the year 1147, gave it up to the King, and received other estates in exchange. The King having caused an abbey to be built at Faversham, settled the manor and other premises upon the Abbot and Convent. Thenceforward there were frequent disputes between the town and the abbey, respecting the right to civil jurisdiction. In course of time, however, the poverty of the monks and the increasing prosperity of the townsmen, enabled the latter to purchase, or compound for, the abolition or mitigation of many imposts, and to nullify much of the interference in municipal affairs which was exercised by the Abbot as Lord of the Manor.

In the reign of Richard I. the townsmen compounded with the Abbot for the liberty of sending their swine to pannage, that is, to feed in the woods, or common grounds of the manor.

One dispute with the abbey arose out of the mode of appointing the mayor. In Henry III.'s reign, after a long contest, the townsmen had to submit to nominate annually for the mayoralty three persons, of whom the Abbot chose one to be mayor. This course of procedure did not long obtain. From the time of Edward I. the freemen, with the person they had elected mayor (so soon as he had nominated the twelve jurats with the approbation of the freemen) went together to the Abbot, who administered to the newly chosen mayor the oath of office. It contained a pledge to maintain the freedom and rights of the monastery.

An Ordinance of 14th Hen. III. (A.D. 1229), names Faversham among the Ports of the King of England, having liberties which other ports have not. It likewise states that the Cinque Ports and their members furnish fifty-seven ships; of which number Dover with its

members, Folkestone, Faversham, and Margate, were bound to supply twenty-one. Every ship was to bear twenty-one men, and one boy, who were to serve on summons for forty days; namely, yearly if it should happen, for fifteen days at their own cost, and afterwards at the King's cost, as long as the King would.

Of the twenty-one ships required, from Dover and its members, one was supplied by Faversham.

In 1217, the ports armed forty tall ships and put them to sea under the command of Hubert de Burgh, the Warden. Meeting with eighty sail of French ships, coming to aid Louis, the French king's eldest son, the Warden gave them a most courageous encounter, wherein he took some, sunk others, and discomfited the rest.

In the 8th, 10th, and 11th years of his reign, King Henry III. required the ports to set out double their number of ships, but promised that this should form no precedent.

The first Royal Charter granted to the Barons, *i. e.*, the Freeman of Faversham, was dated 4 June, 36 Hen. III. (A.D. 1252). It made them free from toll and from every custom on buying and selling throughout England and Normandy. It confirmed to them the valuable privileges, which they, their ancestors, and their Com-Barons of the Cinque Ports, had more fully and more honourably had, from the time of King Edward the Confessor.*

Ten years later, however, letters patent, dated from the Tower of London, recited that for a very long time past there had been contention, between the Abbot and Barons of Faversham, upon the liberty of

* These privileges were those of—

Soc. The power of compelling all persons, living within their liberties, to plead in their courts.

Sac. The cognizance of causes criminal and civil in their courts.

Thei. Liberty to buy and sell within their jurisdiction, and to receive toll on commodities sold there.

Theam. Liberty to have their villeins with their offspring and goods.

Wrecgief. Power to try and convict felons taken within their liberty.

Wrecgief. The privilege that their goods should not be taken as wreck, although seized by the officers of the King.

Wytgief. Freedom from being amerced or fined.

Lestagegief. Freedom from exactions in fairs and markets for things carried.

Locogief. Freedom of trade; so that by no kind of monopoly, patent, or company, or guild of traders, or merchants, they should be hindered, but freely and for love be permitted to trade and traffic.

Quittance of shires and hundreds. The liberty not to plead or be impleaded in any Hundred or Court of the shire.

Den and Strand at Yarmouth. Their liberty to beat, mend, and dry their nets upon marsh land called the Den at Yarmouth during the herring season, and to come to the quay or strand and deliver their herrings freely.

And, lastly, that they should only plead at Shipway, near Hythe, where the General Parliament or Council of the Cinque Ports was held, and that none should disturb them or their merchandize under a penalty of £10.

“infangenetheft” and “utfangenetheft” (that is, the power of judging and convicting felons), which each claimed; but that, at length, it had been agreed that the Abbot should hold in his Court at Faversham, the said liberty and all other pleas within the town belonging to the liberty of the Cinque Ports, except pleas belonging to the Court of Shipway, and the liberties belonging to the Barons of Dover.

In 1301, on a dispute about the burial of a townsman in the parish church, the inhabitants of both sexes, with the Mayor at their head, with a great noise and sound of horn, rose upon the few monks and attendants at the funeral, beat, wounded, and maimed them, broke open the church, destroyed the furniture in it, and then tried to set fire to both that and the parsonage house. Two years afterwards the townsmen were consequently found guilty of presumptuously usurping certain regal liberties, and for pardon of their offences, as well as for a new charter granted to them, they were compelled to pay to the King a fine of 500 marks.

The new charter was dated at Westminster, 14 November, 30 Edward I. (1302). It re-granted, in more ample form, the privileges conferred by the charter of King Henry III.* It also granted that on *their own wines*, which they should sell, they should be quit of the royal duty, in respect of one barrel of wine before, and another behind, the mast; and that the King should not have the custody or marriage of their heirs, by reason of their lands within the ports.†

Records are extant, dated in the reign of Edward I., of transfers of land and houses at Faversham, by fine before the steward (an officer of the abbey), the mayor, twelve jurats, and others of the community of the town, “in pleno halimoto.”

In 4 Edward II., the Abbot and Convent, who claimed an impost on

* Amongst other things this new charter granted that the townsmen should be quit from all—

Toll, or payment for goods bought or sold which had been landed or set on wharves or common grounds.

Tallage, or payment of taxes, tenths, fifteenths, or subsidies granted in Parliament.

Passage, or payment for passing to and fro of persons or goods in common shores or landing places, or for their lords' passage by land or water.

Coyage, or toll at common quays.

Rivage, or payment for arriving and unloading at harbours.

Sponsage, or payment for making or passing over bridges.

Wrec, or forfeiture of goods wrecked.

† The privilege as to wine appears to extend only to that produced from their own vineyards. It would appear that, in early times, vineyards were not uncommon in this county, when people were satisfied with a much rougher wine than we are accustomed to; and that they mixed it freely with sweet ingredients.

goods sold in shop windows on Saturdays, and on brewings, were induced to relinquish it, and to accept in lieu of it an annual payment of £10 by the corporation.

In 20 Edward III. (1346) Faversham sent to the siege of Calais two ships and fifty-three mariners (although, as we have seen, their proper quota was one ship only); and in the 38th year of his reign, the same King confirmed the charters of Henry III. and Edward I.

In the reign of Richard II. the inhabitants complained to the King of the Lord Warden's exactions. In Edward I.'s time they had given one thousand herrings, and the fourth of a centene* of fish called lyng, to the Warden, as an acknowledgment of his aid in their disputes with the abbey; afterwards to subsequent Wardens they had, for the like cause, given similar presents. At length a Warden of the Cinque Ports claimed one hundred salt fish as belonging to his office, and by force compelled the men of Faversham to pay them, and subsequent Wardens followed his example. The King appointed commissioners to inquire into the matter, and they determined that the Warden had no right to any such exaction.

In 1406 the navy of the Cinque Ports was under the command of Henry Page, of Faversham, when it surprised 120 French ships, laden with salt, iron, and oil. Jacobs' History of Faversham states that Page was buried in this parish church in 1434.

By letters patent dated at Westminster, 8th March, 7 Henry V. (A.D. 1419), on request of the mayor and commonalty, the King granted that they should have a Mace carried before the mayor for the time being, within the liberty, with the arms of the Cinque Ports fixed in the head of it. The present maces are two, of silver gilt. The earlier was made, at the restoration of Charles II., out of two maces which had been altered at the time of the Commonwealth. It is surmounted by a crown, and bears on its head the royal arms; on its sides, the rose, harp, thistle, and fleur de lys, each surmounted by a crown, and placed between the letters C.R.; the handle also is ornamented. The second mace was made in 1755. Its head is formed from a silver bell-salt, bequeathed by Thomas Mendfield in 1614, for the furnishing of the mayor's table. This mace, surmounted by a crown, bears on its head the arms of the Cinque Ports, and on its sides the seals of the town, and that of the mayor.

On 2nd September, 9 Henry V. (A.D. 1421) a charter granted to the town that neither the steward and marshal of the King's household, the clerk of the market of the King's household, nor any other

* Ducange says, "Summa ergo librarum in centena, 106."

FAVERSHAM MEETING.—THE TOWN CHARTERS. lxvii

officer, or minister of the King, or his heirs, should enter the town, to do his office there, nor interfere in any measure in the town of Faversham.

A charter was granted 12 Henry VI., on the 5th June, 1434, confirming the charters to the Cinque Ports of 17th June, 6 Edward I., and 28th April, 26 Edward I., and the charters of Faversham of 38 Edward III. and 9 Henry V.

I have not discovered what specific liberties within the town of Faversham were claimed by the barons of Dover; but a deed of covenant, dated 1st August, 1438 (16 Henry VI.) shews that the people of each town had claimed certain privileges in the other. By this deed it was settled that the mayor and commonalty of Faversham should be discharged by the mayor and commonalty of Dover from all executions, impositions, charges, assessments, and demands, except a service due to the King, and reasonable contribution at every promise or gift to the Warden, when he should take his oath to the barons of the ports for the maintenance of their liberties. For this discharge Faversham was to pay forty shillings per annum. And it was further settled that for every third Parliament that was summoned, the mayor and commonalty of Faversham should choose four barons of Faversham, one of whom should be selected by the mayor and commonalty of Dover, and returned to Parliament as one of the two barons of Dover; such baron to be paid, by Dover, twenty-pence per day during continuance of the Parliament.*

By a charter dated 28th November, 25 Henry VI. (A.D. 1446), the King granted to the mayor, barons, and commonalty, that notwithstanding certain of their predecessors had rendered annually to the Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of five ports, sometimes 2000 herrings; sometimes 100 salted fish called greyling; sometimes to the value of twelve marks per annum; sometimes more, sometimes less; and at that date were paying ten marks; and notwithstanding, also, that they had been unjustly compelled to answer pleas in the admiralty court of the ports beyond the place called Shipway; that they should not hereafter be compelled to appear, or answer, before the admiral, or his deputy in the admiralty court, or before the Constable and Warden, or his deputy, at Saint James's Church, Dover, or elsewhere, except at Shipway; and that they should thenceforth be quit of all annual rents to the King and his successors, or to the Constable and Warden.

* All the returns of the members for the Cinque Ports are missing from 31 Henry VI. to 1 Mary (except that of 12 Edward IV.), and I have therefore not succeeded in finding the names of the Faversham men who sat in Parliament. The payment of the annuity to Dover has been discontinued for about 140 years.

The confirmation of this charter is *specifically excepted* in the charter of Charles II. to the Cinque Ports.

Henry VI., on 5th July, 1454, granted an exemption of the commission of Richard II., and of the inquisition in pursuance thereof.

Edward IV. by charter, dated Westminster, 12th November, in the 16th year of his reign, confirmed the charter of 12 Henry VI.

Henry VIII. granted a charter dated at Westminster, 5th of June, in the 12th year of his reign, confirming former charters.

Another charter, dated at Westminster, 27th January, 37 Henry VIII., A.D. 1546, after reciting that for many years the government of the town had been left to the mayor and jurats, and the Abbot; names instead of them a mayor, twelve jurats, and forty-four freemen, and provides for the future election of such officers. It contains the usual clauses of incorporation, with power to acquire and sell lands, without license of the King, notwithstanding the statutes of Mortmain. There is also a grant of view of frankpledge, and of assize of bread and other victuals, and of lands and goods of felons and outlaws, and of deodands, waifs, and strays, and of profits and customs from portages. A court of portmote is authorized for receiving acknowledgments of fines and recoveries, and for all actions real and personal. A market is granted, and there is also a grant of profits to be received from persons not admitted freemen, and for admission as freemen; a grant of two fairs, a court of piepoudre, and a gaol. To the Crown only £8 per annum is reserved, and the charter gives power to make bye-laws as at Sandwich.

I find that on the election of a jurat, common councilman, or freeman, under this charter, in addition to the town clerk's fees, a sum of 7s. 6d. was paid to the town clerk's wife, in lieu of a bottle of sack, which used in old times to be presented to her. Every jurat and common councilman was also expected, on his election, to contribute two water buckets to the fire engine.

A charter dated at Westminster, 4th November, 1 Edward VI., confirmed that of 37 Henry VIII.

On 22nd May, 1616, the Corporation, by bye-laws, established a trading guild, under the name of the Mercers' Company. The first bye-law recites that long experience had shewn that the dividing of the government of cities and towns, and of the tradesmen there, into several companies, had worked great good, and was the means of avoiding many inconveniences and preposterous disorders, in respect that the government of every artificer and tradesman being committed to men of gravity, best experienced in the same faculty and mystery, the particu-

lar grievances and deceits in every trade might be examined, reformed, and ordered. It then states the order made, at request of the tradesmen, that all persons then or afterwards exercising the trades mentioned, and inhabiting within the town, should be one company by the name of Mercers. The list of fifty-two trades enumerated, comprehends nearly all those now exercised, and includes some which are carried on under another name, or have ceased to be exercised in the town. The latter are mercers, haberdashers of hats and small wares, cloth makers, cloth workers, weavers, shermen, barber surgeons, tanners, vintners, pewterers, armourers, and fletchers. The Company was to have a master, warden, and assistants, clerk, and beadle. No person could thenceforth exercise a trade unless apprenticed within the town, or first admitted of the Company. No bachelor could set up his trade before the age of twenty-four under a penalty of 5*s.* a day. No one might sell or utter any other ware or stuff but such as belonged to his trade. Fines for admittance of strangers were not to exceed £10; and no stranger might set up before his admittance upon pain of 3*s.* 4*d.* a day. Apprentices brought up in the town were admitted of the Company, and their fine was not to exceed 2*s.* Persons not coming at the master's summons were to forfeit 1*s.* No apprentice could be taken under seven years, and his indentures were to be enrolled. Journeymen were not employed under twenty years of age. None might entice another's servant to depart upon pain of 20*s.* Thursday in Whitsun week was appointed for a solemn assembly—sermon and dinner. Freemen dying were accompanied to their burial. Ordinances were to be made from time to time for the good government of the Company. Fines might be imposed on such as should impugn or break the orders. A small quarterage was paid by the freemen of the Company, and they, upon the recommendation of the master, warden, and assistants, were made free of the town for a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* Lastly, the master, wardens, and assistants, were not to interfere with the government of the town, but only with measures appertaining to the trades and mysteries of the Company. These ordinances the Justices of Assize for the County of Kent confirmed.

A second set of bye-laws, also confirmed by the Judges of Assize, was made in 1699. The principal provisions relate to the selection of the officers of the Company, and the application of fines.

In the reign of Charles II., the mayor of Faversham (Boys Owre) was, together with one of the jurats of Dover, appointed to procure the royal charter confirming the privileges of the Cinque Ports. This charter was brought to Faversham by Mr. Owre, and read to the jurats

and others in the Guildhall, on 20th July, 1634. Two days afterwards it was accepted at the guestling of the ports, towns, and members at New Romney.

Many of the privileges granted by the charters have been abolished. Their objects were in many instances utterly opposed to those of modern legislation. The freedom from toll and dues is still, however, recognized at several ports, on production of a certificate, under the seal of the Mayor, that the person claiming the exemption lives within the limits of the port of Faversham.

It must be understood that the Faversham charters are supplemental to the general charters granted to the Cinque Ports.

The noble chairman then called upon the Rev. C. E. Donne, who read a paper upon the Tragedy of

“ARDEN OF FEVERSHAM.”

Mr. Thomas Arden, whose signature appears in the Faversham Wardmote Book as Thomas “Ardern,” was Chief Comptroller of His Majesty’s Customs at Faversham. He was a Jurat of the town in 1544, and served the office of Mayor in 1548. He was murdered by his wife and her accomplices during the reign of Edward VI. The play, founded upon this murder, was printed anonymously in 1592; it was reprinted in 1599 and in 1633, and again in 1770. It is one of the earliest examples of an English domestic drama written in blank verse. It is also one of the comparatively few plays of the sixteenth century of which the plot and action are founded upon English life and manners.

Mr. Jacob, in 1770, was the first to assign this play to Shakespeare, and his ascription of the play to our great dramatist has been endorsed by Professor Tieck, whose essays on Shakespeare and translation of his plays give weight to his opinion on the matter. Perhaps, however, his judgment would have been different had he been a native of England, and not merely an English scholar. Jacob points out certain passages in ‘Arden of Feversham’ which he thinks to be parallel to others in Shakespeare’s plays. He generally selects, however, mere conventional expressions, and phrases common at the time, in proof of his hypothesis. Many contemporary plays, written between 1592 and 1600, would far better stand such a test of Shakespearian authorship than ‘Arden’ does. ‘A Warning for Fair Women,’ printed in 1599, and relating to the murder of Sanders, a London merchant, by one Brown, his wife’s paramour, is an example of this.

Those who claim 'Arden' for Shakespeare lay stress on the name. The maiden name of Shakespeare's mother was Arden; therefore, say they, the name would attract his attention. The plot is taken from the 'Chronicle of Holinshed,' a book which Shakespeare had carefully read. The Earl of Leicester's players were in Faversham in 1590, and if Shakespeare was connected with Lord Leicester at this time, that fact would increase the probability of his having written this play.

I do not, however, think that 'Arden of Feversham' is Shakespeare's work, although it is not improbable that he may have taken a hint or two from it, which may account for some resemblance. But while it is true that the speeches in this Tragedy have in them some passion and pathos, there is nevertheless a great sameness,—a lack of variety and contrast. There are no traces of the active fancy and exuberant wit of Shakespeare.

The mere fact of its ascription to the great master of his art shews that this Tragedy has merit, and such was the interest of the story, that George Lillo in 1759 wrote a later drama (finished by Dr. John Hoadly) upon the same subject. Lillo's drama was acted at Drury Lane.*

Lord Harris next called upon Mr. George Bedo, who read a paper (of which the following is a *resumé*) upon

ROMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED IN AND NEAR FAVERSHAM.

The most important discoveries are those made in King's Field by the late Mr. W. Gibbs from 1846 to 1869; the whole of these are now in the South Kensington Museum. Among the relics were 4 statuettes of bronze, red clay, and porcelain; an ornamental jug of bronze; 9 pateræ of Samian ware; a lamp of clay; 35 vessels (or portions of vessels) of clay; 8 glass bottles; 4 glass basins; 3 white metal mirrors; a knife; a boss or plate with Medusa's head in bold relief; and 24 coins, ranging from Vespasian to Gratian.

On both sides of Preston Street, and along its whole length, urns, oyster shells, and coins have been dug up. A coin of Nero in perfect preservation was found, in 1850, behind Mendfield's Almshouses. Beneath the churchyard at Faversham are foundation walls of Roman buildings on the north side of the nave and south side of the chancel, and urns and coins were found in 1794,† when the western campanile

* Mr. Donne's paper has been published by Russell Smith and Co., London.

† 'Gentleman's Magazine' for July, 1799.

was taken down. A Roman altar and many Roman bricks were discovered in the Church when the central tower was pulled down in 1755.

On Davington Hill a Roman cemetery was noticed in 1770, and was described by Mr. Jacob in a note to Gough's edition of Camden. In a bank north of Davington water-mill, an earthen vessel, holding about half a gallon, and shaped like an oil-flask, with long neck, was found in 1857.

In Oare two Roman cemeteries have been opened; one in 1838, in Church Field,* and the other in 1844, in Moore Field.

On Upleese Farm cinerary urns were dug up in 1871.

In Luddenham foundation walls of two Roman villas have been discovered; one in a field near Elverton Lane, the other in a field west of Hog Brook.

Near Buckland Church the remains of a small Roman villa were uncovered a few years ago.

In Syndale Park, Ospringe, are some earthworks, and among the many Roman remains there found were coins ranging from Vespasian to Valens. The adjacent church of Stone will be described to-morrow. In the Church Field adjoining it have been found silver coins of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, and bronze coins of Alectus, Constantinus, Jul. Crispus, Maximus, and Avitus.

Between Ospringe Parsonage and the Brooks, cinerary urns have been found. Near the 48th and the 49th milestones, on the London Road, urns and coins have been discovered. In the bank east of Clapgate indications of a Roman building have been seen.

Black Lands, in Ewell, seem to have been the site of a Roman villa which was destroyed by fire. A medal of the younger Faustina was discovered in Ewell Field, and cinerary urns have been found at Graveney.

I think that the Roman station of Durolevum was at Faversham. The distances given in the Itinerary of Antoninus, the important discoveries of Roman remains here, and the position of the town, standing as it does on a river, and thus bearing out the etymology of *Durolevum*,—all seem to me to uphold this view. Mr. Roach Smith, writing forty years ago, said, "This station, according to Antoninus, could only be in the neighbourhood of Faversham, on or about the villages of Davington or Oare."† ‡

* 'Archæologia,' xxix. 220-1.

† 'Archæologia,' vol. xxix.

‡ Mr. Bedo's paper has been published in the 'Reliquary,' vol. xiii. p. 141.

Votes of thanks to the three gentlemen who had kindly prepared and read these papers, and to Lord Harris for presiding, concluded the proceedings of the first day's meeting.

UPON THE second day, July 31, the first place visited was the Parish Church of Preston-next-Faversham.* Here the Rev. E. H. Lee kindly read a paper, and pointed out the Norman fragments, the Early English details of the building, the canopied sedilia of fourteenth-century work with diapered stone back, the two fine brasses, and the tomb of the first Earl of Cork, who was a native of this parish.

Progress was thence made to Osprige Street, where the two fourteenth-century apartments for lepers, which formerly belonged to the Maison Dieu that faced them on the opposite side of the London Road, were inspected.

The next point was Syndale, the seat of William Hall, Esq., whose house and garden stand upon the site of a Roman camp. Mr. Hall generously entertained the whole of the company at luncheon in his dining room. The following paper, written by Mr. T. G. Godfrey-Faussett, was read upon the lawn :—

THE ROMAN CAMP AT SYNDALE.

We are now, through the kindness of Mr. Hall, standing within the area of a square (or rather a rectangular) Roman camp, known, it is true, more by tradition than by remains actually existing to-day, but still traceable round the garden and stable-yard of the house. The north-east corner was clearly once one of its most commanding spots, and this, as well as the entire eastern side, being incapable of the dead level into which former owners of Syndale have taken pains to reduce the earthworks, has been cut into the terraces which we see below us. At the south-east corner, part of the actual trench has been left, with some of the bank, to form a studied variety in the level, as has also a piece of the south trench near it, now used as a small pond on the lawn. In Hasted's day the whole of this side, as well as the east side, remained entire. All round the

* Mr. Joseph Clarke, F.S.A., has published a full account of this church.

rest of the camp, however, the simple process of throwing the embankment back again into the trench, whence Roman labour dug it, has so obliterated both trench and bank, that tradition and faith must be called to the aid of eyesight in exploring its circumference. Time, the great leveller, has in this instance been assisted by another wielder of the scythe—the gardener, who is a greater leveller still. But his labours have at least brought to light clear evidences of Roman occupation in the many coins and other matters discovered; coins of Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius, and Arcadius being specially mentioned among those found at different times. The measurement of the camp inside the trench, as well as we can now estimate it, may be roughly put at 400 feet from north to south, and 480 feet from east to west.

The Roman military way ran some 60 feet nearer the camp than its present representative, along which we have travelled from Preston. The alteration was made not many years ago, and some of you will doubtless have noticed, as you came up the hill, the channel of the original road running in a parallel line just inside Mr. Hall's park fence. It is plainly traceable opposite the camp at the end of the lime avenue, which indeed, as you will see, stops short at the line of the original road, and does not continue up to the present boundary fence. When the road at this point was cut on its present site, a great quantity of coins, pottery, and other *débris* of Roman habitation, was discovered (including heaps of the invariable oyster-shells), tending to shew that the Roman town, which would naturally grow up near the camp, was situated in that direction on the downward slope, and towards the inlet of the sea. For the sea must then have washed the bottom of the hill on which we stand, and have probably formed a harbour up to a distance of a quarter of a mile or so only from the camp. On both sides east and west of this long narrow hill, which is bisected laterally by the road, may still be observed, sweeping downwards from the camp, remains of what appear to have been breastworks, though now much worn down by the plough. It is likely that the town may have had some such defences, slighter than those of the camp, or these may have been intended to bar the

advance of a possible enemy along the road ; and if so, though never used in all probability by the Romans (under whom Kent was in profound peace), may perhaps in later days have been useful to Britons against Saxons, or to Saxons against Danes, as the invaders marched westwards after a successful landing in East Kent.

Connected with the camp and the town, and situated probably in the western suburb of the latter, was the stone and brick building, in undoubted Roman masonry, some walls of which exist in the ruined chancel of Stone Church just below us. Its situation, its orientation, and all the circumstances of the case, tend to make it extremely probable that this is part of a building originally erected as a church for the Christian soldiers in the camp, and the Christian inhabitants of the town. This, however, we shall visit next in the course of our day's excursion.

There can, I think, be scarcely a doubt that this camp is the Roman station mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus as "*Durolevum*." Antoninus, it will be remembered, goes over that part of Watling Street which runs between London and Durovernum or Canterbury three separate times, in making for the three great Kentish harbour-fortresses of Ritupæ, Dubræ, and Lemanæ (or Richborough, Dover, and Lymne). In the two latter journeys he touches only at Durobrivæ (or Rochester), between London and Canterbury, which he makes twenty-seven miles from London, and twenty-five from Canterbury. But in the first journey he interposes Noviomagus and Vagniacæ between London and Rochester, and *Durolevum*, of which we are now speaking, between Rochester and Canterbury ; these three being no doubt stations of minor importance. Of the two former I will only say here that they do not appear to have been on the main line of Watling Street, the distances given for them amounting according to the best readings to nine miles more than that given for the straight route, and that no conjecture ever made respecting them appears to be at all satisfactory. But it is otherwise with *Durolevum*, which may, I believe, be pretty confidently identified.

It has been placed on a great many different sites by differ-

ent authors, scarcely one commanding spot near the road between Canterbury and Rochester having missed being appropriated to it by some writer. *Newington* has been more than once named; the woody hill of Wardwell, to the north of the church, being thought a likely place for a fort, and the neighbourhood of potteries at Upchurch and Keycoll, as well as of a villa at Hartlip, shewing Roman occupation thereabouts. But the spot, wild and unaltered as it is, shews not the slightest sign of intrenchments, and these are a *sine quâ non* in the identification. I confess to having been much taken at one time with that neighbourhood, partly from finding a little stream to the north of Newington, known as the *Libbet*, in which it seemed possible that the name Durolevum, or Dwr Leb (Dwr being undoubtedly the British for water), might be traced; but the absence of any camp seems fatal to its claims.

The compilers of the Ordnance Map have been somewhat fluctuating in their views as to the site of Durolevum. They placed it once in *Bysing Wood*, opposite this hill, where there are again no earthworks, except the channel of an early road through the middle. The latest phase of their opinion on the subject consists in putting it on a high spot just this side of the Teynham Station, a commanding hill enough; but I could never find in its hedgerow-banks anything resembling Roman intrenchments, nor have I ever heard of remains discovered there.

Davington has been suggested—a site which in days when it was an island must have been not unlike that of Richborough, and might well strike an explorer as a likely spot for a Roman general to select as his camp. Here, however, again no evidences of fortification exist, and such remains as are found are only what would be expected in the immediate neighbourhood of a Roman town. A gentleman much interested in establishing Davington as the site of Durolevum, wrote to me once in triumphant vein, assuring me of the discovery, on the very bank which he had always supposed part of the camp, of evidences of Roman occupation; to wit, several urn-interments complete. He had not perceived that he had utterly and for ever cut his own throat by his discovery, the site of a camp or

town being just the very last place in the whole world that would ever be used by a Roman for burial.

That clever hoaxer, the monk of the fourteenth century, called Richard of Cirencester, finding the Durolevum of Antoninus unidentified, appears to have thought, or to have wished his readers to think, that the word might be *Durolenum*; and in his forged Itinerary so arranged his distances as to make it suit *Lenham*. Camden, with less than his usual discrimination, seems to have swallowed his bait open-mouthed; and Stukeley was so far led away in that direction as to think that the spot might be *Charing*. All this is very interesting as an example of a most successful mediæval literary hoax; but where is the Iter, the straight military road, which would lead us to either of these places? Where is the other Iter that would bring us back again? When we are there, where is the camp? Where are the signs of Roman occupation? Where is the water which the beginning "*Dur*" makes an essential element in the site? In what copy of Antoninus will the mileage given bear out the notion of so great a distance from Canterbury and from Rochester? But that Camden was inclined to it, we might say that the idea was ridiculous. The great Homer himself is sometimes to be caught napping!

The requirements then for our identification are these:—First, we must find our camp—and here we stand in the area of one. Secondly, it must be near the Roman road—and this is little more than a hundred yards from it. Thirdly, it must be near some considerable water—and we are not more than a quarter of a mile from the old shore of Faversham Creek, the most important harbour along the south bank of the Thames estuary. Fourthly, we must find signs of Roman occupation in and around it—and there are plenty, from coins and funeral urns to the walls of Stone Church. Lastly, we must make it fit, as well as we can, to some one of the different readings of Antoninus as to mileage distance from known sites—a point which many writers have given up as impossible.

Now all the known copies of Antoninus make it twenty-five miles only from Canterbury to Rochester, the distance being rather more than twenty-six English miles, or, considering that

the Roman road between Harbledown and Canterbury was shorter than our own, perhaps we may say twenty-six exactly. Without attempting to settle the disputed point as to what constituted the Roman mile in Antoninus's day, one cannot but notice that his distances between those places in Britain, as to the identification of which there can be no doubt, are at least never longer than they are in English miles. Thus, in our own neighbourhood we find his mileages from Canterbury to Richborough and to Lymne almost exactly corresponding to our own, and that from Canterbury to Dover a mile less than our own. When therefore we find two or three MSS. of Antoninus giving the distance of Durolevum from Rochester as sixteen miles, the exact distance from Rochester Bridge to this spot being sixteen English miles and a half, I think we may boast of his authority in our favour in this respect also, at least as reasonably as any other competitor for the honours of the Roman station.

We should remember too that if this camp (undoubtedly Roman from its shape, and situated on the military road) had been known to our antiquaries before their knowledge of Antoninus, they would have begun by searching his Itinerary for a name to correspond to the site; and finding it also the only camp of this nature on the road between Canterbury and Rochester, could not have failed at once to identify it with Durolevum. So that whether we argue from Antoninus to the site, or from the site to Antoninus, the result is equally reasonable and satisfactory.

Walking through Mr. Hall's grounds to the foot of the hill, the company proceeded to visit the ruined church of Stone, where was read another paper, prepared by Mr. Godfrey-Faussett. By kind permission of Mr. Hall, the owner, and Mr. Murton, his tenant, excavations had been made within the chancel. The trees, brushwood, and several feet of soil which covered its site having been cleared away, the north and south walls were exposed to view, even to their foundations. Parts of both, sixteen feet long, were found to be of original Roman masonry. These walls are composed of layers of hewn tufa,

with here and there occasionally a piece of ragstone, and are bonded by string-courses of Roman brick. The foundations of two cross walls were found beneath the chancel floor, shewing that the north and south walls had formed two sides of a nearly square Roman building. In the middle of the western cross wall was seen the step at the entrance to the chancel; at the east end three altar steps formed of Roman bricks were discovered, and above them the solid altar itself was found. This had lost its top slab only,—the mass of the altar, with Caen stone coigns, remains. The Caen stone suggests that it was the altar of the Norman church which was added to the Roman building. During the excavations quantities of Roman tiles, a great many blocks of tufa, and fragments of Roman pottery were found, together with human bones and pieces of coloured glass bearing patterns of Early English design. Roman coins of various dates had formerly been dug up in the field next the church. The existence of the solid altar proves that Stone Church was in ruin, or disused, at the time of the Reformation, when altars were removed from all parish churches then in use. This view is strengthened by the presentment made concerning this church at Archbishop Warham's visitation in 1511. Complaint was then made that there was neither matins nor evensong on the holydays, and that Sunday service was performed only once a fortnight; that the chancel was sore decayed, and the windows were not glazed.

This "sore decayed" chancel is that portion of the church which contained the Roman masonry. It seems probable that a church for the Christians in the camp at Syndal (or Durolevum) may have been built here during the period of the Roman occupation, and that the Saxons, finding these walls ready to their hand, gave the name of Stone to this church and thence to the parish,—churches of any other material than wood being rare in Saxon days.

Dodington Church was next visited. There Mr. Scott Robertson read the following paper:—

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, DODDINGTON.

This parish was by the Saxons called Dodeham. It is so named in the Domesday survey, which mentions that there was a church here, when that survey was taken. Of that Domesday church an exterior coign, built of tufa, in the north wall of the chancel, may be a portion. The four Norman windows, in the east wall of the chancel (three below and one above), are of much later date, and may not have been put in before the Transition period at which the handsome chancel arch was erected.

The nave, which had formerly two aisles, is of the Transition or Early English period. Traces of three arches of a northern arcade are clearly visible on the exterior; and traces of an arch in the west wall seem to suggest that the tower originally stood further north than it does now, and opened into the middle of the nave. The south chapel is a beautiful specimen of later work in the Early English style; perhaps there was an interval of half a century between its erection and that of the nave and aisles. When we examine the details of various portions of the church, we may observe many objects of interest. In the north wall of the chancel, we notice one window of a single light, remarkable for its seven-foiled head. We observe the piscina in the *eastern* wall with only one basin, although there is space for two, and with the upper member of its trefoiled head strangely wide, in proportion to its height and to the other members. There is also what seems to be a credence on the south side, instead of being, as usual, on the north. There is the very remarkable double squint, pierced through the south pier of the chancel arch, enabling worshippers in its line within the body of the church to see the altars, which were in the chancel and in the south chapel. There is the curious position of the impost of the eastern arch of the nave arcade; it is placed far above the impost of the chancel arch, and above the level of the spring of its own arch. Notice also the coved heading to the eastern portion of the carved oak screen, between the chancel and south chapel; probably it was the canopy of a seat or sedile. There are four well carved poppy-head bench-ends in the chancel. These minor points, however, have little interest in comparison with the beautiful Early English work in the southern chapel. In its eastern window, of two lancet lights, some of the glass is original. One circular subject—the departure of the Holy Family for their flight into Egypt—is very old, and is considered by connoisseurs to be extremely good. The exquisitely moulded label over the window has a speciality which may not be seen at a glance—I mean, the position of the little corbel heads by which it is terminated. They are not

placed at the spring of the label arch, but the label there takes a horizontal course, for about three inches, before it terminates in these pretty corbels. The three Early English windows in the south wall deserve attention. In the floor of the south chapel you will see two very ancient grave-stones. One with an inscription around its edge, in double lines of Lombardic capitals, commemorates Ricardus de Sahersted. The other, with a Norman-French inscription across its head, is not *in situ*; it was originally in the north aisle. The stone is Kentish rag, and the inscription is of some interest. It occupies six lines in Lombardic characters, across the head of the stone, but it forms, when rightly read, a rhyming *quatrain*.

‡ ICI : GIST : AGNES : DE : SUTH*
 CHESTE PERE : UOUS : IRREZ : T
 OUZ A MESON : ME : COUENT : DE
 MOREE E : ORE : UOUS : PRIE : ZY
 ATER : AMY : CHIER : LE : MAIE† : MO
 RTE : UOILLET : PENSER :

Of this inscription, a rhymed translation by Archdeacon Trollope, is printed in the 'Archæological Journal,' vol. xii. p. 280.

Here lies Agnes, under this stone.
 All go to the house where I am gone,
 Hither hasten, friend most dear;
 Think of the poor dead maiden here.

Here is another very sentimental epitaph, on the north wall, just west of the chancel arch; it commemorates Margaret, daughter of John Adye, Esq., of Down Court, in this parish. She was engaged to be married, but died before the nuptials were celebrated. The tablet and inscription were put up by her disconsolate *fiancé*, S. Aynscombe. After pouring out his grief in Latin, he bursts into English verse, thus:—

Vertuous as wise; wise as faire; faire as any;
 She died untoucht by man though sought by many.
 False to none; she chose and changed not; death crost her.
 Happy to winne; accurst was he that lost her.
 Nature's amaz'd; Art grudges; Graces pine;
 To see their choycest work so soon decline.
 Excellence so fruitless; perfection so vaine;
 Small hope to see her like 'ere framed again.
 Tears store; all rue the chance; none can prevent it.
 Part passions; Pity you; Let me lament it.

Obiit solstitio brumali, 1614.

* *Dessous*. Kelham gives "*Suthdit*, hereunder."

† *Maie*, may=maiden; used repeatedly by Chaucer.

The visitation articles of Archbishop Warham, in 1511, record of Dodington that the church walls were unrepaired, and that the roof of the body of the church was in a bad condition. The churchwardens were enjoined to repair both, before the ensuing Michaelmas, under pain of excommunication. The presentments also stated that the vicarage was almost down.

The most remarkable feature of this church has yet to be noticed. It is the low side window at the north-west corner of the chancel. You will observe that it is of the perpendicular style; that it occupies, not the centre, but the eastern half of the arched recess into which it is inserted; that the other half is blank wall; that out of the eastern side of the recess projects a stone book desk, with a ledge; that this is surmounted by a pretty niche for a small statue; and that in the western side of the recess there is a square aumbry or locker. The lower part of the window, which reaches nearly to the level of the churchyard on the outside, was formerly closed by a wooden shutter, of which the hinge-staples and bolt-holes remain. There are many low side windows in England, but there is no record of any other like this. An engraving of it will be found upon a later page of this volume.

The company then entered their carriages and drove to

EASTLING CHURCH,

where they were received by the Rector, the Rev. G. B. Reynardson. Here Mr. Scott Robertson pointed out the principal features of interest; the western doorway of very late Norman work; the chancel stall canopies in the north wall, and the sedilia and piscina on the south, all fine specimens of Early English work. The latter, he believed, had been removed from their original position, when the south chapel was built, in the Decorated period. At that time, about 1350, the eastern portion of the chancel was also added. He shewed in the north and south walls of the chancel, the points at which the Early English chancel had ended. The altar tomb on the north side, with its elaborately cusped canopy, might be that of the benefactor who built this addition to the chancel, and it may also have served as an Easter sepulchre. The fluted column and piers of the south chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, attracted considerable attention, as being early specimens of fluted columns. All the columns of the Perpendicular church at Eastchurch are thus fluted. Outside the church were seen, the recently discovered cist; the twelfth-century, crossed, coffin slab; the Decorated barge-board of the west porch; the rood-stair turret on the south; and two

remarkable little quatrefoiled circular windows, built into the east wall, which were considered to have formed part of an early English triplet window in the original earlier chancel.

The day's excursion ended with a visit to Ospringe Church with its Norman doorways and font; Early English nave; Decorated south chapel, and recently painted chancel. These were kindly pointed out and described by the Rev. W. N. Griffin, the rector.

During the two days of meeting a local museum was open in the Faversham Institute, under the superintendence of Mr. S. T. Harris, and Mr. Giraud. Among many other objects of interest were;—a map of Kent, coloured by Mr. Godfrey-Faussett in such a way as to shew the state of the country under Roman occupation; a Roman dagger-head of bronze, found near Sittingbourne, exhibited by Mr. G. Payne, Jun., who also contributed some Saxon fibulæ, the umbo of a shield and portions of other weapons, found in Saxon graves at Sittingbourne. This period of our history was likewise illustrated by a life-sized representation of a Saxon lady's grave, with all her ornaments placed around her in the positions in which they were found at Bifrons Saxon cemetery, by Mr. Godfrey-Faussett; the charters, ancient books, and regalia of the town of Faversham were kindly lent by the Mayor and Corporation; the manuscript note-books of the late J. M. Kemble, Esq., were exhibited by the Rev. C. E. Donne; the flag, two swords, and club, of "Sir William Courtenay," together with Saxon scætta and various other relics, were exhibited by the Rev. J. F. Thorpe; large collections of rubbings from monumental brasses were contributed by Mr. Harris, Mr. Giraud, Rev. J. F. Thorpe, and others.

The NEXT Council was held October 17th, 1872, at the house of T. G. Godfrey-Faussett, Esq., within the Precincts of Canterbury Cathedral.

Thanks were voted to Lord Harris for presiding at the Faversham Meeting; to F. F. Giraud, Esq., our local secretary at Faversham, for great and successful exertions at the meeting

and for his paper on the Faversham Charters; to William Hall, Esq., for kind hospitality at Syndale, and for permission to excavate at Stone; to Rev. C. E. Donne, for his papers on Faversham Church and on the tragedy "Arden of Feversham;" to S. T. Harris, Esq., for much help in arranging the local museum; to S. M. Crosthwaite, Esq., Mr. G. Bedo, Rev. J. W. Bramah, Herbert Winter, Esq., Rev. E. H. Lee, Rev. J. R. Cooke, W. Murton, Esq., Rev. W. Monk, Rev. G. Birch-Reynardson, Rev. W. N. Griffin, and the Mayor of Faversham, for facilities given, and assistance rendered, during the Meeting.

Five new members were elected.

It was resolved that the next General Meeting should be held at Cranbrook.

1873.

THE FIRST Council in 1873 was held on the 20th of February in the Society's Rooms at Chillington House, Maidstone.

It was resolved that henceforward the firm of Mitchell and Hughes, of 24 Wardour Street, Oxford Street, London, should be the Society's printers.

A local committee was nominated to arrange the details of the General Meeting at Cranbrook.

Five new members were elected.

THE NEXT Council was held on June 13th, at the house of the noble President in Grosvenor Square.

A letter from Mr. Thomas G. Godfrey-Faussett was read, in which he expressed his desire to resign the office of Honorary Secretary, adding, however, his wish still to render to the Society all the service in his power.

The noble President testified the very great regret with which he had received this intimation of Mr. Faussett's resignation, and the Council fully sharing his lordship's feeling upon the subject, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"That the Council received with deepest regret the letter from Mr. Godfrey-Faussett, which announces his resignation of the office of secretary. While expressing their sorrow at the circumstances connected with his health, which have led Mr. Faussett to desire to relinquish

the active duties of the secretariat, and their hope that he may speedily be restored to his former vigour, they earnestly offer him their sincerest thanks for the very valuable services which, as secretary for the period of ten years, he has rendered to the Kent Archæological Society. And they unanimously desire to recommend that at the forthcoming General Meeting, Mr. Faussett should be elected a Vice-President of the Society."

Mr. Faussett's coadjutor in the secretariat was asked whether he would be willing to undertake the whole work of that office, and Mr. Scott Robertson having expressed his willingness so to do, it was resolved that no further election would be required.

It was agreed that July 24 and 25 should be the days of General Meeting at Cranbrook.

Four new members were elected.

Thanks were voted to Joseph Mayer, Esq.; to Herr T. J. Halbertsma, of Haarlem; and to the Royal University of Norway, at Christiania, for gifts of books; and to Rev. J. H. Carr, for a photograph of Calais Grange, Broadstairs.

THE GENERAL MEETING was held at Cranbrook on July 24th and 25th, 1873. Among those present were:—

The Earl Amherst; Viscount Holmesdale; Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.; Archdeacon Harrison; General McQueen; G. Warde Norman, Esq., Mrs. Norman, and Miss Akers; G. Leveson-Gower, Esq.; Major and Mrs. Luard-Selby; Capt. Tylden-Pattenson and family; J. Kirkpatrick, Esq.; John Field, Esq.; G. E. Hannam, Esq.; R. D. Parker, Esq.; J. T. Rogers, Esq.; F. Mortimer Lewin, Esq.; Rev. R. P. Coates; Rev. J. J. Saint; Rev. Middleton Onslow; J. F. Streatfeild, Esq.; J. H. Parker, Esq., C.B.; T. Thurston, Esq. and Miss Thurston; Rev. A. J. Pearman; F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq.; J. F. Wadmore, Esq.; Rev. T. A. Carr; Rev. D. and Mrs. Winham; Rev. W. Champion Streatfeild; T. E. C. Streatfeild, Esq.; Rev. C. and Mrs. Parker; Capt. Palmer, R.E., and Mrs. Palmer; Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Lucey; Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Thorpe, and two Misses Lawrence; Rev. C. J. D'Oyly; Rev. T. W. O. Hallward; Rev. Thomas and Mrs. Robinson; Rev. J. P. Alcock, Jun.; Rev. B. St. John Tyrwhitt; Rev. H. Collis; Rev. Dr. Ash; Rev. Dr. Haslewood; Rev. Francis and Mrs. Haslewood; Dr. Pulling; Dr. Lowry; W. T. Neve, Esq. and family; W. H. Mold, Esq.; Rev. E. S. Taylor and party; Rev. W. J. Loftie; Rev. E. H.

McLachlan; Rev. C. and Mrs. Crowden; Richard Prall, Esq.; Rev. T. S. Frampton; Rev. C. H. Wilkie; Geo. Payne, Jun., Esq., and Mrs. Payne; Frank P. Fellows, Esq.; Fulwar Skipwith, Esq.; Everard T. Luck, Esq.; H. P. Cotton, Esq.; J. D. Norwood, Esq.; Henry Ross, Esq.; R. W. Cradock, Esq.; Messrs. Fremlin, Wilkie, Brothers, Bolton, Bottle, Dennett, Tarbutt, Hudson, Hovenden, Weston, Minton, Jones, Gibbs, Shaw, Peacock, Bullard, Simmonds, Smallfield, Lightfoot, the Honorary Secretary, and many others.

The Preliminary Business Meeting was held at Staplehurst, in the South Eastern Hotel, the noble President in the chair, when the Annual Report was read, as follows:—

The Council of the Kent Archæological Society, in presenting their Sixteenth Annual Report, have to lament the retirement from their secretariat of that accomplished antiquary, Mr. Thomas Godfrey-Faussett.

A worthy successor of the learned founder of this Society, Mr. Faussett has ably filled the post of honorary secretary for considerably more than half the period of the Society's existence. Mr. Lambert Larking, after launching the Society in 1857, steered it with his well-known skill until July, 1861, when for the space of two years Mr. J. G. Talbot, now one of the members of Parliament for West Kent, took Mr. Larking's place at the helm. Other and more pressing duties having compelled Mr. Talbot to relinquish the post, Mr. Faussett was elected honorary secretary in July, 1863. During the long period of ten years he has devoted to the service of the Society so much learning, so much zeal, and so much time, that the Council feel themselves unable fully to express their sense of the deep obligation under which the Society lies to Mr. Faussett. Two years ago he sought and obtained the election of a coadjutor in the secretariat; but as he himself performed all the more important duties of the office until this year, the Council feel that, even in this, Mr. Faussett shewed kindly consideration for the Society, wishing not so much to obtain help for himself, as to ensure that upon his retirement the Society should not be left without a Secretary already initiated to the work. They beg to recommend to you that Mr. Faussett should be elected a Vice-President.

During the past year twenty-five members have joined the Society, and twenty-one more now await election at your hands.

The Council have much pleasure in reporting that one of our members, Mr. George Payne, jun., has during the year explored at his own cost a Roman Cemetery, at East Hall, in the parish of Murston.

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Some of the pottery and bronze fibulæ discovered there are exhibited in the temporary museum at Cranbrook. A description of the cemetery will kindly be furnished by Mr. Payne for our *Archæologia*.

Canon Jenkins has made further discoveries beneath his churchyard at Lyminge of the foundations of Roman buildings. The work of excavation is still in progress, and Mr. Jenkins will eventually, with his usual kindness, supply us with a record of the results.

Notice has very lately been received of the existence of a Romano-British Cemetery at Brabourne, in land which belongs to the Right Hon. Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen. That gentleman has kindly granted permission to excavate.

The most important work achieved by the Society this year is connected with a large intrenched British settlement in Bigbury Wood, Harbledown, near Canterbury. Although so extensive, being three-eighths of a mile long from east to west, and a quarter of a mile wide from north to south, this British settlement has not been marked upon the county maps, nor has it been noticed by the historians of Kent. By the experienced eye and indefatigable industry of our valued member, Mr. R. C. Hussey, the lines of the intrenchment have been completely traced. At his instance your secretary has represented the matter to Major General Sir Henry James, who is at the head of the Ordnance Survey Office. Sir Henry James courteously consented to have the ground inspected by one of his officers; and the result of the intervention of our Society is that the mounds of the intrenchment have been admirably sketched by Lieut. Wynne of the Royal Engineers, and that the plan of the British settlement will be fully displayed upon the two forthcoming Ordnance Maps of the Canterbury district. They will be upon the extensive scales of six inches, and twenty-five inches, to one mile, respectively. Sir Henry James has just consummated his courteous kindness, by presenting to the Society the original sketch made by Lieut. Wynne. It will be engraved for our next volume of *Archæologia*, and will be accompanied by a description of the British settlement, kindly written for us by Mr. R. C. Hussey.

Your Council, sympathising warmly with the efforts made in Parliament for the preservation of our national monuments of antiquity, have petitioned the House of Commons in favour of the Bill introduced by Sir John Lubbock. When ancient monuments *cannot* be preserved, your Council will be glad to obtain photographs or drawings of those which are threatened with destruction. Thus to preserve faithful records of the past, they have this year caused photographs to be taken, from various points, of the ancient church of Murston, visited by the

Society in 1870, which has now been pulled down ; some of its columns and arches being, however, preserved and built into the new church. By the kindness of the Rev. J. Haslewood Carr, rector of Broadstairs, the Society has been presented with a photograph of Calais Grange, an old pargetted house at Broadstairs, which is threatened with destruction. The members of our Society may do good service by thus enabling it to preserve amongst its collections records of doomed monuments.

During the past year the Council have had the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of many additions to the Library of the Society at Maidstone ; and they would desire to call the attention of members generally to the need of making the Library more worthy of the Society.

Since our last General Meeting, the eighth volume of ' Archæologia Cantiana ' has been issued, and the Council hope that within six months, but certainly before another General Meeting is held, the ninth volume will be ready.

The balance at our bankers is £445. 18s. 8d.

This Report can scarcely close without mention of the fact that the projected History of Kent, in which the Society, though not directly, is yet greatly interested, has been confided to the able hands of Professor Brewer, of the Rolls, and that a first part may be expected to be ready at no very distant date.

After a few hearty words from the noble President, in recognition of the valued services of the retiring hon. secretary, Mr. Thomas Godfrey-Faussett was unanimously elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Votes of thanks were given to Sir Henry James and Mr. R. C. Hussey, for the good work done by them towards the insertion upon the Ordnance Maps of Kent of a plan of the British Settlement in Bigbury Wood.

F. F. Giraud, Esq., was elected a member of the Council, and the six retiring members, with the other officers, were re-elected.

Twenty-one new members were elected.

The noble President then expressed his regret that important business in Parliament prevented him from accompanying the Meeting in the excursion, further than Staplehurst Church, after visiting which he must return to London. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, his lordship added, was for a similar reason compelled to return to Town. Earl Amherst announced, however, that his son, Viscount Holmesdale, had consented to preside at the

Dinner, and would, he hoped, be found a worthy representative of their president.

With a vote of thanks to Earl Amherst for his kindness in presiding, the preliminary meeting terminated.

Entering carriages which were in readiness, the members were conveyed to Staplehurst Church, which was described by the Honorary Secretary in a paper which will be found upon a subsequent page of this volume.

THE NEXT place visited was FRITTENDEN CHURCH, of which nearly every part save the fifteenth-century tower has been re-built. The rector, the Rev. T. W. O. Hallward, kindly received the Society at his church, and pointed out the remarkable features, all of which had been for the most part copied exactly from the Decorated work of the original church. One of the most remarkable had, however, been preserved, and built into the new north wall of the chancel. It is a panel of moulded brickwork of the fourteenth century. Respecting this important example of early brickwork, Mr. R. C. Hussey wrote a paper in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. v., p. 34), in the year 1848. An engraving of the panel accompanies the paper, in which we read as follows :—

“ The quatrefoil brick panel is formed of fine clay, which has been burned to a bright red colour. The workmanship is very good, and some nicety of hand was required in its execution. Three of these quatrefoils were used as ornaments in the upper part of the inside of the north wall of the chancel of Frittenden Church ; they were built into the wall, but the centre parts were left hollow to the depth of the inner rims, by which means a strong shadow was produced, which rendered them highly effective as architectural decorations. The whole of them were more or less injured, and, as it has been found requisite to rebuild the wall in which they were placed, the most perfect of them has been made complete by an adaptation of the fragments of the others, and is now built into the upper part of the northern wall of the chancel. Fragments of another of the quatrefoils are inserted in the north wall of the vestry.

“ It has been generally believed that, in England, bricks were not made (after the departure of the Romans) until the Perpendicular period. These Frittenden panels of moulded brick are valuable evidence

of the erroneous nature of this idea. Other evidence, however, has been found. Little Wenham Hall, in Suffolk, is entirely built of bricks of the Flemish shape, and is of the time of Henry III. The chancel of Trinity Church, Hull, is of the fourteenth century, and of brick. The ruins of the Priory at Colchester are of brick, a great deal of which is not Roman, and the same may be said of many churches or parts of churches in that neighbourhood.

“At Danbury Church, in Essex, when the west window was restored, it was discovered that a rude relieving arch had been formed in the original structure immediately above the head of the window at the time of its first erection. This window was a plain but pure specimen of the Decorated style, and therefore not of later date than about the middle of the fourteenth century. The arch just mentioned was constructed in part of bricks and tiles, all of which appeared to have been used in an earlier building, and most of them were considerably broken. As no example of a Roman brick with a splayed or bevelled edge can be referred to, these bricks at Danbury were clearly of early mediæval manufacture; disproving, like those at Frittenden, the notion that bricks were not made (after Roman times) until the Perpendicular period.”

In the porch of Frittenden Church, the Rector had kindly caused many interesting relics of the old church to be placed for inspection. Amongst these were also placed two Roman urns, found in the parish, which bear important testimony to the scarcely suspected fact that the Romans occupied this portion of the Weald. Drawings of these urns were exhibited at a meeting of the Archæological Institute, on February 5th, 1858, by Mr. R. C. Hussey, who thus described them:—

“The vessels are of black ware, not unlike that made by the Romans in the Upchurch marshes. The largest of them was 16½ inches high, and about 14 inches in diameter; the other about 15 inches high, and 12 inches in diameter. About a mile south-west of Frittenden church is a bog situated in a wood, which is nearly an acre in extent, and till lately had been overgrown with underwood. The urns were found in a hole filled up with decayed vegetable matter to the depth of 10 or 12 feet. They rested on the solid ground, embedded in the peat, and about 15 feet below the original surface. Frittenden is in the district commonly supposed to have remained unreclaimed forest long after Roman times. A few years ago several lumps of Roman concrete, compounded with small fragments of brick, were discovered in the

foundations of some of the walls of the parish church, shewing that some site of Roman occupation existed in the vicinity. Mr. Hussey had never heard of any other vestige of the same period in that locality. At or near Wittersham, in the Isle of Oxenev, a Roman altar had been found, and coins are occasionally brought to light in the neighbourhood of Newenden. Those facts tended to justify the supposition that the Romans navigated the Rother, probably to bring down the iron which was found in abundance at Ewhurst, Salehurst, and the more distant parts of Sussex.

“The Roman urns at Frittenden were found in clearing out a pit, and if the ground had not fallen in, possibly some further discoveries might have been made. There seems also to have been some timber work in part of the pit, possibly akin to what was found at Bekesbourne, and is engraved in the second vol. of ‘*Archæologia Cantiana*,’ but this was broken up by the carts going over it, and was never examined.”

Proceeding next to SISSINGHURST, the company listened with interest to the following paper, prepared and read by the Rev. Francis Haslewood:—

SISSINGHURST CASTLE.

The ancient name of this manor was Saxingerst, and in very early times it gave name to a family, who possessed it. One of the Cumbwell Abbey Charters, circa A.D. 1180, mentions Stephen de Saxingerste (*Arch. Cant.* vi. 198.) Another, dated in A.D. 1255, is witnessed by Galfridus de Saxinherst (*Arch. Cant.* v. 221.) So late as A.D. 1442, we find mention of the Manor of Saxingerst in a will preserved at Lambeth (*Chichele's Register*, folio 488a.) By a female heir, this manor passed into the name of Berham. Richard, son of Henry de Berham, resided here, and the property continued in the possession of his descendants till the end of the reign of Henry VII., when one of them alienated part of Sissinghurst to Thomas Baker, Esq., whose family had been settled in Cranbrook in the days of King John. Excepting the names of the owners, little is known respecting the Manor of Sissinghurst. There must have been a dwelling house, and possibly the moat, still existing, is a relic of that old manor house.

The mansion was built by Sir John Baker, grandson of Thomas already named. He was Recorder of London, Speaker of the House of Commons, Attorney General, and a Privy Counsellor. He was also Ambassador to Denmark from 1526 to 1530. Sir Samuel Baker, dis-

coverer of lake Albert Nyanza, is a lineal descendant of the brother of this Sir John Baker. Sir John being possessor of the entire manor, erected a splendid residence, and enclosed a park here. The mansion was built of brick, and Philipot describes it as "a magnificent pile within the park, which now charms with so much delight the eyes of spectators." Unhappily, little now remains to delight our eyes; the ruins however bespeak its former grandeur, and prove that it covered a considerable space of ground. A print in Hasted's History gives a good idea of the original structure, as it appeared in 1551. It consisted of a block of buildings enclosing a quadrangular courtyard, into which the principal windows looked. The front was highly ornamental, having a handsome porch, four gables, and as many bay windows; whilst the wings were of nearly the same construction, and had each three bays. The towers, of course, faced the centre. The mansion retained its original form till the middle of the last century. Sir Horace Walpole thus briefly describes it in a letter dated 1752: "We finished our work sadly. Yesterday, after twenty mishaps, we got to Sissinghurst to dinner. There is a park in ruins, and house in ten times greater ruins. You go through an arch of stables to the house, the court of which is perfect and very beautiful. It has a good apartment and a fine gallery—120 feet long by 18—which takes up one side. The wainscot is pretty and entire, the ceiling vaulted and painted. The whole is built for show; for the back of the house is nothing but lath and plaster." This last observation accounts for the early decay of this once superb mansion. Sir John Baker was fond of display, and sacrificed durability to appearance. Henry VIII. entertained great regard for him, leaving him £200 by his will. He was the only privy counsellor who refused to sign the will of King Edward VI., whereby his two sisters were to be excluded from the throne. Queen Mary, on coming to the crown, loaded him with wealth, granting to him the Manor of High Halden, which the Duke of Northumberland had forfeited by treason. But though a favourite at Court, he was most unpopular about Cranbrook, where he obtained the name of "Bloody Baker," as a persecutor of the Reformers. Sir John died in London, and was brought down with great ceremony and buried in Cranbrook Church. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Richard Baker, who had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth at this mansion, on her return from Rye, in 1573. She remained here three days, and received, as a present, a "standing cup" weighing 117 ounces. We must not confound this Sir Richard with his nephew, likewise Sir Richard Baker, who was grandson of Sir John, and was

born here. He was the author of a "Chronicle of England," which was the standard work before the appearance of Rapin's History. The Sir Richard who entertained Queen Elizabeth died in 1594, and was succeeded in the estate by John Baker, Esq., who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Guldeford, of Hemsted, by whom he had a son, Henry, who was created a baronet and died in 1623. His son, Sir John, inherited the property, which he enjoyed for thirty years. This man's son, also Sir John, was the last of the name.

The mansion having been long uninhabited, was hired by the Government during the Seven Years' War, when it acquired the name of "Sissinghurst Castle," from having been a place of confinement for French prisoners. As many as three thousand men were quartered here.

The parish register informs us that several were permitted to marry; this entry occurs among others, "Sept. 5, 1762: Lawrence Calberte, a prisoner among the French at Sissinghurst House, and Mary Pepper were married."

After the withdrawal of the French prisoners in 1763, the mansion was uninhabited, and in 1784, the parish officers hired the premises of Sir Horace Mann, and thus the grand residence of the Bakers became the poor house.

"Sic transit gloria mundi."

Various portions of the house were pulled down from time to time for the sake of the materials, but the gateway remains, and deserves careful inspection; the arch and ornamental gable on the inside being very fine. The entrance (now bricked up) was probably closed with strong doors. It is to this that Walpole alludes when he says, "You go through an arch of the stables to the house." The room to the right was probably the porter's lodge, whilst that to the left was for the servants or attendants. In this apartment is a staircase formed of solid blocks of oak, leading to a panelled room, where some say Queen Elizabeth slept. The principal entrance to the mansion was through the archway of the inner tower, which is flanked by two small towers octagonal in form. They were erected at the same time as the mansion, which they faced, though some affirm that they were built to commemorate Queen Elizabeth's visit. The parish register confirms the truth of the story that a Frenchman ascended the towers, and poisoning a pail of water, let it fall upon the head of an English soldier who was on guard below, killing him on the spot; this entry appearing among the burials: "1761, William Bassuck killed by a French prisoner at Sissinghurst." In a room in the tower are some excellent carvings of the sixteenth century, being the portraits of Edward VI., Queen Mary, and others.

The moat is perfect on two sides; and a portion of the brick wall still remains which formerly enclosed the house and garden. The house at the east of the grounds probably marks the extent of the mansion. Bagshaw says it measured 180 feet from north to south, and 150 from east to west. Somewhere within the enclosure was an ancient chapel, founded by John de Saxonherst; all traces of it, however, have disappeared, and its site is unknown.

After Mr. Haslewood had read his paper, Mr. George Neve, of Sissinghurst Castle, most hospitably invited the whole company to partake of luncheon in a shaded nook upon his lawn, where tables were laid with abundant refreshments. When Sir Walter Stirling, in the name of the Society, had proffered to Mr. Neve cordial thanks for his very acceptable hospitality, the company re-entered their carriages and proceeded to Cranbrook Church, where an excellent paper was read by the Vicar, the Rev. T. A. Carr, which he has since published.* Of it we give a brief *resumé* only.

ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH, CRANBROOK,

The most ancient part of the church is the western portion of the north aisle; it is older in my opinion than the south porch, which has been stated to be of the same period. It is difficult to fix a date for the old church, because the Archbishopial Registers anterior to the end of the thirteenth century are lost, and no mention occurs of the existence of a parish church in Cranbrook before 1291 (Edward I.). There is not the slightest trace of Norman architecture in the present building; it is therefore probable that the first church was founded some time after the Conquest, during the Early English period; evidence of this remains in the triangular niche, a fragment of the old church, over the east window. After the settlement here of the Flemings, as clothworkers, in 1331 (Edward III.) several additions were made to the church, the clothworkers by their trade having made Cranbrook a wealthy and populous town. On the exterior the gradations in the character of the masonry of the north aisle seem to denote work of three different periods. Excavations in the churchyard at the west end of this aisle shew that a tower formerly stood there, probably during the Early English period. The doorway by

* Printed by George Waters, Stone Street, Cranbrook.

which entrance is made to the south chancel, has evidently been removed, having been the priests' doorway before the vestry was built. The sill of the ancient entrance to the chancel was, when discovered, almost worn away, plainly telling of the frequent daily services formerly held. The south porch is a very good specimen of the Decorated style, and in the centre of its groined roof is a fine boss—a human head—with foliated branches of oak proceeding from the tongue; the Tudor rose is a later addition. Above the porch is a large room, the doorways to which are of the early form known as the "Shouldered Arch." At the foot of the stairs, by which this room is approached, is a modern baptistery for adults. The coats of arms upon the exterior of the fine Perpendicular tower will at once suggest to us the date of the erection of that portion of the church, as among them may be recognized those of Archbishop Chicheley, which seem to have been inserted after the completion of the tower, inasmuch as the stone on which they were carved does not run in the same line of masonry as those below. The western entrance to the church, through the tower, has been called a "Galilee;" it has a groined roof. In the interior of the north aisle, a portion of the Decorated stringcourse still remains in the north wall. Supposing we are right in concluding that the building of the tower, and the first extension of the north aisle, took place at the commencement of the fifteenth century, we may infer that the chancel arch and the north and south windows were built at the latter part of the same century; the east window perhaps at a still later date. There are records of seven, if not eight, altars in the church; the High Altar, and those of Our Lady, St. Katherine, St. Thomas, St. Clement, St. Giles, and St. Nicholas. The north and south chancels were dedicated to Our Lady and St. Giles respectively. An account of the nave and south aisle was followed by extracts from the records of Archbishop Warham's visitation in 1511; and attention was called to the area of the nave and aisles not being upon the same level, the explanation being that our forefathers simply took the levels as they found them, since they exactly correspond with the fall of the land outside the church. The total length of the church from east to west is no less than 170 feet, while the breadth from north to south extends to seventy feet. The handsome Perpendicular tower is ninety-four feet high.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century the clerestory was added to the nave, and much other work was done. The tombs of the families of Roberts of Glassenbury, and of the Bakers of Sissinghurst, are to be seen in the south chancel and aisle. Most of the monumental

brasses have disappeared; but one, circa A.D. 1500, remains in the south chancel. It represents a merchant in his furred robe, and a chrisom-child. The matrix of a large brass, with a cross and inscription in Lombardic letters, merits attention; it is in the middle of the high chancel.

DINNER was at 4.30 in the Vestry Hall; the Viscount Holmesdale presided, and 115 sat down.

After dinner, an EVENING MEETING was held at the George Inn, Lord Holmesdale in the chair. A paper, which will be found upon a subsequent page of this volume, was read by Colonel Colomb, R.A., F.S.A., upon the "Royalist Rising in Kent, A.D. 1648;" after which Mr. W. Tarbutt read the following paper:—

THE ANCIENT CLOTH TRADE OF CRANBROOK.

THIS subject has been but briefly noticed by our historians, whether local or general. They simply tell us that a great trade in the manufacture of broad cloth once reigned here; that many families were thereby raised to wealth and eminence; and that the business has long since disappeared from the town and neighbourhood. I propose to note down what I have met with in type, or discovered from personal observation during a long residence here, premising that my notes are, principally, confined to the cloth trade in the parish of Cranbrook.

Philipot, who wrote in 1659, says, "Cranebrook is a Town very populous, it was one of the *first places* where the manufacture of clothing was professed and practised, being brought into England in the reign of Edward III., who, by proposing rewards and granting many immunities, trained Flemings into the nation in the 10th year of his reign to teach the English that art of drapery, or weaving, and making woollen cloth, which is esteemed at this day one of the buttresses which sustain the Commonwealth, and certainly for making durable broad cloths with very good mixtures and perfect colours Cranebrook doth with the most that way excell."

Dr. Harris, who wrote in 1719, and Charles Seymour, in 1776, add—"This mixture of colours was unknown in England until manufactured here, hence Cranbrook became the seat of useful arts and mercantile opulence."

About ten years later, Hasted says—"The greater portion of the land in the Weald of Kent was owned by these manufacturers, or their descendants, who from their dress were generally called '*the Grey Coats of Kent.*' So great was their influence, at county elections, that candidates who had their support were almost certain to be elected."

From these statements of local historians we push our enquiries forward with a view to ascertain, from general history, why the Flemings came to this country, and why they settled in this uninviting locality, which, in the reign of Edward III., was perhaps little better than a forest.

With regard to the first question, we meet with this statement in Knight's '*Pictorial History of England.*'—"By the wise policy of Edward III., he invited weavers, dyers, and fullers, from Flanders to come over and settle in this country, promising them his protection and favour on condition that they should carry on their trade and communicate the knowledge thereof to his subjects. The first person who accepted this invitation was *John Kemp*,* a weaver of woollen cloth. He came with his goods and chattels, his servants and apprentices. Many of his countrymen soon followed, and in this manner was established the first manufacture of *fine* woollen cloths in England."

In the above statement emphasis is laid upon the word "*fine*;" for it is only to the superior quality of the article manufactured by Kemp and his countrymen that the word *first* applies. Cloth had been made in England for centuries before the days of Edward III.; there is evidence that it was first made in Britain by those pioneers of civilization the Romans; factories are stated to have been established by them in Yorkshire.† During Anglo-Saxon times the art of making a coarse kind of cloth was not unknown, nor neglected; and advances being made after the Norman Conquest, legislation from time to time regulated the manufacture of cloth. But when Edward III. invited the Flemings over, they brought with them a secret not previously understood by manufacturers in England. That secret was the art of fulling or milling, and dyeing, the cloth after it came from the loom. To accomplish this a peculiar sort of marl was needed, and water-mills to drive large wooden hammers. By the use of the marl and water, with the power given by a large water-wheel to wood hammers, the wool was purified from grease, and the threads of the

* Kemp is a name often met with in these parts.

† See Longman's '*Life and Times of Edward III.*,' vol. i., page 85.

warp and the woof were so beaten that a smooth and even surface was produced. Thus the cloth was made more durable, as well as a better protection for the wearer against the vicissitudes of weather. This improvement in manufacture Edward III. laboured to secure for his subjects, and encouraged by legislative measures.

No one has so well narrated the steps taken by Edward III., to get Flemish weavers into England, as Dr. Thomas Fuller, in the 3rd book of his 'Church History.'—"The king began to grow sensible of the great gain the Netherlands got by our English wool, in memory whereof the Duke of Burgundy instituted the order of the '*Golden Fleece*,' wherein indeed the fleece was ours, the golden theirs." Hence Edward, that his subjects might get a share of the precious metals, sent over a number of agents to tempt the Dutch to England. These agents contrived to become familiar with such Dutchmen as were masters of their trade, but not masters of themselves. To these persons the agents addressed themselves thus: 'You have to be up very early in the morning and sit up very late at night, and work very hard all the day, and yet you get nothing better than herrings and mouldy cheese to eat with your bread. Now take our advice, go over to England and learn my countrymen your trade, and you will find yourselves welcomed wherever you go; besides, you will be fed on beef and mutton until your stomachs are full; your beds will be good, and your bed-fellows better; for the richest yeomen in England will not disdain to marry their daughters to you, and they are such beauties that every foreigner commends them.'

We need not wonder that men having faith in such promises as these came over here very willingly, and our worthy author follows up his story by shewing that numbers of those who hazarded the speculation were not disappointed; for these young Dutchmen, with only industry and intelligence to recommend them, caused such "wealth and happiness to spring up in many a yeoman's house, that they soon went from thence as bridegrooms, and returned as sons-in-law."

The first colonists succeeded so well that many thousands soon followed, until Flemings were to be met with in all parts of the kingdom. A new impetus was thereby given to all sorts of textile manufactures; but, says Fuller, "the *Broad Cloth* was made in Kent and called the *Kentish broadcloths*."

Mr. Furley has an excellent chapter (xix.) in his second volume of the 'History of the Weald of Kent,'—"On the establishment of a colony of Flemish Weavers," wherein he sets forth the laws made on their behalf. In a proclamation, made on the 3rd of May, 1337, the

King's subjects are warned not to harm these foreign cloth-workers, and to see that no harm is done to them by others. On the 27th of September, 1337, a very stringent measure was enacted. The first chapter makes it felony to carry wool out of the realm; the second forbids the use of any cloth but such as was made in England; and, thirdly, no cloths were suffered to be brought into England from beyond the King's dominions. In another chapter it is accorded "that all cloth-workers of strange lands, of whatsoever country they be, which will come into England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, shall have the King's protection and safe conduct to dwell in the same lands, choosing where they will. And to the intent the said cloth-workers shall have the greater will to come and dwell here, our Sovereign Lord the King will grant them franchises as many, and such, as may suffice them."

Mr. Furley proceeds to shew that the king not only issued proclamations to his subjects, as to how these foreigners were to be treated, but also named particular parts of his dominions in which the different textile manufacturers should locate themselves. The Weald of Kent was selected for the manufacture of durable broad cloths, of good mixtures and colours.

Mr. Furley states that, for the administration of the laws made year by year to regulate the cloth trade, a special officer was appointed in each county where the manufacture was carried on. He was to see that the laws were fulfilled, to collect all dues, and to stamp the articles with his authority before goods could be offered for sale. This officer was called an *Alnager* (*alune* signifying an ell). One of the earliest appointments for the County of Kent was made in the person of "*John Crane of Cranebrooke.*"

It behoves me now to examine more fully the second point of our enquiry, viz., how came the Flemings to settle in this particular locality? We may well suppose that when they landed, on the high table lands of East Kent, the fulling men would say, "The land *here* is not adapted for our trade, the hills have no water adapted to our use, and the valleys are too flat and have too much water; besides, though chalk is in abundance, there is no marl which we need for cleaning the cloth. The land assigned to us must have marl, and small streams of water." Directed probably to this district as likely to furnish what the fullers required, the Flemish cloth-workers settled in this then dreary region. It contained, however, marl, to cleanse the cloth; streams, easily arrested in their courses, to form a driving power for the hammers of fulling mills; plenty of timber to make these mills, and the machinery

necessary to be introduced into them; and some sturdy Saxon hands that could "navvy" the earth across the valleys, to make those bays or water dams, some of which still exist.

I find, on the north side of the parish, twelve bays, or remnants of bays, which formerly held back eighty or ninety acres of water; and on the south side there are seven or eight of these remnants of dams, which held back, for mercantile purposes, thirty or forty acres more. If we add fifteen or twenty acres of pleasure lakes or moats, at Sissinghurst and Glassenbury, we must conclude that at one time there could not have been less than 150 acres of water held in reserve in Cranbrook, for profit or pleasure.

In process of time the land, to a considerable extent, became cleared and flocks of sheep were bleating, and shepherds attending them, where, a generation before, wild hunters were following in the chase after the still wilder boar.

Our local poet Phineas Fletcher sings beautifully about the "*Shepherd swains*" that gathered together on the Glassenbury estate, upon the occasion of one of its heirs being married, at Cranbrook Church, in February, A.D. 1600.

" With him* a shoal of goodly Shepherd swains;
Yet he more goodly than the goodliest swain;
With her† a troop of fairest wood-nymph trains;
Yet she more fair than fairest of the train."‡

The numerous mills and mill-ponds were not all made as soon as the Flemings came; they were the work of many years. When, however, there were fifteen or eighteen mills in full work here, and all the various artificers were engaged in making, for the markets of this kingdom, the famous *Weald of Kent broad-cloth*, there must have been no small stir in the parish. How unlike the present day! In those days a Cranbrook "spinster" maiden would have been, as Longfellow sings,

" Seated beside her wheel, and the carded wool like a snow drift
Piled at her knee, her white hands feeding the ravenous spindle,
While with her feet on the treadle she guided the wheel in its motion."§

* Walter Roberts, Esq., son of the first baronet.

† Margaret Roberts, of Brenchley.

‡ See 'The Works of Phineas Fletcher,' edited by the Rev. A. B. Grosart, vol. iii., page 200.

§ 'The Courtship of Miles Standish,' by Longfellow.

Nor have the fulling-mill men been neglected by the muses.

"Next from the slacken'd beam the wool unroll'd
Near some clear-sliding stream,
Is by the noisy fulling-mill received ;
Where tumbling waters turn enormous wheels,
And hammers, rising and descending, learn
To imitate the industry of man."*

The fulling stock is described as a hollow receptacle in which an enormous oaken hammer vibrates up and down, and is kept in motion by machinery from the great water wheel. The hammer sometimes had to be kept in motion, on one piece of cloth, for three entire days, before it was sufficiently milled.

As the precious metals flowed into the parish, in return for broad-cloth, the master manufacturers built *Halls*; here they lived, kept their stock, and transacted their business. These halls were built after the Flemish style, with gable ends towards the roads. Many of them, more or less perfect, are still to be seen in this and adjoining parishes; although their ancient character is entirely gone. You will find them now bearing various names and serving various purposes; such for instance as Willesley House, the residence of G. B. O'Neil, Esq.; farm-houses like those at Goddard's Green and Frizley; public inns like the White Lion, an admirable specimen; the surgery of Dr. Wood; the studio of T. Webster, Esq., R.A.; and the cottages of agricultural labourers, Coursehoarne and one at Willesley Pound to wit.

As trade increased, and halls were built, other interests were created; carriers became much in request, all merchandize in that day being conveyed on horseback, and those who kept horses for that purpose were called pack-carriers. Three establishments of that kind were kept in this parish; one at Baker's Cross, another at Willesley, and a third in the town. "*The Horse Pond*" and "*The Horse Entry*" indicate where, in the town, the premises of the pack-carrier were situated.

How many horses these three establishments could muster, I have no means of knowing, but a hundred or more I should say. Daily might these horses be seen going off, with tinkling bells on their ears, laden with cloth, and returning with wool. Then, again, public inns were numerous. The George, in which we are now assembled, was a hostelry of no small magnitude. It had a frontage of eighty-five feet, and extended—including stabling—from front to back an equal number

* '*The Fleece*,' by Dyer.

of feet, covering some twenty-six perches of land. It was known even then as "*The George Inn*." Here Queen Elizabeth halted, during her tour through Kent in 1573; and here she received from the townsmen of Cranbrook a silver cup, with which their loyalty had prompted them to present her, in honour of her visit.

It may not be out of place to mention here, that there is evidence from which we may fairly raise the question, whether Cranbrook, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, did not possess as large a population as any town in Kent. Hasted reports that, while in 1588 there were only 1930 communicants in *eleven* parishes in Canterbury, there were, in 1578, no less than 1905 in this one parish of Cranbrook. These 1905 communicants represent a population of about 3000 persons of all ages; and I have proved, by a calculation based on the death-rate at the same period, that this was actually about the number of the inhabitants. We have it on record that Maidstone did not contain much more than two-thirds of this number, during the middle of the sixteenth century.

Respecting the wealth of the Clothiers of that day much is known, and no doubt a great deal more might be known, if one could only turn up the manuscripts, that have long lain hidden in large collections. Our Secretary, Mr. Scott Robertson, has kindly favoured me with the following Extracts from the Calendar of State Papers:—

"1519, October. Licence was granted to Thos. Davy of Crainbrook, Kent, mercer, and Ric. Harman of London, haberdasher, to export 1000 woollen cloths, within the next seven years, without barbing, rowing, or shearing the same, notwithstanding the statute 3rd Hen. VII."

"1523. William More, of Cranebroke, was one of the many sureties for the payment before Ascension next, by George Nevil, Lord Burgaveney, of 10,000 marks, in default of which his lordship must go to the Tower. William More was surety for £100."

"1523, August 30. Grant of protection was issued to William Arnold, *alias* Garrard, of Crambroke, Kent, merchant, *alias* fuller, going in the retinue of Lord Berners, deputy to Calais."

Other entries of a less important character might be given, but I pass on to notice an interesting petition furnished to me by Mr. Furley:—It is from the inhabitants of the Weald of Kent, praying her Majesty (Queen Elizabeth) to repeal a certain law which forbade the exportation of *coloured* cloth and greatly injured the trade.

It states that in the town of Cranbrook alone 1000 pieces of cloth less are made, than used to be made two or three years ago; that each

piece needs in its manufacture from thirty to forty persons, men, women, and children, whose labour is worth fifty shillings; that if they lose this source of maintaining themselves and families, the produce of the soil will not be sufficient to maintain half the inhabitants, and that already, through the falling off in the trade, idleness and poverty are much increased.

Other pleas in this petition, which Mr. Furley will, no doubt, make known, are full of interest, but I forbear; as I have another illustration which I wish to notice. In some privately printed "Genealogical Memoranda," relating to the family of Hovenden, there are interesting inventories relating to the clothiers of Frizley; I select some items from one inventory which bears date 1615 (pp. 24, 25).

Two damson coloured Cloths	£31	0	0
Two new coloured Cloths	26	0	0
One beaver coloured Cloth in London	12	0	0
Six Cloths at the weavers and spinners	63	0	0
Twelve yards of remnants	4	10	0
Twenty quarters of List and a little yellow List and other leavings	3	4	0
Eleven packs of Fleece Wool, £12. 10s. per pack	140	0	0
Four hundred and thirty quarters of white Wool, cubed	112	4	0
Twenty-nine quarters of Wool and two pounds coloured	8	10	0
Five hundred of Madder, at 4s. per hundred	11	0	0
Half a hundred of Brassell	2	5	0
One hundred of Red Wood	1	12	0
Twenty-two hundred of Woade	27	0	0
Certain Copresgalles, Allu' and Wodash	1	13	4

These items alone represent a large sum of money in the present day.

The total amount of the inventory is £1742. 13s. 10d., exclusive of doubtful debts amounting to £344. 3s. 10d., making a total value of the personal estate of Robert Hovenden of Frizley, clothier, who died in 1615, to be of the value of £10,000 according to present value of money.

By consulting our registers (when registers noted the occupation of the parishioners) the evidence is particularly striking respecting the trade carried on in this parish; such notes are appended to names

as "Clothier," "Broad-weaver," "Narrow-weaver," "Hammer-man," etc., etc.

All this is now past. We have no clothiers now, no broad-weavers now, not a vestige of this once flourishing trade now remains. It passed away more than a century ago; nor do those premises exist wherein, it is said, the last cloth factory (properly so called) was carried on. They were pulled down many years ago, and a private house was built upon the site. Nor can we have any hope of the re-establishment of cloth-making here, unless we could find coals in the Weald of Kent, which, I fear, is not likely to be the case.

It should be mentioned that after the *broad-cloth* manufacture had deserted Cranbrook, linen was woven here to a considerable extent. Farmers cultivated flax to supply the looms, and our grandmothers made their own linen. This continued for a very lengthened period. The last product of Cranbrook looms and shuttles was a coarse kind of stuff called "*Hop-bagging*," but even that has by competition been supplanted, and now our shuttles no longer ply to-and-fro.

With votes of thanks to Colonel Colomb and Mr. Tarbutt for their papers, and to Lord Holmesdale for his kindness in presiding, the proceedings of the first day were brought to a close.

ON FRIDAY, JULY 25th, the Society visited Glassenbury House, by the kind permission of Colonel Roberts, whose family has resided there for four centuries. The panelling and carved oak, the tapestry, and the inlaid cabinets were duly inspected within the house. Then the moat, the grand old trees, the fine avenue, and the chalybeate spring, attracted much attention and interest.

Again entering their carriages, the numerous assemblage proceeded to Hawkhurst, where the vicar, Canon Jeffreys, kindly welcomed the Society, and read a paper, which is printed upon a subsequent page, respecting the history and architecture of Hawkhurst Church.

The railway station nearest to Hawkhurst being at Etchingham, in Sussex (four miles distant), it was considered unwise to pass on thither, in such close proximity to Bodiham Castle, without visiting that interesting ruin. The Sussex Archæo-

logical Society having been previously consulted, it was resolved that Bodiham should be included in this day's excursion, and our Society proceeded thither from Hawkhurst. Upon arrival at Bodiham Castle, the members, by the great kindness of George Cubitt, Esq., M.P., were admitted without payment of the usual fee, and were received by Mr. Cubitt's brother-in-law, the Rev. Charles Parker, vicar of Bodiham.

Within the Castle, a letter was read, from the Rev. W. Powell, one of the secretaries of the Sussex Archæological Society, warmly welcoming the Kent Society, and expressing regret that at the last moment parochial duty had arisen to prevent his personal presence. It was then announced that Mr. George T. Clark, F.S.A., of Dowlais, had with very great kindness visited Bodiham during the previous week, and had written the following paper for the use of the meeting. In Mr. Clark's unavoidable absence, it was read by the Honorary Secretary.

BODIHAM CASTLE.

About four miles below the ancient Priory of Robertsbridge, and fourteen, by its own sinuous course, above its junction with the sea below the old Cinque Port of Rye, the Rother, a considerable Sussex river, receives from the north an important tributary known as the Kent Ditch, and time out of mind the boundary of the two counties. The waters meet obliquely, and between them intervenes a tongue or cape of high land tapering and falling gradually towards the junction, and occupied by the church, village, and castle of Bodiham.

Who was Bodi, or Bode, whose home was here established, is unknown. He was evidently a Saxon, and from the position of his estate, probably an early one, giving name it may be to a tract won in arms from the Britons. Ham is here a very common termination to the proper names of places, varied with Hurst and Den and Ley, and other less frequent but equally Saxon denominations.

The church stands on the high ground, a little north of the centre of the cape, the Castle about 600 yards to the south of it, and about half the distance from the Rother, at some 80 feet or so above its level. The Rother here and lower down

traverses broad patches of lowland, now fertile meadow, but in former days evidently inaccessible morass. The position therefore between the two streams with their marshy banks was defended by nature towards the south and east, the quarter from which, after the complete expulsion of the Britons, and during the early Saxon period, danger was mainly to be apprehended.

The earlier lords, both Saxon and Norman, who gave name to, and derived their names from, Bodiham, pitched their homestead on the north side of the high ground, some way from the church, and upon the right bank of the Kent Ditch, where the site is still indicated by some earthworks and a moat. Nearer to, but south of the church, on the brow of the hill, above the present castle, are the remains of another earthwork, rectangular and oblong in form, and which seem to denote either an early residence or a still earlier encampment.

Below this brow, on the southern verge of and just within the slope, it pleased a Lord of Bodiham, having become so by marriage with its heiress, to establish a new residence. Sir Edward Dalingruge, a successful soldier in the rough school of the Black Prince and his captains, of whom his immediate chief, Sir William Knollys, was one of the roughest, having held offices of trust under Richard II., decided here to build a castle suitable to his rank, wealth, and military fame; and having, in the 9th of Richard, 1385-6, obtained the royal licence, he constructed at a vast cost, both in earthwork and masonry, the castle which it is the scope of this memoir to describe.

Bodiham is a building of very high interest. It is a complete and typical castle of the end of the fourteenth century, laid out entirely upon a new site, and constructed after one design, and at one period. It but seldom happens that a great fortress is wholly original, of one, and that a known date, and so completely free from alterations or additions. It has, moreover, fallen into good hands. Enough, and not too much, has been done to arrest the effects of time and weather. The repairs have been well executed, and in Wadhurst stone, the proper material; and, though well watched, it is open to all who care to visit it.

In plan and details Bodiham belongs to the early Perpendicular style, and occupies a mean position between Caerphilly, a work late in the thirteenth century, and Wressil, only a few years later than Bodiham in time, but much later in style and arrangements. Like these castles, it has no keep, and its domestic buildings are constructed within and against the walls of a court, but while Caerphilly, like Harlech and Ledes, is concentric, and has a narrow outer ward, Bodiham and Wressil, like Bolton, have but one ward, one line of defences, and are only rectangular enclosures, with strong and lofty curtains, flanked by still more lofty mural towers.

Save the adjacent river and the marsh, the immediate site of Bodiham possesses no natural advantages. A sort of platform was selected upon the sloping ground, about 30 feet above the river's level, and there was excavated a rectangular basin, 180 yards north and south, by 117 yards east and west, and about seven deep. To the east, the containing bank was wholly artificial, formed of the excavated material, as was also the case with the contiguous parts to the north and south. The remaining part of the south bank was also slightly raised.

On the west side, near the north end, a small natural combe descended towards the excavation, of which, being wet, it was regarded as the future feeder. A strong dam was thrown across the lower part of this combe, between it and the excavation, of which it thus formed the bank. No doubt the pool so penned in was intended as a store pond when the moat was low.

In the centre, or nearly so, of the excavation, was left a rectangular island of rather above half an acre in area, raised artificially about four feet, and to be occupied by the future castle, of which the ground plan would thus be a plot of about 50 yards by 46 yards, surrounded by a wet moat from 35 to 65 yards broad. At present a sluice is provided for the occasional emptying of the moat, and probably something of the sort was originally constructed, though it would, of course, be concealed. The fact is, however, that a few vigorous workmen could at any time have cut through the bank in a few hours, and thus have deprived the castle of one of its defences. No doubt, indeed, that the mud, until dry, would be even a better protector than the water.

Bodiam Castle, then, is a rectangular enclosure 152 feet north and south, by 138 feet east and west, contained within four curtain walls. At each angle is a drum tower, 29 feet diameter, and of three quarters projection, flanking the several faces. In the centre of the north face is the great, and of the south face the lesser, gate-house, and in the centre of each of the other faces is a square tower. There are thus four mural towers, four cylindrical and four rectangular, giving an agreeable variety to the outline. Besides these there is a projection from the east face of 8 feet, containing the chapel and sacristy. The walls and towers all rise direct from the water, here about 6 feet deep. The curtain is 40 feet 6 inches high from the water to the crest of the parapet, and the towers are one-third higher, or 66 feet 6 inches. The outer walls generally are 6 feet 6 inches thick, which is also the height of the parapets. The stair turrets rise 14 feet higher than their towers, and the chimneys about 9 feet. Both are octagonal, and are crested with miniature battlements in the late Perpendicular manner. There is no water gate or postern, such as those at Ledes and Caerphilly.

The great gate-house is a very imposing structure. It is in plan a T, the horizontal limb forming the front of 30 feet breadth, and the vertical limb extending backwards as far, and containing the entrance passage. The front is composed of two towers, rectangular, but having the angles largely recessed, so as to throw forward the central part of each tower as a bold buttress, 15 feet broad by 6 feet deep. The whole part projects from the curtain about 15 feet, and between the towers, deeply sunk, is the gateway.

The gateway has a slightly four-centred arch, very plain, and set in the usual square-headed shallow recess, intended apparently to receive the platform of the bridge when lifted. There are what look like traces of the chain holes in the spandrels. The whole is placed in a deeper and plain recess, terminating above in a four-centred arch, which carries the parapet, and has behind it three machicolations which protect the entrance. Over the door is the usual Portcullis chamber window, and right and left other windows, all small and lancet, some trefoil-headed, and some plain. Two pairs of loops command the approach, one pair has oylet holes at each end of

the slit. The other pair have holes, rather larger, at the lower end only. This is the style of loop that marks the introduction of firearms. In the jambs of the portal is a half-round portcullis groove, and a little within a pair of folding doors. The entrance passage, 12 feet broad and 30 feet long, is unusually lofty. It is divided by a cross arch into two chambers, both vaulted. The first, 18 feet long, has on the right and left small lancet doors, leading by a narrow vaulted and ribbed mural passage into the lodges, 11 feet by 10 feet. On the left is a second door opening on a circular well stair, 8 feet diameter, and unusually steep, leading to the upper chambers and roof, and terminating in a turret at the angle of the gate-house. The vaulting has fallen in, but it is clear that it resembled that of the second chamber. In the cross archway is a second portcullis, and beyond it the second part of the passage. This is 12 feet square, without lateral doorways, and vaulted. The vault is of four cells, three ribs and two half or wall-ribs springing from each corner corbel, and meeting in one central, four lateral, and four half bosses, placed upon two cross or ridge ribs. They are pierced as in the inner ward gate of the Tower of London, and possibly each contained a flower. The openings are, of the central boss six inches, and of the others, four inches diameter. These apertures can scarcely have been meant for defence; they are too small, and do not command the four corners of the passage. No doubt a long pike might be thrust down some of them, but, scarcely to be of use, down the half holes next the walls. As to pouring down melted lead, pitch, or oil, such articles were always too expensive to form a part of the regular munitions against a siege, nor is there here, nor in portcullis chambers generally, any furnace for heating such materials in any quantity.

The portal leading from this passage into the inner court has a second pair of doors, and beyond them a second portcullis. This chamber is not a part of the regular gate-house. It forms a sort of porch projecting from it into the court, and has no upper storey. A well stair on the left opened from the court, and led up to the embattled platform which rested on the vault. This subsidiary prolongation of the length and defences of the entrance passage is believed to be peculiar to Bodiham.

Over the outer part of the passage is the portcullis chamber. It has at each end a low four-centred arch, which concealed the head of the grate, when lifted, and above this, at each end, is the customary small window. The lobby between the well stair and this chamber is groined and ribbed, and in the centre is a large boss carved in foliage. The gatehouse lodges have a pit or sub-basement, perhaps a cellar, perhaps merely a cavity to keep the floors dry. If cellars, they were entered by traps in the floor above. There are also, above the basement, two upper floors.

The lesser gate-house is placed opposite to the main gate, in the centre of the southern face of the castle, and though equally lofty, is much smaller. It is a plain tower 22 feet square, projecting 15 feet in advance of the curtain, but with no internal projection. The outer gate is in the centre of the tower, and had a portcullis, and behind it were folding doors. The entrance passage is 11 feet square, vaulted as the great gateway, but not so lofty. Right and left are loops raking the curtain. A door in the west wall opens into the usual well stair, contained within the north west angle. There is no lodge. The inner portal was closed by doors only. It opened into the lower end of one side of the great hall.

In front of, and outside this gate-house, there project nine feet into the moat two walls about three feet thick. They seem to have contained between them a bridge pit, over which a bridge dropped from the gateway, upon a cross wall which remains. The pit is filled up. Opposite, the counterscarp of the moat, 62 yards distant, is revetted, and projects as a half hexagonal pier. How this intervening space was traversed is not now seen. Scarcely by a boat, for the pier is evidently intended to support a timber bridge, and a boat could not conveniently be reached from it. Probably there was a footway upon tressels or wooden piers.

Thus much of the two gate-houses, the only towers which are machicolated. Each leads into the court of the castle, an open space 86 feet south and north, by 76 feet east and west; round which are placed, against the curtains, the domestic buildings, 22 to 30 feet in depth, some of one floor, some of two, but all of nearly equal height, and so placed as to

conceal the curtain, and the lower parts of the towers, from the inner court.

Right and left of the great gate-house the buildings had a ground and first floor. Those on the left, or to the east, were rather more ornate, as being nearer to the state apartments. The N.E. and N.W. towers communicated on each side, with these rooms. They have sub-basement pits, with loops, a ground and two upper floors. They differ somewhat in details, but each has a well stair in its gorge wall and mural closets and fireplaces at the several levels. The pits are circular, the chambers above hexagonal.

Along the West side are offices, and probably servants' apartments, and rooms for the garrison. In the centre a large and handsome doorway, with a window on each side, and traces of a porch, opens into a small kitchen, a room 21 feet by 16 feet, having on each side a fireplace, with a converging tunnel, and an arched head of 12 feet span and 2 feet rise. There is no hood or projection. The roof was open, and at the battlement level. A gallery seems to have run across above the door, entered from the room to the South, and beneath it in the wall is also a door.

The enclosure next South seems to have been of two floors. The lower room 38 feet by 22 feet was probably for stores or the servants; the upper was the lesser hall. The lower room had two windows to the court and a small door, and perhaps between the windows a shallow fireplace with a bold hood. Above was a noble room of the same size. The lower room opened into the west tower. This, like the east tower, is 25 feet broad, by 21 feet deep, and of 15 feet projection from the curtain. The sub-basement here was evidently a cellar. It has three loops a little above the water level. A well stair in the S.E. angle leads upwards from the ground level.

Along the south side were placed the great kitchen, buttery, and great hall. The kitchen, 33 feet by 24 feet, occupies the S.W. angle, and communicates with the adjacent angle tower. It has two large fireplaces, of 12 feet span, in the N. and S. walls. The former has an oven in its west jamb, an afterthought, as it projects into the adjacent room. The other had a large stone hood, of which one springing stone remains, and is buttressed

by a corbel, placed in the hollow angle to receive its thrust, as at St. Briavels. The kitchen had an open lofty roof. Next is the buttery, of two floors, with traces of a cellar below. It is 18 feet by 24 feet and opened into the hall by three equilaterally arched doorways side by side, each towards the hall, having a deep hollow early Perpendicular moulding. These opened into a passage under the music gallery.

The hall was about 50 feet long by 26 feet broad, with an open roof. It had, at the Dais end of the south wall, a window of two lights, with a transom; the lower pair square-headed, the upper plain pointed. The whole is in a recess, with a flat segmental arch. There are said to have been two windows in the north wall, looking into the court, and here probably was the fireplace, for fireplaces and not central hearths seem to have been in fashion here. The hall door remains. It is a handsome archway with a double ogee moulding. It opened below the music gallery, and at the other end of this passage was the entrance to the lesser gate-house, so that there was access from the court to the gate, through a passage screened off from the occupied part of the hall. Of course the lesser gateway was used for foot passengers only. A passage somewhat similar, crosses the lower end, not of the hall itself, but of the vaults below the hall, at Kenilworth.

The state apartments and chapel occupied the east side, and the former seem mostly to have been of two floors.

Behind the end of the hall was a large room called the armoury, from which opened the S.E. tower. Here the sub-basement is hexagonal, and was vaulted and groined. The vaulting has fallen away, but the corbels remain, and the six gables and wall ribs. Probably this was a private store or cellar, for it has no fire or guardrobe, and though the vaulting was elegant, the chamber, being at or a trifle below the water level, must always have been damp. The upper floors were of timber.

Probably the term armoury is a modern invention, and here were the withdrawing rooms, to which a passage led from the north end of the Dais, outside the hall. There remains a platform of masonry, which seems to have been laid to carry such a passage.

North of these rooms are traces of others, which communicated with the east tower and chapel, and were probably private apartments, with windows to the court. Under the whole was a range of cellars, below the court level, but with doors and loops ascending to it.

Next comes the chapel, 29 feet by 19 feet, having a large pointed window of three lights at the east end. The floor, of timber, covered a cellar, having a loop, rising to the court, and a door in the south wall. The eastern end has a solid raised platform for the altar, and near it a small north window. To the south is a small plain-pointed piscina, and near it a lancet door, opening by steps into a vaulted and groined mural chamber, 11 feet by 6 feet, intended as a sacristy, having two lockers, and a small window to the moat. The chapel door was in the south wall, leading from the lower private apartments. Above the sacristy is a rather larger room, having a door from the upper apartments, and a square-headed window, of two trefoiled lights, looking into the chapel; evidently the lord's private seat, whence, unseen, he could be present at mass. There was no west door, or direct entrance from the court. The chapel seems to have had an open timber roof.

The masonry throughout the castle is excellent ashlar, the material a fine grained, soft, but durable sandstone. There is but little ornament. There were seven main well-staircases, each terminating in an octagonal turret, serving as a head. The stairs did not ascend to the top of the turret, which was domed over, and inaccessible. The rooms are almost all furnished with fireplaces, and very many with mural guard-ropes which seem to have been closed with curtains, or not at all, since there are no marks of doors. The shafts descend within the walls, and discharge into the moat below the surface. The windows generally are small, that of the chapel and of the hall are the only ones even of tolerable size, towards the moat.

The drum towers look older than their real date, their gorges, walls, general proportions and arrangement, contained well-staircases, and lancet and often trefoiled windows, savouring of the Edwardian period. Their hexagonal interiors, however, and the bold and simple moulding that crowns their parapets, belong to the Perpendicular style. The chimneys throughout are

octagonal, well proportioned, but plain save the embattled moulding above. They may be later than the castle.

The three armorial shields over the great gateway represent Bodiham or Bodeham, Dalingruge, and Wardeux. The central, being that of the founder, is placed angle-wise beneath his helmet and crest. There were also three shields above the lesser gateway. One was no doubt Dalingruge, as before, another was Knollys, out of compliment to that commander.

The battlements generally have a plain A coping, with a beaded ridge towards the field. The merlons are much broader than the embrasures, but are not pierced. The coping is not repeated in the lower part of the embrasures. No well has been discovered, nor any lead piping, as at Ledes, where the castle was supplied with pure water from a spring at some little distance. On the whole, the castle, for its period, is unusually severe in its arrangements, there being scarcely any traces of luxury. It was a castle, not a manor house, nor palace.

There remains to be described a very singular feature in this castle, the approach to the great gateway. At present, a causeway of earth, about six feet broad, springs from the north bank of the moat, and proceeds direct, about 62 feet, towards the opposite gateway. It then stops abruptly, and its head is revetted in masonry, which however is modern. Opposite, eleven feet distant, the water flowing between, is an octagon of 16 feet on each face, or 40 feet diameter, rising as an island out of the moat, and revetted all round. There was evidently a shifting bridge of some kind between this octagon and the causeway. Whether this octagon carried any superstructure is uncertain, probably it had only a parapet, of which traces remain.

Crossing the octagon in the same straight line, there is reached a second gap, of six feet, and beyond this is a rectangular island about 21 feet north and south, by 20 feet broad, also revetted all round, and on which revetment stood the walls of the barbican. This was, therefore, a rectangular building, traversed by the entrance passage, and having a doorway at either end, the outer guarded by a portcullis, and the inner by doors. The passage was vaulted and apparently groined. It seems to have been of one stage only, the platform resting on

the vault and battlements. In the north-west corner was a well stair, opening from the passage, and ascending to the roof. Grose's drawing shews this as though it was a side or foot entrance, which does not appear to have been the case. The work is all excellent ashlar, but only the west side remains.

The barbican is about 54 feet from the great gate, and at present is connected with it by a causeway. As this causeway is here and there seen to be revetted, it may be original, in which case it was possibly broken at either end, and the connection carried on by bridges falling from the barbican and from the great gate. This however is conjecture only.

Some doubt has arisen as to how the octagon was originally approached from the main land. This doubt is caused by the presence of a demi-pier of masonry projecting from the west bank a few yards from its north end, and therefore opposite to the octagon. It is therefore supposed that the causeway from the north bank is an addition, and that another causeway, or some kind of communication, was laid from the west bank to the octagon, a much greater distance, nearly thrice as far. No doubt a similar half-pier on the south bank indicates a communication thence with the lesser gateway, but here there seems no reason whatever for the suggested lengthening and bend in the approach. On the whole, for whatever purpose the western pier may have been intended, the evidence is in favour of the approach having always been along the present line. Neither the north or west bank is commanded seriously by higher ground. That to the north rises, no doubt, but scarcely so as to give any great advantage to archers posted to annoy those entering the castle, and certainly no greater advantage than could be gained from the rising ground to the west. Possibly the pier was intended for the mooring and protection of the boats employed on that side of the moat. A road, still traceable, led up to this demi-pier.

This double outwork in the moat is peculiar, it is supposed, to Bodiham. At Ledes, indeed, there are two barbicans, but they are not exactly in the moat, but upon the bank, and it is deeply intrenched, so as to carry the water round them. At Caerphilly, there is a single large isolated pier in the centre of the moat, now dry, and which was connected by drawbridges

with the great gate and the counterscarp, and which may be likened to the octagon in the present instance.

Bodiham has been the subject of two printed memoirs. The first, it is presumed, in point of time, for it is undated, is by William Cotton, Esq., M.A. The second is by M. A. Lower, M.A., F.S.A., and is dated 1871. It contains an excellent account of the descent of the manor from the Conquest, and gives the license under which the Castle was constructed. Mr. Cotton gives a plan of the castle proper, exclusive of the moat and approaches, but his dimensions differ materially from those of Mr. Lower, who, however, gives no plan, though he has given some excellent woodcuts of some of the details of the building.

It appears from Mr. Lower, that at Domesday Bodiham was held by Osborn, probably a Norman, under the Earl of Augi, or Eu, the lord of Hastings Castle. His descendants bore the name of Bodiham for six descents, when the heiress married Wardeux. From Wardeux, in three descendants, an heiress conveyed the estate with her hand to Sir Edward Dalingruge, the founder of the castle. His niece finally married, and carried the estate to Lewknor. In the third descent it was forfeited by Sir Thomas Lewknor, a Lancastrian, but recovered and transmitted, probably the castle being in a ruinous state, to Sir Roger Lewknor; who died 1543.

After some vibration between the Lewknor co-heirs and their husbands, one moiety vested in Sir Thomas Bosville, whose son, Sir Leonard, sold it to Tufton, Earl of Thanet, who, by another line, had inherited the other moiety. A Lord Thanet sold the whole to Bovell, a London citizen, then it was again sold to Webster, of Battle; then to Fuller, of Rose Hill, and finally in 1864, to Mr. Cubitt, of Denbies, the present owner.

A vote of thanks to Mr. George Clark for his interesting paper was passed with acclamation, and then Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., kindly conducted the members through the various portions of the Castle.

The last place visited was Etchingham Church, close to the Railway Station. Here the Rector, the Rev. R. G. Barton, kindly received the Society, and briefly pointed out the prin-

cipal features of this extremely interesting moated, cruciform, church, which was rebuilt about 1375–85 by Sir William de Echyngham, whose effigy in brass remains on the chancel floor, and whose coat of arms appears upon the original weather vane still standing on the tower. The font, and a south doorway into the chancel, are the only relics of the previous, Early English, church. The coats of arms of Edward III. and some of his relatives and nobles are emblazoned in the windows; the original miserere seats, with their quaint carvings, and the rood-screen, still remain. The flamboyant tracery of the east window, and the peculiar plan of the church, with its long chancel, central tower, and short nave with clerestory, suggest a foreign architect.

Having rapidly inspected this church, the company reached the railway station in time for the 6.47 train, and the General Meeting for 1873 was concluded.

During the two days of meeting a Temporary Museum was open, for the inspection of members, at the Vestry Hall, Reading Room, and Octagon. The Rev. Francis Haslewood and Mr. William Tarbutt kindly superintended the collection and arrangement of the various objects of interest exhibited. Amongst them were:—a gold torques-like finger ring found at Sissinghurst, exhibited by Mr. George Neve; Roman fibulæ and other ornaments, with much valuable Roman pottery, all from Rainham, exhibited by Mr. William Walter; Roman fibulæ and pottery from a cemetery at East Hall, Murston, exhibited by Mr. George Payne, jun.

A tile of Venetian work (coloured lozenge patterns upon a white ground) from Milton Church, by Mr. George Payne; a fourteenth-century tile with triple-towered castle, from Murston Church; a fourteenth-century tile bearing a Lombardic capital A (by Mr. W. J. Chapman); mural tiles of the seventeenth century (blue patterns on white ground) from the ruins at Tunstall, and heads of several greybeard jugs, one dated 1594, from the same ruins (by Mr. G. Payne).

Alabaster carved work of the fifteenth century from a tabernacle or shrine in Sittingbourne Church (by Mr. G.

Payne). A gold finger-ring of the fourteenth century annular on the inside, but octagonal outside, and bearing an inscription in Lombardic characters (by Mr. W. T. Neve).

Tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (by Mr. Hudson, Mr. Harold Edge, and Mr. Cramp).

A steel casket (Italian) of the sixteenth century richly ornamented with arabesques and gilt medallions, having inside its lid a complex spring lock which throws thirteen bolts (by the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy).

Ancient plan of Hempsted estate, and copies of old drawings of Hempsted House (by Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy).

Queen Elizabeth's Charter to Cranbrook Grammar School. Two copies of a folio English Bible, dated 1566, (by Mr. Tarbutt and Mr. Lightfoot). A Geneva English Testament, dated 1557, and a Breeches Bible, dated 1603 (by Mr. Dennett); a Book of Sports, dated 1590 (by Mr. E. Russell).

Specimens of linen woven at Cranbrook, and of pottery made at Cranbrook; curious articles made by the French prisoners at Sissinghurst Castle; portrait on copper of Thomas Loftie of Smeeth, obiit 1678 (by Rev. W. J. Loftie). Six original copies of the 'Spectator' (by Mr. F. D. Hardy). Three steel cross bows, cannon balls cast at Hawkhurst, mediæval padlocks, and cashbox, with curious spring fastenings; and a fine collection of rubbings from monumental brasses in Cranbrook, Biddenden, and other churches (by Rev. F. Haslewood, Mr. Hudson, and Capt. Tylden-Pattenson).

The AUTUMN MEETING of the Council was held in the Society's Rooms, at Chillington House, Maidstone, on the 5th of September, 1873.

It was resolved that the next Annual General Meeting shall be held at Folkestone, and a Local Committee was nominated to arrange details.

The Hon. Secretary was authorized to transmit to the Trustees of St. Bartholomew's, Chatham, a representation from the Council, signed by the noble President, in favour of preserving and restoring the Norman windows and masonry just discovered in the south wall of St. Bartholomew's Chapel.

Three new members were elected.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Rev. T. A. Carr, the Rev. T. W. O. Hallward, the Rev. Canon Jeffreys, the Rev. R. G. Barton, for kindly receiving us at their churches and for the papers read by them; to the Rev. Francis Haslewood for his paper on Sissinghurst Castle, and for great and successful exertions in connection with the Local Museum; to Mr. Dennett for his valuable services in issuing the tickets and in managing the receipts and payments connected with the Meeting; to Mr. Tarbutt for his paper on the Cloth Trade of Cranbrook and for great help with the Museum; to George Neve, Esq., for admitting us to and entertaining us at Sissinghurst Castle; to the Rev. T. Crick, Colonel Roberts, George Cubitt, Esq., for kindly admitting us to Staplehurst Church, Glassenbury House, and Bodiham Castle; to W. T. Neve, Esq., for superintending the carriage arrangements and for other help; to the Rev. C. Crowden for the facilities most kindly and hospitably afforded by him; and, to Capt. Tylden-Pattenson for kind help during the Meeting.

Archæologia Cantiana.

GOLD TORQUES AND ARMILLÆ DISCOVERED IN KENT.

BY C. ROACH SMITH.

IN the fifth volume of the 'Archæologia Cantiana' appeared an account, by the late Mr. Pretty, of some golden Celtic or British *armillæ* found in the bed of the Medway below Aylesford, and now preserved in the collections of the Kent Archæological Society at Maidstone. Mr. Pretty remarks that previous to this discovery he had "not met with any other articles of a Celtic character found in this county," with the exception of a gold torques found a century since, near Dover, and one of small size found in 1860, near Canterbury. He refers to Roman bronze armillæ, which are common enough; but the more ancient personal ornaments in gold he regards as scarce in relation to Kent. We may, however, believe that they have been discovered from time to time, and, for want of that spirit of intelligence which has been fostered at the present day, have passed rapidly to the melting pot,—that old and convenient medium of transformation of works of art in the precious metals, from the images and insignia of royalty and divinity

down to the decorations of the person, and the coins of commerce.

The Kent Archæological Society is now able to lay before its members no less than seven examples of golden armillæ, more recently discovered in the same district (see Plates A and B), and, at the same time, to draw attention to two dug up at Chatham and Gillingham. The plates afford an excellent notion of the peculiarities of these ornaments, such as no written description alone could possibly convey. A fragment of a small variety was found, a few years since, in excavating the land of Mr. Ball at Gillingham. One of unusually massive form, and of uncommon pattern, was dug up, in November 1872, upon Chatham Lines, between the Sally Port and Brompton Barrier, by a party of soldiers throwing up a battery. It weighs no less than 22 oz. 4 dwts. An engraving of it is given in the 'Archæological Journal,' vol. xxx., p. 97, and some notion of it may be conveyed to our readers, by describing it as somewhat like figure 2 in our Plate A, only it is much larger in every respect, and the spiral lines are closer and deeper; its total length is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, its diameter varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of an inch, the larger end shewing that it had been broken by its owner; and its form suggests that it may have been of two or three coils. I am indebted to Colonel Gallwey, Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, and to Captain Clayton, R.E., for an inspection of this valuable ornament before it was sent to Her Majesty, who has since presented it to the British Museum. The fragment from Gillingham is in the possession of Mr. Ball.

From the peculiar twisted characters of many of these ornaments, the word *torques* is legitimately used;

PLATE A.

Fig. 1.

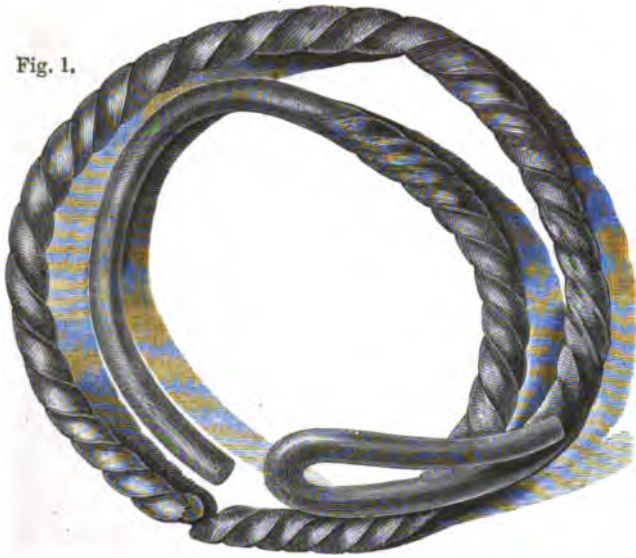


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



GOLD TORQUES AND ARMILLA, DISCOVERED IN KENT.
(In the possession of the Kent Archaeological Society.)

but it has been also applied in a wide sense to such as are not twisted, and irrespectively of size and character—whether destined for the neck, the arm, or the waist. Some are so large that they could only have been worn tightly round the loins. Of these the Rev. J. Bathurst Deane has given examples in the ‘Archæologia’ of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. xxvii., from a hoard discovered near Quentin in Brittany; but though, for convenience, they are all spoken of as *torques*, they are, as Mr. Deane remarks, “rather of the kind described by Greek writers as *μανιάκας*, a word which they employ when speaking of the collars and bracelets of the Gauls.” One of these collars weighed upwards of 4 lbs., and its intrinsic value was about £209. Several weighed over one pound five ounces, and seemed to have been adjusted to a certain weight, as, indeed, all of them probably were. Some were elegantly worked in patterns common to Celtic ornaments.*

The torquis is one of the ornaments of ancient art

* An account of the fate of these golden ornaments may not be uninteresting as a supplement to Mr. Deane’s valuable paper, and I therefore print it here in his own words, from a communication he favoured me with a few years since:—

“I saw the golden articles described in vol. xxvii. of the ‘Archæologia’ at Rennes, in April, 1832, in possession of M. Bohard, a watch-maker of that city, who had purchased them of the discoverer. M. Bohard bought them, in the first instance, in the way of business, for the purpose of making watches out of them. But having been informed by General de Perrhonet and others that they were of great antiquarian value, he very generously offered them to the National Museum at Paris, and to provincial museums at a little more than their value in weight. Unfortunately, however, the French nation had scarcely recovered from the effects of the Revolution of July, 1830, and public functionaries in Paris and elsewhere were afraid to lay out so much

which, perhaps, more than any other, has received copious illustration both from historians and from monuments of various kinds. They are shewn in sculpture of Eastern nations and of the Romans; upon coins, Roman and Gaulish; and, at least in one instance, in tessellated work. I refer to the magnificent pavement discovered at Pompeii, and now in the public museum of Naples, representing the battle of

money (the value of the ornaments being £1000 sterling) in such purchases.

“M. Bohard then requested me to dispose of them in England, adding, with singular liberality, that rather than they should perish and be lost to science, he would sell them to the British Museum, or to any English collector, for the same sum at which he had offered them in Paris. In May I returned to England, and sent M. Bohard's printed and lithographed circular, descriptive of the ornaments, to the Earl of Aberdeen, as President of the Society of Antiquaries, and to Sir Henry Ellis, the Principal Librarian of the British Museum. I was much disappointed by the replies which I received. Lord Aberdeen said that, not having any private collection of antiquities, he could not purchase them, but would mention the circumstance to Sir Henry Ellis, who might perhaps think them worthy of being bought for the British Museum. Sir Henry Ellis replied to my letters that he did not think the Trustees of the British Museum would be disposed to lay out so much money as these articles would require for their purchase, for in consequence of the vexatious inquiry then going on in the House of Commons into their expenditure, they were very cautious how they spent the money at their disposal. I know not whether the subject was ever mentioned to the Trustees. My impression was, and still is, that neither Lord Aberdeen nor Sir Henry Ellis were at that time aware of the extreme rarity of the types presented by these Gaulish ornaments; and from the reception which my paper in 1836 met with from the Society of Antiquaries and its President, I feel convinced that, had they taken the trouble to make further inquiries on the subject, the British Museum would now have possessed some at least of these *unique* articles.

“Frustrated in my attempt to sell them in England, and being limited in time by M. Bohard, who as a tradesman could not afford to remain

Arbela. In this the torquis, terminating in snakes' heads, appears prominently upon the necks of Darius and some of his chief officers. The Persians are the earliest people with whom this ornament was what may be called national, so far as we are assisted in judging from historical and monumental evidence. The Egyptians do not appear to have fabricated it; and it was not used by the Greeks. With the Gauls and other Celtic nations it was generally worn as a decoration denoting eminence and distinction. As such it appears upon the Gaulish coins, and upon the celebrated statue at Rome representing a wounded German or Gaulish chief, but popularly and incorrectly called "the Dying Gladiator."

For full three centuries before the Christian era, the torquis or armilla appears upon the Gaulish coins as an emblem of power and pre-eminence equivalent to the laurel crown of the Greeks and Romans. It may, at the same time, be looked upon as indicative of mental inferiority; for although the working of the gold into ornaments so varied and not inelegant

long without his money, I wrote to him in June, and reluctantly exposed the poverty or the niggardness of our National Institution. I heard no more of the fate of these precious relics until the year 1834, when I again visited Rennes, and saw M. Bohard. He then informed me that having waited several months in the hope of being able to sell them, he had been at last compelled by necessity to melt them down, and some of the watches at that time in his window had been made out of them!

"I never saw any drawings which exactly represented Torques or Manacs or any ornaments exactly like those discovered at St. Quentin. I believe them to have been *unique*, and the more grievous is the reflection that by the small outlay of £100 or £200, one or two of the most curious of them might have been at this moment in the British Museum.

"*Hæc olim meminisse pigebit.*"

presumes mechanical skill and knowledge of metallurgy, no doubt the result of ages of experience, the nations who had this peculiar ability could notwithstanding only be considered as half civilized: they were unable correctly to sculpture the human form, and, in short, were without a literature. The earlier Gaulish coins shew that, so far as preparing the metal went, the artists were equal to the Greek, but they could go no further,—they had no power to understand the beauty of form or the use of letters. They could only copy very rudely the elegant designs which they found upon Greek coins. The enormous quantity of ancient gold ornaments of the class under consideration which has come down to our time must be looked upon as totally distinct in origin from Greek and Roman works of art; and, whether Eastern or Celtic, as indicative of barbarous or half-civilized peoples who, without cultivation of the higher reasoning faculties and the comforts and refinements of life, delight in gaudy show, in “barbaric pearl and gold.”

For centuries before the Christian era, down to a late period of the Roman empire, the torques is continually mentioned by historians as tribute, as a trophy, or as a military reward in connection with Gauls, Britons, and Germans, and it is often shewn in monumental records of victories; but it does not appear, so far as I have been able to ascertain, upon any of the Dacians in the celebrated column of Trajan, from which it may be inferred that it was not a national ornament.

It was, as is well known, the emblem or badge of the Manlia family, assumed, it may be, from the incident related by Livy of the capture by T. Manlius Torquatus of the gold torques worn by the Gaul

whom he conquered in single combat, and from which he took his cognomen. On some of the coins of this family the torques appears as a conspicuous emblem : with two armillæ it occupies the reverse of a small brass medal with IO IO TRIVMPH(e) and a laurel branch on the obverse, probably struck in the reign of Domitian on the occasion of a victory over the Germans. Valerius Maximus states that L. Sicinius Dentatus in his triumphal processions had borne before him, with numerous mural and civic crowns and ornaments, one hundred and eighty-three torques and one hundred and sixty armillæ,* the accumulation of his personal achievements. Here, as in many other cases, the torques and the armilla are mentioned separately as distinct from each other; the one being for the neck or waist, the other for the arm. Enormous quantities of gold torques were taken in the wars with the Gauls, anterior to the conquest of their country by Julius Cæsar. Livy states that no less than 1470 formed part of the spoils carried in the triumph of P. Cornelius Scipio Nassica.†

In monumental inscriptions torques, armillæ, and phaleræ are often mentioned together as distinctions conferred for military services. L. Gavius Silvanus, an officer of the eighth legion, had them given him, together with a crown of gold, by the Emperor Claudius, for his good conduct in the British war;‡ and in others they are recorded combined as rewards bestowed by Trajan for the Dacian war.§

Perhaps the most interesting example in sculpture of these two ornaments is that discovered at Zanten and now preserved in the public museum of Bonn.

* Lib. iii. cap. xi. sec. 26.

‡ Orelli 3568.

† Dec. iv. lib. iv. cap. xl.

§ Grutor 365. 4.—Fabretti, p. 399.

They are both shewn upon the statue of M. Cælius, who perished in Germany with Varro and the three legions in the time of Augustus. This officer is represented as crowned with the civic crown, wearing round his neck the torques; upon his breast are massive ornamented armillæ, and plain broad armlets upon the wrists: five phaleræ complete his decorations.* The armillæ upon this figure may be compared with two in gold figured in the 'Numismatic Chronicle,' N.S., vol. iv., Pl. v., to which some early Gaulish coins found with them give an approximate date. They were found at Frasnès, near Tournay, and are copied from photographs sent me by M. Renier Chalon, who gave an account of the discovery in the 'Revue de la Numismatique Belge.' They may be considered as belonging to a much later style of art than our Kentish examples, and probably somewhat anterior to such as appear on the monument of M. Cælius. Intercourse with the Romans tended materially to influence Celtic art, which gradually lost much of its original characteristics, without ever attaining the elegance of the Roman and Greek works which served as models or patterns. In the Mayence Museum is an almost equally interesting monument of a family group, in which a Roman lady, a widow, appears in a rich costume with a torques, armillæ, fibulæ, and rings. The ends of the torques, which is upon her neck round a kind of frill to a close fitting gown, are globular. This monument is probably two centuries later than that of the cenotaph of the Roman officer in the Bonn Museum.†

* An engraving of this interesting sculpture, prepared from a sketch I made at Bonn, will be found on p. 141, vol. ii. of my 'Collectanea Antiqua.'

† It will be found in the same volume, Pl. xxx.

Of armillæ of a later period, which must be called Roman, but which are probably of provincial manufacture, and not free from Celtic peculiarities, are a pair in silver once in possession of my friend the late Mr. E. Pretty, and engraved on p. 353, vol. ii., of the 'Journal of the British Archæological Association.' They are flat, and terminate in snakes' heads, the other part being ornamented with not inelegant patterns. Here, again, coins assist us to date. With the armillæ were twenty Roman coins in silver and thirty-five in large brass. Those of Antoninus Pius, Faustina, and Verus were the latest; and, being in the finest condition, not having suffered by circulation, indicate the time of deposit. They were found at Castlethorpe, in Buckinghamshire, enclosed in a small urn.

Torques and armillæ are also found in bronze. There are six in this metal in Mr. Durden's valuable museum of local antiquities at Blandford in Dorset. They were found at Tarrant Monkton in draining a water meadow, lying about 18 inches below the surface, surrounded by a few flint stones. They are all composed of twisted wire about the size round of a tobacco pipe, tapering smaller towards the loop at each end; are from six to seven inches in diameter across the circle, and weigh from $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each. The half of a similar torques, but of larger size, was found three years ago at Haselbury in the same county. With this, Mr. Durden states, were two armillæ composed of a single coil of bronze slightly overlapping at each end.*

* It is impossible to refer to Mr. Durden's Museum of British, Roman, and Saxon remains, discovered chiefly in the vicinity of Blandford, without remarking that such collections are of national importance, and should be preserved intact in one of the chief towns of the

Torques, and armillæ, constituted part of the personal ornaments of regal and noble Saxon families, and they are not unfrequently mentioned, and described by weight, in wills and bequests. Leof Æthelwold, Aldorman, leaves to King Eadred four torques; two of a hundred and twenty mancuses, and two of eighty. Byrhtic, and Ælswith his wife, assign by will (made at Meopham) one torque of eighty mancuses of gold, one of thirty mancuses, one neck-torque (*sweor beah*) of forty mancuses, and one neck-torque of eighty mancuses. The word which Mr. Thorpe* translates *torques* is *beag* or *beah*, which, in a Latin translation of the latter will referred to, is rendered *armilla*, (*armillam auream quæ habebat octoginta mancas auri*). In another will, four torques, of two hundred mancuses of gold, are mentioned. The weight and value of these ornaments shew that they were both torques and armillæ, probably antique.

I have stated that the armillæ found at Chatham and Gillingham were broken in ancient times. The larger specimen is also notched deeply, as if to facilitate a further division. These facts are, to a certain extent, evidence of these ornaments having been used in commerce, in weighty transactions, as a monetary medium. Their value was no doubt well understood; and, being carried upon the person, their safety was ensured. The smaller gold ornaments of the Celts, of which such a remarkable variety has been found in Ireland, may also be considered under this point of

county. The same observation may be applied to the numerous British urns collected by Mr. Charles Warne, author of 'Ancient Dorset,' just published, a work which enhances the value of collections such as these.

* 'Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici,' p. 500, *et seq.*

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No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



GOLD AMULETS, DISCOVERED IN KYT.
(In the possession of the Kent Archaeological Society.)

view. It does not, however, tend much to lessen their mental inferiority to the Greeks and Romans, whose coinages, adapted so fully for all classes, are among the most striking proofs of their great intellectual excellence.

For all who may be induced to make researches on the subject of this communication, I cannot do better than to refer them to Dr. Birch's well-illustrated Papers in volumes ii. and iii. of the 'Archæological Journal;' to the 'Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy;' to Dr. Wilde's 'Catalogue of the Antiquities of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy;' and to Mr. Crofton Croker's account of Gold Plates and other ornaments in gold, including torques and armillæ, printed in the third volume of the 'Collectanea Antiqua.'

PLATES A AND B.

A.

- Fig. 1, which with Figure 3 may strictly be called a Torques; weight 4 oz. 17 dwts. 19 grs.; its total length is 16 inches.
 Fig. 2. Weight 5 oz. 17 dwts. 12 gr.; length $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; girth $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.
 Fig. 3. Weight 5 oz. 1 dwt. 8 grs.; total length 15 inches.

PLATE B.

- Fig. 1. There are two of this type. One weighs 4 oz. 4 dwts. 16 gr.; is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in extreme length; $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in girth; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide in centre.
 Fig. 2. Weight 2 oz. 16 dwts. 17 gr.; length 8 inches; girth $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
 Fig. 3. Weight 4 oz. 0 dwt. 8 grs.; length 8 inches; girth $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

GOLD FINGER RING, OF CELTIC TYPE.



This Ring is in the possession of Mr. George Neve of Sissinghurst, Cranbrook, who has kindly caused it to be photographed for the benefit of our readers. Mr. Neve says, "The Celtic ring was ploughed up at a depth of about eight inches, in a field on Bettenham Farm, in the parish of Cranbrook, in or about the year 1868. Nothing else was discovered at the same spot, but in a neighbouring field, a few years since, an urn containing bones was found, by drainers, which unfortunately was destroyed. The ring weighs 2 dwts. 12 grains." It is formed of two gold wires, twisted; one of which is thin and of uniform size throughout; the other is three times as thick as the first and tapers towards each end. This ring may be compared with the more elaborate rings, of a somewhat similar type, engraved in Arch. Jour., iii. 269, xv. 96.

THE BRITISH SETTLEMENT IN BIGBURY WOOD,
HARBLEDOWN.

THE intrenchment, in the Parish of Harbledown, represented in the accompanying map, is not noticed by any of our county historians or antiquaries, and at the present time its existence appears to be known to very few of the neighbouring inhabitants. It is somewhat remarkable that so large a work should not have been hitherto brought into notice, situate, as it is, at the distance of only a mile and a half from the capital city of the county, and in a district referred to by several writers as the supposed scene of some of Cæsar's most vigorous military operations, immediately after his landing in Britain. But readiness in the use of the pen is not always accompanied by a taste for topographical explorations in woods and byeways. Bigbury is undoubtedly the site of a British Settlement of high antiquity, in all probability of prehistoric origin, but of the date of its occupation there is no certain evidence.

The situation is high, and it commands a wide extent of country, except towards the south-west, where a prolongation of the hill contracts the view. At the distance of half a mile to the south-east, adjacent to the ancient manor-house of Toniford (now a farm known as Tonsford), the river Stour is crossed by a ford, which probably was the chief place of passage

until the founding of the city of Canterbury changed the direction of the traffic. The extreme length of the intrenched site, from east to west, is three-eighths of a mile; and the breadth, from north to south, a quarter of a mile. The outline of the work is very irregular, adapted to the peculiarities of the ground, without any attempt to alter the natural features. The external line of circumvallation consists of a double bank and trench, the inner line of a single bank and trench.* The space between these two lines of embankment, on the north side of the hill, is very steep, but in other parts the inequalities of the ground, though considerable, are neither so great nor so abrupt. The original entrances were at the east and west ends, at B and C, between which the whole length of the enclosure has been traversed by a road which may be traced westward, nearly in the track of the present road, to Chartham Hatch, and from thence to South Street in Boughton Blean; eastward it still exists, in part reduced (within these few years) to a footway, and at the distance of about a mile falls into the turnpike road to Canterbury, the direction of which it appears to have regulated as far as to St. Dunstan's Church, whence it was probably continued, on the left side of the river Stour, down the valley, to Sarr and the Isle of Thanet. This road was certainly in use for a very long time after the intrenchments ceased to be maintained as fortifications, for they are broken through at the eastern part in several places by deeply worn tracks, which appear to have been relinquished, each in succession for a new one, as the continued traffic rendered them inconveniently hollow and wet; the

* The brown tint on the map marks the embankment.

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deepest is that which appears to be the primitive way, and this seems to have been originally sunk below the level of the trenches, for the sake, probably, of increasing its capability of defence. At the eastern entrance, B, there are no very decided traces of advanced outworks, but at the western, C, there are clear indications of additional works having existed, outside the general line of intrenchment; and the natural shape of the ground has here, perhaps, been in some degree altered, to create the narrow isthmus which now connects the fortified site with the western range of hills.

At D, the embankments were levelled a few years ago, when the wood in that part was grubbed. The dotted lines, at E, mark the position of an abandoned gravel-pit, wherein was found, not many years ago, a deposit of various iron things, most of which were unfortunately dispersed and lost without being examined by any one interested in such objects; of those which were saved a notice will be found in vol. iv. of our 'Archæologia Cantiana,' p. 33.

R. C. H.

ON CELTIC TUMULI IN EAST KENT.

BY C. H. WOODRUFF, F.S.A.

THE abundance and variety of sepulchral relics discovered in the county of Kent, and especially in the Eastern division, are well known, and have been well illustrated in former volumes of 'Archæologia Cantiana.' Saxon cemeteries have yielded, and continue to yield, objects of peculiar beauty and interest. Traces of the Roman occupation, and of Roman obsequies, meet us at every step, and prove that our county was surpassed by no other part of England in populousness or refinement at that period. But in one respect Kent may be said to be "magnas inter opes inops." The archæology of an earlier epoch presents a different aspect. Our knowledge of a more primitive people as evidenced by their funereal customs is scanty. So few and far between are the traces of a race adopting similar sepulchral rites to those once practised in other parts of the island, and to which a Celtic origin has been generally assigned, that so great an authority as the late Mr. Kemble was of opinion that the Celts made no settlements in East Kent. An interment to which I shall allude, and which has been considered Celtic, he referred to a Teutonic race. I think it will be clear that his theory has not been corroborated by the later discoveries, which will be

described. Their importance lies in the fact that they connect the sepulchral usages of Kent in early ages with those of many other parts of Great Britain, and supply a link in a chain of evidence which has hitherto been imperfect.

When Stukeley wrote his *Itinerary* there were many large grave-mounds in East Kent, and his description of some of them indicates that they were the work of a Celtic race. That these have been obliterated, that their contents have perished unrecorded, is not surprising. The existence of large moors and unenclosed tracts of land in such counties as Yorkshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, has been favourable to the preservation of the barrows, which stud their surface, for the researches of the modern investigator. In Kent a more advanced state of cultivation has caused their removal, in most cases, before any one was at hand to take an interest in their contents. The rich, unctuous soil of which these barrows are often composed, forming a good manure, has given an additional motive for levelling what is always an obstruction to tillage. From the fragile nature of its material, and the rudeness of its workmanship, it is seldom that Celtic pottery is found in a perfect state or excites much interest in the finder.

Douglas in his '*Nænia Britannica*,' in the Chapter on Great Barrows,* gives an account of a large British tumulus opened in Kent (probably in the Eastern division, but the locality is not specified), in which was found "a large brown-coloured urn of unbaked clay, ten inches high and seven-and-a-half in diameter, with a few burnt bones; the fragments so few in number that they did not correspond but to a small proportion

* P. 158.

of the human body; a circumstance very common in urn-burial, and which, corroborating with ancient authors, prove, by the pains taken to consume the bones, and to reduce them into a small compass, the greater the honour to have been shewn the remains of the dead." A representation of this urn is given in the vignette to the chapter, and the author calls it a good specimen to discriminate between the Roman and those usually called British. It should be added that the engraving appears to represent a Romano-British rather than a Celtic urn: the narrowed mouth distinctive of late pottery is seldom seen in the archaic.

In volume xxx. of the 'Archæologia'* the opening of a barrow in Iffin's Wood, near Canterbury, is described in a letter from Mr. Akerman to Sir Henry Ellis. The substance of his account is as follows:—

"About two miles S.E. of Canterbury is a place called Iffin's Wood, a little to the right of the Roman Road called Stone Street, which ran from Durovernum to the Portus Lemanis (Lymne) near Hythe. Within this wood are the vestigia of an ancient camp, and besides this camp there are a number of different intrenchments throughout this large wood. About 250 yards to the westward of the camp is a tumulus 150 feet in circumference and nearly six feet high. Mr. Bell, who conducted the excavation, caused a trench four feet broad to be dug in the centre of the barrow, and from this trench, and to the eastward of it, five urns were brought to light. Four of the five were precisely alike in size and form; but the fifth was much larger, and slightly different in shape and ornament, the former being 18 inches in height, and 13 inches in diameter at the broadest part, and the latter not less than 25 inches in height, and 22 inches in diameter. The material of which these urns were made was of the rudest description, consisting of half-baked

* P. 57.

clay, mixed with numerous fragments of silex, which crumbled at the touch, so that their removal entire was impossible. The urns were all found *with their mouths downwards*, filled with ashes, charcoal, and minute fragments of bones. The mouths of the urns were closely stopped with unburnt clay, which appeared to have been firmly rammed in. Not a vestige of any weapon, bead, or other ornament could be discovered. The soil of which the barrow was formed was most excellent brick earth, which appeared perfectly well tempered and fit for immediate use, without further preparation, and contained not a single pebble larger than a bean, and very few of these. Some of the urns, when uncovered, were found leaning to one side, and by the impressions made in the surrounding clay were evidently cracked on the day of their deposit. It is remarkable that nothing was discovered in the western half of the barrow. The urns (the only ornament on which was a row of indentations, apparently made with the end of the finger) were standing on nearly the same level as the surrounding ground, which on digging into it appeared not to have been disturbed."

From the apparent haste and irregularity of this interment Mr. Bell supposed that the remains were those of men killed in battle; and that the trenches in Iffin's Wood mark an encampment where Cæsar defeated the Britons under Cassivelaunus. A plan shewing the position of the interments, and a drawing of the eastern half of the barrow, shewing the form of the urns and the extent of the excavations, accompany Mr. Akerman's paper.

This description, the representations of the urns, their position, the half-baked clay of which they were made, and their ornamentation, all raise a strong presumption that this was a very similar interment to those found in other counties, and to which a Celtic origin has always been assigned. The rite of cremation was very commonly practised by Celts in this

island. In Cornwall no sepulchral urns have been found with unburnt bones. In many localities it seems to have co-existed with, and finally to have taken the place of, inhumation, till the latter practice was revived in Christian times. It is not clear, however, in my opinion, that cremation was practised in Britain before the expansion of the Roman power, although there can be little doubt that it was practised before the Roman invasion. The size of the largest urn is remarkable. Vessels of this class rarely exceed twenty inches in height. There is, however, in the British Museum an urn from Felixstowe, in Suffolk, of perhaps equal dimensions, which bears a resemblance to the Iffin's Wood example, and the ornament is partly produced in the same way by a row of punctures made apparently with the finger. Dorsetshire pottery also presents similar marks.

In the autumn of 1870, John Brent, Esq., F.S.A., explored a tumulus on Mountain Hill, Cage Hill, in the parish of Stowting, which bears indications of Celtic origin. In his account read before the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Brent states that he found, near the surface, portions of a British urn of reddish clay, slackly baked, and lying evidently out of the place of their original deposit; small knobs projected under the rim of the vessel, perforated by minute clear cut holes. An urn, with similar perforated knobs, is figured in Borlase's '*Nænia Cornubiæ*,'* and one found at Darley Dale has the same peculiarity. About two feet lower, what appeared to be a flint flake and the charred blade-bone of a sheep or pig were found upon a floor of wood ashes. Mr. Brent considered that this floor of burnt ashes indicated some

* P. 231.

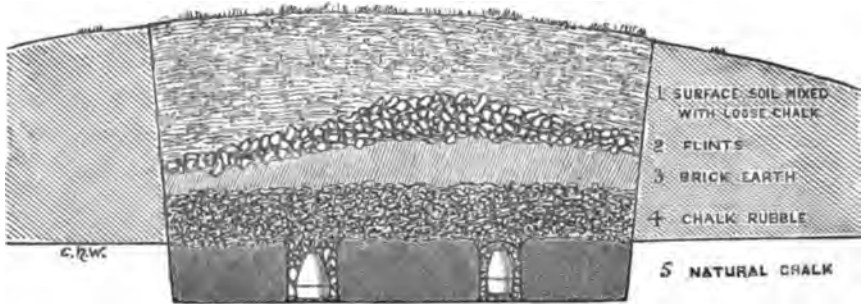
sacrifice or funeral feast. After the excavations were commenced, it was ascertained that the mound had been accidentally explored some years previously, when part of the top had been taken off, and that some earthen vessels had been found. From the large size of the barrow, and from the alterations which it had undergone, Mr. Brent thought that he might even then have missed the primary interment.

We now pass to the Ringwould tumuli, explored by the writer in the autumn of 1872. Two barrows stand east and west on the high ridge of the Free Down in the parish of Ringwould, between Deal and Dover, about a mile from the sea—an elevation which commands a view of the whole coast line between the North and South Foreland. The western, which was first opened, is seventy-two yards in circumference, slightly oval in form, and four feet six inches at its highest part above the natural level. Near the centre of the mound, at a depth of three feet, the workmen came upon a deposit of burnt bones, probably a secondary interment, without any trace of pottery or other remains. To the eastward of this spot, after removing a heap of flint stones, and passing through a layer of brick earth, we came upon loose chalk, and below this rubble the primary interments were discovered, all being rather to the east of the centre of the barrow. Scattered throughout the mound, bones and teeth of a horse occurred, suggestive of the custom of sacrificing horses at the funeral pyre, mentioned by Tacitus,* and practised by the Indians in recent times.

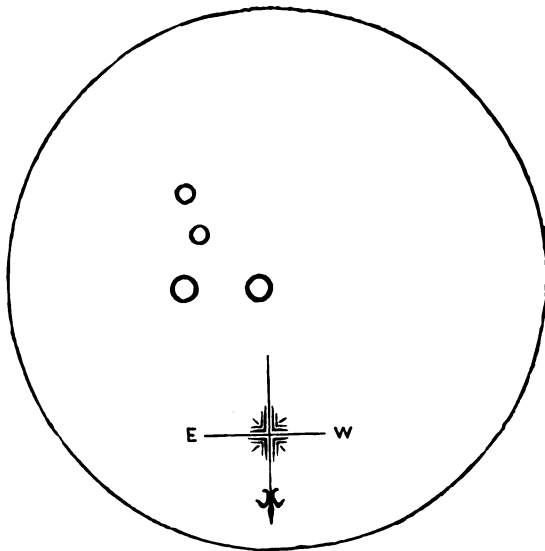
The accompanying section of the barrow will best explain the method of its construction, and the plan

* "Quorundam igni et equus adjicitur." Tacitus, *De Morib. Germ.* cap. xxvii.

below shews the relative position of the interments. Circular cists had been dug in the natural chalk to a depth of about eighteen inches, and in these cavities had been placed four inverted urns, covering deposits of calcined bones, great care having been



SECTION OF CENTRAL PORTION OF WEST TUMULUS.



PLAN OF THE WEST TUMULUS, SHEWING RELATIVE POSITIONS OF URNS.

Fig. 1.



height 16 inches

F.G. Netherdyk lith.

THE RINGWOOD URNS.

Fig. 2.



height 13 inches

taken that no interstices should intervene between the floor of the cist and the rim of the urn. In one case, an attempt appeared to have been made to protect the urn from superincumbent pressure, by making an arched niche in the side of the cavity prepared for its reception. The spaces between the sides of the cists and the urns were filled up with chalk rubble and flints. The first that came to light crumbled in pieces on being touched; its size was about the same as that of the smaller of the urns of which representations are annexed. [Pl. I., fig. 2.] The next [Pl. I., fig. 2] was extracted nearly perfect. It is slightly ornamented with vertical lines around the upper portion. The third urn had been crushed by the weight of the soil; the fragments shew that it was almost identical with the large urn on Plate I. Within these fragments, with the mouth stopped with a lump of half-baked clay, was lying a little cup of very rude workmanship. [Pl. II., fig. 5.] The bones in this interment appeared to be those of an infant or young person. The fourth and last urn was uncovered in a perfect state, but fell in pieces when we attempted to remove it. The number of fragments, and the fragile nature of the ware, made its subsequent restoration a work of much difficulty. Around the upper portion are encircling lines, and between them a chevron pattern produced by impressing a twisted cord or thong in the moist clay. Below are four projecting bosses or handles, ornamented in the same way. On the heap of burnt bones covered by this urn were two small vessels [Pl. II., figs. 3 and 4], the first-named standing upon the other. The larger has irregular cord-like lines round the upper part, and below them is a rude chevron pat-

tern. The smaller is ornamented by an alternate arrangement of vertical and horizontal lines. It is perforated by two small holes near the base, and contained a few fragments of some burnt substance resembling linen. The other small vessels were empty. On sifting the bones we found four small beads of a light green vitreous paste. [Pl. I., fig. 6.] The material of which all the pottery is made is a coarse, dark-coloured clay, which seems to have been subjected to no more regular process of firing than what might have been afforded on the funeral pyre. All the vessels, with the exception of the perforated cup, are of very rude workmanship, and all are hand-made.

The large urns will be at once recognized as belonging to a not uncommon type of Celtic pottery. Fig. 1 may be compared with an urn from Belhevie, in Fifeshire, figured in 'Horæ Ferales,'* while the handles are a common feature in Dorset, Devon, and Cornish types. Fig. 2, although more regularly made, is not unlike an urn found at Cleatham in Lincolnshire.

The largest of the small cups on Plate II. belongs to a class which may be designated as "miniature urns," and seems in this instance to have been used for some such purpose as that to which the so-called "food vessels" were applied. It closely resembles a cup found inside an urn at Matlock in 1848,† and an

* Pl. xxix., fig. 7.

† See Bateman's 'Ten Years' Diggings.' The vase is there called an "incense cup." In the appendix to that work, p. 281, a small urn is engraved, which contained incinerated remains. Mr. Bateman supposed that these miniature urns are of a later period than, and superseded the use of, large urns. Neither of these uses seems applicable to the specimen before us.

Fig. 5.



height 2½ inches.

Fig. 4.



height 2¼ inches.

Fig. 6.



Size of Originals

Fig. 7.



Fig. 3.



height 3½ inches.

urn from Boscawen-ûn, in Cornwall, of rather larger dimensions, is very similar in shape.*

The name of "incense cups" has been given to such vessels as figs. 4 and 5 on Plate II., but without any sufficient reason. One not unlike the ruder of the two was found in Dorsetshire filled with small birds' bones.† The other may be compared with two of these cups figured in Bateman's 'Ten Years Diggings,'‡ one of which is similarly pierced at the side, and with an almost identical specimen from a Sussex barrow.§ It has been conjectured that these holes were for suspension. In the present instance, from the fact that the mouth of the cup was covered, and from the burnt substance inside, it seems more likely that they were made to allow the escape of smoke, and the admission of air to a burning substance within. There is a small cup of Romano-British ware from the Upchurch marshes in the Geological Museum, in Jermyn Street, which is perforated in the same way by two holes at the side. Some beads like those on Plate II. were taken from a barrow on Upton Lovell Down, in Wiltshire, and are described as being "in long pieces, notched between, so as to resemble a string of beads of green and blue glass."|| They seem to have been designed to form part of some ornament, like the jet necklace found at Windle Nook, in Derbyshire, in which parallel lines of long, narrow beads are alternated with broad flat plates of jet. Mr. Roach Smith, in his 'Collectanea Antiqua,'¶ gives a drawing of this

* Borlase's 'Nænia Cornubiæ,' p. 222.

† See 'Barrow Diggers,' a Dialogue. Plate ix.

‡ pp. 281 and 283 app.

§ Horsfield's 'History of Lewes.' Pl. v., fig. 21.

|| 'Archæologia,' vol. xv., p. 126.

¶ Vol. v., pl. xv.

necklace, and compares it with a necklace carved on a sepulchral monument at Lincoln, representing a Roman lady, and he assigns an early Romano-British origin to the Derbyshire specimen.

It is remarkable that, both here and in Iffin's Wood, all the interments were to the east of the centre of the mound, and that nothing was found in the western half of the barrow.

The eastern tumulus was next opened. Externally it differs very little from the other, its dimensions being about the same. It was found to be composed entirely of chalk, and, although we excavated the greater part of the mound, no traces of sepulture were discovered. The number of barrows which have been found to contain no deposit, gives support to the supposition that they were prepared beforehand, and opened for successive interments, like family vaults, and not raised after the burial. Near the surface was found a fragment of pottery. [Pl. II., fig. 7.] It is well burnt, ornamented with irregular incised lines, and probably formed part of a domestic, and not of a sepulchral vessel.

Shortly after the examination of the Ringwold tumuli, a small barrow, about half a mile to the S.E. towards St. Margaret's Bay, was opened. It is 24 feet in diameter, and not more than two feet in height. From an account communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. F. J. Rawlins, F.S.A., it appears that a cairn of flints covered a circular grave of two feet six inches in diameter and three feet six inches deep. At the depth of twenty inches were found portions of a *femur* and *tibia*; and, a little deeper, portions of an arm. At the bottom, upon the natural chalk, was found a skull resting on the frontal bone. From the thinness of the skull the remains were considered to

be those of a young person, and from the position of the bones it would appear that the body had been buried head downwards, with the limbs compressed on the abdomen. Charcoal and pieces of calcined flint occurred in the mound, and, although the bones which were found did not appear to have been subjected to fire, they only represented a small portion of the body. If we suppose that cremation had been intended, and that the body from some cause or other had been imperfectly consumed, the position of the unburnt bones in the grave was probably accidental. Not much weight, therefore, can be attached to this apparently extraordinary method of interment. Marine shells, together with a pebble of iron-stone, were found in the grave. Mr. Bateman found inside an urn, in one of the Derbyshire barrows, two light coloured pebbles and an article of iron ore polished, which he considered to have been used as an amulet.

The heap of flints found in this and in one of the Ringwould tumuli is a very usual feature of Celtic grave-mounds; and the custom of throwing flints, pebbles, and, in many cases, broken pieces of pottery over the grave, may perhaps throw some light on a difficult passage in Shakspeare.

It has been supposed that, after the introduction of Christianity, these old Pagan practices were retained in order to stigmatize those who, like heathens, had laid violent hands on themselves; and that those persons were interred with remnants of heathen ceremonies who were not deemed worthy of Christian burial. Some such usage, or a tradition of it, may have lingered in parts of England till Shakspeare's time.

When Hamlet, at the burial of Ophelia, observes the "maimed rites," he supposes that the deceased had

perished by her own hand. The priest, in his answer to the enquiries of Laertes as to what ceremonies were to be observed at the obsequies, says,—

“ Her death was doubtful ;
And, but that great command o’ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodg’d
Till the last trumpet ; for charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her.”

Hamlet, Act v., Sc. 1.

A large barrow, opened by the writer at West Langdon, near Dover, proved to have been previously disturbed. It is in a ploughed field, formerly downs, and its dimensions are equal to those of the Ringwoud tumuli. The central portion was found to be composed of a coarse loam ; the sides are of chalk. At a depth of six feet, and below the natural level, the workmen came upon some large stones laid as a pavement, which we subsequently learnt had been found in the barrow when it was opened about twenty years ago. Whether these stones had originally formed a cist could not be ascertained.*

This completes the short list of barrows which have come under the notice of the writer, and which he believes to be Celtic. A comparison of the Iffin’s Wood with the Ringwoud interments, leaves little doubt that they belong to the same race and period ; and when the Ringwoud remains are compared with the contents of barrows from other parts of England, their Celtic origin seems equally clear. The question of date next arises, but much must be done before a satisfactory answer can be given. The practice of

* A worked flint was found in this barrow ; unfortunately it was a *gun-flint* !

cremation, and one or two other indications, which have been mentioned above in connection with the objects discovered, lead me to conjecture that the remains must be referred to a period at any rate not much anterior to the Roman occupation. Mr. Borlase, in his recent valuable essay,* which has thrown much light on Cornish sepulchral remains, brings forward some conclusive arguments in favour of a post-Roman origin for most of the interments, and probably for all the sepulchral pottery, of Cornwall. But, of course, it is not necessary to assign so late a date to similar remains in Kent. No one will assume that, because identical customs prevailed in different parts of the land, therefore those customs were contemporaneous. Kent, according to the well-known testimony of Cæsar, was far in advance of the rest of Britain in civilization before the Roman occupation, and practices, which had been adopted from contact through Gaul with the Roman world, may have taken centuries to penetrate into remote parts of the island.

But carefully noted facts, and not conjecture, will help us. The scanty investigations here recorded must be supplemented by future researches, and much more evidence must be brought to light, before we can arrive at sufficient data for generalization. There is little doubt that undisturbed Celtic tumuli still exist here and there in both divisions of the county, and I shall feel very grateful for any information as to their locality, and still more so for any facilities which may be afforded me for explorations. Destructive causes, as has been stated above, are continually at work, and we must endeavour to preserve the little

* 'Nænia Cornubiæ.' Longmans, 1872.

that remains before that little becomes less. Other fields of enquiry may be more fertile, but this is not the least interesting. The burial mounds are among the few sources open to us, for gaining knowledge of the habits and customs of our early predecessors. The race has perished. Even now, we may almost say that "their memorial has perished with them."

THE ROYALIST RISING IN KENT, A.D. 1648.

BY COLONEL GEORGE COLOMB, F.S.A.

“IF a universal discontent and murmuring of the three nations, and almost as general a detestation of both Parliament and Army, and a most passionate desire that all their follies and madness might be forgotten in restoring the King to all they had taken from him, and in settling that blessed Government they had deprived themselves of, could have contributed to his Majesty’s recovery, never people were better disposed to erect and repair again the building they had so maliciously thrown and pulled down.”*

These are the words of Lord Clarendon. They refer to the period of which I am about to speak. Has he overstated facts? I think not. If his statement were false, a bloody page in history would not have been written. It has been for some time the fashion to glorify that celebrated body called the Long Parliament. Many and loud have been the hymns chanted in its praise; much Scriptural language was used in its debates. It is supposed to have been essentially Protestant. Could men so sincerely religious, as its members professed to be, do any real harm?

Let us hear what Sir Roger Twysden says in his journal, printed in the papers of this Society.†

* Clarendon, *Hist.*, book xii.

† ‘*Archæologia Cantiana*,’ vol. iv. p. 195.

“God of His mercy grant,” says he, “that, for the future, England may never see perpetuity added to the two Houses of Parliament, nor Committees to manage the justice of the kingdom, and sit judges of men’s liberties, estates, and fortunes; admitting not the law for their rule, but their own arbitrary, ambiguous, revocable, disputable ordinances and orders.”

Hear another testimony from this County:—

“The two Houses” (says a *Declaration of many thousands of the City of Canterbury and County of Kent, 1647*) “have sat seven years to hatch cockatrices and vipers. They have filled the kingdom with serpents, bloodthirsty soldiers, extortionary committees, sequestrators, excise men; all the rogues and scum of the kingdom have been set on to torment and vex the people, to rob them, and to eat the bread out of their mouths. . . . They have suppressed the true Protestant religion, suffered all kinds of heresies and errors in the kingdom, have imprisoned, or at least silenced, all the orthodox clergy, taken away the livelihood of many thousand families, and robbed the fatherless and the widow.”

I could produce still stronger evidence, in support of Clarendon, but I think this may suffice.

One of the Committees of which Sir Roger does not say much good is the Committee* of Kent. In

* The following appears to be one of the earliest lists of the Committee of Kent. It is that of 1643. I found it amongst some pamphlets (vol. vi.) in the possession of the Earl of Essex at Cassiobury:—

Sir Thos. Walsingham.

Sir Anthony Weldon.

Sir John Sedley.

Sir Edward Hales.

Sir Humphry Tufton.

Sir Henry Heyman.

Sir Michael Livesey.

Sir Henry Vane, Jun.

Sir Edward Scot.

Sir Edward Bois.

every county a certain number of deputy-lieutenants, known to be warm partizans of the Parliament, reigned supreme. In Kent, it appears that at last none but the most determined adherents of the Parliament remained to do business. And their business appears to have been, to do entirely what they pleased, provided the interests of the Parliament were furthered at all hazards.

On Christmas-day, 1647, their power received a

Sir William Brooke.	The Mayor of Tenterden
Sir Peter Wroth.	for the time being, Will.
Sir George Sondes.	Boys.
Sir John Honeywood.	Will. James.
Sir James Oxenden.	Mark Dixwell.
Sir Richard Hardress.	Henry Stamford.
Augustine Skinner.	Sir Will. Mann.
Richard Lee, Esq.	Sir Edward Masters.
Thos. Selliard, Esq.	John Nut.
John Bois, Jun., Esq.	Thos. Courthorpe.
Thos. Blount, Esq.	Avery Savaine.
For the city of Rochester the	
Mayor for the time being,	
Richard Lee, Esq.	

It is probable that many of these, though nominated by the Parliament, never took any active part in the proceedings. Several new names were subsequently added.

The following signatures appear at different times, and are those of the most diligent of the Committee, though some of them, as for instance Sir Richard Hardress, subsequently joined the King's party.

In 1643:—Richard Hardress, Michael Livesey, Mark Dixwell, Anthony Weldon, John Bois, Thos. Seyliard, Thos. Dykes, R. Vaughan (clerk).

9th March, 1647:—John Rivers, Thomas Seyliard, Augustine Skinner, Thos. Plumer, William Kenrick, Lambarde Godfrey, John Bix.

29th June, 1648:—Augustine Skinner, John Brown, Lambarde Godfrey, J. Wistroe, W. Kenrick.

29th March, 1649:—Thos. Broadnax, Richard Porter, Lambarde Godfrey.

temporary check. All observance of Christmas was contrary to the ordinances of Parliament, for all superstitious festivals had been abolished. About Christmas 1647, no doubt the people of Kent, like their fellows elsewhere, began to think sadly and bitterly of former and freer times. Their apprehensions for the future were probably at this date increased, by the behaviour of the Houses towards the King, who was now confined in the Isle of Wight, though not yet closely imprisoned. The committee and mayor, on Christmas-day, 1647, opposed an attempted celebration of divine service at Canterbury, and tried to make the people open their shops. The result was a riot, which ended in the seizure of the defences of the city by an anti-Parliament mob, the cry being raised "For God, King Charles, and Kent!" Some gentlemen at last succeeded in pacifying the incensed people, and according to Carter*—who I think adheres very strictly to the truth—agreed with the Mayor and Committee of Kent that no revenge should be taken. But within a week, fortified by the commands of Parliament,† the Committee came into

* *Matthew Carter's True Relation*, pp. 1 to 4, Colchester, 1789.

† *A Perfect Diurnal of some passages in Parliament and daily proceedings of the Army under his Ex^{ty}. Sir T. Fairfax*. (Thursday, Dec. 30th, '47). "A letter this day out of Kent from some of the Committee of the said County acquainting the House with the great riot that was at Canterbury on Saturday last. The House hereupon ordered that the order for examining and committing of churchwardens that countenance malignant ministers to preach be forthwith printed. They further ordered that the business of the riot at Canterbury be referred to the examination and consideration of a Committee." (Friday, January 7th). A letter was read from the Committee of Kent acquainting the House that the insurrection and tumult at Canterbury was now quieted, and the principal actors thereof in custody. The House ordered that a letter of thanks signed by Mr. Speaker be

Canterbury in state, with an immense force to back them, pulled off the gates, made what they called "a convenient breach in the walls"—about fifty yards in width*—and after a searching enquiry, which lasted about a fortnight, sent the gentlemen who had quieted the people to Leeds Castle, at that time used as a prison for "Malignants," as the loyal party were termed. They also made a long report of their proceedings, in which they recommended that the gentlemen before-mentioned,† as well as a good many other inferior persons, should be brought to "*condign* punishment." The Committee at the same time hinted, that as the people of Kent were in general malignant (*i. e.* loyal to their distressed King) a court of war would be the most satisfactory tribunal to refer the business to.

But, in the meantime, the Parliament had discovered a method of making it high treason to attempt to assist the King in his misfortunes. They ordered a special commission, of *oyer and terminer*, to go down to Canterbury, to try the Christmas delinquents for their lives. "There are some fat lads in the trap," says a Parliamentary Diurnal, "whose estates will help to bear part of the charges."

sent from the House to the Committee of Kent for their great care and pains in suppressing the said tumult; they further ordered that a commission of *oyer and terminer* should be issued out for the trial of the said chief mutineers at Canterbury.

* The precise spot appears to have been about 200 yards south of the West Gate; or at least it is so indicated in a view of Canterbury, dated 1738, with this note, "a breach 50 yards or so made in the walls to admit Cromwell's forces." With the matter, of course, Cromwell had nothing whatever to do.

† Sir Wm. Mann, Francis Lovelace, Alderman Sabine, Dudley Wiles (Wild?) and several other gentlemen. See *True Relation*, p. 5.

This special assize was not held till the 11th of May. Several of the Committee were on the bench.

“At the impannelling of the jury,” says a Royalist pamphlet, “Judge Wild gave them a charge, so abominable and bloodthirsty, that the people were ready to destroy him.”

But the grand jury ignored the bill, and when pressed again, brought in a second *ignoramus*.

The court adjourned, receiving the thanks of Parliament for what it had attempted to do.*

But the grand jury, emboldened by this victory, composed, upon the spot, a petition to Parliament which to my mind was worthy of “UNCONQUERED KENT,” and of a people whose ancestors always claimed the right to march in the van of the English army. Though well known, the petition of 1648 will bear quoting:—

* “Report was this day made to the House of Commons, from the Commissioners sent down into Kent for the trial of mutineers, that, the Grand Jury refusing to find the bill, the Commissioners had adjourned the Court to another time. The Commissioners employed upon the business had the thanks of the House given them.

“The Committee of Kent had likewise the thanks of the House given them.

“The House also ordered that the Committee of the County of Kent should still proceed to the further examination of the ryot, to the end the chief offenders may be brought to condign punishment.”

“An ordinance was this day, Tuesday, May 16th, read in the House of Commons for punishing defaulters of musters in the County of Kent, which was assented unto, and ordered to be read to the Lords for their concurrence.

“(May 22nd, 1648). A letter received from Rochester, about shooting off guns in the night and seizing the magazine, referred to the Derby House. 600 horse called back, that were designed thither.” See *Perfect Diurnal*, 15th to 22nd May, 1648.

THE PETITION OF KENT, 1648.

The Humble Petition of the Knights, Gentry, Clergy, and Commonalty of the County of Kent, subscribed by the Grand Jury, on Thursday, 11th May, 1648, at a Sessions of the Judges upon a Special Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, held at the Castle of Canterbury, in the said County,

Sheweth,—

That the deep sense of our own miseries, and a fellow feeling of the discontents of other counties exposed to the like sufferings, prevaieth with us thus humbly to present to your honours these our ardent desires.

(1.) That our most gracious Sovereign Lord King Charles may, with all speed, be admitted in safety and honour, to treat with his two Houses of Parliament for the perfect settling of the peace, both of Church and Commonwealth, as also of his own just rights, together with those of the Parliament.

(2.) That for prevention and removal of the manifold inconveniences occasioned by the continuance of the present army, under the command of the Lord Fairfax, their arrears may be forthwith audited, and they disbanded.

(3.) That according to the fundamental Constitution of this Commonwealth we may, for the future, be governed and judged by the English subjects' undoubted birth-right, the known and established laws of the kingdom, and not otherwise.

(4.) That according to the Petition of Right, our property may not be invaded by any taxes or impositions whatsoever; and particularly the heavy burthen of the Excise* may no longer be continued or hereafter imposed upon us.

All which our earnest desires we humbly recommend to your most serious considerations, not doubting of that speedy satisfaction therein which the case requires, and we humbly expect. Whereby we may hope to see (what otherwise we cannot but despair of) a speedy and happy end to those pressures and distempers, whose continuance will inevitably ruin both ourselves and posterities. Your timely prevention whereof, by a mutual

* All the necessaries of life, as well as all articles of wearing apparel, were taxed by the Excise.

agreement of what we here propose in order thereunto, will oblige us ever to pray.*

The effect produced by this document was electric. It started with the signatures of 200 gentlemen of Kent; in a few days 20,000 names had been affixed to it. The Petitioners were to assemble at Rochester, on the Prince of Wales's birthday, the 29th of May, and proceed thence to Blackheath. It was soon arranged that other counties would join them. The Parliament pronounced the Petition "feigned," "scandalous," and "seditious." The Committee of Kent condemned it by proclamation, and at once mustered forces to suppress it. An Order, made at their General Meeting in Maidstone, on May 16th, 1648, was published by the Deputy Lieutenants and other authorities of the County, requiring all persons not to concern themselves in signing or presenting any such Petition. The ministers of all parishes were enjoined to read this Order to their several congregations on the Lord's Day next following.† Sir Anthony Weldon said that he would not walk across the street of Rochester to save one soul from ruin that subscribed the petition;

* I cannot find any copy of the Petition with signatures attached. From Rushworth's 'Historical Collections,' part 4, vol. ii., p. 1134, and other sources, we learn that among the leaders of the movement were Sir Gamaliel Dudley, Sir Geo. Lisle, Sir Wm. Compton, Sir Robt. Tracy, Col. Leigh, Sir Jno. Many, Sir Jas. Hales, Sir Wm. Many, Sir Richd. Hardress, Col. Washington, Col. L'Estrange, Col. Hacker; Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bishopsbourne; Sir Wm. Brockman, of Beechborough; Sir T. Colepeper, of St. Stephen's; Darrell, of Scotney Castle; Sir Thos. Godfrey, of Heppington; Edward Hales, Col. Tunstal; Anthony and Francis Hammond, of St. Alban's Court; Fras. Lovelace; Sir Henry and Sir Thomas Palmer, of Beaksbourne; Sir Thos. Peyton, of Knowlton; Mr. Jas. Dorrell, Mr. George Newman, and Mr. Whelton.

† Newton's 'History of Maidstone,' p. 144.

and it was proposed, by Beales, to hang up two of the petitioners in every parish.

The men of Kent thus provoked, determined to *march* to Westminster with the Petition in one hand, and the sword in the other. The fleet in the Downs caught the loyal infection—put Vice-Admiral Rainsborough and most of the officers on shore, and declared for King Charles and Kent.*

The following, from the pen of a sympathiser with Parliament and Committee, gives some idea of the excited state of the County:—

SAD NEWS FROM KENT.

Letter from Chatham, May 24th.

“Gentlemen and soldiers coming in for the signing of the petition; gatherings at Maidstone and other places. They will have the King come to London, and a treaty; and the Army of the Sectaries (as they call them) disbanded. A letter from Rainsborough, to the Parliament, opened and returned to him again. They stop passengers, and examine them, but let them go without hurt. They put all the soldiers out of the county, except only such as comply with them. Most all the horsemen in the county, and all the troops, have gone to join them. The train-bands too cold to oppose them. They intend to rendezvous at Blackheath, and the Committee know not what to do, or where to sit in safety.

* * * * *

Oh, sir, that God would move all men's hearts to peace, and that we could learn to lay aside all malice and self-seeking, and sue and seek God for peace, and labour together in love for the glory of God, the propagation of the Gospel, and the amity of the kingdom, and the end of the treaties and ordinances, and the solemn league and covenant.

“At least 1000 in Rochester risen; much powder in the ships; the Sovereign near; if some speedy course be not taken it may be too late.”

* In Rushworth's 'Hist. Coll.' pt. 4, vol. ii., p. 1147, we read of “five revolting ships.”

The Royalists, having mustered a force of about one thousand horse, and five or six thousand foot, chose for their General, Edward Hales, Esq., and for Lieutenant General, Sir Thomas Peyton, bart.*

In a few days every magazine of arms was seized, and all the Castles, except Dover and Queenborough. The Parliament made some insincere attempts to conciliate the people, but finding at last that nothing but the objects specified in the Petition would content them, the Houses voted:—“*That they do leave the whole business to the General.*”

To those who believe that “might is right,” this vote of the Parliament ought to be remembered as highly satisfactory. I doubt if the natives of this County, on mature reflection, will ever be brought to approve it any more than their ancestors did. “*They do leave the whole business to the General!*” What did that mean? It meant that Kent, loyal and once free, driven by tyrannical treatment into bold resistance, was to be handed over to the sword. Fair Kent was to be mapped out for vengeful slaughter. For the General was Fairfax, at the head of that fine professional army which, unfortunately, reaped all its glory on English fields, and not against a foreign foe.

Nearly 10,000 men of Kent, with such arms as they could procure, rose up to guard their Constitutional Petition, and carry it to the doors of the Houses.

Some of them, in advance of the rest, reached Blackheath on the 29th of May, afterwards a day of some note. There they found the Lord General Fairfax, heading about 7000 horse and foot.

The Royalist leaders sent on a messenger, to say that they desired a pass for ten of their number, to

* Newton's ‘History of Maidstone,’ p. 144.

present, the Petition, and that the main body would meantime lie at a distance.

Fairfax, slighting the messenger, replied by a trumpeter of his own, in a letter addressed to Sir Tho. Peyton, dated "Blackheath, May 30, 1648."

An answer, to Fairfax's reply, was sent from Rochester, dated May 31st, 1648, and signed by Phil. Childs (major), and Edward Hales. In it they say, "We have taken up arms to defend ourselves; we invade not your right, but stand firm to secure our own." (Rushworth, 'Hist. Coll.,' page 1134.)

The "War Correspondent" begins to appear on the scene, telling us why the Royalist reply was dated from Rochester.

"The Kentish men," says *Bloody News from Kent*, "forced back from Deptford, Greenwich, and Blackheath, went to Rochester, and crossed the Bridge. The whole resolved not to fight, but to hold the passes."

The spirit which animated the veteran troops of Fairfax was more cheerful.

"Every man," says a Parliamentary diurnal, "is *three* men in courage. God appears when man forsakes. . . . The Kentish men are but ciphers in this business. Our soldiers hope their estates will not prove ciphers."

Newton says that "Fairfax, with four regiments of horse and three of foot, with some other troops, marched to Eltham, where they lay in the fields all night. Next day they mustered on Crayford Heath, and one wing marched through Dartford to attack the Royalists, under Major Child, who had fortified the Bridge at Northfleet, and was prepared to defend it with about 600 men. Here, Husbands charging them with his veteran soldiers, the newly-raised and untrained men of Kent were forced to give way. This Parlia-

mentary leader then marched forward till he was three miles beyond Gravesend, when he received orders to join the main force of the Parliamentary Army, at Malling," whither Fairfax had marched from Meopham.

On the 1st of June, the proscribed and menaced petitioners, to the number of 6000 or 7000, assembled on the high ground, between Aylesford and Rochester. "The foot were ill-armed," says an unsympathising pamphleteer, "and whole files rode in a rude and uncouth manner."

They received a newly-appointed General heartily. The Earl of Norwich, who was no soldier, appears to have had little idea of the imminent danger of his new-born, though high-spirited, army.

From Malling, Fairfax marched upon Maidstone with his whole force. Sir J. Mayney and Sir Wm. Brockman were stationed there, in command of about 1000 Royalist horse and foot.

On the 1st of June, reconnoitring at Farleigh Bridge, two miles from the town, and finding that the river was but slightly guarded, Fairfax essayed to cross, and easily got over. With a strong party he fell upon the town, ere those who were in it knew of his approach. At the entrance of the town, near the place where the Workhouse then stood, some slight fortifications had been cast up; these, however, gave but little interruption to the assailants, so that, about seven o'clock in the evening, the Parliamentary forces began to attack the town.* The streets and houses had all been lined by the Royalists, and case-shot was placed in every street. Fairfax, therefore, met with such resolute opposition that he was forced to gain each street inch by inch, and the engagement lasted for

* Herbert's 'Memoirs of Two Last Years of King Charles I.,' p. 51.

nearly five hours, almost until midnight. Retreating, fighting step by step, the Royalists reached the Churchyard, whence they were at last driven into the Church itself, where, after a long fight, they were obliged to make the best terms they could.*

The defence of this unfortified, unprepared town was, according to Fairfax, more desperate than anything he had yet experienced. I think that it possibly moderated his military ardour, though it did not seem to move his compassion, as it might have done. His letter to the Parliament is full of piety and gratitude to the Giver of all good things.

“I have sent Colonel Rich,” says he, “to relieve Dover, where I hope we shall find the same presence of God as hitherto hath been. My prayer to the Lord is, that His great mercy may be further improved to His glory, and this kingdom’s good.”

While Maidstone was fiercely assaulted, the General of the Petitioners was at Rochester, and a large number of his forces were scattered about in different villages. Such as had not been dispersed, or cut off, assembled at Rochester on the 2nd of June, and full of useless fury, went part of the way towards Maidstone to relieve it; but, learning that it was certainly and irrecoverably lost, they insisted on crossing Rochester bridge, and marching to Westminster with the Petition; and if their officers could not lead them, they declared they would march without them.

They marched all that night, with Lord Goring at their head, and next day arrived at Blackheath; they waited in Greenwich Park till evening, for permission to pass through the City. But the defences of London had been placed in trusty hands, by the

* Newton’s ‘Hist. of Maidstone,’ p. 146.

clever devices of Cromwell, before he left to suppress the Welsh Royalists; and though many were the sympathisers in the City, the Petitioners were shut out. Most of them crossed into Essex, no longer Petitioners but soldiers.

Sir Richard Hardresse, who had besieged Dover Castle with about 2000 Royalists, was at length compelled to abandon the siege, by Colonel Rich, who with a large Parliamentary force came to the relief of Dover. The Royalists had prosecuted the siege so vigorously, that Sir Richard Hardresse was in possession of the Block-houses, Ordnance, Powder, Match, and other ammunition. He is said to have "made about 500 shot against the Castle."* Upon the approach of Colonel Rich, Colonel Hewson, and Sir M. Livesey with the Parliamentary forces, the Royalists retreated to Sandwich, about the 7th of June; but, that town being unsuitable for defence, they made for Canterbury and other Castles. Against those in Canterbury, Commissary-General Ireton and Colonel Barksted were sent, with their regiments. At Faversham, however, they were met by two Commissioners with whom they agreed for the surrender of the Royalists in Canterbury on easy terms, on or about the 12th of June.†

Sir Tho. Peyton was taken near Bury St. Edmunds, and was "brought to the House and committed" on the 10th of June. Lord Goring and Sir Chas. Lucas were then in Essex, and were joined by Lord Capel and some Horse, but in a short time the Petition, which collapsed at Blackheath, found a glorious grave at Colchester.

* Rushworth, 'Hist. Coll.' p. 1135 † Ibid., p. 1149

One who saw their struggle gives us in quaint, but touching terms, the epitaph of the men of Kent. "They rose," says he, "naked and solitary—stood so; and so fell. Their defeat was rather a surprise than a conquest. They spake firm for liberty and monarchy. Let their ashes find peace for it; their memories, honour; and let them that come after mend it."

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

From the Order Book of the Council of State.

June 22^d, 1650. "That Mr Milton do go to the Committee of the Army, and desire them to send to the Council the book of examinations taken about the Risings in Essex and Kent."

June 25th, 1650. "That Mr Milton do peruse the examinations taken by the Committee of the Army concerning the insurrections in Essex, and take the heads of the same, to the end the Council may judge what is fit to be taken into consideration."

The person mentioned here is, of course, no other than the illustrious Poet. What the Committee of the Army did with these "examinations" I cannot ascertain. They were probably taken about September, 1648; and must I fear have been either destroyed or lost, as they do not appear to be preserved amongst the series known as "Royalist Composition" papers.

The following are principally extracted from "Royalist Composition" or other "Sequestration" Papers, in the State Paper Office, and may be of interest, as they shew the tenor of the examinations and informations for "delinquencies."

SIR THOS. GODFREY.—"The charge of delinquency against Sir Thos. Godfrey before the Commissioners for Compounding:—

"That the said Sir Thos. Godfrey did, with divers others, nominate and appoint Captains both of horse and foot, for to act at Dover for the knights and gentry of the County of Kent to carry on the Petition in the last insurrection in the County of Kent, and did appoint officers in the City of Dover for the Government thereof, and did issue out orders for payment of moneys to the Cavaliers of the said County, for the payment of moneys to divers of those that were against the Parlia-

ment, and for the carrying on of the King's designs against the Parliament, and did warn divers labourers with spades and mattocks for the fortifying of Canterbury against the Parliament, all which appears by the warrants under his hand. THOS. FOWLES."

A charge of delinquencies exhibited before the Commissioners for the advance of money against Sir Thomas Godfrey of Heppington, in the County of Kent. Sheweth,—That the said Sir Thos. Godfrey, with divers other gentlemen of the County of Kent, did appoint and nominate divers and several officers and captains of horse and foot, and other officers in the late insurrection in the County of Kent, against the Parliament, and did abet, maintain, and promote the late libellous and rebellious Petition, and that he, with others, issued warrants or notes in the nature of warrants for the taking of moneys for the carrying on of the war against the Parliament. And that he the said Sir Thomas Godfrey, did with others send forth their warrants to summon in men to fortify some towns or places in a warlike manner against the Parliament; and that by divers other means and ways he did endeavour to promote the King's interest and forces against the Parliament.

THOS. FOWLES,

7th Nov., 1656.

For the Commonwealth.

. By the Commissioners for compounding, etc. 20th Feby., 1656. It is this day ordered that M^r Fowle do give the charges lately sent up from Commiss^{rs} for sequestration against Sir Thos. Godfrey, and examine whether it be the same formerly laid against the said Sir Thomas, and from which he was acquitted by the late Committee of Kent; and certify what he finds to us on this day fortnight, at which time the said cause is to be heard.

Copia Vera Ex^a.—BAYLEY.

According to your order of the 20th Feby last, I have perused the matter of delinquencies, transmitted to the Goldsmiths' Hall, taken by the Hon^{ble} Committee of the County of Kent against Sir Thos. Godfrey, Knt., and find the matter of delinquencies charged upon the said Sir Thos. Godfrey to be,—that the said Sir Thos. did, with divers other gentlemen of the Committee, under his hand, authorise* and appoint divers other gentlemen of the County, under his hand, and several men to be captains and commanders, both of horse and foot, to act at Dover concerning the Government of that Town, Castle, and

* This Warrant bears date 27th May, 1648.

Fort, and do such other things as they should think fit for dispatch of the general Petition, and did send forth orders and warrants under his hand,* with divers others, for the payment of several sums of money to several men for and towards the carrying on of the late wicked rebellion against the Parliament, and that the said Sir Thomas Godfrey did also, by warrant under his hand, with divers others, issue forth summons to warn labourers and men with spades and mattocks, and other instruments for the fortifying and defence of the City of Canterbury, all which several acts of the said Sir Thos. Godfrey were done and acted in relation and assistance to the enemies of the Parliament in the said Rebellion, all which were returned amongst other things by the Comm^{rs} of Kent, on or about the 25th Oct^r, 1650, as taken by the former Committee, but where I cannot find, which I humbly submit.

March 4th, 1656.

THO. FOWLES.

RICHARD HARTIE.—At the C^{ps} at Maidstone, 29th March, 1649. Ord^d that M^r Rich^d Hartie be discharged, and the present seizure of his estate taken off, in regard of the matter of charges against him do not appear to make him liable to sequestration; † and the respective officers for sequestration are hereby required to be obedient.

THOS. BROADNAX.

RICH^d PORTER.

LAMBARDE GODFREY.

W. JAMES.

GEO. DUKE.

JAS. GOSLING.—“And the said John Gosling did ride in a troop of horse with sword and pistols in Town Malling.”

BUGGINS.—“And the Lord Buggins did act as Captain of foot.”

ROB^t MOORE.—“A particular charge against R. M. of Gillingham, co. of Kent.—And he did act as a Lieut. at Pickenden Heath, and did plunder butter and cheese that was going to Parl^t troops.

JOHN ABEL, Prosecutor, Oct^r 22^d, 1651.

SCOLES.—“And he hath been from time to time a gross maligner and vilifier of the Parliament and their proceedings.”

* This Warrant bears date 28th May, 1648.

† It seems that appeals were made in cases of sequestration to (Barons of Exchequer) Commissioners for the same (1649), John Wild and Alex. Bigby.

GEO. CODD, of Ash. Six charges by John Abel in actual arms at Seven Oak, in the said Co., in the insurrection which was in the year 1643.

(4.) And that thro' his persuasion and threatenings, divers were forced to serve, and drawn into the wicked design against the Parliament, which otherwise would not have gone, and he did use divers threatening words against many that did then refuse to join in the said insurrection.

(6.) That the said Geo. Codd hath not compounded for being in either of the two first insurrections; he did compound at an under value in money, lands, and mortgages to the value of £2000 and upwards.

JOHN ABEL, Prosecutor.

All^d upon bond, 22^d Oct., 1651.

THOS. FOWLE.

ROBERT MOORE "was a Lieut. at Pickenden Heath, and plundered butter and cheese going to the Parliament ships, and was Lieut. of horse, commanding a troop at Chatham and Rochester."

J. BULLFINCH.

WILLIAM COBHAM "did in a very violent manner take powder and arms out of the State's ships;" "and afterwards marched away to Colchester.

JOHN HAMDEN ("of Wilmington, co. Kent").—"The said John Hamden had a man in arms in the last rebellion in Kent, in the year 1648, at the time when, etc. Also the aforesaid Hamden did send his man to Colchester, and did continue there all the time; and after his man ran home, the aforesaid Hamden did pay his man for the time he was out, as will be proved by me,

JOHN BULFINCH.

Allowed 5th Dec., 1651,

Upon bond, THOS. FOWLE.

GEORGE MILLES.—"John Bissett sworn and ex^d, saith as follows:—That in the insurrection ag^t the Parl^t in this City (Canterbury), in the year 1648, he did see M^r George Milles, of Canterbury, with the insurrection on horseback, armed with pistols; and as this ex^{te} best remembers, he did see the eldest son of the said M^r Milles also in arms, having one pistol."

JOHN BISSETT.

Taken before me, JOHN BROWN.

COLONEL WILLIAM BOOTHBY did betray his trust by delivering over

the whole magazine of arms left in his charge for his reg^t to the King's party. "He helped the King's party with arms, men, and money."

JOHN GILES "did carry himself with much inveteracy and malice ag^t the Parliament, and against all honest, godly, and well-affected people."

WILLIAM HAYES, of Cobham, Kent, "was in arms, etc.* . . . and hath been a continual malignant vilifier, and opposer from time to time of this Parliament."

JOHN ABELL, charged with "pretending an order"—"sequestered Jas. Brandford; but said they would let him off if he could pay him moneys."

THOS. SHARE, in actual arms under the L^d Goring and Esquire Hales . . . did with many others seize Major Brown at Upton Castle—the said Major Brown was Governor thereof. J. BULFINCH.

All^d upon bond. THOS. FOWLE.

M^r JOHN ROBERTS did carry away the Governor of Upton Castle, Major Brown, to prison, and did take the Castle for the King.

* These extracts are somewhat abridged. The informations against the Kentish delinquents usually run thus:—"At the last rising of the Kentish enemy, in the year of our Lord God 1648. At that time when the L^d Goring and Esquire Hales was in arms for the late King against the Parliament." "And at that time there was many well-affected persons plundered and imprisoned for heir faithful adherence to the Parliament."

DR. PEGGE'S MS. ALPHABET OF KENTICISMS, AND
COLLECTION OF PROVERBIAL SAYINGS USED
IN KENT.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. WALTER W. SKEAT.

THE following Glossary, compiled by the Rev. Samuel Pegge during his residence at Godmersham, was written in 1735-6. It forms part of a MS. book, which now contains the following tracts, all in the handwriting of Dr. Pegge himself, and all bound together; viz., (1) An Alphabet of Kenticisms; (2) Proverbs relating to Kent; (3) A *first* Collection of Derbicisms; (4) A *second* Collection of Derbicisms, preceded by a title-page, which properly belongs to the Kenticisms; (5) A *third* Collection of Derbicisms; (6) A General Collection of Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases; and (7) A Collection of Oaths, as variously vulgarised and corrupted. The present tract comprises only the *first* and *second* sections of this manuscript. The MS. came into the possession of Mr. John Gough Nichols, from whom it was purchased by Sir Frederic Madden, June 6, 1832. At the sale of Sir F. Madden's library in August, 1873, it was purchased for the English Dialect Society by myself. I have since transcribed the two sections of the MS. here printed, and re-arranged them so as to prepare them suitably for the press. In doing this, my chief endeavour has been to adhere as faithfully as possible to the autograph original, preserving nearly all Dr. Pegge's

peculiarities of spelling and diction. This method of careful reproduction, in all cases advisable, is especially so in the present instance, as the author evidently took much pains with his work, and was fairly qualified for the task. The only alterations made have been the following. First, the words have been thrown into a perfect alphabetical order, as they are not altogether so in the MS. Secondly, when words have been entered more than once, with slightly differing explanations, these explanations have been collated, and the general result given. Thirdly, when a large number of references to works illustrating such or such a word have been given, I have omitted a few of the references, as being hardly required or not easily traced. And lastly, I have occasionally omitted some of Dr. Pegge's etymologies, but only where they were palpably wrong. These alterations and omissions are, on the whole, but very few. I have also added some remarks of my own, which are inserted between square brackets.

In editing the Proverbs, which were not arranged in any particular order, I have re-arranged them. In a few cases, I have slightly abridged the explanations, where they seemed to be of unnecessary length. Here, also, I have added some remarks of my own, marked, as before, by being inserted between square brackets.

Sir F. Madden has noted that the Rev. Samuel Pegge was born at Chesterfield, co. Derby, Nov. 5, 1704; admitted fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1729; Vicar of Godmersham, Kent, 1731; Rector of Whittington, Derbyshire, 1751; Rector of Brindle, Lancashire, 1751; made F.S.A. in 1751 and LL.D. in 1791; died Feb. 14, 1796. He was the author of several works, for a list of which see Bohn's

'Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual.' Amongst his unprinted works, there are three in the Gough collection, in the Bodleian library; see Gough's Catalogue, p. 188, which mentions—"6. Collections for a History of Wye; folio MS. 7. Statutes of the College at Wye; folio MS. 8. An Alphabetical Catalogue of Kentish Authors and Worthies; folio MS." He refers, in the work here printed, to the two former of these.

He married Ann, only daughter of Benjamin Clarke, Esq., of Stanley, near Wakefield, co. York, who died in July, 1746. His son, Samuel Pegge, Esq., born in 1731, was a barrister, a groom of the privy chamber, and F.S.A. He married Martha, daughter of the Rev. H. Bourne, who died June 28, 1767; the date of his own death being May 22, 1800. This Samuel Pegge the younger was also an author, and is best known, perhaps, for his 'Anecdotes of the English Language,' and his 'Supplement to Grose's Glossary.' He had a son, who was afterwards Sir Christopher Pegge.

It may be added that Dr. Brett, to whom Dr. Pegge's Introductory Letter is addressed, was born in 1667, and died March 5, 1743. He was the author of a Dissertation on the Ancient Versions of the Bible, the second edition of which appeared after his death, in 1760; and of other works, for which see Bohn's 'Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual.'

I now call the reader's attention to Dr. Pegge's own MS. After some of the words, their pronunciation has been inserted between square brackets. This is done by using the invariable symbols of the system known as "Glossic," explained at p. 9 of a tract on 'Varieties of English Pronunciation,' or in the Notice

prefixed to Part III. of a treatise 'On Early English Pronunciation,' by A. J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc. The symbols occur in the following key-words, in which they are denoted by italic letters. Vowels and diphthongs :—*Beet*, *bait*, *baa* ; *caul*, *coal*, *cool* ; *knit*, *net*, *gnat*, *not*, *nut*, *fuot* (where *uo* denotes the short *oo*, as heard in *foot*) ; *height*, *foil*, *foul*, *feud*. The consonants *y*, *w*, *wh* (slightly aspirated), *h*, *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *ch* (as in *chest*), *j*, *k*, *g* (hard, as in *gape*), *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng* (as in *sing*), all have the usual values. The sound of *th* in *thin* is written *th* ; that of *th* in *then* is written *dh* ; *zh* represents the peculiar sound heard in *division* [divizh'en]. When *r* is to be trilled, it is written *r'*, with an apostrophe following it. The mark *·* signifies the accent, as in *befóre* [bifoa'r].

These few words of explanation will enable the reader to trace the pronunciation intended in almost every case ; for further information, Mr. Ellis's work should be consulted. It must be borne in mind that the symbols never vary. Thus *ei* denotes the usual sound of long *i*, and never means anything else.

I shall be glad to receive from "men of Kent" any notes upon the words contained in this Glossary, or notices of Kenticisms not mentioned therein.

W. W. S.

1 *Cintra Terrace, Cambridge.*

AN ALPHABET OF
KENTICISMS,

*Containing 600 Words and Phrases in a great measure peculiar
to the Natives and Inhabitants of the County of Kent;
together with the Derivations of several of them.*

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A COLLECTION

*of Proverbs and old Sayings, which are either used in, or do
relate to the same County.*

BY SAMUEL PEGGE, A.M.,
*Vicar of Godmersham,
and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.*

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

TO THE REV. AND LEARNED THOS. BRETT, LL.D.,
of Spring Grove, in the County of Kent.

As the dialects of this kingdom vary so extremely, those who are born in one county, and go to reside in another, are naturally struck with the difference of idiom. This was the case of Mr. John Lewis,* who was born in the city of Bristol, but afterwards lived chiefly in Kent; as likewise with myself, who was born and educated at Chesterfield in Derbyshire.

Having been born and educated in a different part of the kingdom, upon my coming to reside in the county of Kent, I became the more sensible, as may easily be supposed, of some idiotisms and peculiarities in the language and pronunciation of the inhabitants and natives thereof, than otherwise I should have been. Some small portion of natural curiosity quickly prompted me to note down such instances of variation from the common English speech, as from time to time might fall in my way, and having gathered together an handful of those Kenticisms, imperfect, and, as I doubt, inaccurate, I have ventured to send it to you; intending thereby what you will call a very odd mixture, a little gratitude and a little self-interest; for, as I wou'd willingly have you regard it as a testimony of that respect and veneration I have for your person and learning, I wou'd likewise hope, from the closeness of that friendship subsisting betwixt us, and your undoubted skill in these matters, to obtain from you such improvements and corrections as your multifarious reading, in the perusal, must unavoidably suggest.

It must be confesst that a person of a less retired life and more conversant in business than I have been, might have amasst together a much greater number of obsolete particular

* Rev. John Lewis, born in 1675, died Jan. 16, 1746; the author of a 'History and Antiquities of the Isle of Tenet,' i. e., Thanet; the short glossary in which, now about to be reprinted for the Eng. Dialect Society (Series B), is often cited by Dr. Pegge.

expressions. For ought I know, from amongst the mechanics, the several sorts of artists, and the lower parts of life, the string might have been doubl'd. I have gone as far as my model wou'd permit, and you will please to observe, that I have herein inserted what glossems I found ascribed to the dialect of the Kentish men, in Mr. Ray's 'Catalogue of South and East Country Words,' printed at London, 1675, 12mo; together with those Mr. Lewis has exhibited, in his 'History of the Isle of Thanet.'

But withal, I wou'd remind you, and indeed it is altogether a necessary I shou'd, that I have put down several words and phrases as *Kentish*, which yet, strictly speaking, are not proper to that county exclusive of all others, but are common to it, and one, two, or perhaps more of the neighbouring provinces; but, being most frequently and even daily used in these parts, and at the same time having not obtained a general universal currency throughout the realm, I thought they might reasonably claim a place in this collection. But yet I doubt Mr. Ray has sometimes led me to specifye words of too general acceptation. I have endeavored to give the original of most of these words from authors, and sometimes I have guesst at an etymology myself; but with what success, is always submitted to better judgment. Several I have been obliged to pass by, without taking any notice of their derivation, out of real ignorance, owing to want of learning or a natural innate dexterity as to these things; and others I chose to let slip, because, being either monstrous corruptions or low cant phrases, it was impossible, or at least not worth while, to go to the bottom of them.

And whereas some few idioms and observations did not so easily fall into an alphabet, I take the liberty to subjoyn them here.

1. "I don't dare," for "I dare not."

2. They are apt to accumulate negatives, without any design of altering the negation into an affirmative; as when they say—"no more I won't," "no more I don't." This form rather denys stronger, and with something of an emphasis; note the proverb—"The vale of Holmesdale, Never wonne, *nor never* shall;"—"he gyveth *never no* man warning;" Dialogue printed

by Wynkin, etc. 'Tis a pure Saxonism; see Hickee's *The-saurus*, Gram. A. Sax., p. 57.

3. The common sort are inclined to put *w* for *v*; as *weal*, for *veal*; *wiper*, for *viper*; *wery*, for *very*; as, "wipers are wery brief* in such a place;" in one instance they put *v* for *w*; as *skivers* for *skewers*.

4. Nothing is more frequent than to put *a* for *o*; as *maw* for *mow*; *rad* for *rod*; *an* for *on*, as, "put your hat *an*;" *crap* for *crop*; *Jan* for *John*; *dan't* for *don't*.

5. *D* they use for *th*; *wid* for *with*; as, "I'll go *wid* you;" *rade* for *rathe*; *Hyde* for *Hythe*; *widout* for *without*.†

6. *U* they put for *i*; *wull* for *will*, as sign of the future tense; *dud* for *did*; and hither I thought best to refer *mought* for *might*.

7. *O* they sometimes pronounce very long; as *cōst* [koast] for *cost*; † *fōrk* [foark] for *fork*; and at times they shorten it, as in *throt* [throt] for *throat*, *chock* [chok] for *choke*; *loth* [loth] for *loath*.

8. *H* they seldom joyn with other letters in pronunciation, but keep it separate and distinct. *Mepham* is *Mep-ham*; *Adisham*, *Adis-ham*; so *Godmers-ham*, *Hot-hfield*, § *Bets-hanger*, *Pet-ham*, *Gres-ham*, *Cas-halton*, || etc. In all these instances, except *Hoth-field*, they are certainly right, as in a multitude of others; for *ham* being one of the constituents of these compound names, it is preserved hereby distinct and entire.

9. *O* is *oo*, in *go* [goo]; and so Caxton writes it in *Mait-taire*, *Annal. Typogr.*, vol. i., p. 374. *I* is *oo* in *wood you* [wuod eu] for *with you*; and, contracting, "I'll goo'd you" [eil goo]ud eu] for "I will go with you." It is also *a* open; "sowing corn" is *sawing* [sau'ing]. See above, no. 4.

10. *D* after *l* they sometimes drop; as *chile* [cheil] for *child*; *hel* [hel] for *held*.

11. Where *sp* occurs, they utter the *p* before the *s*, to facilitate pronunciation; as *waps* [wops] for *wasp*; ¶ *aps* [aps?]

* *I. e.*, common; see the Glossary.

† Note also *wiff*, for *withe* or *witly*.

‡ A *cost* of lamb, *i. e.*, the fore-quarter; see the Glossary.

§ He must mean [hot-feeld], as distinct from [hoth-feeld].

|| Carshalton is in *Surrey*; it is commonly pronounced [kus-haut'un]; but also [kais-haut'un], where the [kais] is quite distinct.

¶ Dr. Pegge writes *whaps*, *whasp*; which is very singular.

for *asp*;* *haps* [haps?] for *hasp*. So in the Old Parish-book of Wye, 5 Edw. VI.; "for a *hapsor* to the churchette, 2d." So Mr. Ray, p. 80—"In *Sussex*, for *hasp*, *clasp*, *wasp*, they pronounce *hapse*, *clapse*, *wapse*," etc. But in *Somers.*† a *wasp* is a *wop*; *Gent. Maga.*, xvi., p. 408; and I observe that in Kent they speak *a* very like *o*.

12. Words terminating in *st* have the addition of a syllable in their plurals, *is* being added in lieu of *s* only. For *bird-nests*, they say *birdnestis*, etc. I suppose this has been a general way formerly, for Skelton, Poet Laureat to Henr. VII., has it; see him cited in Aubrey's 'Antiq. of Surrey,' vol. ii., p. 252. The nom. acc. and voc. pl. of the 1st declension [or rather, 2nd declension, 2nd class] of the Saxon is a syllable, *-as*; and the genitive sing. *-es*. In Wicliffe's N. T. you have *dedis of apostlis*, the translation of *actus apostolorum*; and indeed, in our elder English, there are a world of plurals in *-ys* or *-is*, as in the Old Parish-book of Wye, etc. In *Derbyshyre* we should say, "he *fasses* all Lent, though it *lasses* forty days;" which shews how natural it is, to assist the pronunciation by lengthening words ending in *-st* a syllable.‡ For the same reason in that country they say *bird-nesses*; but *beasts* in *Derb.* they call *bease* [bees]. See, in the Glossary, "raddis-chimney."§ So *jays*, the birds so called, they pronounce *jay-es* [jai'ez]. Cf. *steryis*, steers; Will of Jno. Fermor, alias Godfrey, of Lydd in Kent, 1510: *costys*, costs; Plot's Staffordsh., p. 443: *forrestys*, forests, p. 444.||

13. In some cases they'll put a short quick *i*, for a long one; as, "to *driv* a waggon," for to *drive* it; or for *ee*, as *ship* for *sheep*; or for *ea*, as *rip* for *reap*.¶

14. *E* for *i*; as *Petstreet* for *Pitstreet*, a place in Crundale

* *I. e.*, an aspen-tree.

† Dr. Pegge continually refers to "Somersetshire" words, which he invariably cites from the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xvi., A.D. 1746, pp. 405-8; where may be found a Glossary to the Exmoor Courtship and Exmoor Scolding. These words are really, therefore, *Exmoor* words.

‡ This is a mistake; *fasses* is from O. E. *fastys*, and does not exhibit an additional syllable, but the substitution of *es* for *st*.

§ Dr. Pegge adds "minnis" as an example; but his explanation, that it is the plural of *mean*, is certainly wrong.

|| A remarkable example is *faries-es* for *fairies*. See *Faries* in the Glossary.

¶ Add *wik*, for *week*; *fld* for *field*, pronounced [fil].

Parish; *knet* for *knit*; *Petham* for *Pitham*. And so the long *e*; as *meece* [mees] for *mice*; *leece* [lees] for *lice*.*

15. *I* for *e*; as *hin* for *hen*.

16. *O* is *a*; as *crass* [kras] for *cross*.† So *Somers. clathing* for *clothing*; *Gent. Maga.*, xvi., p. 406.

17. *L* for *r*; *skivels* [skiv'lz] for *skivers*; *i. e.*, skewers.

18. *To* as the sign of the infin. they very currently leave out; as "I *begin cut* wheat to-morrow;" and, "when do you *begin plough*?"

19. "He will be two men," he will be very angry; *i. e.*, as much different from himself at other times, as if he was quite another man; a very significant fine expression. So "you will make us two;" *i. e.*, you will make us differ.‡

The Kentish men are said in Cæsar's Commentaries, de Bello Gallico, lib. v. c. x., to excell all the other inhabitants in civility and politeness; for so I understand those words—"ex his omnibus, longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt." The cause of this was their maritime situation, their proximity to Gaul, and the constant intercourse held therewith, which by degrees softened their manners, civilizing their natural ferity, which yet prevailed in the more inland parts. This reason is hinted by Cæsar, who goes on (by way of assigning the reason)—"quæ regio est maritima omnis; neque multum a Gallica differunt consuetudine." The sense of the word "humanus" in the former place, that it relates not so much to the temper as the manners of the Kentish men, appears from what follows, where the author proceeds to inform us, on the other hand, what kind of people, how rude and rustic, the mediterranean Britons were—"Interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne uiuunt, pellibusque sunt uestiti;" from whence I conclude that the Kentish men both sowed corn and were better

* Cf. *yeld* for *yield*.

† He must mean *cross* as a sb.; for the adj. *cross* is pronounced [kurs]; see *Curs* in the Glossary.

‡ Dr. Pegge notes some other things in his Glossary, which may be enumerated here, viz., *hort* for *hurt*, *mont* [munt] for *month*; *ketch* [kech] for *catch*; *keaf* [kee'h'fʃ] for *calf*; *kew* [kew] for *cow*. Also *rudy*, *scarcy* [rood'i, skairs'i], dissyllables, for *rude*, *scarce*, and *jealousy* for *jealous*. Under the word *hair*, he observes that the Kentish men sometimes insert an article, as "a good hair" for "good hair," and "a bread and butter" for "bread and butter." He notes, too, the use of "it should seem," instead of "it seems," and the curious use of *to* without an infinitive, as in "I'm going to it" for "I am going to do it."

clad. I should imagine that another part of their greater politeness in respect of remoter and interior Britons, must be in their language; which, though it was the original British, yet probably had many Gaulish words intermixed with it,* and was much softened in pronunciation by conversing with the people of that nation.

Thus the Kentish would have many particularities in their speech different from the other islanders from the most ancient time, even as other maritime inhabitants had who were colonies of the Belgæ; v. Cæsar, *ibid.* Thus they had particular words in Domesday book, as *Solinum*, etc. The code of the Gavelkind Law, which rises as high as Edward I., speaks of the Kentish language; so Kennet, 'Paroch. Antiq.;' and Caxton, in Ames.†

The pronunciation also is peculiar; thus "tediously," or "tediously indeed;" [with a strong accent laid upon the last syllable.]

To make an end, Proverbs and old Saws are so nearly ally'd to this subject, that I cou'd not well do otherwise than annex such as I found were vernacular, or in any other respect might concern this county. These were first collected by Dr. Thos. Fuller, in the 'English Worthies,' printed at London, fol. 1662, and were afterwards transcribed into Mr. Ray's 'Collection,' printed likewise at London, in 12mo, 1670. I have here added a few to the list, and withall have entered a remark or two upon their explications.

So many great names have employed themselves in Glosso-graphy, and some of them in a very confin'd, local, and what ignorant people may call low way, that I need not apologize for laying out a few hours in such an innocent, entertaining, and, what the judicious will allow, usefull part of knowledge; were

* This is guesswork, yet probable. At any rate, the Kentish dialect of Old English abounded with French words, though it was, at the same time, remarkably tenacious of native grammatical forms. See the 'Ayenbite of Inwyt,' ed. Morris (Early English Text Society).

† Kentish writers fall into particular expressions; as Mr. John Johnson, Dr. Robert Plot, Sir G. Wheeler, and Rev. John Lewis.—*Note by Dr. Pegge.*

It may well be added here, that all who wish to investigate the Kentish dialect should consult Dan Michel's *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, edited by Dr. Morris for the Early English Text Society in 1866, as well as the five old Kentish Sermons which are to be found in *An Old English Miscellany*, edited by the same editor for the same Society in 1872.

it necessary, I cou'd rehearse a long list of unexceptionable men, both antients and moderns. But you, who take your seat with the most learned, must be so thoroughly convinct of the use and advantage of such lexicons as these, that it wou'd be impertinence to trouble you with them, and even injurious to your character as a scholar, not to presume upon a favourable reception from you to an enterprise of this sort.

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
SAM. PEGGE.

Godmersham, Apr. 11, 1735.*

[By the kindness of Mr. Ellis, I am enabled to add the following note on the *present* pronunciation of Kentish words.

Mr. Herbert Knatchbull-Hugessen, of Provender near Faversham, Kent, whose mother was born at Godmersham, and who is very familiar with the language and pronunciation of Kentish peasantry at the present day, made remarks to the following effect to Mr. Alexander J. Ellis on the above pronunciations.

3. This use of *w* for *v* is still common, but there is no converse use of *v* for *w*.

5. The substitution of *d* for *th* is almost confined to the words *the, this, these, that, those, there, their, them*; it is not regularly used in *with*.

6. The use of *wull, dud, for will, did*, is not now known.

7. *Coast* and *fork* are now [kau'st] and [foork] or [fuo'h'k]; [throt, chok] are not known, but [loth] is.

9. [Goo] for *go* remains; [wuod] for *with* is unknown; they say rather [eil goo wij'i].

10. This *d* after *l* is very commonly dropped.

11. [Wops, haps] still known; [aps] unknown.

* This date does not exactly mark the time of the final completion of the Glossary. A few additions were evidently made later, probably on the appearance of the second edition of Lewis's History of the Isle of Thanet in 1736.

12. This *-is* plural to words in *-st*, has been heard, but not generally. The *jay* is called [joi].

13. [Driv, wik, rip] are not known; [ship] for *sheep* is; but a *shepherd* is always a *looker* [luok'er]. *Field* is [fil] without the *d*.

14. [Pet] for *pit*, known; [net] for *knit* unknown. [Mees, lees] known, but the use of [ee] for long *i*, seems confined to these words.

15. [Hin] for *hen*; known.

16. [Kras] for *cross*; known.

17. [Skiv'lz] unknown.

Footnote to 19. *Cow* is [kew], the [e] of *set* followed by [oo], not [keu]. All the [ou] diphthongs are [ew] in Kent, as they are commonly [aew], that is, a little broader, in Norfolk. The [ew] is common in London. No information has been received as to *calf*, a word very variously pronounced; but *heifer* is [aa'fer].

A specimen of modern Kentish pronunciation and a considerable number of Kentish words from the dictation of Mr. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, will be given in Mr. A. J. Ellis's *Early English Pronunciation*, chap. xi. § 2, no. 11, Subdialect 34.]

PEGGE'S KENTISH GLOSSARY.

A, *indef. art.* See remarks under *Hair*.

ABITHE, *pp. as adj.* mildewed, of linnen; and rotted, decayed, of wood. A. S. *abitan*. [But Lewis has "*Abited*, mildewed;" which looks more like the correct form. It is difficult to know what pronunciation Dr. Pegge means; perhaps—*ubeidh*.]

ABOUT, *prep.* for *of*; as, "I know nothing *about* it." [Hardly provincial.]

ACH-BONE [*aich-boan*?] *sb.* the same as "an *Ice-bone*, i.e. a rump of beef. *Norf.*;" Ray. [*Aitch-bone*; Halliwell.]

ADDLE [*ad'l*] *adj.* gone to decay, rotted; in the North, they have *addle eggs* for *rotten eggs*; cf. Ray, p. 82. [A. S. *ádl*, diseased.]

ADRY [*udrei*] *adj.* dry. So *athirst*, *ahungred*.

AFTERMEATH, *sb.* after-mowth, i.e. that which comes and grows after the mowing; 'tis erroneously written *after-marth* in Calmet's Dict. v. Rain. [Commonly *after-math*.]

ALAMŌST [*aulumoast*] *adv.* almost. (The *o* is marked as long).

ALEING [*ail'ing*] *sb.* an aleing, i.e. where mirth, ale, and musick are stirring; 'tis a custom in West Kent, for the lower class of housekeepers, to brew a small quantity of malt, and to invite their neighbours to it, who give them something for a gratification; this they call an *aleing*, and they do it to get a little money, and the people go to it out of kindness to them. See Gloss. in x Script. v. *Ealahus*, v. *Bingale*. *Whitson Ale*, Old Plays, x. p. 235.

ALLWORKS, *sb.* a man-servant employ'd by a farmer in all sorts of work he has occasion to set him about. Such an one they call an *Allworks*; he is the lowest servant in the house, and is not hired for the plough or the waggon particularly, as the other servants are, but to be set about anything.

ALONGST, *prep.* alongst it, on the long side of it. Somner's *Gavelkind*, p. 120.

- AM, 3 *pers. pl. of vb.* to be. As, "they'm gone to bed," which they say, is a contraction of *they am*, for *they are*. See *Them*. So the Italians have *sono* for *sum*, and *sono* for *sunt*.
- AMON, *sb.* "half-Amon," hop, step, and jump. The *Amon* or *whole Amon*, they tell me, is hop, two steps, and jump.
- AMPÉRY, *adj.* rotten; of cheese, and other things, as timber, &c.; sickly, crasy. See Mr. Ray, p. 57. Fr. *en pourri*, or A. S. *ampre*, as in Lewis. [Certainly not French.]
- ANENTS, *prep. contra*, against. An act of Parliament made in Scotland, 1653, *anentis* witchcraftes. *Anent*, over against, concerning; a word of frequent use among the Scots. [A. S. *on-efen*, *on-efne*.]
- ANEWST [uneust] *adv.* "nigh, almost, near hand, about, *circiter*. *Suss.* and other places of the West; ab A. S. *On-neaweste*, prope, juxta, secus, near, nigh; à Præp. *on*, and *neawest*, vicinia;" Ray. [*Here follows, afterwards struck out*—It signifies *over against* in *Kent*, and being over against, is consequently *near*.]
- APS, *sb.* an asp or aspen tree. In Lhuyd's *Archæologia Britannica*, p. 7, he cites as examples of transposition of letters—"Engl. *cyrps*, crisp;" and "Engl. *aeys*, an asp or aspen-tree."
- ASIDE, *adv.* for *beside*; very common at Canterbury.
- ASTRE, *sb.* hearth. "Upon which account, in *Kent*, when the youngest sometimes enjoys the benefit of Gavelkind, though not of the whole inheritance, they have the privilege of the *Astre*, or hearth for fire, in the mansion-house, in their division; because the youngest, being the tenderest, have the greatest reason to be kept warm at home;" Plot's *Staffordsh.* p. 278. [O. Fr. *astre*, a hearth; which occurs in the French charter of Gavelkind, in Lambarde's *Peramb. of Kent*, edit. 1656, p. 638. In modern French it is spelt *âtre*.] See *Oast*.
- BACKSIDE, *sb.* [a yard at the back of a house. Kennett, *Glos. to Paroch. Antiq.* s. v. *Virgata*, says—a yard, a close, a *backside*.] See *Yard*.
- BAILY [bail'i] *sb.* so called at Chilham; the level green place before the court at Chilham Castle, i.e. between the little

court and the street. They have something of this sort at Folkstone, and they call it the *bale* [bail]. [So also the *Old Bailey* in London, and the *New Bailey* in Manchester; cf. O. Fr. *baile*, a barrier, Low Lat. *ballium*.]

BAILY-BOY, *sb.* a boy employ'd by the farmer to go daily over the ground and to see that everything is in order, and to do every work necessary. Spelman, *Glos. v. bailivus*.

BARVEL, *sb.* a short leathern apron used by washerwomen; a slabbering-bib; Lewis.

BAT, *sb.* [a stick] of timber; as, a *tymber-bat*, Old Parish-book of Wye, 34 H. viii. Cf. *Brickbat*. [Gaelic, *bat*, a staff.]

BAVINS, *sb. pl.* "*Baven*, brush faggots, with the brushwood at length; or, in general, brushwood;" Ray, p. 59. *Baven*, a little faggot; Lewis.—[O. Fr. *baffe*, a faggot; Roquefort.]

BE, *v.* for *are*. As, "where *be* you?" And otherwise very common. In older English, it is not infrequent. After "Almighty God, unto whom all hearts *be* open," there follows "*are* hid." See Luke xx. 25.

BEAR-BIND, *sb.* a weed, call'd by others *bindweed*. See Dr. Martyn on Virgil, Ecl. ii. 18.

BECAUSE WHY. See *Why*.

BEE-LIQUOR, *sb.* mead, made of the washings of the combs.

BEFORE, *prep.* "Carry it *before* you," i.e. with you, being most things are carry'd before. But they say, "have the horse *before* you to the field."

BELEFT, *for* believed.

BERTH, *v.* to *berth* or *bert* a floor, which latter we have in an old Parish book of Wye, 31 and 35 Henr. viii.; and flooring-brods are called in Kent *Berthing-brods*. *Birth* is put down by Mr. Lewis in the Hist. of Isle of Thanet; as a local word of that Island, but it is of greater extent; a person well seated by the fire-side is said to have got a *good birth*; and at sea, *birthing* the hammocks is placing them. "*Barth*, a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs;" Ray. See also Lewis. [Cf. Welsh *barth*, a floor.]

BESTID [be-stid'] *adj.* destitute. [I.e. hard *be-stead*; see *Bested* in Prompt. Parv.]

BESTINS. See *Biskins*.

BING-ALE, *sb.* the liquour which the fermor of a parsonage gives

to the fermours and to the servants (at two separate entertainments, servants first, and masters afterwards) at the end of the year when he has gathered their tythe. [*Bing* is the same as *bin*; see *Bynge* in Prompt. Parv.]

BISKINS, BESTINS, sb. pl. in *East Kent*, *bismilk* in *West Kent*, *Beastings* or *Beastins* in *Derbysh.*; two or three of the first meals' milk after the cow has calved. They call it *por'd milk* likewise.

BISMILK, sb. See *Biskins*.

BITCHERING, adj. of a bitch, when she is proud.

BLEACH, v. Sickness is said to *bleach* a person, to bring him low; I suppose because it is apt to make people look pale and white.

BLOODINGS, sb. pl. black puddings.

BLY, sb. look. "He has the *bly* of him;" i.e. he is like him at first sight, he has something of his air and look; but it relates principally to the face and its features. But they say it means a likeness such as one cannot explain, a general likeness. [A. S. *bleo*, hue, complexion.]

BOBLIGHT, sb. twilight.

BOIST, sb. a little extempore bed by a fire-side, for a sick person.

BORSHOLDER, sb. a headborough, petty constable; Gent. Magaz. 1776, p. 252. See Gloss. in X Script. v. Geburscipa. Spelm. Gl. p. 80. "That which in the West Country was at that time (and yet is) called a *tything*, is in *Kent* called a *borow*, of the Saxon word *borh*, which signifieth a pledge, or a suretie; and the chief of these pledges, which the Western men call a *tythingman*, they of *Kent* name a *borsholder*, of the Saxon words *borhes ealdor*, that is to say, the most ancient or *elder of the pledges*;" Lambard, Peramb. of Kent, p. 24, edit. 1656. [But *borhes* here means a *borough*; "*borhes ealdor*, a head-borough, a *borsholder*;" Somner, A. S. Dict. See Hasted's Kent, ii. 284, for a description of a curious custom of electing a *dumb borsholder*, "made of wood, about three feet and half an inch long, with an iron ring at the top, and four more by the sides," &c. It was used for breaking open doors of houses supposed to contain stolen property. The dumb borsholder of Chart is engraved in Arch. Cantiana, vol. ii., p. 86.]

- BORSTAL**, *sb.* [not explained; but doubtless the same as the *Suss. borstal*, which means a winding way up a hill; see Cooper's Sussex Glossary. I incline to Kemble's guess, that it is derived from the A. S. *beorh*, a hill, and *stigel*, an ascent. The loss of a *g* between two vowels is common; in fact, the very word *stigel* is now spelt *stile*].
- BOTH**, *adj.* redundantly used. See *None*.
- BOULT**, *v.* to *boult*, to swallow; as, to *boult pork*, i.e. to cut [it] in pieces the length of one's finger and somewhat thicker, and so to swallow it without chewing. [Cf. Du. *bult*, a bunch, a knob.]
- BRAND-IRONS**, *sb. pl.* the dogs at the fire, quasi the irons that support the brands. In *Somers*. [Exmoor] the *brand-ires*; Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 405.
- BRANDY-COW**, *sb.* brindled. [Dr. Pegge probably means a *brindled* or streaked cow. Cf. Icel. *brand-skjöldóttir*, brindled, *brönd-óttir*, a brindled ox.]
- BRAWCHE**, [brauch] *sb.* rakings of straw to kindle fires with; Lewis. [See *Brauch* in Halliwell.]
- BRICKBAT**, *sb.* a piece of a brick; common to several counties, but unknown in the North.
- BRIEF**, *adj.* plentiful, common, frequent; as, "wipers are wery *brief* here;" see the Introduction; p. 57, l. 5.
- BRIMP**, *sb.* the bre' fly (*sic*) that torments bullocks; [the gadfly; *bre'* is for *breeze*, O. E. *brise*, the gadfly.]
- BRIT**, *v.* from A. S. *brytan*, to knock or rub out. "The corn *brits*" [i.e. the grain drops out];—Lewis.
- BROACH**, *sb.* a spit; so we say to *broach* or tap a cask; Lewis. But this is general, not only in *Kent*, but elsewhere. [Not general now in the sense of *spit*.]
- BROOK**, *v.* to *brook* one's name, i.e. to answer, in one's disposition, to the purport of one's name. In other places, they would say, "like by name, and like by nature." [A. S. *brúcan*, Germ. *brauchen*, Lat. *fruor*.]
- BROOKS**, *sb. pl.* ? low, marshy, or moory ground.
- BROWSELLS**, *sb. pl.* the small bits of skin remaining after the lard is tried [i.e. boiled down], which the common people eat and are very fond of.
- BRUSS**, *adj.* brisk; cf. Ital. *brusco*. 'Tis spoken of bees, when

they fly about and appear strong and hearty. [Dr. Pegge often goes astray in etymology after this sort; our *brisk* is the Welsh *brysg*, not at all connected with Ital. *brusco*, which means sour, or acrid to the taste!]

BRUT, v. "To *Brutte*, to browse; *Suss. Dial.*;" Ray. Sheep are said to *brut* young trees or shrubbs, when they eat of (*sic*) the budds. [Cf. Fr. *brout*, a shoot of young wood, *brouter*, to nibble off such shoots.]

BUCKING, sb. [a kind of washing, explained in Nares's Glossary, where we read that—"this *bucking* was done by beating the clothes in the water on a stone, with a pole flattened at the end."] A *buck* is a tub, from A. S. *buc*, lagena; see Spelm. Gl. p. 77.

BUD, sb. "A *bud*, a weaned calf of the first year. *Suss.* because the horns are then in the *bud*;" Ray.

BUG, v. to bend, *bug* up; A. S. *bugan*; Lewis.

BUG, sb. a general name for the beetle kind of flies; *may-bug*, *lady-bug*. But Mr. Ray, p. 59 (s. v. *Bishop*) writes it *lady-bird*. In *Derb.* 'tis called *cow-lady*, or rather *lady-cow*. Used as a general name for an insect in Littleton's Lat.-Eng. Dict.

BULLOCKS, sb. pl. said of bulls, cows, and oxen, viz. the whole tribe, as *bos* in Latin.

BUNT, v. to *bunt*, i. e. to sift the meal or flower from the bran; in *Derb.* they call it *booting* [i. e. boulding].

BUSH, sb. particularly used of the gooseberry-bush.

BUSINESS, sb. Otherwhere mostly in a contemptuous depreciating way, as "a poor *business*." But in *Kent* they say "a great *business*," for a large undertaking, as a large farm.

BYSACK, sb. a kind of wallet, for a man to carry anything from market in. Fr. *bezace*. [The Kentish *bysack* is easily shewn to be *not* the same as the French *besace*. The latter, from the Low Lat. *bisaccia*, means a kind of double wallet, the prefix *bi* being from the Latin *bis*, double. But the Kentish word is very different, viz. the A. S. *bisæc*, meaning a *by-sack*, or small sack or satchel which a man carries *by* or *beside* him; just as the A. S. *bigerdel* means that which is carried *beside* the girdle, i. e. a purse. Dr. Pegge's suggestion accordingly falls through.]

- CALES** [kailz] *sb. pl.* skittles, nine-pins. So they call them at Canterbury. [Old Eng. *cailes* or *kayles*, nine-pins; cf. Germ. *kegel*, Fr. *quille*.]
- CALL**, *v.* to consider; "he is *called* a good workman," "he is *called* an honest man," i.e. he is one. 'Tis an Hebraism; see Whitby ad Matth. i. 23.
- CALLOW**, *adj.* "to lie *callow*," to lie in a cold exposed manner, with few cloaths and the curtains undrawn. [The original meaning of A. S. *calo* is bald, or without hair.]
- CANKER-BERRY**, *sb.* the hip; hence *canker-rose*, the rose that grows upon the brier [*rosa canina*].
- CANT, CANTLE**, *sb.* (1) a corner of anything; as a *cant*, a cut of a loaf, when a corner is cut off; (2) when a wood is thrown into fellets [portions], or a field of wheat dispos'd into parts to be hired out to the reapers, they call them *cants*. Hence I take it comes *Cantium*, the word being Celtic as well as Saxon. See Camden, col. 215; and for *cantle*, Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Cantredum*. [Kennett says—In *Kent* we say a *cantell* of people or cattle; a *cantell* of wood, timber, bread, cheese, &c. for an indefinite number or dimension].
- CANT**, *sb.* a cast or throw; as, "I gave him a *cant*." Lewis.
- CARD**, *sb.* "a *card* of beef," a clod. [Halliwell explains "clod" as "the coarse part of the neck of an ox." Kennett (Gloss. to Par. Antiq. s. v. *Cade*) says—"In *Kent*, a *cade* of beef is any parcel or quantity of pieces under a whole quarter." This seems to be the same word, in which case *card* is probably an inferior spelling for *caad*].
- CARPET-WAY**, *sb.* i.e. "green way;" Ray. Used in most places, and means a smooth as well as a green way.
- CARVET**, *sb.* a shave. So called about Limme. [N.B. a *shave* is a *shaw* or thick hedge-row. *Limme* is probably Lympne, near Hythe. Halliwell gives—*Carvett*, a thick hedge-row; *Kent*.] See *Shave*.
- CAST**, *sb.* An emmet-*cast*, an anthill; a mole-*cast*, a mole-hill; and so, a worm-*cast*.
- CHANGES**, *sb. pl.* 40 shirts and shifts are 40 changes. So you have *changes of raiment* in scripture, for *suits*. 'Tis *Somers*. [Exmoor]; Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 406. The word *shift* is now

appropriated to women's shirts, but it was used of men's also formerly; Massinger, p. 378; Decker, p. 128.

CHARR'D, *pp. or adj.* drink is said to be *charr'd*, when it is sowred in the brewing.

CHART, *sb.* common rough ground over-run with shrubs; as *Brasted Chart*, *Seale Chart*; and indeed, there runs a tract through this County, which one may call the *Chart of Kent*; *Westram*, *Brasted*, *Whitley Shrubs*, &c. Hence the Kentish expression—*charty* ground.

CHEE. See *Ge*.

CHICKEN, *sb. pl.*; in other places, *chickens*.

CHIDE, *v.* to scold.

CHIZZELL, *sb.* "A *Chizzell*, bran. *Suss. Kent*;" Ray. [See *chisel*, bran, in Halliwell. Cf. A. S. *ceosel*, gravel, sand.]

CHOATY, [OR] **CHUFF**, *adj.* a *choaty* boy, a broad-faced chopping boy; Lewis.

CHEGE, *sb.* a frolick; Lewis.

CHOCK, *v.* to choak; which Mr. Ray ascribes to *Sussex*.

CHUCK, *sb.* "A *chuck*, a great chip, *Suss.*; in other countries they call it a *chunk*;" Ray. We mean more than a *chip*, viz. a short thick clubbed piece of wood, for burning. Hence a *chuck-headed* fellow, or a *chuckle-headed* fellow.

CHUFF. See *Choaty*.

CHUNK, *sb.* See *Chuck*.

CLAMP, *sb.* [a heap of bricks ready for burning]; "for burning a *clamp* of 16000 bricks, they use about 7 tunns of coal;" Plot's *Staffordsh.* p. 128.

CLEANSE, *v.* "to *cleanse* beer," to tun it or put it up into the barrel.

CLEDGY [kledj:i] *adj.* stiff, *Kent*; Ray, and Lewis. In *Derbysh.* *claggy* (the *g*'s hard) is used of anything thick and glutinous. [Kennett, in his *Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. Claudere*, has—"A *clodge*, a lump of clay or dirt; *clodgy* and *cledgy*, stiff and dirty; *Kent*." Cf. A. S. *clæg*, clay; *cledgy* is for *clayey*, and *clodgy* for *cloggy*.]

CLEVEL, *sb.* a grain of corn.

CLEVER, *adj.* "neat, smooth, finely wrought, dextrous;" Ray; dextrous, Lewis. But it is used in all parts of England. [Not in these senses; *clever* in *Norf.* means handsome, healthy, tall, adroit.]

CLITE, CLAYT, *sb.* a clay mire ; Lewis.

CLOSE, *sb.* the yard of a farm-house, because it is enclosed or fenced in. . . Being a general word for any inclosure (as we call a field, a *close*) 'tis peculiarly us'd here (in *Kent*) of a farm-yard. "All such wood as is in the *close*;" Will of Jno. Godfrey of Lydd, 1572. [Cf. "my barne . . . with the *clōsses* to the same appertayning;" Will of Thomas Godfrey, 1542, printed in Arch. Cant. vi. 269.—W. A. S. R.]

CLUCKISH, CLUCK, *adj.* drooping ; [used] of a sick person.

COCK-BELLS, *sb. pl.* icicles. "*Conkabell*, an icicle, in the *Som.* [Exmoor] dialect *clinkabell*;" Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 406. Mr. Lewis writes *Cog-bells*. [Cf. Welsh *cwg*, a knob.]

COG-BELLS, *sb. pl.* See *Cock-bells*.

COGUE, *sb.* a dram of brandy. [No doubt pronounced [koag], and a mere variety of *cag* or *keg*. Thus Kennett (Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Cockboat*) says—"a *cogue* or little drinking-cup in the form of a boat, used especially at sea, and still retained in 'a *cogue* of brandy.'" The words "in the form of a boat" mean no more, I suspect, than an intention to force *cogue* into a connection with *cock-boat*. Both Kennett and Ray err in venturing to falsify a meaning rather than omit an etymology. It is simply the Welsh *cawg*, a bowl.]

COLD, *sb.* "out of *cold*," when water has been upon the fire but a little while, so as not to be called warm. [We now say, "with the chill off."]

COMBE, *sb.* a valley ; Ray. We have it in *Kent*, *per se*, and in a great number of compounded names of places.

CONE, *v.* to crack or split with the sun, as timber does.

CONTANCROUS, *adj.* peevish, perverse, prone to quarrelling. [I.e. cantankerous.]

COP, *sb.* A *cop* of corn ; the same as *shock* ; see Lewis's Tenet, p. 95 ; and, at p. 96, he explains a *cop* of Pease, &c. by 15 sheaves in the field, and 16 [i.e. or 16] in the barn. [Kennett (Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Coppice*) has—"A *cop* of hay, a *cop* of pease, a *cop* of straw, &c. are used in *Kent* for a high rising heap."]

COPE, *v.* "to *cope* a ferret," to sew up the creature's mouth.

CORSE, *sb.* a large cleaver, the largest which is used by a butcher.

- COST** [koast] *sb.* "a *cost* of lamb," a fore quarter, from Fr. *coste*, of the Lat. *costa*. 'Tis pronounced "cōst."
- COTTON**, *v.* "They cannot *cotton*," i.e. agree together, or please each other. [Cf. Welsh *cytuno*, to agree.]
- COUCH-GRASS**, *sb.* in Derbysh. *twitch-grass*. "Long roots of *quich*, or dog's-grass, wreathed about the bones;" Browne, *Hydriotaphia*, c. iii.
- COURT**, *sb.* a cart, but a smaller sort; Old Parish-book of Wye, 34 Hen. viii. [Merely *cort* for *cart*].
- COURT**, or **COURT-LODGE**, *sb.* the manor-house.
- COVE**, *sb.* "A *cove*: a little harbour for boats, *West-Country*;" Ray. But in *Kent* it denotes the same as a shed, as when the eaves of the house are brought down lower, to shelter or cover a room underneath; a low building joyning to the wall of another, upon which the rafters lean and at the upper end are supported by it. A. S. *cofe*.
- COW**, *sb.* the wooden thing put over the chimney of a hop-host or malt-house, which turns with the wind, and prevents smoking; it means *cowl*, as "a friar's cowl."
- CRANK**, *adj.* merry, cheery. Our sailors call a boat that is apt to overset, a *crank* boat; Lewis.
- CRAP**, *sb.* for crop; as, "a *crap* of corn."
- CREAM**, *v.* to crumble. Hops, when they are too much dried, are said to *cream*, i.e. to crumble to pieces. "To *cream* one's dish," to put the bread into it, in order to pour the milk upon it; to *crum* or *crumble* the bread, I suppose.
- CRIPS**, *adj.* crisp. Llyud, Arch. p. 7; see *Aps*.
- CROCK**, *sb.* "an earthen pot to put butter or the like in," Ray; a pitcher. Fr. *cruche*. [Welsh *crochan*, A. S. *crocca*.]
- CROP**, *sb.* the *craw* or *maw* of a fowl or bird.
- CROW**, *sb.* the *crow* of a hog, the mesentery. Called *midgin* in *Derb*.
- CRUP**, *sb.* The skin of a roasted pig, or of roasted pork being hard is called the *crup*. *Crub* is Somersetsh. [Exmoor] for crust of bread or cheese; Gent. Maga. xvi. p. 406.
- CRUP**, *adj.* pettish, peevish; as, "you are very *crup*."
- CULCH**, *sb.* rags, bits of thread, and the like, such as mantua-makers litter a room with; much the same as *pelt*; it means, I find too, any rubbish. [Lewis has—"Culch, lumber, stuff."] See *Pelt*.

- CULL**, *v.* to pick, chuse; Lewis. But this is general. [Hardly general in common life].
- CULVERKEYS**, *sb. pl.* cowslips; from *culver*, a pigeon; Ray, p. 63.
- CURRENTBERRIES**, *sb. pl.* In most parts, they say only *currants*. See *Grape-vine*.
- CURS**, [kurs] *adj.* cross.
- DABBERRIES**, *sb. pl.* goose-berries. [A corruption of *dew-berries*, a name *sometimes* given to *gooseberries*. In a note on "dew-berries" in *Gent. Maga.* 1836, Feb. p. 126, the writer says that *dewberries* means *gooseberries* in Culpepper's Herbal.]
- DAB-CHICK**, *sb.* a didapper, which means, I suppose *dive-dapper*, where *dapper* is for *dabber*, from *dabble*, to play in the water. [Not quite. *Dapper* here means *dipper*, whilst *dabble* is the diminutive of *dab*.]
- DANCE**, *sb.* "It's *dance* to him," i.e. a rarity.
- DARK**, *sb.* [darkness.] *By dark*, in the dark; as otherwise *by daylight*, *by moonlight*.
- DAWTHER**, *v.* to tremble, to shake, jar, as a hollow board when nothing is held against it, is apt to do when you drive a nail into it. They [also] pronounce [it] *dodder*.
- DAWTHER**, or **DODDER-GRASS**, *sb.* A certain long shaking-grass 'is called *dodder-grass* or *dawther* in *Kent*; in *Derbyshire*, to *dither* is to quiver.
- DEAL**, *sb.* part; "every *deal*," i.e. every whit, altogether, entirely.
- DEAL**, *sb.* the nipple [Pegge has "nipples"] of a bitch, of a fox, or of a rat.
- DEATH**, *adj.* deaf.
- DEEK**, *sb.* a dyke or ditch. See *Dick*.
- DENE**, or **DEN**, *sb.* as, "a *dene* of land;" Somner, *Antiq. Cant.* p. 27, ed. 1703, where we read—"the manor of Leuham, consisting of 20 plough-lands and 13 *denes*." Though this be not peculiar to *Kent* alone . . . for there is scarce a county in England but what has some town or village, whose name is compounded of this word . . . yet I think there is nowhere such a nest of them as in the County of *Kent*, where they are found in many places, but nowhere so thick sown as in the *Weald*; &c. &c. [A.S. *denu*, a valley, a den.]

- DENIAL**, *sb.* a *denial* to a farm; i.e. a prejudice, a drawback, hindrance, or detriment.
- DIBBLE**, or **DIBBER**, *sb.* "*Dibble*, an Instrument to make holes in the ground with, for setting beans, pease, or the like;" Ray. I think they call it *dibber* in Kent.
- DICK** [dik] *sb.* a ditch; *Derb.* a *dyke*. See *Deek*.
- DINGY** [dinj'i] *adj.* dirty.
- DISH-MEAT**, *sb.* "spoon-meat; *Kent.*" Ray.
- DISHWATER**, *sb.* "motacilla;" Littleton's Latin-Eng. Dict. [*Motacilla* means a *wagtail*, and this bird is still called "*Peggy Dishwasher*" by the lads of Kent.]
- DODDER**. See *Dawther*.
- DOINGS**, *sb. pl.* [jobs]. To do *doings* for people, when a person keeps a small farm and works with his team for hire.
- DOLOURS**, *pr. s. indic.* "does lowre; as, 'the wind *dolours*';" Lewis. [This stupid definition is clearly due to the ridiculous habit of attempting *always* to indicate the derivation, as though *dolour* could be a corruption of 'does lowre'! Perhaps we may take it that there is a verb to *dolour*, used to express the moaning of the wind.]
- DOLPHIN**, *sb.* black flies upon a tree when it is blighted. Such a blight they call a *dolphin*. Beans are very subject to it.
- DOUGH**, *sb.* a fat clay. I suppose, the same word as *dough* of bread.
- DOVE-HOUSE**, *sb.* a necessary house.
- DOWN**, *sb.* Not altogether peculiar to the County, but perhaps more used here than any where; for every piece of high open ground they call a *down*. From hence the open Sea, at Deal, is the *Downs*; so *Sussex-Downs*, *Bansted Downs* in Surry; *Bodman Downs* in Cornwall; *Borlase*, Hist. p. 245. [A.S. *dún*, a hill.]
- DOWNWARD**. See *Upward*.
- DREDGE**, *v.* [to catch with a drag-net]; peculiar to the oyster-fishermen. [The A. S. *dræge* means a *drag*; and *dræge-nett* is a *drag-net*. It is a mere corruption of *drag*.]
- DRINKING**, *sb.* a refreshment between meals, used by the ploughmen who eat a bit of bread and cheese, and drink, when they come out of the fields, at ten in the morning, and six in the evening; Lewis. But this is general. [Perhaps not so, in this restricted sense.]

DRIVE-BUNDLE, *sb.* A *drive-bundle*, when a horse first carries one, and then returns to fetch another; that is, in carrying on double-horse.

DROITS, *sb. pl.* rights, dues, customary payments (French); Lewis. But this is general. [Hardly so now.]

DRYTH, *sb.* drought. — *thiit* —

EAR, *v.* to ear, to plough. “*Eryng* of land three times;” Old Parish Book of Wye, 28 Henry viii.; &c. Cf. “*earable* land,” Greenwey’s transl. of Tacitus de Mor. Germ., &c. [Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Arura*, gives “*Ear*, to plough,” and “*Earing*, a day’s ploughing,” as *Wiltshire* words. The A. S. *erian*, to plough, is cognate with the Lat. *arare*.]

E’EN A’MOST [een’umoast’] *adv.* almost; but with some emphasis.

EFFET, *sb.* an eft, a newt. A. S. *efete*. “Neuts, efts, or askers;” Plot’s Staffordsh. p. 244; “*evet* or neut;” id. p. 251.

EIREN, *sb. pl.* eggs. See Caxton in Ames, p. 52; hence *eiry* of a hawk, i.e. the nest where the eggs are; Littleton.

ELLINGE, *adj.* solitary, lonely, melancholy, farre from neighbours. A. S. *ellende*. See Ray. *Elyng*, Piers Plowman, B. prol. 190.

ELVIN, *sb.* an elm.

EMMETS, *sb. pl.* ants. See *Cast*.

ENTETIG, *v.* to interduce (*sic*).

ERNFUL, *adj. and adv.* lamentable; “*ernful bad*,” lamentably bad. Cf. “*yernful* tunes,” sorrowful tunes; Damon and Pythias, p. 249.

ERSH, *sb.* the same as *Edish* (Sussex) the stubble after corn is cut. In Derbyshire they call it *edidge*, and restrain it to roughings or aftermaths. [Kennett, in Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Ernes*, has—“*Ersh* is the stubble; what in Kent we call the *gratten*, in the North *eddish*.”]

EYLEBOURN. See *Nailbourn*.

FACK, *sb.* of a bullock; that stomach that receives the herbage first, and from whence it is resumed into the mouth to be chew’d, when the beast chews the cud.

- FAGS**, *interj.* a cant word of affirmation; in good faith, indeed, truly.
- FAIRY-SPARKS**, OR **SHEL-FIRE**, *sb.* often seen on clothes in the night; Ray. [The allusion is to "certain luminous appearances;" see Brand's Pop. Antiq. ed. Ellis, ii. 492.]
- FAIRISIES**, *sb. pl.* fairies.
- FEAR**, *v.* to frighten. Wisdom of Solomon (A. V.) xvii. 9; &c.
- FELLOWLY**, *adj.* familiar, free.
- FENNY**, *adj.* mouldy, as cheese. See Ray; and cf. *vinev* in Plot's Staffordsh. p. 15; and *vinny* in Gloss. Junii. [A. S. *finie*, mouldy.]
- FET**, *v.* to fetch. Old Plays, ix. p. 78; Hudibras, ii. 3. 780; &c. &c. [In Bell's edition of Hudibras, vol. ii. p. 43, l. 14, the reading is *far set*; but this is an obvious error for *far fet*, i.e. *far fetched*, as Dr. Pegge rightly explains it].
- FICKLE**, *v.* to *fickle* a person in the head with this or that, to put it into his head; in a baddish sense.
- FILD**, *sb.* field. [*Pronounced* fil; see p. 62, l. 4.]
- FLAVOUR**, *sb.* heat, ignorantly for *fervour*. "The sun casts a great *flavour*;" others say—"a great *favour*."
- FLEAD**, *sb.* lard; or rather, the leaf of fat whence lard is got.
- FLITMILK**, *sb.* the milk after the cream is taken off; called in Derb. *skim-milk*.
- FLINDER**, *sb.* a butterfly. Cf. *Flittermouse*. Cf. "*flundering fame*," i.e. flying fame; Nash, p. 34. [The passage is quoted in Nares, ed. Hal. and Wrt.—"Report (which our moderners clepe *fundring fame*) puts mee in memorie of a notable jest."—Nash, Pierce Penillesse, 1592.]
- FLITTERMOUSE**, **FLINDERMOUSE**, *sb.* a bat.
- FLUE**, *adj.* tender, weak; of an horse, or a person. See Ray. [Dutch *flaauw*, feeble, faint.]
- FLUSH**, *adv.* in a line, even.
- FOLKS**, *sb. pl.* the men-servants. *E. Kent.*
- FOR**, *prep.* "What *for* a horse is he?" i. e. what kind of a horse is he.
- FORE-ACRE**, *sb.* an headland.
- FORE-RIGHT**, *adj. or adv.* [direct]. "It (i.e. the river Rother) had heretofore a direct and *foreright* continued current and passage as to Appledore, so from thence to Romney;"

Somner, *Ports and Forts*, p. 50. I.e. *right 'fore*, for *right before*. So, in *Kent*, to *wrong-take* a person is to take him wrong, to misunderstand him, and a *ribspare* is a spare rib. The Kentish say *outstand* a person, for to stand out against him. "*Foreright* you," i.e. right or strait before you. In *Hants*, a *foreright* person is an idiot or a simple person, viz. one that without consideration runs headlong, and does things hand over head. "*Voreereert*, forth-right, without circumspection;" *Somers*. [Exmoor] *Gent. Magaz.* xvi. p. 408. "*Foreright* winds," i.e. prosperous, right forward winds, *Old Plays*, iv. pp. 177, 188. "Or hedge [Dr. Pegge reads *turn*] aside from the direct *forth-right*;" *Sh. Troil.* and *Cres.* iii. 3. 158.

FORICAL, *sb.* a headland in ploughing. See *Foreacre*.

FORSTAL, *sb.* a small opening in a street, or a lane, too little to be called a common. It is generally a green place before an house; but otherwise I have known that part of a farmer's yard lying just before the door call'd the *forstal*. Ray has—"A *fostal*, forté *forestal*, a way leading from the high way to a great house; *Sussex*."

FOY [foi] *sb.* (Fr. *voie*) a treat at going abroad or coming home; Lewis. But this is general; see Dr. Littleton. [Not general now. The word is discussed in *Gent. Mag.* vol. cii. pt. ii. p. 290 (1832) and vol. ciii. pt. i. p. 386 (1833) with reference to the compound word *Foy-boat*. The deriv. from Fr. *voie* may be questioned; it is more likely to be equivalent to the Dutch *fooi*, which signifies an emolument, perquisite, vail, fee, farewell. The word is still known at Margate; see "*Misadventures at Margate*" in the *Ingoldsby Legends*, by Barham. The word occurs in a passage in Pepys' Diary, thus quoted in Nares, ed. Hal. and Wrt.—"To Westminster with captain Lambert, and there he did at the Dog give me, and some other friends of his, his *foy*, he being to set sail today towards the Streights." In this passage the word clearly means a farewell treat, but the explanation there given is—a boat attendant upon a ship!]

FRAIL, *adj.* peevish, hasty.

FRITH, *sb.* [Welsh *ffridd*, a wood. See Halliwell. Dr. Pegge has a confused note on it, which shews that he was misled

- by connecting it with the A. S. *frith*, meaning peace; however, he says, "it is a term respecting a forest."]
- FRORE**, *pp.* frozen. See Milton, P. L. ii. 595. *Frore*, frozen; Caxton, Myrrour, ii. c. 21, 26, 27.
- FURNER**, *sb.* a baker. French *fournier*.
- GALY**, *adj.* [boisterous]; "the wind is *galy*," i.e. blows in *gales*, by fits and intervals.
- GANG-WAY**, *sb.* a thorow-fare, entry, passage; Lewis. A sea term.
- GANT**, *adj.* [said] of a greyhound, or a racehorse, being thin in the flanks. See Gent. Maga. xvi. p. 408. [It is our word *gaunt*; see the play on the word—"Old *Gaunt* indeed, and *gaunt* in being *old*"—"leanness is all *gaunt*" in Shak. Rich. II. Act ii. Sc. 1.]
- GASCOIGNES**, *sb. pl.* small black cherries.
- GATE**, *sb.* a way; "a *sea-gate*," a way into the sea; Lewis. But this is general. [Hardly general now; cf. *Ram's-gate*, *Mar-gate*.]
- GAVELKIND**, *sb.* see Spelman's Gloss. pp. 259, 565. [See *Gavelkind* in Halliwell].
- GE** [jee] *sb.* fowls are said "to go to *ge*," i.e. to roost. They pronounce it rather *chee* or *chie* [chee], as Lewis has it. *Chy* in Cornish is an house. [More likely connected with Fr. *gésir*, Lat. *iacere*, to lie, whence the *sb.* *gîte*, a lodging.]
- GENTAIL**, *sb.* an ass.
- GILL**, *sb.* "a little narrow valley with wood, and a rill running in the bottom;" Aubrey's Antiq. Surrey, vol. v. p. 402. "A *Gill*, a rivulet, a beck. *Suss.*" Ray. "A *gill* of growing timber;" Advertisement in Canterb. Paper, Sat. May 25, 1743.
- GLINS** [glins] *adj.* slippery; they pronounce it *glince*.
- GLOOM**, *sb.* I take it to be a corruption of *bloom*, Plot's Staffordshire, p. 163. [There is little to help us to the sense of the word. In Plot, we find only the technical term *bloom*, which means a mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering, and which is clearly derived from the A. S. *bloma*, a mass of metal.]
- Go to**, *v.* to set; "the sun *goes to*," i.e. sets.

GOD'S GOOD, *sb.* yeast, barm. *Kent, Norf. Suff.*; Ray. In the times of superstition, when the success of anything was precarious, the good-wives were used to bless or exorcise it, as in boiling of black-puddings, and the like. So at this day, in *Derb.*, after having beat the yeast (or *barm*, as they *there* call it) into the ale, when it is in the fat [i.e. vat] they always cross it with two long strokes with the hand from side to side. *God's good*, therefore, I woud suppose to be a form of blessing or exorcising, or at least the two first words of such a form.

GOING TO'T, i.e. going to do it; as, "do this or that;" the answer is—"I am *going to't*." [Often used still, but pronounced *to it* in full; as, "I'm going to it." The frequency with which it is used in some parts of Kent renders the phrase a striking one.]

GOLDING, *sb.* a lady-bug [i.e. ladybird]. See *Bug*.

GOLLS [golz?] *sb. pl.* gozlings, or very young geese. See *Willow-gull*.

GOLOBE, *adj.* plentiful, or plenty. [Dr. Pegge suggests a connection with *gloar*; see *gloarfat* in Halliwell; but it is the Gaelic *gu leór*, enough, from *leór*, an *adj.* signifying sufficient, with the prefix *gu*, which is used for converting an *adj.* into an *adverb*.]

GOODING, *sb.* to go a *gooding*, when the poor of a parish go about for an alms, the week before Christmas. [Chiefly on St. Thomas's day; see *Gent. Maga.* 1794, April, p. 292, quoted in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* ed. Ellis, i. 456. Brand says that the custom of "*going a gooding*" is still kept up in Kent, in the neighbourhood of Maidstone."]

Goss, *sb.* heath, furze; Lewis. But this is general.

GOYSTER, *v.* to laugh aloud; "a *goystering wench*," a boy-maid, or a lad-lass; Lewis.

GRANADA, *sb.* a golden pipin (*sic*).

GRANDLY, *adv.* greatly; as, "I want it *grandly*."

GRAPE-VINE, *sb.* a vine; *Wild of Kent*, and *Suss. Orchard*, in *Derb.*, is always spoken of *apples*; but in *Kent*, they say *apple-orchards*, because of the *cherry-orchards*.

GRATTON, *sb.* an ersh, or eddish, *Suss.*; stubble, *Kent*; Ray. Now here Mr. Ray distinguishes betwixt *ersh* and *stubble*. Lewis writes *Grotten*. See *Ersch*.

GREAT, *adv.* very; as "*great much*," very much.

GREEDS, *sb. pl.* "the *greeds*," straw thrown on to the dung-hill.
A. S. *græde*.

GREEN, *sb.* to take a horse *a green*, i.e. to the field or to green meat; as when they say "he goes *a green*," i.e. he goes to grass. A *green* is an open piece of ground, and generally a common or waste.

GREEN-SWORD, *sb.* grass turf; Lewis. But this is general.

GROTES, *sb. pl.* [grits, groats]; called *greats* in *Derb.* *Greats* is very right, for it means great meal of oats, in opposition to small meal. Dr. Plot, *Hist. Staff.* p. 205, very incorrectly writes *gritts*. [Unsatisfactory; in fact, Dr. Plot's spelling is now common, if one *t* be omitted. The A. S. has *grætta*, grits, or groats; *grút*, meal of wheat or barley, *gryt*, fine flour, and *greót*, grit or sand.]

GROTTEN. See *Gratton*.

GUESS-COW, *sb.* a barren cow.

GUESTING, gossipping.

GUTTERMUD, *v.* to dirty; as when one falls from a horse into the dirt.

HAGISTER, *sb.* a magpie, *Kent*; Ray, Lewis.

HAIR, *sb.* They prefix the article; as, "*a good hair*;" we say, "good hair." So they say, "*a bread and butter*;" for which we say "a piece of bread and butter."

HALE, *adj.* healthy; "*hale weather*," healthy, wholesome weather.

HALF-AMON. See *Amon*.

HANK, HINK, *sb.* a skain; "*a hank of silk*." So we say, a man has an *hank* on another; or, he has him entangled in a skain or string. Lewis.

HAPS, *sb.* a hasp. Rightly; for so the A. S. So also *waps* for *wasp*. [A. S. *hæps*, a hasp].

HARCELET, *sb.* See Yeoman of Kent, act iv.; where it is defin'd too, viz. the heart, liver, and lights of a hog; but they mix some fat bits and lean of the pork, and roast all together. Dr. Littleton writes *haslets* and *haslet*. Some cannibals are described as offering a man's head to some English officers as a dainty, "of which, as may well be

supposed, the gentlemen refused to partake. They then presented the *haslet* of the man, just warmed, and . . . pressed them to eat." *Gent. Magaz.* 1776. p. 19. So Cotgrave, in English part, q. v.

HARDHEWER, *sb.* a stonemason; Articles for building Wye bridge, 1637.

HARVEST, *v.* To *harvest* is a verb; we also use *harvesters*. Johnson's *Serm.* vol. 2, pp. 300, 324.

HARVESTERS, *sb. pl.* workers in the harvest. See above.

HATCH, *sb.* "a gate in the roads; a *half-hatch* is where a horse may pass, but not a cart;" Aubrey, *Antiq. Surrey*, vol. 5, p. 402. *Kent-hatch* (Symondson's mapp) and the scituation (*sic*) of it, upon the borders of the county, shews the sense and propriety of it.

HAULM, or **HELM**, *sb.* stubble gathered after the corn is inned; Ray. Used here chiefly of pease and beans' straw.

HAVE, *v.* to take; as, "*have* the horse to the field."

HAW, *sb.* a close, *Kent*; Ray. Hence *Hemphaugh*, a little place where hemp is planted, an hemp-spot. *Hemp-hawe*, vide Bapchild in *Monasticon Cant.* Lewis writes *haw* or *hawmel*. [Kennett, s. v. *Haia*, in his *Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.* says—"in Kent, a *haw*; i.e. a small close hedged in."]

HEARTH [heerth?] *sb.* "in *hearth*," within hearing.

HEAVE [heev] *v.* "to *heave* a card," to play it; it being as it were lifted up, or *heav'd*, before it is laid down upon the table.

HEAVE-GATE, *sb.* when the rails, with the pales nailed to them, may be taken out of their mortises, and then put in again; it looks of a piece with the rest of the pale-fence, but may be taken down occasionally.

HEEVE [heev] *sb. and vb.* a hive, a bee-hive; also, to hive bees.

HELE [heel] *v.* to cover. Also in *Derb.* [A. S. *hēlan*, to cover].

HELTER-KELTER, *adv.* head-foremost, all together. Lewis. This is general. [Not general now.]

HETHER [hedh'ur] *adv.* hither. [Dr. Pegge writes *heather*, and compares *whether* for *whither*; thus shewing the pronunciation.]

HEVER [heev'ur] *sb.* a crab. So called at Dover. [See *Heaver* in Halliwell.]

HICKET, *v.* to hiccup, or hiccough.

HIDE-AND-FOX, *sb.* hide-and-seek ; a children's play. [Cf. "*Hide fox*, and all after," i.e. let the fox hide, and the others go to seek him ; Hamlet, iv. 2. 32.]

HOATH, HOTH, *sb.* heath ; as, *Hothfield*, *Oxenhoath*, *Kingshoth* ; hence *Hoath* or *Hoad* near Reculver.

HOBBL'D, *pp.* puzzled, put to a difficulty.

HOCKER-HEADED, *adj.* fretful, passionate. Lewis.

HOLL [hol] *vb.* to throw, lit. to hurl. Ex. "to *holl* a stone."

HOLLY-BOYS AND IVY-GIRLS. In *West Kent*, figures in the form of a boy and girl, made one of holly, the other of ivy, upon a Shrove Tuesday, to make sport with. ["A group of girls engaged themselves in one part of a village in burning an uncouth image which they called a *holly-boy*, and which they had stolen from the boys ; while the boys were to be found in another part of the village burning a like effigy, which they called the *ivy-girl*, and which they had stolen from the girls ; the ceremony being in both cases accompanied by loud huzzas." Chambers, *Book of Days*, i. 238 ; with a ref. to *Gent. Maga.* 1779. So in *Brand's Pop. Ant.* ed. Ellis, i. 68.]

HOLT, *sb.* a wood. Much used in names of places. [A. S. *holt*.]

HOMESTALL [hoam'staul] *sb.* the house the family lives in.

HOODING [huod'ing] *sb.* a country masquerade at Christmas time, which in *Derb.* they call *guising* (I suppose a contraction of *dis-guising*) and in other places *mumming*.

HOPKIN, *sb.* [a supper for work-folks after the hop-picking is over.] See *Wheatkin*.

HORNICLE, *sb.* a hornet, *Suss.* ; Ray.

HORBID, *adv.* extremely ; as, "*horrid* bad ;" or "*horrid* good."

HORSE-NAILS, *sb. pl.* tadpoles.

HORSEKEEPER, *sb.* a groom ; one that looks after a farmer's or a gentleman's horses.

HORT, *for* hurt.

HOUPE, *pp.* holpen, i.e. helped ; from *holp*, the *l* being left out.

HOUSEL, *sb.* for "*house-hold* ;" "*an old housel*," i.e. household, meaning household stuff or furniture.

HOVER, *adj.* light ; "*hover* ground, i.e. light ground ;" Ray.

How, *adv.* "about how," near the matter. [Used thus—"that's

about how ;" meaning—"that is sufficiently near to the right way of doing the thing."

How [hou] *pron.* who. See Lewis.

HOWSOMEVER, *adv.* "but *howsomever*," i.e. *howssoever*. At Bromley, in *W. Kent*, the more ordinary people say *howsomedever*.

HUFFLE, *sb.* a merry meeting. Lewis.

HUFFLER, *sb.* one that carries off fresh provisions to ships. Lewis.

HUGE, *adv.* very. "I'm not *huge* well." Sometimes they make it a dissyllable, *hugy* [heuj'i]. Knolles, *Hist.* p. 579; D. Carew's *Surv. Cornw.* p. 151 b.

HUTCH, *sb.* a waggon, used in the manner of a cart.

HUXON, *sb. pl.* the same as *Somers*. [Exmoor] *hucksheens*, i.e. the hocks or hams. *Gent. Magaz.* xvi. p. 406.

HUY, *interj.* used in fraying [i.e. frightening or driving] hogs, Fr. *hue*. [The Fr. *interj. hue* is preserved in the phrase 'hue and cry;' cf. Fr. *huer*, Welsh *hwa*, to hoot.]

ILES [eilz?] *sb. pl.* ails or beards of barley.

INDURABLE, *adj.* durable, very durable; as if for *induring* or *enduring*. So *endure* or *indure* for *dure*, in English.

IVY-GIRL. See *Holly-boys*.

JACK. See *Tamsin*.

JAUL, *v.* when crows throw the earth about, and get the grain out of the ground when it is sown, they are said to *jaul* it out. [Shakespeare employs both to *joll* and to *jowl*.]

JAWSY [jauz'i] *adj.* talkative. From the *jaws*.

JEALOUSY, *adj.* jealous.

KARFE [kaaf] *sb.* "Kerfe, the furrow made by the saw, *Suss.*;"

Ray. In felling, or cutting anything with an axe, the aperture made by the first strokes is the *kerfe*, or *calf*, as some seem to pronounce it. They pronounce it *karf* in Kent. [From the vb. to *carve*.]

KEAF, *sb.* a calf.

KEALS [keelz] *sb. pl.* nine-pins. Littleton's *Dict.* The Kentish-men call them also *skittles*. 'Tis the Fr. *quilles*.

[The Fr. *quille* is from Ger. *kegel*, which is cognate with the O. Eng. *kayle*, *keal*, or *keel*.] See *Cales*.

KEELEB, *sb.* a cooler [i.e. a large tub. Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s.v. *Kevere*, says—"In Kent, a *keeler* is a broad shallow vessel of wood, wherein they set their milk to cream, and their wort to cool."]

KERN, *v.* [to corn, produce corn]. "*Kerning*, corning; good *kerning* land;" Lewis. See Plot's Staffordsh. p. 204; who says that "the *pisum album majus*, or garden-Rouncival . . . were found to run upon the ground without inconvenience, and to *kern* well." [Cf. Ger. *körnen*, to granulate.]

KETCH, *v.* to catch.

KEW, [kew] *sb.* a cow.

KILK, *sb.* [charlock]; *kilk* or *kelk*, which in *Derb.* they call *kedlock*, from whence by contraction it comes; *kellock*, *kelk*. They call it *kinkle* too. [Dr. Pegge omits to give the signification, and omits *kedlock* in his "*Derbicisms*;" but he certainly means *charlock*, which is the sense given to *kilk* in Cooper's Sussex Glossary. Besides, *kedlock* for *charlock* is given in Hal. as a *Shropshire* word.]

KINKLE. See *Kilk*.

KITEN, *sb.* a young cat; in *Derb.* a *kitling*. It is a sing. *sb.* for 'tis pluralized by *s.* [Dr. Pegge argues that it ought to be a plural, viz. "the plural of *kit*, as I have often heard a young cat called." It is, however, a diminutive.]

KITTLE, *v.* to tickle. [A. S. *citelian*, to tickle.]

KITTLE, **KITTLISH**, *adj.* ticklish, uncertain; "upon what *kittle*, tottering, and uncertain terms they held it;" Somner, Of Gavelkind, p. 129. So fickle and uncertain weather they call "*kittle*" weather. Lewis writes *cittle*.

KNET, *v.* to knit; as to *knet* stockings. Not very improper; for *net*, *knit*, *knot*, are all of the same original.

KNOLL, *sb.* a hill or bank; "a *knole* of sand." Lewis. [A. S. *cnoll*, a round top.]

KNOLLES [noalz?] *sb. pl.* turneps, *Kent*; Ray. Lewis writes *knowles*. [Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Coppice*, has—"Knolls, or round-headed roots, or turnips; so called in Kent.]

- LACK, *v.* to want. Very common; see Macbeth, iii. 4. 84.
- LADY-BUG, *sb.* a lady-bird. See *Bug*.
- LANT-LOUR, *sb.* fine flour, i.e. lawn'd or sears'd through a lawn. I think the better sort say *lawn'd-flour*. [Dr. Pegge writes *flower*. Whatever we think of the derivation, we may thank him for using the verb *searse*, to strain.]
- LATHE, *sb.* [a division of the county of Kent, which is divided into five *lathes*, viz. Sutton-at-Home, Aylesford, Scray, St. Augustine's, and Shepway.] On this word see especially Gloss. in X. Scriptores, s. v. *Lastum* and *Leta*; *Lastum* in Ann. Burt. p. 280; *Lath* in Lambarde's Peramb. p. 28. [It is the A. S. *læth*.]
- LATTERLY, *adv.* the latter part of his time.
- LAWCUS HEART, *interj.* as "O *lawcus heart!*" which means "O Lord Christ's heart." This is a true etymology. Gascoigne testifies they were antiently us'd to swear *per Cor Christi pretiosum*, in his Theolog. Dictionary. Lewis, citing the passage in his Life of Bp. Peacock, p. 155, annotates—"in Kent the vulgar yet use *Lawcus heart* for *Lord Christ's heart*," to which let me add *'odsheart* and *'sheart*, which evidently means *God's* (i.e. Christ's) *heart*.
- LAY, LEY, *sb.* land untilled; Lewis. But this is general.
- LAY, *v.* to lie. "He who will not the law oboy (*sic*), Here in y^e Stocks must surely *lay*"; on the stocks at Bridge.
- LAYSTOLE, *sb.* Of what extent the use of this word may be, I cannot say; but it is currently used at Wye, and I refer you for the meaning of it and the etymology, to the history of the College of Wye. [It must be the Old. Eng. *laystall*, a rubbish-heap, or rather, a place where rubbish is shot; not exactly "a dunghill," as commonly explained. It occurs in Spenser, F.Q. i. 5. 53.]
- LEACON, *sb.* a common; but wet or swampy; as, Wye *Leacon*, Westwell *Leacon*.
- LEARN, *v.* to teach.
- LEASE, *v.* to glean; *Suss. Kent*; Ray, and Lewis. [A. S. *lesan*, to gather.]
- LEASING, *sb.* gleaning. See above.
- LEASTWISE, *adv.* for *least*; as "at *leastwise*." Bp. Andrews's Serim. pp. 343, 373.

- LEER**, *sb.* "*leere*, tape." Lewis. ["I meane so to mortifie my selfe, that in steede of silkes, I wil weare sackcloth: for owches and braccelletes, *leere* and caddys: for the lute, vse the distaffe," &c. Lily's *Euphues*, ed. Arber, p. 79.]
- LEES**, *sb.* a name for a common; Kennett. *Lees*, a meadow or pasture field; Lewis. [A. S. *læsu*.]
- LEETY** [leet-i] *adj.* "a *leety* man," of a slow, slovenly farmer. They pronounce it *leaty*. [Dr. Pegge writes *letty*, in spite of his saying how it is pronounced; because he thinks it derived from *let*, to hinder. It is simply A. S. *læt*, late, slow, tardy].
- LEW**, *adj.* sheltered; an house is said "to lye *lew*," i.e. the house lies snug under the wind. Hence *leward*, term at sea. Trevisa wrote *lewke*, and hereby you may see the origine of *Lukewarm*. Ray has "*lee* or *lew*, calm, under the wind; *Suss*." [A. S. *hleó*, shelter; *hleowan*, to warm.]
- LEW**, *v.* to shelter; trees are said "to *lew* an house," i.e. the trees keep off the wind.
- LIBIAT**, **LIBBIT**, *sb.* a stick to throw at anything. "I took up a *libbit* that lay by the sole, and hove it at the hagister that was in the podder-grotten." Lewis. [This means—I took up a stick that lay by the pool, and threw it at the magpie that was in the pease-stubble.]
- LIEF-COUP**. See *Litcop*.
- LIGHT**, *sb.* the whole quantity of eggs the hen lays at one laying.
- LIGHTLY**, *adv.* mostly.
- LINCH**, *sb.* a bawke or little strip of land, to bound the fields in open countries, called elsewhere *landshire* or *landsherd*, to distinguish a share of land. Lewis. [A. S. *hlinc*, a ridge of land.]
- LINGER**, *v.* to long after a thing. We likewise use it to mean delay, and tedious, and long. "He is in a poor *lingering* way." Lewis.
- LISHY**, *adj.* said of corn running high and rank, when it is growing.
- LITCOP**, *sb.* a sale of goods upon the breaking up of shop; 'tis us'd also of household goods. Lewis writes *lief-coup*.
- LITHER**, *adj.* supple, limber, gentle. Lewis.

LODG'D, *pp.* said of corn laid flat with heavy rains. Macbeth, iv. i. 55.

LOPE-WAY, *sb.* a private footpath.

LOWANCE, *sb.* allowance; that which is given to the waggoners when they have brought home the load, in bread, and cheese, and ale.

LUG, SIR PETER; a person that comes last to any meeting they call *Sir Peter Lugg*; where *lugg* is a corruption of *lag*. See *Lag* in 'Derbicisms.'

LUSTY, *adj.* fat; or rather, in good order.

MAW, *v.* to mow; Old Parish Book of Wye, 18 H. viii.

MAID. See *Tamsin*.

MAY-BUG, *sb.* See *Bug*. Froger, p. 48. [~~Probably~~ cockchafer; see *May-beetle* in Halliwell.]

MEAL, *sb.* of all sorts of flower [i.e. flour]. In *Derb.* 'tis only used of the flower of oats, called as often *meal* as *oatmeal*; but it seems to be a general word for all sorts of flower, seeing they say *oatmeal*.

MEASLES. "*Measles* in a hog, *porrigo, porcorum lepra*;" Ainsworth. See below.

MEASLY, *adj.* A *measly* hog. "A *measled* hog, *porcus lepra laborans*;" Ainsworth. But the distemper is more of a dropsy. The liver is always decay'd; and there are here and there in the lean flesh, on cutting it, small white spots or pimples which seem to be cysts or bladders of fat. N.B. Those small bladders, on boiling the pork, become hard, and come out of the flesh, like so many small peas, and the spongy fat therein turns to water; they say the neck and legs are most infected.

MEECE [*mees*] *sb. pl.* mice.

MILL, *v.* to melt.

MILLER'S THUMB, *sb.* that fish which in *Derb.* they call *bull-head*. [The *cottus gobio*.]

MIND, *sb.* To be a *mind* to a thing, to intend, or design it. [I believe this is quite true; and that "I'm a mind to" is used as well as, or rather than, "I've a mind."—W. W. S.]

MIND, *v.* to remember; as, "I *mind*," for "I remember."

MINE, *sb.* ironstone. So the *magnet* is called the *mine*; Old Plays, vi. p. 167; Dr. Lister, *Journey*, p. 88. [See *Nares*.]

- MINNIS**, *sb.* a common ; as, Stelling *Minnis*, Roads *Minnis*, &c.
 [Cooper, in his *Sussex Glossary*, says "*Minnis*, a rising piece of ground: . . Also used in *Kent*, as a high common.]
- MINT**, *sb.* the spleen ; see *Milt* in 'Derbicisms.'
- MINTY**, *adj.* said of meal or flour, i.e. mity or full of mites ; 'tis us'd of cheese too.
- MINUTE**, *sb.* They say "a *little minute*," where others says "a *minute*." So "a little moment," Isaiah xxvi. 20.
- MIST**, *v. impers.* "it *mists*," i.e. rains very small rain, as it does when the atmosphere is very thick.
- MITTENS**, *sb. pl.* the very large gloves they hedge with are in many places called *mittens*, as in *Kent*. See Ray.
- MIXON**, *sb.* a dunghill of any sort in some parts of England ; but here it is more properly restrained to an heap of earth and dung mixed together ; see Ray. They pronounce it often a *maxon*. In *Glouc.* they say *misken*, i.e. *misken*, by metathesis. See Dr. Fuller's *Worth*. p. 174, where he defends it : "that heap of compost, which lyeth in the yards of good husbands," i.e. good husbandmen. [A. S. *mix*, dung ; *mixen*, a dunghill.]
- MOAN**, *sb.* a basket ; a deep basket, broader at top and open there. See *Maund* in Ray, who says—"a hand-basket with two lids." But this answers not at all to the Kentish sense ; they pack up fruit in this sort of basket, pick hops into them, and unload coals with them. See Glanvil on *Witchcraft*, in *Postscript*. p. 41 ; Spelman, *Glos. v. Mandatum*. [A. S. *mand*, a basket.]
- MOKES** [moaks] *sb. pl.* meshes ; the *mokes* of a net, the meshes ; see Ray, p. 72. [The singular *moak* appears in Cooper's *Sussex Glossary*.]
- MONKEY-PEA**, *sb.* millipedes [i.e. a wood-louse]. When he is rolled up he is so like a pea, that one may imagine him so called from the *imitation* of a pea, the ape or monkey being a great imitator. [A little further on, Dr. Pegge revokes this opinion, and gives—] *Monkepee*, a wood-louse ; a corruption of *millipes* or *multipes*.
- MONT** [munt ?] *sb.* a month.
- MOOR**, *sb.* Rotten, swampy, and wet grounds are called *moors* here.

MORE, *adv.* used of size or dimensions; as, "as big *more*," i.e. as big again.

MORT, *Mor*, *sb.* abundance, a multitude; "a *mot* of money, apples, men," &c. Lewis.

MUCH, *v.* [to soothe;] to *much* a child, to fondle it when it is peevish. [I hazard the guess that this is from the Welsh *mygu*, to stifle, a verb formed from Welsh *mwg*, smoke; cf. E. *muggy*, close, stifling. This is made probable by the fact that the cognate Gaelic verb *múch* means not only to stifle, but also to quell, to pacify, to hum in a low voice.]

MULLOCK, *v.* to *mullock* an oven, to damp its heat. In *Glouc.*, mould under a faggot-stack is call'd *mollock*, from its wetness or dampness. [A diminutive of Old Eng. *mull*, which is merely a variation of *mould*.]

MUSHBOON, *sb.* a mushroom. 'Tis right, for it is from the Fr. *moucheron* [*mousseron*].

NAIL, *sb.* the weight of eight pound; as, "a *nail* of beef;" *Suss.* Ray.

NAIL-BOURN, *sb.* [an intermittent brook; see Halliwell.] This word is differently written *Eylebourn*, Harris's *Hist. of Kent*, p. 240:—"There is a famous *Eylebourn* which rises in this parish [Petham] and sometimes runs but a little way before it falls into the ground." [And again, at p. 179, Harris has—"Kilburn saith, that A.D. 1472 here (at Lewisham) newly broke out of the earth a great spring; by which I suppose he means an *Eylebourn*, or *Nailbourn*, as the vulgar call it."]

NATURE, *sb.* way; "in this *nature*," on this manner, this way.

NAWN STEERS, *sb. pl.* small steers, *juvenculi*. Lat. *nanus*, Fr. *nain*.

NAY, *adv.* no. Very common.

NEAT, *v.* to make neat and clean; as, "she *neats about*," i.e. she goes about the house, making things neat and clean.

NESS, *sb.* [a promontory. No explanation; cf. *Sheerness*].

NEWLAND, *sb.* land newly broke up or ploughed. Lewis.

NONCE. "For the *nonce*," on purpose.

NONE. "None of 'em both," i.e. neither of 'em. So the Fr. *tous les deux*.

NOR YET, *conj.* *nor*. So *nec tamen*, Virgil, Ecl. i. 58; and see Collect for St. Barnabas day; John iv. 21.

NOTCH, *v.* "To *notch up*," to reckon or count; alluding to the custom or method of reckoning at cricket, where they take a stick, and cut a notch or a nick in it, for everytime they run.

NUNCHEON, *sb.* "In *Kent*, a *noonchion* or *nunchion* of bread, or any edible, is a great piece, enough to serve for the *nooning*, or dinner of any common eater;" Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Nona*.

OAST, *sb.* a kiln for drying hops; see Ray. *Bryk-host*, i.e. brick kiln; Old Parish-book of Wye, 34 Henr. viii. "And we call *est* or *ost* the place in the house where the smoke ariseth; and in some mannors *antiquum austrum* or *ostrum* is that where a fixed chimney or flew anciently hath been;" Ley in Hearne, Cur. Disc. p. 27. See *Astre*. [I believe that this attempt at connecting *oast* with *astre* is wrong. The former goes with the Dutch *ceest*, a drying-kiln, but the latter with the old French *astre*, a hearth. For the following interesting note, I am indebted to Mr. Scott Robertson. "This name for a kiln was used, in Kent, long before hops were introduced. In a deed, dated 28 Ed. I., (copied, by Mr. Burt, in the Record Office) we find Roger de Faukham granting, to William de Wykewane and Sarah his wife, 3 acres of land which 'jacent apud le *Lymoste* in parochia de Faukham.' During Wat Tyler's insurrection some of the insurgents 'went to a place called the *Lymost*, in Preston next Faversham, on the 5th of June, 1381, and ejected . . . goods and chattels of Philip Bode found there, to wit, lime, sacks, &c.' (Arch. Cantiana, iii. 90.) In a lease, dated 1445, and granted by the Churchwardens of Dartford to John Grey and John Vynor, we read—'the tenants to build a new *lime oast* that shall burn eight quarters of lime at once;' Landale's 'Documents of Dartford,' p. 8. *Limehouse*, a suburb of London, seems to have been named from a *lym-oste*; it was not formed into a parish until the 18th century. In a Valuation of the town of Dartford, 29 Ed. I. we find mention of John Ost, William Ost, and Walter Ost."—W. A. S. R.]

OF, *prep.* "Acquaintance of a person," for *with* him; as, "I have no acquaintance of him."

OTHERWHILE, *adv.* "Every *otherwhile* a little," i.e. a little now and then.

OUT. "The wind is *out*," i.e. in the north. See *Upward*.

OUTSTAND, *v.* to oppose. The Kentish say "to *outstand*" a person, for to *stand out* against him. See *Foreright*.

OVEN, *sb.* "To go to *oven*," to bake.

PADDY, *adj.* worm-eaten. Lewis.

PALM-TREE, *sb.* a yew-tree. And, what is strange, they will sometimes on Palm-Sunday dress a church with yew-branches; which I think very strange, because this was always esteemed a funeral tree; but after they once called it the *palm-tree*, the other mistake follow'd as it were on course. [Yew-trees in East Kent are "to this day universally called *palms*;" Gent. Maga. Dec. 1779, p. 578.]

PARGE, *v.* to *parge*, [to put on] an ordinary coat of mortar next to brickwork or tiling. "*Parget* and mortar" is the version of *cæmentorium* in Greenway's tr. of Tacitus de Mor. Germ.; and Plot says "*parget* or mortar;" Hist. Staffordsh. p. 153; and "to *parge*," p. 173. [From Lat. *paries*, a wall.]

PEGLE [peeg'l] *sb.* "as yellow as a *pegle*." A *peigle* is a cow-slip, *verbasculum*. Bradley's Country Houswife, pt. i. p. 70. Gerard writes *paigle*.

PELT, *sb.* rags, &c. See *Culch*. [Cf. Sc. *peltrie*, Swed. *paltor*, rags; whence Eng. *paltry*. Kennett (Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.) says—"a *Pelt*, in falconry, is the skin of a fowl stuffed, or any carcase of a dead fowl thrown to hawks."]

PETTY-COAT, *sb.* a man or boy's waistcoat. Lewis.

PHARISEES, *sb. pl.* fairies. See *Farisees*.

PITTEBING-IBON, *sb.* a poker.

PLACE, *sb.* i.e. the manor-house. "A manour *place*," Hearne, pref. to Antiq. of Glastonbury, p. xv, which I think is from Leland. See Strype's Ann. c. 15, *sæpe, presertim* p. 189; Harris, p. 53. Note; 'tis chiefly us'd in *West Kent*. Hence *York-Place*, *Duke's Place*. Somerset House is called *Somerset Place*. See Hearne, in Leland's Itinerary, vol. v. p. 141.

PLACE, *sb.* a barton. Lewis.

PLAGUESOME, *adj.* troublesome.

PLANETS, *sb. pl.* it rains "by *planets*," when showers fall in a small compass, in opposition to general rain. [In his MS. remarks on Proverbs, Dr. Pegge says—] in summertime, the rains are often very local, extending not above a mile or two; upon which they will say, "it rains *by planets*," which I suppose is a corruption of "it rains by *plats*" [i.e. plots]. [Probably not so. The Welsh *planad* means a shooting off, a meteor, and *planed* means a shooting body, from the verb *planu*, to shoot. Thus *by planets* may well mean 'by shoots.' It is remarkable that this Welsh *planed* is *not* the Greek word *planet*, yet has been confused with it.]

PLASHING, *sb.* pleaching a hedge. See Plot's Staffordsh. p. 357; who says—"Amongst which, for a *living fence*, I met with none so artificial and serviceal as those made by the *planching* of quick-sets, i.e. cutting them half through, and laying them cross the ditch upon the adverse bank, and laying some earth upon them to keep them down," &c.

PLATTY, *adj.* corn grows *platty*, when it is good only in here and there a place. [For *plotty*.]

PLUM, *adv.* quite; as, "*plum wrong*," quite or directly wrong; "a thing stands *plum*," it stands fast. 'Tis a French idiom; à *plomb*, pat, full.

PLUMP, *adj.* dry; of the ground, after wet weather. "A *plump whiting*," a whiting dried. [Lewis has—*Plump*, dry, hard; "the hays are *plump*."]

POCH, *v.* [to make dirty]. See *Putch*.

POCHY, *adj.* [dirty]. See *Putch*. [See also "*Poucy*, dirty, untidy," in Halliwell, s. v. *Pouce*.]

PODDER, *sb.* pod-ware; beans, pease, tares, or vetches, or such *ware* as has *pods*. Lewis. [This derivation of *podder* is a mere guess, and hardly credible.]

PODDER-GROTTEN, *sb.* [the stubble of beans, &c.] See above, and see *Gratton* and *Libiat*.

POKE, *sb.* the nasty pool into which the stable and all its dung sews. See *Putch*.

POLRUMPTIOUS, *adj.* rude, obstreperous.

POLT, *sb.* (1) a knock; (2) a rat-trap, that falls down. Lewis.

- [The Old Eng. *pulte*, and Swed. *bulta* both mean to knock.]
- POOR**, *adj.* bad; as "poor weather," "a poor day."
- POPY** [poap'i] *sb.* a poppy. [The *o* is marked as long.]
- PORED MILK**, *sb.* See *Biskins*.
- POTHER-HOOK**, *sb.* [a sickle]; what in *Derb.* they call a *reaping-hook*.
- POUT**, *sb.* [a round stack]; as, an hay-*pout*, a round stack of hay. Plot, a Kentish author, has it; Hist. Staffordsh. p. 15; where he speaks of "cattle fed in winter-time at the same *pout* of hay." See *Poud* in Ray.
- PRESENT**, *adv.* presently, or at present, now. Often used in Strype's Annals, where he brings the words of his authors.
- PRINT**, *adj.* bright. "The night is *print*." "The moon shines *print*;" or, "the moon is *print*."
- PRODIGAL**, *adj.* proud.
- PULL**, *v.* [to pull down, weaken]; "it has *pulled* him sadly;" of an illness bringing people low.
- PUNGER**, *sb.* a crabfish. By a *punger* they mean the largest crabs; for the small ones they call *crabs*. In Camden, col. 1307, it seems not to mean a shellfish. [See *Pungar* in Halliwell.]
- PUTCH**, *sb.* a puddle. *Putch*, a pit or hole; "a *putch* of water;" Lewis. And so to *poch*, and *pochy*. See *Poke*.
- QUID**, *sb.* the cud. "To chew the *quid*;" in other places, "to chew the *cud*." From hence you have to "*quid* tobacco," and a "*quid* of tobacco."
- QUIDDY**, *adj.* brisk. [Welsh *chwidog*, full of quirks, from *chwid*, a quick turn.]
- QUITTER FOR QUATTER**, *phr.* i.e. quid pro quo. See *Whicket*. [Cf. *tit for tat*.]
- QUOT**, *pp. or adj.* cloy'd. "*Quotted*, cloyed, gluttet. *Suss.*" Ray. In *Somers*. [Exmoor] *aguott* and *quott*; Gent. Magaz. xvi. pp. 405, 407. In Scotl. *quat*. Fuller's Worth. p. 304. [Here Fuller quotes a Northumbrian Proverb. "A Yule feast may be *quat* at Pasche. That is, Christmas cheer may be digested, and the party hungry again at Easter. No happiness is so lasting but in short time we must forego, and may forget it."]

- RACE MEASURE.** *Full measure* is 21 to the score, as of corn, coals, &c.; and *race measure* is but 20. But it must be observed that *full* in this case has no allusion to the number 21 which is greater than 20, but to the manner of ad-measurement; as conceive, when the bushel is upheap'd 'tis *full*; when struck with strickle and even'd, 'tis *race measure*, from *rado, rasi* (Lat.); and this is the true original of *full* and *rasc measure*. Afterwards, they measured all by *race*, and allowed *one* at the *score*, as an equivalent recompence for so many full bushels; 'tis immediately, tho', the French *raiz*, [*ras*,] which signifies *even*.
- RAD**, *sb.* a rod; a measure of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and by this they mostly measure longitude [i.e. distance]; in other places, they do it by yards. A *rod* of brickwork is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet square; but the antient *rod* seems to have been 20 feet. Harris, Hist. Kent, p. 349, has—"And then also the measurement of the marsh [i.e. Romney Marsh] was taken by a *rod* or perch, not of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which is the common one now, but of 20 feet in length."
- RADDIS-CHIMNEY**, *sb.* a chimney made of studs, lathes, or raddles, and cover'd with lome or lime. In *Kent*, a *rod* is *rad*, as *raddles*; and they say "30 *rads*," for "30 rods," meaning the length of a *rod*, or $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. And therefore, 'tis a chimney made with *rods*.
- RADDLE-HEDGE**, *sb.* an hedge made with *raddles*. See below.
- RADDLES**, *sb. pl.* such green sticks as wattles or hurdles are made of. In some counties called *raddlings*. [*Raddle* is a dimin. of *rad*, i.e. *rod*.]
- RADE**, *adj. or adv.* early; a *Somers.* word; as, *rath* blossoming, early blossoming, Baxter on Witches, p. 205; and "much *rather* than other thorns usually do," i.e. earlier, *ibid.* p. 208. See also *Gent. Magaz.* xvi., p. 407; *rathest* is the superl. in *Piers Plowman* [C. 13. 223]. See also Fuller's *Worth.* p. 86, ubi "*rath*-ripe pease." Ray has "*rathe*, early. *Suss.*"
- RAVEL-BREAD**, *sb.* a middling sort of bread, neither white nor brown, but mixt. Thread mixed and entangled is said to be *ravel'd*.
- RAMMED**, *pp. as adj.* excessive hard; "*rammed* dear," dearer than ordinary; Lewis.

REDGUM, *sb.* [a rash to which very young infants are subject.

Dr. Pegge simply writes "felon" against this word, "felon" being a provincial word for a *sore*; see Halliwell.]

REXON'D, *pp.* See *Wrexoned*.

REZON, *sb.* the *raising*; 'tis much the same as the *wall-plate*.

[Dr. Pegge writes *rezen*. A *wall-plate* is a piece of timber placed horizontally in or on a wall, to support the ends of girders and joists. A *raising*, *reason*, *rezon*, or *reson*, means a *raising-plate*, i.e. a longitudinal timber on which the roof stands or is raised.]

RIBS, *sb. pl.* sticks about the thickness of raddles, done up into bundles with two wiffs, and about 5 foot long. They are used for the fire, like faggots; and sometimes in a raddlence. See *Wiff*.

RIBSPARE, *sb.* the spare rib. See *Forthright*.

RICE [reis] *sb.* [small wood; cf. A.S. *hrís*, a twig, branch]. See *Roist*.

RIDE, *v.* "to ride tythe;" to tythe, or to set out tithe, i.e. to ride about for that purpose [of collecting tithes].

RIDE, *v.* the raddishes "ride," i.e. rise upon the stomach.

RIGHTS, *sb. pl.* "to go to *rights*," to go the nearest way. Significant; Ben the Sailor uses it in Congreve's *Love for Love*, Act v.; Don Quixote, iv. p. 138; &c.

RIGMAROLE, *sb.* a long story: a 'tale of a tub.'

RIME, *sb.* what in *Derb.* we call *ime*; A. S. *hrím*, hoarfrost.

RINGE, *sb.* a large tub with two iron ears, containing 14 or 16 gallons, with which two servants fetch water from a distant place, a pole being passed through the rings or ears, which lies upon the shoulders of the bearers. Lewis has—*Ringe*, a tub to carry water in, with two ears; a covel.

RINGE, *sb.* wood when it is felled lies in *ringes* before it is made up into faggots, &c. [Perhaps *ranges*, *ranks*; cf. *renges* in Chaucer, Kn. Ta. l. 1736.]

RIP, *v.* to reap.

RIPPER, *sb.* a pedder, dorser, or badger; Ray. [I.e. a pedlar, or man who carries fish in a basket for sale]. Called *ripier*; Old Plays, iv. p. 248. [See *Ripier* in Cooper's *Sussex Glossary*.]

ROBIN-BOOK, *sb.* a robin-redbreast. See *Ruddock*.

- RODS**, *sb. pl.* [the shafts] of a cart or waggon; in *Derb.* the *sills*. [In 'Derbicisms,' Dr. Pegge writes—*Sills* of a wagon, shafts.]
- ROIST**, *sb.* a switch to beat a dog with; or long wood, for brushwood, before it be made up. Called also *Rice*, q. v.
- ROOTS**, *sb. pl.* carrots, *κατ' ἐξοχήν*. [Not so, now.—W.A.S.R.]
- ROUGH**, *sb.* a wood. *Archiv. Civit. Cant.*
- ROUGHINGS**, *sb. pl.* See *Ersh.* Lewis has—*Roughin*, the grass after mowing.
- RUCKLE**, [*sb. a*] struggle; Lewis.
- RUDDLE-WATTLE**, *sb.* a hurl (i.e. hurdle) made of small hazle-rods interwoven; Lewis. See *Raddles*.
- RUDDOCK**, *sb.* the robin-redbreast, called also *robin-rook*; Littleton's Dict.; Shak. *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 224. The notion of *gold's* being red (for it is yellow rather) "made Manwood Lord Chief Baron call golden coyne (as I have heard reported) by an alluding by-name, *ruddocks*;" Bolton's *Elements of Armories*, p. 156. 'Tis the Welch name *rhuddog*; *rhudd* is red.
- RUDY**, *adj.* rude; of children.
- RUMBAL**, *sb.* [a certain feast.] See below.
- RUMBAL WHITINGS**. "The present minister, Mr. Sacket, acquainted me with an odd custom used by the fishermen of Folkestone to this day. They chuse eight of the largest and best whittings out of every boat, when they come home from that fishery, and sell them apart from the rest; and out of this separate money is a feast made every Christmas Eve, which they call *rumball*. The master of each boat provides this feast for his own company, so that there are as many different entertainments as there are boats. These whittings they call also *rumbal whittings*. He conjectures, probably enough, that this word is a corruption from *Rumwold*; and they were anciently designed as an offering for St. *Rumwold*, to whom a chapel, he saith, was once dedicated, and which stood between Folkstone and Hythe, but is long since demolished;" &c. Harris, *Hist. of Kent*, p. 125. [To this Dr. Pegge has added, at a later date—"A *rumbal* of whittings, a certain quantity." Cf. the account of St. *Rumwald* in Lambarde's *Peramb. of Kent*, ed. 1656, p. 249.]

RUNNET, *sb.* the herb *gallium* [i.e. *galium verum*, yellow bed-straw]; called in *Derb.* "erning;" anglicè *cheese-runnet*; it *runs* the milk together, i.e. makes it curdle.

RUNNING, *sb.* See *Stroke-bias*.

RUSH, *sb.* the rash, or spotted fever.

SAG, *v.* [to be depressed by weight, to sink]; "the wind *sags*," i.e. falls. A rope or line, when it is extended, is said to *sag* in the middle part. See *Macbeth*, v. 3. 10; *Cullum*, p. 173. [Cf. A. S. *sægan*, to cause to descend.]

SAINTS-BELL, *sb.* what in *Derb.* they call a *ting-tang*. See *Hudibras*, iii. c. 2. l. 1224.—"The only *saints-bell* that rings all in." [On which R. Bell has a note—"The small bell rung before the minister begins the service, to call to prayers and other offices. 'Her tongue is the clapper of the devil's *saints-bell*, that rings all into confusion.'—*Character of a Scold*, 1678."]

SARE, *adj.* (1) dry, of wood; opposed to green wood which won't burn. So *Macbeth*, v. 3. 23—"the *sear*, the yellow leaf;" Milton, who writes *seer*, and *sere*, P.L. x. 1021; *Ps.* 2; *Old Plays*, iii. p. 2; *Skelton*, p. 6; *Cullum*, p. 173.—(2) tender, rotten; as, "my coat is very *sare*;" *Lewis*. [Cf. A. S. *searian*, to dry up.]

SAY, *v.* to try, i.e. essay it; as, "when a hog has once *say'd* a garden, he will hardly be kept from it;" and, "to *say* and weigh an horse to the road" is to use a young horse to it. See *Ray*.

SCADDLE, *adj.* mischievous; said of a mischievous dog. See *Ray*. From A. S. *sceathan*, to injure, scathe; *scæthig*, harmful. *Lewis* has—*Skaddle*, wild, unlucky, mischievous; as, "a *skaddle* cat, boy, &c."

SCAREFULL, *adj.* frightful.

SCADS, *sb. pl.* black bullace; or a bastard damasin growing in the hedges.

SCARCEY, *adj.* scarce.

SCOPPEL, *sb.* a broad wooden shovel, used by the threshers.

SCORCE, *v.* to exchange. 'Tis *Somers*. [Exmoor] too; *Gent. Magaz.* xvi. p. 407.

SCORE, *sb.* they reckon much by *score*; as *three-score* and *four-*

teen instead of seventy-four. This is much after the Scotch way, but more like the Indians in the isthmus of Darien. See Wafer, p. 184. [Cf. Fr. *Soixante-quatorze*. The reference is to Lionel Wafer's *New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America*; 8vo, London, 1699.]

SCOUT. See *Shoat*.

SEAM, *sb.* hog's lard; hence *enseame* is purging of a hawk of her glut and grease; Blome's *Gent. Recr.* pt. ii. p. 115. [And again, Dr. Pegge writes—] *Seam*, fat; or rather, lard, Brit. *saim*. *Seym*, Blount's tenures, p. 1, ubi interpretatur sagimen. 'Tis a general word, Littleton; [and used] in *Derbyshire*. [Welsh *saim*, grease.]

SEAM, *sb.* [a horse-load]. "A *seame* of coals;" Old Parish Book of Wye, ult. Hen. viii. See Ray. Also Gloss. in X Scriptures, s.v. *Saginarium*, *Quarterium*, *Summa*; Thorne, col. 2094 and 2010; Cowel, s.v. *Seme*. Jno. Godfrey, in his will, 1572, gives his wife "two *seames* of wheat, half a *seame* of oates, two *seames* of malt;" &c. Lewis says—*Seme*, a quarter of corn, or eight bushels, a horse-load. [A. S. *seam* also means eight bushels, or a horse-load; *sumpter*-horse is from the same root.]

SEE, *pt. t.* saw; "I see him at Canterbury yesterday."

SERVER, *sb.* Where there are no wells, as in the Weald of Kent, the pond that *serves* the house is called the *server*, to distinguish it from the horse-pond; and from thence they take their water for boiling their meat, for their tea, &c. The etymon is clear, unless it be a corruption of the Fr. *reservoir*.

SET, *v.* to sit; as, "I was *setting* in my chair."

SEW, *adj.* dry; "to go *sew*," i.e. to go dry; *Suss.* spoken of a cow; Ray. [Welsh *syeh*, dry; cf. Lat. *siccus*.]

SEW, *v.* [to dry, to drain;] "to *sew* a pond." See above. Cf. *sewers*.

SHALL, SHAUL [shaul] *adj.* shallow. *Shole* is common at sea; as *shole*-water; hence *shoals*. Wafer, p. 53 [see *Score*;] and see Theobald, notes on *Macbeth*, i. 7.

SHAVE, *sb.* corrupted from *shaw*. "*Shaw*, a wood that encompasses a close, *Suss.*" Ray. "*Shave*, a small copse of wood by a field-side;" Lewis.

SHAY, *adj.* pale; bad ink is *shay*.

SHAY, *sb.* "to have a *shay* of a thing," i.e. a cast, a general likeness.

SHEAT, *sb.* a little pig spay'd; Lewis. [Spelt *Scheat*.] See *Sheet*.

SHEER, *adj.* bare; "a thing lies *sheer*," i.e. bare. [A. S. *scr*, sheer, pure, clear.]

SHEER-MOUSE, *sb.* a field or garden mouse. [Probably a mere variation of *shrew-mouse*.]

SHEER-WAY, *sb.* a bridle-way, i.e. for a single horse, through people's grounds; in *Derb.* a *bridle-sty*. *Shire-way*, Archiv. Civit. Canterb.; and so Lewis writes it. [Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Scircwyte*, says—"In Kent we call a bridle-way a *sheerway*, as separate and divided from the common road or open highway."]

SHEET, *sb.* a young hog, *Suff.*; in *Essex*, they call it a *shote*; Ray. A sucking or weaning bigg; Ran. Holmes, ii. p. 180. N.B. *Bigg* is a female swine. [Elsewhere Dr. Pegge has—] *Sheet*, a small young hog. Jno. Godfrey, of Lidd, in his will, 1572, gives his wife "one sow, two *sheetes*." [Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Pasnage*, says—"which young hog of the first year we call in Kent a *sheat*, and in *Suss.* a *shote*"—where for "*Suss.*" we must read "*Ess.*;" the *Sussex* form being *sheat*.]

SHELL-FIRE, *sb.* See *Fairy Sparks*.

SHENT, **SHUNT**, *v.* to chide, shreap. See *Shreap*. [A. S. *scendan*, to reproach.]

SHIFT, *sb.* a fritter.

SHIFT, *v.* "To *shift* land," i.e. to divide it into two or more equal parts; Harris, Lexicon, v. *Partition*; and so "to make a *shift*," a division of land. [A. S. *scyftan* also means to divide.]

SHIFT, *sb.* a division of land. See above.

SHIM, *sb.* an horse-how; [i.e. horse-hoe. See *Shim* in Hal.]

SHIP, *sb. pl.* sheep; in the plural.

SHOAT, **SCOUR**, *sb.* a kneading-trough; Lewis. [Spelt *schoat*; for *shoat*.]

SHOCKLED, **SHROCKLED**, *pp.* "a *shockled*, or *shrockled* apple," i.e. shrivel'd.



SHOOLER, *sb.* a beggar. [Dr. Pegge writes *shüler*, adding—I don't well know how to spell this word. See *Shooler* in Halliwell.]

SHOOLING, *sb.* begging; "to go a *shooling*;" Lewis.

SHORE, *v.* to *shore* an house, to support it; and so, a *shore*. "A *shored* tree stands lang;" Scotch Prov. Ray, p. 359.

SHORE, *sb.* a prop. See above.

SHOTVER MEN, *sb. pl.* the mackarel fishers at Dover. Their nets are called *shot-nets*.

SHOULD. "It *should* seem;" i.e. it seems.

SHOVE, *v.* to push, thrust. [General?]

SHREAP, *v.* to chide. [Taken from Dr. Pegge's explanation of *Shent*, q. v.]

SHUCK, *sb.* an husk or shell; as bean-*shucks*, beanshells; Ray.

SHY, *adj.* apt to startle and flee from you; or, that keeps off and will not come near; Ray. In *Linc.* they say a horse *skews*, or *skews at it*, when he starts, and flies from a thing; which I thought was from his looking *askew* at it, as an horse generally does.

SIESIN. See *Sizzing*.

SIG, *sb.* old urine; in *Somers.* [Exmoor] *zig*. Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 407.

SINDER, *v.* to settle, or separate the lees or dregs; Lewis.

Quasi to *sunder*. Said when a liquor clears with standing.

SIVE, *sb.* a *sive* of cherries, 52 lb.; two *sives* make one bushel.

SIZZING, *sb.* yeast or barm. *Suss.* from the sound beer or ale make[s] in working; Ray. Lewis writes *Scisin*.

SKID, *v.* "to *skid* a wheel, rotam sufflaminare; with an iron hook fastened to the axis to keep it from turning round upon the descent of a steep hill; *Kent.*" Ray. So Lewis.

SKITTLES. See *Cailes*.

SKIVERS, *sb. pl.* skewers. They sometimes say *skivels*. Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 491.

SLANT, *v.* as, "to *slant* a calf," when the cow parts with it before the time.

SLAPPY, *adj.* slippery, thro' wet; Lewis. But this is general.

[Hardly so; except in the form *sloppy*, with the sense of wet.]

SLAY-WATTLE, *sb.* a hurdle made of narrow boards; Lewis.

SLOBRY, *sb.* a slow-worm; or a *blindworm*, as they say in *Derb.*

SMACK-SMOOTH, *adv.* even with the ground ; as if a wood should be *totally* fell'd.

SMICKERY, *adj.* uneven ; said of a thread, when it is spun.

SNAG, *sb.* [a slug]. "A snail, *Suss.*" Ray. But it is Kentish too. Lewis interprets—a dew-snail, a snail without a shell. To *sneg* in *Derb.* is to push with the horns, as an ox or bull does. And therefore the *snag*, I suppose, has its name from its horns. [On the contrary, the words *snag* and *sneg* are probably unconnected. *Snag*, a snail, is only a variation of *snake*, of which the A. S. *snægel*, now contracted to *snail*, is the diminutive.]

SNYING, *adj.* a stick or bat of timber is said to be a *snying* piece, when it bends or is somewhat curved.

So, *interj.* "Open the door ; the window, *so*," i.e. the window, I mean. [*So*=I mean, used only when a person corrects himself, is, or was, very common in S. Shropshire. Used thus—"ur's ten, *so*, eleven year old."—W. W. S.]

SOAL [soal] *sb.* a dirty pond of standing water ; Lewis. [Dr. Pegge also has—] *Sole*, a pond, or pool. It enters into the name of several little places which are called from the watering-place or pond thereat, *Sole* Street. "Besyde the watteringe-*sole* in thende [i.e. the end] of Yckhame Streete;" Will of Jno. Franklyn, rector of Ickham. [A. S. *sol*, mire.]

SOCK, *sb.* a cade. [I.e. a pet ; a *sock*-lamb is a pet lamb.]

SOCKLE, *v.* to suckle, as a calf.

SOIL, *sb.* filth and dirt in corn ; as, the seeds of several sorts of weeds, and the like. "*Sile*, filth ;" Ray. See *Soal*.

SOIL, *v.* to *soil* horses, is to scour or purge 'em, by giving 'em green meat, as tares green, clover, and the like. To *soil* milk, in *Derb.* is to run it through a cloth, to cleanse it from hairs and dirt, just after milking. [But the latter is O. E. *sile*, to filter.]

SOMER-LAND, *sb.* ground that lies fallow all the summer ; Lewis ; and Ray, p. 77. [Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Warectare*, has—"To plough up fallow-land in order to let it lie fallow for the better improvement ; which ground, in *Kent*, we call *summer-land*."]

SOTLY, *adv.* softly.

SPALT, *adj.* heedless ; as a child is. Perhaps for *spoilt*.

- SPEEN**, *sb.* the teat of a cow; see Ray. Baxter's Gloss. p. 220.
- SPEER-WORTY**, *adj.* the liver of a rotten sheep, when it is full of white knots, is said to be *speer-worty*. There's an herb called *speer-wort*, which is suppos'd to produce this disorder of the liver, and from thence it has its name. [Great spear-wort, *ranunculus lingua*; lesser spear-wort, *r. flammula*; Johns.]
- SPILLED**, *pp.* spoilt. And so the proverb; "better one house filled than two *spill'd*." Sir John Davies, pp. 36, 44, 112.
- SPIT**, *sb.* a spade; Lewis's Tenet, p. 11. [It there seems to mean rather the *depth of a spade*, which is still a common sense of the word; for Lewis says—"the mould or land is so shallow that it is scarce a *spit* deep."]
- SPOT**, *sb.* [a small patch of ground]. Hemp-haugh, a little place where hemp is planted, an *hemp-spot*. See *Haw. Little Spot*, or *Ly-Spot*, the name of a farm.
- SPRY-WOOD**, *sb.* small wood; Lewis. From *spray*, no doubt. [Rather, from *sprig*; but it is much the same. Cf. A. S. *sprec*, a sprig or spray.]
- STAFF**, *sb.* "What a *staff* would you be at?" a phrase like "what a pox would you be at?" resigning the party to the cudgel, as here to the pocky distemper. [Cf. "what *the deuce*."]
- STALDER**, *sb.* a stilling, or frame to put barrels on; Lewis.
- STALES**, *sb. pl.* the staves or rises of a ladder; or the staves of an horse's rack. In *Derb.* they call the handle of a broom or besom, the *steil*, *steal*, or *stale* [steel, stail]. See *Steale* in Ray. [A. S. *stela*, a handle.]
- STEAN**, *v.* "to *stean* a wall," to build the sides with stones; Ant. Repert. p. 179. So in *Derb.* a *stean-pot*, i.e. a stone pot.
- STEEP**, *v.* "to *steep* a stack," i.e. to make the sides smooth and even and to decline gradually, by raking of the loose parts. It is the use of it as a verb, is peculiar; otherwise you have *steep*, of hills.
- STEW-POND**, *sb.* "a *stew*: a pool to preserve fish for the table, to be drawn and filled again at pleasure;" Ray.
- STILT**, *sb.* a crutch.
- STOAT**, *sb.* Lat. *putorius*; a *fomard* in *Derb.* See *Sturt*.
- STOCH**, *v.* to poch; said of cattle treading the ground when it is wet. [See *Poached* in Halliwell.]

STOCK, *sb.* cattle of all sorts.

STOCK, *sb.* a trough; a hog-trough. "For a *stock* of brass for the holy water, 7s.;" Fuller, Hist. of Waltham Abbey, p. 17. 'Tis used for birds, fowls, hoggs, &c.; because 'tis usually a *stock* of a tree, made hollow. In *Derb.* they use stone mostly, and call them *troughs*.

STOCK, *sb.* the back of the fireplace; *chimney-stock*, the back of it; Ray, p. 63. [Ray has—To *Crock*: *Ess.* to black one with soot or black of a pot or kettle or *chimney-stock*, &c.]

STOCK-LOG, *sb.* the large piece of wood layd behind the rest of the firewood. See above.

STOLT, *adj.* spoken of chickens, when they are brisk and hearty. [A. S. *stolt*, firm.]

STONE, *sb.* a weight of eight pounds.

STONE-REACH, *sb.* a tract in a stony field, where the stones, for a considerable way, lye incomparably thicker than in any other part of the field. *Stone-rees*; Old Parish Book of Wye; 4 Edw. vi.

STOUT, *adj.* of great courage; but in *Kent* they use it for *strong*; a strong-built man they will call *stout*; broad and strong. [The same word as *Stolt*, q. v.]

STOW, **STOVE**, *v.* "*Stow* or *stove* ropes," to dry them in an oven; Lewis.

STRAND, *sb.* one of the twists of a line, be it of horse-hair, or ought else; Ray.

STRIG, *sb.* the foot-stalk of any fruit; petiolus; *Suss.* Ray. ["A small stalk, or young straight branch, is in *Kent*, and other parts, called a *strig*;" Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Strakys*. Cf. Dutch *strik*, a knot, a leash; Swed. *streck*, a cord, a string.]

STRIKE-BAULK, *v.* to plough one furrow, and leave another; Lewis.

STROKE-BIAS, *sb.* See the thing described in Brome's Travels, p. 264. [The passage is quoted in Halliwell. It is something like *prisoner's base*]. It is often called a *running*. Shak. has *country-base*; Cymb. v. 3. 20.

STUPPIN, *sb.* a stew-pan or skillet; Lewis. This is all [due to] pronunciation.

STURT, *sb.* an animal of the polcat kind. [I.e. a stoat.]

SULLAGE, SUILLAGE, *sb.* muck or dung; Lewis. But this is general. [Not now.]

SULLING, *sb.* a ploughland. Mr. Agar, in Gale's Richm. Appendix No. 1, professes not to know the original of this word, which he says is only found in that part of Domesday-book that relates to *Kent*; but no doubt it is *sulh*, aratrum. He agrees 'tis the same as *hida* and *carucata*, i.e. a ploughland. See this word *sull* very often in Somner. App. No. xl.; Lewis's Tenet, pp. 11, 106; Lambarde, p. 284; Somner, Ports and Forts, p. 50; Cowel; Kennett; Spelman's Glos. pp. 519, 530; Somner's Gavelkind, p. 117; &c. [A. S. *sulung*, from *sulh*, a plough.]

SUM, *v.* to cast account, to learn arithmetic. So the French *sommer*.

SUMMER-LAND. See *Somer-land*.

SWAB, *v.* "to *swab* peas," to reap them.

SWART, SWARTH, *adj.* a dark green; "the wheat looks very *swarth*." The Germans call a [certain] wood *Schwartz-wald*. Hence *swarthy*; Lewis.

SWEET-LIQUOR, *sb.* called *wort* in *Derb*. *Wort* is ale whilst brewing, ale or beer before it be put in the tun or fat.

SWIG, *sb.* [a] suck or draught. "I took a hearty *swig*;" Lewis. [A. S. *swilgan*, to swallow, swill, or swig.]

SWOT, *sb.* soot.

TAANT, *adj.* tall, or too high for its breath or bigness; "a *taant* mast, house," &c. Lewis. ["The larger vessel was a very '*taunt*' vessel; she had tall masts;" Tichborne Trial, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' Oct. 14, 1873.]

TAG, *sb.* "Tagge, a sheep of the first year; *Suss*." Ray; and Lewis.

TAMSIN, *sb.* a little frame to stand before a fire, to warm a shirt or a shift, or child's linnen. *Tamsin*, or *Thomasin*, is a woman's name, as if it did the servant's business called by that name. Otherwise, for the same reason, it is called a *maid* [or *maiden*]. It is called not only *Tamsin*, but *Jenny*, *Betty*, *Molly*, or any other maiden name; and if it be very small, 'tis called a *girl*. So a *Malkin*. So, because servants of that name used to do such business, you have *Jack* used in a great variety of ministerial senses; as, *Jack* to turn the spit,

Jack to pull off boots; *Jack-anapes*; *Jack-pudding*; skip-*Jack*; *Jack*, a small pike; *Jack*, machine to load timber; *Jack-daw*; Benj. Johnson [*sic*] in 'Silent Woman' calls a simple knight Sir John Daw; *Jack*, a measure, and *Gill*, another, according to the proverb, "never a *Jack* but there's a *Gill*," which may either allude to those measures, or in general, that there is no man so bad but there's a woman as bad; so, a more imperfect sort of a spit-*Jack* is called a *Gill*, and see *Will-Gill*. *Jacks*, loops upon vestments; *Jack-adandy*; *Jack-among-the-maids*; *Jack-with-the-lantern*; *Jack-ass*; *Jack Ketch*, because of an executioner once of that name; *Jack-a-legs*; "Caw, *Jack*" we say to a jackdaw; *Jack-fiddle*; *Jack-a-lent*; *Jack-a-green*, name of a dance; a *Jack*, a small flag, a ship-boa[r]d; *Jack*, a coat of mail, see Cowel; *Jack-in-office*; *Jack-out-of-office*; the knave at cards, that is the servant, is *Jack*, at All-fours; *John-apple*. How *Jack* comes to be the familiar name for John I cannot imagine; it should rather be for *Jacques*, or *James*, which last has some thing peculiar in it, for it comes from *Jacobus*; . . . 'tis as old as Wicliffe, witness his New Testament. *Jack* is for any man, or *on*, as the French [say], in these instances. "All fellows, *Jock* and the Laird;" Ray, p. 358. *Jock* in Scotch, is *Jack*. "Qui aime *Jean*, aime son chien," Ray, p. 126, for "love me, love my dog." A good *Jack* makes a good *Gill*; Ray, p. 160; for which say the Scotch—"A good yeoman makes a good woman;" Ray, p. 359. "*Jack* would be a gentleman if he could but speak French;" Ray, p. 160. Poor-*jack*, cod caught at Newfoundland; *Jack*, a kind of gin [*i.e.* engine], Plot's Staffordsh. p. 148; *Jack* of Hilton, *ibid.* p. 433. See Menage, Orig. L. Gallic. v. *Peroquete*.

TAN, *sb.* bark, *i.e.* that which *tans*. Plot's Staffordsh. p. 382; Skelton, p. 240. 'Tis the Fr. *tan*, bark; Plott in Gent. Mag. 1778, p. 155.

TAR-GRASS, *sb.* [Dr. Pegge has a note about *tares* and *vetches*, and says—] the wild vetch is call'd *tar-grass*, which has something of the *tare* in it. "The *vicia sylvestris sive cracca*, the wild vetch or *tar-grass*, is sown in some places;" Plot's Staffordsh. p. 347.

TASS-CUTTER, *sb.* that utensil or implement with which they cut hay in the stack. *Tas*, Gallicè, is a heap, and *tasser* is to heap up. *Tass* therefore is the stack or heap; i.e. of hay. Hence we have to *toss*, as when we say, to *toss* or throw together in a heap; and from that, *toss* comes to signifie to throw or fling. An *hay-toss* is an hay-mow. *Tassare fœnum*, Thorn, col. 1863, ubi glossographus, "*tassare*, in acervum exstruere, coacervare, accumulare; Belgis *tassen*, Gallis *tasser* et *entasser*; origo, ni fallor, a Sax. *tas*, i.e. acervus, cumulus, congeries, præsertim frugum et fœni." Somner's Gavelkind, p. 116. *Taas*, Chaucer's *Knights Tale*, 1007, 1011, 1022; and see Gloss. ad M. Paris, v. *Tassum*. "*Tas*, or *tarse* [taas], A. S. *tas*, a mow of corn;" Lewis. And Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. has— "*Thassare, tassare*. To lay up hay or corn into a *tass, toss*, stack, or mow, Lat. *tassa, tassus, tassius*, Sax. *tas*, Fr. *tas*. . . 'Qui carectas non habuerint, adjuvabunt ad *thassandum* bladum;' vol. i. p. 543. 'Pro victualibus emptis pro factoribus *tassiorum* prioris xii d.;' vol. ii. p. 214. Hence a *tasse* or *tossel*, to *tass* or *toss*, *hay-toss*; a mow of corn in a barn is called in *Kent* the *toss*. . . G. Douglas calls a wood-stack or wood-pile 'a *tass* of green stick.' In old Eng. *taas* was any sort of heap, as in Chaucer; and Lidgate, *Troil.* l. iv. c. 30—

' An hundred knyght[e]s slain and dead, alas!
That after were found[en] in the *taas*.' "

TATTER, *adj.* (1) ragged; (2) cross, peevish, ill-natured. Lewis. [Lewis adds the illustration—"he is a very *tatter* man."]

TEAM, *sb.* "a *team* of pigs;" in *Derb.* a *litter*. I suppose from to *teem*, or bring forth. [A. S. *týman*, to teem, propagate.]

TEDIOUS, *adj.* acute, violent, very; "*tedious* bad," "*tedious* good;" cf. "*tedious* haste,"—*Othello*, iii. 4. 175.

TEEN, *v.* "to *teen* an hedge"; and, "a *teened* hedge," a hedge made with raddles. "To *tine*, to shut, fence. *Tine* the door, shut the door, ab A. S. *tynan*, to enclose, fence, hedge, or *teen*;" Ray, of North Country words.

TETAW, *sb.* a ninny, a nisy (*sic*).

THEM. "*Them* all well," they are all well. See *Am.* [Contr. from "they'm."]

THICK-THUMB'D, *adj.* sluttish.

THREDDLE, *v.* "to *threddle* a needle," to thread it.

THRO, *adv.* fro; "to and *thro*," to and fro.

THROT [throt], *sb.* throat; which Mr. Ray (p. 80) ascribes to *Sussex*.

TIE, *sb.* "to run a *tie*;" a *tie* is a *pair*. (So at *Put*, *trick*, *trick*, and *tie*.) And there never runs more than two at once. From hence the running itself is called a *tie*, and a running once is called *one tie*, and to run twice is *two ties*. When they run several together in that exercise they have called *Stroak-bias*, that (as it were to distinguish it from this) they term a *running*. I suppose 'tis called a *tie* from the parties being *tied*, i.e. paired together; *Waldershare tie*, *Old Wives Lees tie*. But perhaps *tie* signifies to run; for "to ride and *tie*" is sometimes to ride and sometimes to walk or run, as when in travelling there are two people to one horse. [This explanation is obscure; some light is thrown on it by observing that a *tie* means, in Kent, a *foot-race* (Hal.), and we may accept Dr. Pegge's explanation as shewing that it is only applied to a foot-race of *two*, i.e. a "heat." The expression "ride and tie" is commonly interpreted to mean that, when two people have one horse, the first rides a certain distance and then dismounts for the second to get up, so that they always *tie*, or keep together. Sir Dudley Diggs, in 1638, left the yearly sum of 20*l.*, "to be paid to two young men and two maids, who, on May 19th, yearly, should *run a tye* at Old Wives Lees, in Chilham, and prevail." The lands from the rent of which the prize was paid were called the *Running Lands*. Hasted's Kent, ii. 787.]

TILL, *adj.* tame; *cicur*. See *Tulle*, Chaucer's *Reves Tale*, 1026, and *Glos*. [Cf. A. S. *til*, fit, good, suitable.]

TILT, **TILTH**, *sb.* ordering land for sowing; "he has a good *tilth*;" or, "his land is in good *tilth*;" Lewis.

TIMANS [teim'unz] *sb. pl.* dregs or grounds, quasi *teemings*, what is poured out of the cask, after the liquor is drawn off. Lewis has *timings*. [Lewis explains it by "grounds of beer." It is from O. E. *teem*, to pour out.]

TINE, *sb.* [a prong] of a harrow.

TIPTOE, *sb.* an extinguisher. *W. Kent*.

- To, *prep.* Very commonly left out before the infinitive mood ;
 "When do you *begin reap?*" So Dryden, "command me
 dye;" Indian Queen.
- TOAB, *sb.* long coarse grass, as in fields that are understockt.
 And so Lewis. Cf. *Tar-grass*. [Dr. Pegge writes *Tore* ;
 Lewis has "*Toare*, grass and rubbish on corn-land, after the
 corn is reaped: or the long four grass (*sic*) in pasture-fields."]
- TOFET, *sb.* "A *tovet* or *tofet* : $\frac{1}{2}$ a bushel, *Kent* ; a nostro *two*,
 duo, et *fat*, mensuram unius pecci signante, a peck"—
 Ray, and Lewis. The word *fat* is used in the *North* for any
 wooden vessel, to contain a fluid, as a *cheese-fat* ; the *fat*, in
 which beer or ale is workt before it be put into the barrel ;
 and that wherein the tanners put the leather and the bark.
 Now the peck is such a vessel. If it be said that *fat* in that
 case must be an indeterminate quantity, please to recollect
 that a *barrel* is a general word, but is a certain measure
 nevertheless ; a *tub* is anything of that sort, and yet a *tub* of
 butter is a certain quantity. . . . *Tofet* is a word of very
 common use in *Kent*, and they keep a *tofet* measure in their
 houses, as currently as a peck or a bushel. You have "*fats*
 of wine and oil," Joel ii. 24, iii. 13; and *fat* is *vas*, Somn.
 Gloss. in X Script. v. *alfetum*. See "Keeve, *Devon*. a fat;"
 Ray; and Cowel, v. *Fate*. See *Fat* in 'Derbicisms.'
- TONGUE, *v.* "to *tongue* a person," to answer again, as servants
 do sometimes to their masters or mistresses; to be saucy
 with the tongue in such case.
- TO-YEAR, *adv.* this year; as *to-day* is this day.
- TREAD, *sb.* a wheel-tread, rut, tract [i.e. track].
- TREVET, *sb.* a trivet; a thing with three feet to set a tea-kettle
 or a saucepan on.
- TRULL, *v.* to trundle, per contractionem, *Suss.* Ray.
- TRY, *v.* [to boil down lard]. See *Browsells*.
- TUB, *sb.* a barrel. In other places, it means an open vessel.
 So the will of Jno. Godfrey of Lydd, 1572—"such *tubbs*
 and drinking vessels as I have."
- TUN, *sb.* the great fat, wherein the beer is work'd before it be
 tunn'd or cleansed.
- TUNNEL, *sb.* [a funnel]; which in *Derb.* they call a *tun-dish*.
 Putting ale into the barrel, in *Derb.*, is called *tunning*.

TUSSOME, *sb.* hemp, or flax. *W. Kent.*

TUT, *sb.* a breast, or nipple of the breast; as, "the child cries for his *tut*." No doubt 'tis a corruption of *teat*. "*Tetties*, breasts, *Somersetsh.*" *Gent. Magaz.* xvi. p. 408.

TWINGE, *sb.* an ear-wig.

TWITTER, *sb.* a fit of laughter; "he is in a mighty *twitter*;" *Lewis*. [Cf. *titter*.]

TWO. "My husband will be *two* men," so different from himself, i.e. angry, that he won't seem to be the same person. So *Gibby* in *The Woman keeps a Secret*, Act v.; only *Gibby* speaks of two persons—"ye and I shall be *twa* folks."

UNKY, *adj.* lonesome. In *Glouc.* *unked* is lonely. Seems to be a corruption of *uncouth*. See *Ellinge*.

UNTHRUM, *adj.* awkward, unhandy. [Cf. A. S. *untrum*, infirm.]

UP, *adv.* "look it *up*," i.e. look it out. They use this word very needlessly, as, "to hide a thing *up*," "to catch a person *up*," for, to hide it, and to overtake him. So to heal *up* a sore.

UPWARD, *adj.* The wind is said to be *upward*, when it is in the north, and *downward* when in the south. I think the north is generally esteemed the highest part of the world. Confer *Cæsar*, *Comment.* iv. 28, where "*inferiorem partem insulæ*" means to the southward; et v. 13. "*inferior ad meridiem spectat*." But one expression they have which I do not understand; they will say "the wind is *out*," when it is in the north.

USE, *v.* "to *use* land," to till it; as, "he *uses* it himself," i.e. he has it in his own hands; and, "who *uses* this or that farm?"

VAST, *adv.* of small things; as, "it is *vast* little." "Others of *vastly* less importance;" *Pers[onal] Letters*, No. 52.

VIGILOUS, *adj.* vicious, of a horse; also, fierce and angry.

VILLERS, *sb.* the horse that goes in the rods; corrupted and contracted from the *wheel-horse*. [Most decidedly not; but the *vill-horse*, i.e. *Shakespeare's fill-horse* (for *thill-horse*). No doubt pronounced—vil'urs.]

VINE, *sb.* See *Grape-vine*.

- WAG, *v.* to stir, move. Used on all occasions, and at every word.
- WAPS, *sb.* a wasp. [Dr. Pegge writes *whasp*.] Cf. A. S. *wæps*.
- WARP, *sb.* four of a thing; "a *warp* of herrings." Lewis.
- WATTLE, *sb.* a hurdle. Lewis. But this is general.
- WATTLES, *sb. pl.* "made of split wood in fashion of gates, wherein they use to fold sheep, as elsewhere in hurdles; *Suss.* ab A. S. *watelas*, crates, hurdles." Ray.
- WAUR, *sb.* sea-woor, or sea-wrack. Lewis. [A. S. *war*, seaweed.]
- WEALD, *sb.* "The *Weald* of Kent," the wood, or the woody part of Kent, tho' at this day it is for the most part cultivated. Spelman, Gloss. pp. 266, 562, 567. [N.B. Lily writes "the *wylde* of kent," less correctly; *Euphues*, ed. Arber, p. 268.]
- WENT, *sb.* a way; as, "at the four *wents*," i.e. at the meeting of the four ways. So we have *went*, the past tense of *go*. Somner, Antiq. Cant. p. 11. Sir Geo. Wheler, a Kentish man, has *three wents*; Travels, p. 475. [In Somner, Antiq. Cant. ed. 1640, p. 20, we have "at the meeting of the four *wents*." See the letters on this word, including two of my own, in Notes and Queries, 3rd S., xii. 131, 198, 295, 384. It is sometimes pronounced *wents*, but only by would-be refined speakers; not by the peasantry, who retain the *w*. At Ightham, *Seven Wents* is the name of a spot where seven roads meet. Coöper's Sussex Glossary gives both *went* and *vent*, and he instances Flimwell-*vent*. Just as *gate* (from the verb *go*) means a street in Old English, so *went* (from the verb *wend*) means a lane or passage. "A *went*, lane, *viculus, angiportus*;" Levins's Manipulus Vocabulorum, ed. Wheatley, p. 66, l. 8.]
- WET, *v.* "to *wet* a pudding," to mix it. Significant.
- WETFOOT, *adj.* In *Derb.* they say *wet-shod*. In Isaiah xi. 15 we have *dry-shod*.
- WHEATKIN [whit'kin] *sb.* pronounc *whitkin*; a supper for the servants and work-folks, when the wheat is all cut down; and so an *hopkin* is the same for the hops. [Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Precaria*, says—"This treat given now to the tenants and labourers in *Kent* at the end of wheat-harvest, is called a *whetkin*; but in these *Midland*

parts it is at bringing in the latest corn, and is termed a *harvest-home*."]]

WHEN, *adv. as sb.*; "another *when*," another time.

WHICKET FOR WHACKET, or, *quittee for quattee*, i.e. quid pro quo, *Kent*; Ray. [Cf. *tit for tat*.]

WHIEWER, *sb.* a sharp or violent man. Lewis's Tenet, in his Addenda, p. 119; where he says—"Whiewer, from *whiew*, the noise made in driving hogs. "He is a *whiewer*," i.e. he is a shrewd, sharp, or violent man.

WHILE, *sb.* "a *while*," a pretty long time.

WHILK, WHITTER, *v.* to complain. Lewis. See *Winder, Witter*.

WHILK, *sb.* a periwinkle. See Ray, p. 54.

WHIRTLE-BERRIES, *sb. pl.* bilberries; Gibson's Camden, at the end of Derbyshire.

WHY, *adv.* In answering of questions in a rude sort; "*why*, yes," "*why*, no." "Because *why*," i.e. because; *why* being redundant.

WID, *prep.* with; so *widout*, without.

WIFF, *sb.* "a *wiff*," a withe.

WIG, *v.* [to anticipate, over-reach, balk?] The black dog had eat up all before the white one came, whereupon 'twas said, the first had *wigg'd* the last. [Cf. to "give one a *wigging*."]]

WIK, *sb.* a week.

WILLGILL [wil'jil] *sb.* a very expressive name for an hermaphrodite, to which it exactly answers; *Will* being for the man, and *Gill* (with *g* soft) for Gillian or Juliana, on the woman's part. In *Derb.* we had two families that wrote their names *Gill*, but one pronounceth the *g* hard, and the other soft.

WILLOW-GULL, *sb.* the first flower in April [of a kind of willow, probably the *salix caprea*,] that contains the *farinu fecundans*. 'Tis so called from the down upon it resembling the yellow down of a young gosling, which they call a *gull* or *goll*. [Called in *Camb.* *goslings* or *lambs'-tails*.]

WINCH, *sb.* the handle whereby you turn round the barrel of a drawing-well.

WIND [weind] *v.* a board shrunk or swell'd, so as to be uneven, is said to *wind*; and when it is brought straight again, it is said to be *out of winding*. [The *i* is marked *long*.]

WINDER, *v.* to whimper, as a child does when it is restless and uneasy, but does not cry a full cry. [Cf. to *winnick*.] See *Whilk, Witter*.

WINDROW, *sb.* sheaves of corn set up in a row one against another, that the wind may blow betwixt them; or, a row of grass in hay-making. Lewis. [Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Ventilare*, has—"In Kent, the swaths of grass when turned and a little dried are cast into *wind-rows*, to be farther exposed to the wind and sun."]

WIPS, *sb.* for *wisp*; and by it they mean bundl'd up or thrown up on a heap carelessly; as, "the cloaths lie in a *wips*," i.e. tumbl'd in disorder. [Dr. Pegge writes *whips*, unnecessarily. The spelling *wips* occurs in the Rawlinson MS. of Piers the Plowman, B. v. 351.]

WITTER, *v.* to murmur and complain, as dissatisfied persons do. See *Whilk, Winder*.

WORKISH, *adj.* bent upon work.

WORKY-DAY, *sb.* work-day; "Sunday and *worky-day*;" the vowel inserted to facilitate pronunciation.

WREXON'D, *pp.* [covered, overgrown]; "a garden is *wrexon'd* with weeds." [Dr. Pegge suggests a connection with *Somers. rexen*, rushes; Gent. Maga. xvi. 407. Perhaps it has to do with A.S. *wriġan*, to cover."]

WRONGS, *to, adv.* "not much to *wrongs*," i.e. things are pretty well in order.

WRONGTAKE, *v.* "to *wrongtake*" a person is to take him wrong, to misunderstand him. See *Foreright*.

YAR [yaar] *adj.* brisk. [A.S. *gearo*, yare, ready.]

YARD, *sb.* "A *yard* of land," i.e. a rood. "A *yard* of wod," costs 6s. 8d., in Old Parish Book of Wye. See Lambarde, Peramb. p. 257. A *yard* or backside is so called because it usually contained about a rod or a yard of land. [Merely A. S. *geard*, in the latter sense.]

YAUGH, *adj.* dirty, nasty; as, "it is all *yaugh*." [Pronounced yau?]

YAWL, *sb.* a "Deal *yawl*," a particular sort of a boat, in use at Deal. See Baxter's Glossary, p. 96; *yole*, Hamilton Voyag. p. 13. [So called also at Lowestoft. It is the Danish *jolle*; whence also *jolly-boat*.]

YELD, *v.* to yield.

YELLOW-HAMMER, *sb.* the bird call'd in *Derb.* the *yowl-ring*.

Littleton (*Lat. Eng. Dict.*) writes it *Yellow-hamber*. Guineas are called *yellow-boys* in English sometimes.

YENLADE, or YENLET; see Lambarde's *Perambulation*, ed. 1596, p. 257. [Lambarde has a good deal about this curious word, the etymology of which he entirely mistakes. Yet the whole passage is worth quoting.

"Beda hath mention of a water in Kent, running by Reculuers, which he calleth *Genlade*. This name was afterwards sounded *Yenlade*, by the same misrule that *geard* is now *yard*, *geoc*, *yoke*, etc." (This is correct.)

"When I read in Bedaes . . . fite booke, chap. 9, that Reculuer standeth at the Northe mouthe of the water *Genlade*, which is the one mouthe of Wantsume, by his owne description: I suppose that by *genlade* he meaneth a thing yet well known in Kent, and expressed by the word *Yenlade* or *Yenlet*, which betokeneth an indraught or Inlett of water into the lande, out of and besides the maine course of the sea or of a riuier. For that water, which now sundereth the Ile of Greane from the hundred of Hoo, hath two such mouthes, or Inlettes, the one of which opening into the Thamyse is called the *North Yenlet*, notable for the greatest oisters and flounders; and the other, receauing the fall of Medway, is called *Colemouth*: and neither of them standeth in the full sweepe or right course of those riuers, but in a diuerticle or by-way. Such another there is also, lying southwarde within the same Medway, into which it openeth two mouthes, and thereof called likewise *South Yenlet*, notorious also for great oisters that be dredged thereaboutes. And euen such an one is the *Yenlet* at Reculuer, where it openeth that way into the sea towards the Northe, and hath the other mouthe into Wantsume, or Stoure, as it is now called, towards the Southe."

The above suggestion, that *yenlet* means an *inlet*, is just one of those rash guesses that tend to make philology ridiculous. On Lambarde's own shewing, *yenlet* is not the original, but the corrupted form. And the guess is particularly unhappy, because the true meaning comes very

much nearer to *outlet*. The A. S. *genlade* or *genhlade* means a *discharging*, or the disemboguing of a river into the sea, or of a smaller river into a larger one. More literally still, it is a *gain-loading* (i.e. an unloading), and derived from the verb *ládan* or *hládan*, to load or lade. Colemouth does not 'receave the fall of Medway;' but falls into Medway itself.]

YEOMAN, *sb.* "A *yeoman* of Kent;" the degree under a gentleman; a person occupying his own estate in the way of husbandry or farming. See Lambarde, *Peramb.* p. 13; for the Proverb concerning them, see *Proverbs*, no. 1.

YET, *adv.* used redundantly; as, "neither this nor *yet* that." Cf. *John* iv. 21.

YET-NA, *adv.* yet; as, "hè is not come home *yet-na*." [Here the suffixed *na* is due to the preceding *not*; negatives were often thus reduplicated in old English.]

YEXLE [yex'l] *sb.* an axle.

YOKE, *sb.* a farm or tract of ground of an uncertain quantity; it answers to the Lat. *jugum*. *Cake's Yoke*, name of a farm in the parish of Crundale.

NOTE.—The above Glossary is probably very incomplete, though affording a good foundation for future work. The Rev. W. Scott Robertson has already kindly suggested the following additions:—

BEFORE AFTER, *i.e.* until after.

COCK, *sb.* a small boat; *navicula*. At a View of Frankpledge held at Queenborough, 30 April, 7 Eliz., we find it agreed "quod pro anno sequente tresdecim de xxvj domibus exonerabunt unum *le cocke* de balesta apud long howse." The word appears repeatedly in the Queenborough Town Records. See also *King Lear*, iv. 6. Old Eng. *cogge*, Old Dutch *kogge*, Icel. *kuggr*, a small boat.

COCKY, *sb.* a friendly appellative for a lad.

GALLON, *sb.* used as a *dry* measure, for corn, flour, bread, potatoes. In Kent, these dry goods are always sold by the *gallon*.

GAZELS [gaiz'lz] *sb. pl.* black currants. So also in Halliwell, who has—*Gazles*, black currants; wild plums; *Kent*.

HOY, *sb.* a small passenger-vessel, with one mast; now superseded by the steamers. Dutch *heu, heude*.

KATER [kai'tur] *v.* to cross diagonally, to cut across.

KATERCOUSINS, *sb. pl.* good friends (Halliwell). It occurs in *Merch. of Venice*, ii. 2. The sense there is not very clear. The etymology is also disputed, but seems to have some reference to Fr. *quatre*. For example, the "four" at cards is called *cater* or *kater*.

KATERWISE, *adv.* diagonally, crosswise.

KEEN, *sb.* a small animal closely allied to the stoat and weasel.

LODGE [loj] *sb.* any shed or outhouse. Its meaning in older English is much the same, viz. a hut; see *Isaiah* i. 8, and *Much Ado about Nothing*, Act ii. sc. 1, where we have—"as melancholy as a *lodge* in a warren."

MATE, *sb.* the boy who leads, and tends, the horses of a wagoner's (or ploughman's) team is called a "wagoner's *mate*."

PENT, *sb.* On the Ordnance map, in the parish of Postling, may be found 'The Pent,' on a hill-side. The French *pente*, signifying a slope or declivity, may perhaps have something to do with this.

PLAYSTOOL, *sb.* apparently a parish recreation ground, though certainly lost as such now; yet very common throughout Kent as the name of a field which was once parish property. It is easy to see that *playstool* is a corruption of *play-stall*, i.e. a play-place, exactly as *laystole*, duly recorded above, is a corruption of *lay-stall*. See *Lay-stole*.

SONNIE [sun'i] *sb.* a kindly appellative for any boy not related to the speaker; as, "my *sonnie*."

STADDLE, *sb.* a building. "The old *staddles* commonly called the six and twentye houses;" Court-roll of a View of Frankpledge, 14 April, 5 Elizabeth, in Queenborough Town Records, book 2, fol. 40. Upon the previous page, in a Latin entry, we read—"de viginti sex domibus que vulgariter vocantur *the old staddeles* or six and twentie houses." These expressions occur repeatedly in the Queenborough Records. *Staddle* is now used only for the support of a stack of corn. It is a derivative of the common word *stead*; hence we have *bedstaddle* for *bedstead*, *home staddle*

for *homestead*. *Stead* can still be traced in Lynsted, Frinsted, Highsted, Milsted, Wrinsted, Bearsted, names of places in Kent, and in such surnames as Bensted, Maxted, and the like. Cf. A. S. *stéde*, Icel. *stadr*, a stead, place; and A. S. *stathol*, a foundation, Icel. *stöðull*, a shed.

THURROCK, *sb.* a small passage or tunnel through a bank; either for water, or as a refuge for hares when pressed by the dogs in coursing. *Thurrocks* are usually made of wood, and inserted in the ground. The Old Eng. *thurrock* means a drain; cf. Icel. *thurka*, to drain, from *thurr*, dry, which is the Greek ξηρός.

TOLL [toal] *sb.* a clump of trees. Used also in *Sussex*; see Cooper's Suss. Gloss.

TOTHER DAY, the day before yesterday. A most correct expression, because *other* in Early English invariably means *second*, and the day before yesterday is the second day reckoning backwards. It is remarkable that *second* is the only ordinal number of French derivation; before the thirteenth century it was unknown, and *other* was used instead of it.

YAFFLE, *sb.* the green woodpecker. Halliwell gives *yaffil* as the *Herefordshire* word for a woodpecker. Akerman gives *yuckle* as the *Wiltshire* form.

PROVERBS RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF KENT.

THE following Collection of Proverbs was added by Dr. Pegge to his Collection of Kenticisms, to render his account of the provincialisms more complete. It is here printed from the autograph MS., with a few corrections, etc., as noted, and with a few additions by myself, which are distinguished by being placed within square brackets. I have also included seven more, from Mr. Hazlitt's 'English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases,' London, 1869. These are the ones numbered 6, 23, 28, 33, 50, 53, and 58.

As the Proverbs are jotted down in the MS. without any proper arrangement, I have arranged them in what seemed to me to be the best order. Thus, Proverbs 1—13 all contain the word *Kent*, and are in alphabetical order; Proverbs 14—20 contain the word *Kentish*, the substantives to which that adjective belongs being in alphabetical order; Proverbs 21—59 relate to *places in Kent*, also alphabetically arranged; whilst Proverbs 60—73 are of *more general application*. The reader who observes this may easily find any Proverb at once.—W. W. S.

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1. *A Knight of Cales,*
A Gentleman of Wales,
And a Laird of the North Countree ;
A Yeoman of Kent
With his yearly Rent
Will buy 'em out all three.

"*Cales knights* were made in that voyage* by Robert, earl of Essex, to the number of sixty; whereof (though many of great birth) some were of low fortunes; and therefore Qu. Elizabeth was half offended with the earl, for making knighthood so common.

"Of the numerousness of *Welch gentlemen* nothing need be said, the Welch generally pretending to gentility. *Northern Lairds* are such, who in Scotland hold lands in chief of the king, whereof some have no great revenue. So that a *Kentish Yeoman*, by the help of an hyperbole, may countervail, etc.

"Yeoman, contracted for *gemein-men*,† from *gemein*, signifying 'common' in Old Dutch, so that a *yeoman* is a *commoner*, one undignified with any title of gentility; a condition of people almost peculiar to England, and which is in effect the basis of all the nation."—Ray; Proverbs (Kent).

"Better be the head of the yeomanry than the tail of the gentry;" Ray, 3rd ed., p. 118. [Cf.] the Scotch proverb, "A good yeaman (*sic*) makes a good woman" [p. 280]; and "the yeoman of the guard;" which shews that, though this word be now in a great measure confined to the limits of Kent, one seldom hearing of any other than the yeoman of Kent, yet it was once of more general use; and it is notorious that there are in no parts such wealthy farmers, cultivating either their own estates or very large takes from other people, as there are in this county; some having, in tillage, not much less than £1000 a year, and others the like quantity in grasing.

"All blessed with health, and as for wealth,
By Fortune's kind embraces,
A Yeoman grey shall oft outweigh
A Knight in other places."

Durfey's Song.

[Hazlitt, in his *English Proverbs*, gives this in the form following:—

* *I. e.* in the expedition to Cadiz, formerly called *Cales*. See "The Winning of Cales" in the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, iii., 463.

† The etymology of *yeoman* is disputed. I refer the first syllable to the A. S. *gá*, a district (for which see Kemble); and I find Mr. Wedgwood is of the same opinion; in fact, the Old Frisic *gaman*, a villager, is the same word. Cf. Germ. *gau*.

“ A Gentleman of Wales,
 with a Knight of Cales,
 and a Lord of the North Countrie,
 a Yeoman of Kent
 upon a rack's Rent
 will buy them out all three.”

He refers to Osborn's 'Traditional Memoirs of Q. Elizabeth,' circa 1650 (Works, ed. 1682, p. 367). The last three lines are given in the form—" a yeoman of Kent, sitting on a peny rent, is able to buy all three"—in 'Notes and Queries,' 3 S. ii., 144.]

2. *A man of Kent, and a Kentish man.*

[Left unexplained, as it well may be. The most probable solution of the matter is that the two expressions are synonymous. Yet the current idea is that " a man of Kent " is a term of high honour, whilst " a Kentish man " denotes but an ordinary person in comparison with the former. See 'Notes and Queries,' 3rd S. viii., 92, where Mr. G. Pryce affirms that the men of West Kent are undoubtedly " Men of Kent," while those of East Kent are only " Kentish Men." Again, in 'Notes and Queries,' 3rd S. vii., 423, J. F. S. claims that the phrase " Men of Kent " should be restricted to natives of the *Weald* of Kent. Disputants should note that " men of Kent " are said, in the A. S. Chronicle, A.D. 853, to have fought in Thanet; whilst in the ballad of ' William the Conquerour,' in vol. iii. of the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, the men who came from Dover and Canterbury are thrice called " Kentishmen." Whence it appears that the men of East Kent have borne both titles, and no doubt the same may be said of the men of other parts of the county: The phrases merely involve ' a distinction without a difference. ']

3. *As great as the devil and the Earl of Kent.* (See Swift's Works, xi., 287.)

[The reference is to Hawkesworth's edition of Swift's Works, in 22 vols. 8vo; or see Scott's edition, x. 475. The passage

occurs in Dialogue iii. of his 'Polite Conversation,' and runs thus.

"*Lady Smart.* Miss, I hear that you and lady *Coupler* are as great as cup and can.

"*Lady Answerall.* Ay, Miss, as great as the devil and the Earl of *Kent.*"

It is clear that *great* here means *thick*, or intimate; for a few pages previously, in Dialogue i., we have the phrase—"as *great* as two inkle-weavers;" i. e., weavers of tape. Scott's note says—"The villanous character given by history to the celebrated Goodwin, Earl of Kent, in the time of Edward the Confessor, occasioned this proverb."]

4. *Fair Maid of Kent.*

[I. e., Johanna, the wife of Edward the Black Prince.] Barnes, 'Hist. of Edw. III.', pp. 42, 456, 607, 618; who commends her for her goodness as well as beauty. She was a patroness of Wicliffe, Barnes, p. 906. See also Dugdale, ii., p. 74.

5. *Holy Maid of Kent.*

[Elizabeth Barton; executed April 21, 1534, by order of Henry VIII. for exciting an opposition to his marriage with Anna Boleyn.]

6. *Kent and Keer*

Have parted many a good man and his meer.

Higson's *MS. Coll.*, No. 104.

[Perhaps *keer* only means *care* here, as *meer* means *mare*. Cf. Proverb 62 below—"Bad for the rider," etc.]

7. *Kent; red Veal and white Bacon.*

White bacon is their pickled pork; and they are apt to neglect the well ordering of their calves, whereby the veal is ordinary enough; especially compared with that on the other side the river, in Essex.

8. *Kentshire,
Hoot as fyre.*

Tom. Hearne's *Lel. Itin.*, 5 vol., p. xxvi., ex MS. Thos. Rawlinson. Of Kent's being called a *shyre*, see my *Kent*, p. 7. And this county is remarkably hot on account of its chalk hills and chalky as well as gravelly roads.

9. *Lythe as Lasse of Kent.*

I. e., gentle, lithsom, etc. See Percy's *Songs*, i., 284.

[Spenser has it too, in the *Sheph. Kal.* (Februarie), where he says of a bull—"His dewëlap as *lythe as lasse of Kent.*" The passage in 'Percy's *Songs*' is in the poem of *Dowsabell*, by Michael Drayton, where, in stanza 5, *Dowsabell* is said to be "*lyth as lasse of Kent.*"]

10. *Neither in Kent nor Christendom.*

["Nor in all Kent, nor in Christendome"]; Spenser's [*Shepherds*] *Calendar*; [*September*]. "'That is,' saith Dr. Fuller, 'our *English* Christendom, of which Kent was first converted to the Christian faith; as much as to say as 'Rome and all Italy,' or 'the first cut and all the loaf besides;' not by way of opposition, as if Kent were no part of Christendom, as some have understood it.' I rather think that it is to be understood by way of opposition, and that it had its original upon occasion of Kent being given by the ancient Britons to the Saxons, who were then pagans. So that Kent might well be opposed to all the rest of England in this respect, it being pagan when all the rest was Christian."—Ray. See also Heylin, i., 265. Pursuant to this interpretation, Mr. Ray explains the Cheshire proverb—"Neither in Cheshire nor Chawbent;" that is, says he, "'Neither in Kent nor Christendome.' Chawbent is a town in Lancashire;" Ray, 3rd ed., p. 236. Dr. Fuller and Mr. Ray agree as to the sense, but they differ as to the figure of this proverb. I incline to Dr. Fuller's opinion, and I am willing to account it a climax, rather than an antithesis, it being probably occasion'd, as a multitude of proverbs are, by the jingle of the *K* and *C*; you have above—"Neither in

Cheshire nor Chawbent ;” and see Mr. Ray [1st edition ?], pp. 55, 225, 227, 239, 310, 838, etc. If this saying took its rise in Kent, as is most probable, every county being given to specific and take notice of themselves (Ray, p. 304), it puts the figure beyond dispute ; but if it was taken up in London, or in any other of these southern parts, yet Kent; being the nearest county with a C, and the only county in England that begins with a C (*sic*) and is a monosyllable, we shall find no reason to depart from this interpretation.

To support the antithesis, Mr. Ray thinks it had its origin from Kent’s being given, by the Britains, who were Christians, to the pagan Saxons ; but surely it can never be so old. It must have been, according to that supposition, a British proverb, which is scarce credible. Dr. Fuller brings it something lower in time, but not much, supposing that it was taken up after the kingdom of Kent was converted to Christianity by Augustine and his fellow-labourers, but before the rest of the island had received the faith ; in this case, it might be an Anglo-Saxon proverb. But there being no proof nor no probability of its being so very ancient, ’tis more natural to imagine that it came into use in later times, two or three centuries ago or so, and that it was owing to nothing else but the gingle. A proverb of much the same sort as this, is that of *spick-and-span-new*.* . . . The saying is used by Weever, p. 287 — “the best wheat in all Kent or Christendome ;” and see Old Plays, xi., p. 316 ; Antiq. Repert., vol. i., p. 165. There’s an allusion to it, p. 78 [of Antiq. Repert., vol. i.], and ’tis there suggested that Kent is opposed to Christendom, and Kentishmen no Christians.

[Ray is certainly all wrong here, and Fuller right. Kent is obviously singled out as containing the metropolis (Canterbury) of all English Christendom, and being famous throughout all Christendom for the shrine of Saint Thomas. Mr. Hazlitt gives a reference to Nash’s Have with you to Saffron Walden, 1596, repr. 1869, pp. 38, 39.]

* Here Dr. Pegge goes off into the etymology of that phrase.

11. "*St. Michels Mount who does not know
That wardes the Westerne coste?
And of St. Brigets Bowre, I trow,
All Kent can rightly boaste.*"

Spenser's Sheph. Kal. *Julye*, 41—44.

St. Michael's Mount; 'tis near Abergavenny in Wales; Archæol., v., p. 35. But as to *St. Bridget's Bower*, I have enquired of the aged Dr. Brett, and Mr. Bull, and cannot learn that there is any one remarkable hill in this county so called; and I incline to believe that the large and long ridge of hills that passes east and west the whole length of the county, above Boxley, Holingbourne, etc., is meant by this expression. [St. Michael's Mount is near Marazion in Cornwall, and gives its name to Mount's Bay; cf. Milton's *Lycidas* and Southey's poem of 'St. Michael's Chair.' The whereabouts of St. Bridget's Bower is more difficult to determine.]

12. *St. Tyburn of Kent.*

In an Old Dialogue printed by Wynkyn de Word, part whereof is inserted for blank pages at the end of a copy of Bp. Fox's book *De vera differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ*, belonging to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Brett, *Imaginacion*, one of the Interlocutors, says to *Perseveraunce*,

"Than sholde ye have many a sory mele;
I wyll never gyve you mete ne drynke,"—

[and confirms this by swearing] "by *saynt Tyburne of Kent.*"

In the parish of St. Thomas-a-Waterings, which is in Kent (as I think), there was a place of execution; Wood, *Hist. Ant.*, lib. ii., p. 342. The counterfeit Earl of Warwick was hanged at St. Thomas Waterings, 15 Hen. VII.; Hollinshed and Hall, Hen. VII., f. 49 b. Thomas-a-Waterings was the place of execution for the prisoners of the King's Bench; but then that prison being in Surrey, the place of execution must have been in Surrey too. Quære therefore how this matter was yet (*sic*). . . . Stanley, Bp. of Sodor and Man, wishes untrue writers "would offer themselves unto *St. Thomas Waterston*," a corruption probably of *Waterings*; *Memoirs of Stanley*, p. 179. See

Weever, pp. 56, 436, where it is a place of execution A. 1541, tho' Tybourn was then in being. There was two places of execution at London; Old Plays, iii., p. 10. "He swears by nothing but *St. Tyborne*;" Nash, p. 24. *Tyburn*, a general name for places of execution; Drake's Eboracum, p. 171. ["The Watering of St. Thomas, *i. e.* of the Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, in Southwark."—Morley's English Writers, ii. 310.]

13. *Strong Man of Kent.*

"In this parish (St. Laurence) was born [William] Joy, who in King William III.rd's reign, had such a reputation for very extraordinary strength of body, that he was called the *English Sampson*, and the *Strong Man of Kent*, and had the honour done him of being taken notice of by the king and royal family, and nobility of the realm, before whom he performed his feats, tho' some attributed them to craft and slight. In 1699, his picture was engraved, and round it several representations of his performances, as, pulling against an extraordinary strong horse, jumping, sitting on a stool without touching the ground, breaking of a rope which would bear 35 hundred weight, lifting a weight of 2240 pounds. He afterwards followed the infamous practice of smuggling (*sic*), and was drowned 1734."—Lewis, Hist. of Tenet., p. 189. [Another "English Samson" was Thomas Topham, of Islington, born about 1710, died Aug. 10, 1749; see Chambers's Book of Days, ii., 202.] Dr. Pegge also gives the reference—Wm. Joy, Tom Brown, i., p. 218.

14. *A Kentish Ague.*

Take this county in general, and it is, I believe, as healthy as most counties in England; 'tis preferable to many of them in this respect. Dr. Harvey us'd to call Folkstone the Montpellier of England, and the scituation (*sic*) of that place, beyond all dispute, is so good, that there is no room to suspect that great man of partiality to the place of his nativity. But this hinders not, but there are some parts notorious for a bad air, as Rumney Marsh for instance, which, as we shall see below, is the place pointed out by the old saw, for having 'Wealth, and

no Health;' see Prov. No. 65. However it was not this tract that gave occasion for this brand of infamy, and made the Kentish ague so renowned; but rather the more northern parts, which, bordering upon the Medway and the Thames, are flat and marshy, very low and very unhealthfull. And whereas the road from London to Canterbury lies chiefly through this tract, having one river or the other almost constantly in view, this sickly race of people are in the way of all passengers, who cannot fail sometimes of seeing them in the paroxysm. This is now one of the most beaten publick roads in England, being the great inlet into the kingdom from foreign parts. But there was a time, viz., when in the times of popish ignorance and superstition the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury was in such repute, and pilgrimages thither were so meritorious that, as we are credibly informed, there were 100,000 strangers present at his jubilee in 1420. See Mr. Somner's *Antiq. of Kent*, p. 126 and app. Now people in their travels beyond seas, and in their visits to St. Thomas, saw no other part of Kent but this, where they beheld agues and aguish countenances every mile, and therefore might well return with the impression of an ague strong upon their minds, and might well annex it to the idea of Kent. But this is likewise become a metaphorical expression for the French disease (see Mr. Ray, p. 88; or 3rd ed., p. 69), which it seems is also called the Covent-garden ague, and the Barnwell ague (Mr. Ray, *eodem loco*). "Kentish air;" Garth's *Dispensary*, canto iii.

15. *Kentish Cherries.*

See Proverb 19. The triangular cherry in Kent, Dr. Plot, in his letter to Bp. Fell, looks upon as a singularity. Camden, col. 215, says Kent abounds with cherries beyond measure, "which were brought out of Pontus into Italy 680 years after the building of Rome, and 120 years afterwards into Britain," etc. In the margin—"Plin., l. 15, c. 25, cherries brought into Britain about the year of Christ 48." [See also Proverb 63.]

16. *Kentish Cousins.*

The sense of this is much the same with that which you

have in Mr. Ray, p. 69 [3rd ed., p. 54]—cousins germans quite remov'd. This county being two-thirds of it bounded by the sea and the river, the inhabitants thereof are kept at home more than they are in the inland counties. This confinement naturally produces intermarriages amongst themselves, and a relation once begun is kept alive and diffused from generation to generation. In humane and generous minds, which have always been the characteristic of this people, friendships and familiarities once commenced, are not easily dropt; and one needs not wonder that amongst such, affinity may be sometimes challenged where the lines may be worn out, or that the pleasantry of less considerate aliens shou'd make a byword of an instance of such simplicity of manners. It is observable that antiently our forefathers mostly made matches within their several counties, which was certainly the case in this province, as is evident from the genealogies.*

17. *Kentish Longtails.*

“Those are mistaken who found this proverb on a miracle of Austin the monk, who preaching in an English village, and being himself and his associates beat and abused by the pagans there, who opprobriously tied fishtails to their backsides—in revenge thereof such appendants grew to the hind parts of all that generation. For the scene of this lying wonder was not laid in any part of Kent, but pretended many miles off, nigh Cerne in Dorsetshire. I conceive it first of outlandish extraction, and cast by foreigners as a note of disgrace on all Englishmen, though it chanceth to stick only on the Kentish at this day. What the original or occasion of it at first was, is hard to say; whether from wearing a pouch or bag to carry their baggage in behind their back, whilst probably the proud monsieurs had lacquies for that purpose; or whether from the mentioned story of Austin. I am sure there are some at this

* [We might almost include here the expression “Kentish fire,” which sometimes means, I believe, a kind of sustained and continuous applause. Haydn, in his Dictionary of Dates, has the following article:—“KENTISH FIRE, a term given to the continuous cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill.”]

day in foreign parts, who can hardly be perswaded but that Englishmen have tails.

“Why this nickname (cut off from the rest of England) continues still entailed on Kent, the reason may be—as the doctour [*i. e.* Fuller] conjectures—because that county lies nearest to France, and the French are beheld as the first founders of this aspersion.”—Ray.

Dr. Fuller no doubt has rightly rejected the miracle of St. Augustin, for the groundwork of this reflection; that fact happening, according to Alexander Essebiensis, in Dorsetshire, though Jo. Major the Scot brings it into Kent. Lambarde, *Peramb.*, p. 396.*

But surely the Doctor is hardly consisting with himself, when afterwards he assigns this story concerning Austin as a possible occasion of it. It seems he was very doubtfull of its origin, and knew not upon what to fix it, unless [upon] that story, or a remote conjecture concerning I know not what pouches which the English might weare behind their backs; he supposes that at first this was a general term of reproach upon the whole English nation, though afterwards it adhered to the Kentish men only, they being the next neighbours to France, “which is beheld as the first founder of this aspersion.”

But, conjectures apart, Polydore Virgil (*Anglicæ Historiæ*, edit. Basil., 1546, lib. xiii., p. 218) expressly lays the scene of a story, wherein Thomas à Becket was concern'd, at Stroud in Kent, that is brother-german to that which Alexander Essebiensis tells of Austin in Dorsetshire. I shall give you Mr. Lambarde's version of that passage of Polydore, in the *Peramb.*, p. 396.* “When as it happened him [*i. e.* Becket] upon a time to come to Stroud, the inhabitants thereabouts, being desirous to spite that good father, sticked not to cut the taile from the horse on which he rode, binding themselves thereby with a perpetual reproach: for afterward, by the will of God, it so happened, that every one which came of that kinred of men which had plaid that naughty prank, were borne with tailes, even as brute beasts bee.” Here's foundation enough in reason for a proverbial sarcasm; and Polydore, a tax-gatherer

* Or edit. 1656, p. 432.

of the popes, and not our neighbours the French, as is suggested, was the founder of the assertion; and it appears from Dr. Fuller's testimony, that it was once currently believed and plentifully used by foreigners. But a full confutation of this ridiculous fable you may read at large in Mr. Lambarde, in the place quoted above.

See Plot's *Staffordsh.*, p. 331; and *British Librarian*, p. 369. A general reproach on Englishmen; Matthew Paris, pp. 785, 790. In *Anglia Sacra*, ii., p. 67, Parker, p. 578, it is ascribed to Augustine at Rochester.

[The reference in Matthew Paris shews that the saying is far older than the time of Polydore; I must add that, in the old Romance of Richard Coeur de Lion, ed. Weber, ii. 83, is a remarkable passage in which the emperor of Cyprus dismisses some messengers of Richard with the contemptuous words:—

“ Out, *taylards*, of my paleys!
Now go and say your *tayled king*
That I owe him no thing!”

A *taylard* is a man with a tail; the *tailed king* is Richard I. himself!]

18. *Essex stiles, Kentish miles, Norfolk wiles, many men beguiles.*

“ For stiles *Essex* may well vie with any county of England, it being wholly divided into small closes, and not one common field that I know of in the whole country. Length of miles I know not what reason *Kent* hath to pretend to; for, generally speaking, the farther from London the longer the miles; but for cunning in the law and wrangling, *Norfolk* men are justly noted;” Ray, p. 133. [Dr. Pegge suggests that the miles in Kent were once much longer than they are now, adding—] Stow reckons it but 55 miles from London to Dover, and now it is not less than 75. Leland calls Wye but seven miles from Canterbury, and now they esteem it full ten. From Betsanger to Canterbury, about 100 years ago, 'twas 8, in the next generation it was 10, and now it is gotten to be 11 miles. . . .

Sed audiamus R. Talbot in Comment. ad Antonius Itin., impresso ad finem tom. iii. *Lel. Itinerarii*, p. 139—"ut ne interim addam illud quod miliaria in Cantio *longissima* sint, adeo ut *in proverbium* eorum longitudo abierit;" et p. 141—"miliaria Cantica sunt omnium *longissima* in hac insula."

"Northfolk ful of wyles, Southfolk ful of styles;" Hearne's *Lel. Itin.*, vol. v., p. xxvi, ex MS. Tho. Rawlinson. [Mr. Hazlitt (*English Proverbs*, p. 119) says—"An Essex *stile* is a *ditch*; a Kentish mile is, I believe, like the Yorkshire *way-bit* and the Scottish *mile and a bittock*, a mile and a fraction, the fraction not being very clearly defined. As to Norfolk *wiles*, I should say that this expression is to be understood satirically, as Norfolk has never been remarkable for the astuteness of its inhabitants, but quite the contrary. See Wright's *Early Mysteries*, 1838, pref., xxiii., and p. 91 et seqq." Perhaps, however, there is reference here to the litigious spirit which some have attributed to the people of Norfolk. At any rate, we must not forget that the phrase occurs in Tusser, who, in his verses on his own life, thus alludes to his marriage with his second wife, who was from Norfolk:—

"For *Norfolk wiles*, so full of guiles,
Have caught my toe, by wiving so,
That out to thee I see for me
No way to creep—"

where "thee" means *Suffolk*].

19. *Kentish Pippins.*

Mr. Lambarde, in the *Peramb.*, p. 5 (edit. 1656), says—"but as for orchards of apples, and gardens of cherries, and those of the most delicious and exquisite kinds that can be, no part of the realm (that I know) hath them either in such quantity and number, or with such art and industry, set and planted. So that the Kentish man most surely of all other, may say with him in Virgil—

'Sunt nobis mitia poma,
Castaneæ molles.'

And again, in his account of Tenham, p. 263—"this
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Tenham with thirty other parishes (lying on each side this port-way, and extending from Raynham to Blean Wood) be the *Cherrie Garden*, and *Apple Orchard* of Kent. . . . Our honest patriote Richard Harrys (fruiterer to King Henrie the 8) planted by his great cost and rare industrie, the *sweet Cherrie*, the temperate *Pipyn*, and the golden *Renate* . . . about the year of our Lord Christ 1533," etc. Camden, col. 215, says, Kent "abounds with apples beyond measure."

20. *A Kentish stomach.*

I remember a gentleman of this county, who took his batchelor of arts degree at Cambridge, being a student in St. John's College there; and when he was askt the question, according to statute, "quid est abyssus?"—answered "*Stomachus Cantianus.*"

The first I presume that chiefly contributed to raise this reproach on the Kentish men, was Nich. Wood, concerning whom see Sir John Hawkins' Life of Dr. Sam. Johnson, p. 141. Otherwise, as to my own observation, I never could perceive that the people of this county were at all remarkable for gluttony.

Taylor, the Water-poet, was himself a great eater, and was very near engaging with the above-mentioned Wood, "to eat at one time as much black pudding as would reach across the Thames at any place to be fixed on by Taylor himself between London and Richmond."—*Ibid.*

21. *Naughty Ashford, surly Wye, Poor Kennington hard by.*

We have in Mr. Ray several of the like short descriptions in verse, concerning places in other counties; but this, which relates to this province, he has omitted. It is very pithy and significant, but for the exposition of the particulars at large, I must refer you to the History of the College of Wye.*

* This History, by Dr. Pegge, is in manuscript, in the Gough collection in the Bodleian Library.

22. *If you'll live a little while,
Go to Bapchild ;
If you'd live long,
Go to Tenham or Tong.*

These two last lines contradict No. 54, wherefore I suppose 'tis banter. Bapchild is indeed a bad and unhealthy situation. [It is adjacent to Tong, which adjoins Teynham.]

23. *As old as Cale-hill* (Kent).—Clarke's *Paræmiologia*, 1639.

Cale-hill is also the name of a hundred, which contains Pluckley, Charing, etc.

24. *A Canter.*

A small easy gallop, which I presume [is] so called from the city of Canterbury, as some here in Kent will often call it; as if it was a pace much us'd by those who in former times went in pilgrimage to the famous saint there, Thomas à Becket.

[Mr. Hazlitt, in his *English Proverbs*, p. 4, has—" *A Canterbury Gallop*. In horsemanship, the hard gallop of an ambling horse; probably described from the monks riding to Canterbury upon ambling horses.—Rider's *Dict. qu.* by Brady (*Varieties of Literature*, 1826)." This is the true etymology of *canter*.]

25. *Canterbury bells.
Canterbury brochis.*

The former are mentioned by John Fox, in *Martyr*. i. p. 698, and mean small bells worn by pilgrims [rather, fastened to the trappings of pilgrims' horses] in their way to Canterbury. For the latter, see Chaucer, p. 595; T. Warton, p. 455. A *broche* is properly a bodkin, but means more generally often a trinket or anything valuable. [The expression "Canterbury brochis" is not in Chaucer, but in the anonymous continuation of the *Canterbury Tales*; see Chambers's *Book of Days*, i. 338, 339.]

26. *A Canterbury Tale.*

See Lily's Euphues. [Hazlitt, English Proverbs, p. 4—has "*A Canterbury story*; i. e. a long yarn; supposed to be derived from Chaucer's famous series of Tales." In Fuller's Worthies, ed. 1662, p. 97, we find—" *Canterbury Tales*. So Chaucer called his Book. . . . But since that time, *Canterbury Tales* are parallel to *Fabulæ Milesiæ*, which are charactered *nec veræ nec verisimiles*, meerly made to marre precious time, and please fanciful people. Such are the many miracles of Thomas Becket;" etc.]

27. *Canterbury is the higher Back, but Winchester is the better Manger.*

"W. Edington,* Bp. of Winchester, was the authour of this expression, rendring this the reason of his refusal to be removed to Canterbury, though chosen thereunto. Indeed, though Canterbury be graced with an higher honour, the revenues of Winchester are greater. It is appliable to such, who preferre a wealthy privacy before a less profitable dignity;" Ray, p. 309. Wm. Edindon, bp. of Winchester, died Oct. 7, 1366. Simon Islip, a bp. of Canterbury, died April 26, 1366, and Simon Langham succeeded him in the metropolitanical chair; and thus it seems this sordid prelate did not enjoy the manger he was so attacht to long after this.

28. *Canterbury is in decay,
God help May.*

Lottery of 1567 (Kempe's Losely MSS. 211.)

29. *Cantuaria Pisce (redundans).*

In Somner's Antiquities, p. 170, edit. Battely, we have this account. "Certain old verses made in commendation of some cities of this kingdom singular in affording some one commodity or other, commend of Canterbury for her fish; where-

* Mr. Hazlitt has—"Dr. Langton" for "W. Edington;" a curious misprint.

with indeed, by reason of the sea's vicinity, as Malmsbury hath long since observed, her market is so well supplied, as none that know the place will think the poet flattered her. The verses are in the margin ;" and there they run thus—

Testis est London ratibus, Wintonia Baccho,
Herefordeque grege, Worcestria fruge redundans,
Batha lacu, Sarumque feris, Cantuaria pisce.

A great part of the fish was wont to come from Whitstaple, and the present fish-market was more antiently call'd the *Whitstaple market*.

[The Latin verses may be found at length in Henry of Huntingdon, lib. i.]

30. *For company, as Kit went to Canterbury.*

When a person goes any whither for no reason at all, and it is asked, "what did he go for?" the fleering answer is—"for company, as Kit went to Canterbury;" alluding to some particular person of that name, I suppose, who was always ready at every turn to go everywhere and with every body that ask'd him. [Mr. Hazlitt, in his *English Proverbs*, p. 135, has—"For want of company, Welcome trumpery;" which is doubtless to the same effect.]

31. *Smoky Charing.*

[Charing is near Ashford].

32. *If you would goe to a church mis-went, You must go to Cuckstone in Kent.*

—"Or very unusual in proportion, as Cuckstone church in Kent, of which it is said—"if you would goe," etc."—Dr. Plot's Letter to Bp. Fell, in Leland, Itin. ii. p. 137.

[Mr. Hazlitt, citing Halliwell, says—"So said, because the church is 'very unusual in proportion.'" It refers to Cuxton, near Rochester.]

33. *Deal, Dover, and Harwich,
The devil gave his daughter in marriage ;
And, by a codicil of his will,
He added Helveot and the Brill.*

This satirical squib is equally applicable to many other sea-ports.—Ray.

34. *Deal Savages, Canterbury Parrots,
Dover Sharks, and Sandwich Carrots.*

Gardening first used as a trade at Sandwich ; Harris, p. 63. [Mr. Hazlitt, in his English Proverbs, has—"A Dover shark and a Deal savage."]

35. *A Dover House.*

[I.e. a necessary house, as Dr. Pegge says in the Glossary.]

36. *As sure as there's a dog in Dover.*

That is, as another adage has it, "as sure as a gun." The two *d*'s in *dog* and *Dover*, have created this trite saying.

37. *Dover, a Den of thieves.*

Dr. Smollett, Trav. p. 6. ["Dover is commonly called a den of thieves," Smollett's Travels through France and Italy ; Works, vol. viii., p. 4 ; ed. 1872.]

38. *A Jack of Dover.**

"I find the first mention of this proverb in our English Ennius, Chaucer, in his Proeme to the Cook—

* Before this Dr. Pegge has inserted—"Dover-court, all speakers and no hearers," which Ray interprets "of some tumultuous Court kept at Dover." But he rightly adds that the proverb is misplaced, and refers to *Dovercourt*, near Harwich, in Essex. Further on he inserts a passage from 'Old Plays, vi. p. 323,' about "*Dover's* Olympicks, or the Cotswold games." But this also has no reference to the town of Dover, since it obviously refers to Robert Dover, an attorney, who in the reign of James I. "established the Cotswold games in a style which secured general applause;" see the whole account in Chambers's *Book of Days*, i. 713.

'And many a *Jack of Dover* he had sold,
Which had been two times hot, and two times cold.'

"This he (Dr. Fuller) makes parallel to *crambe bis cocta*; and applicable to such as grate the eares of their auditours with ungratefull tautologies of what is worthless in itself; tolerable as once uttered in the notion of novelty, but abominable if repeated."—Ray. See the Gloss. to Chaucer.

[Mr. Hazlitt says, in his English Proverbs—"A *Jack of Dover*; i.e. a sole; for which Dover is still celebrated. There was an old jest-book with this (no doubt then popular) title, printed in 1604 and 1615. Whether Chaucer meant by *Jack of Dover* a sole or a dish warmed up (*rechauffé*) it is rather difficult to say."]

39. *From Barwick to Dover, three hundred miles over.*

"That is, from one end of the land to the other. Parallel to that Scripture expression—"from Dan to Beersheba."—Ray. [A similar saying is—"From Dover to Dunbar," which Dr. Pegge has noted below. The poet Dunbar uses the expression—"all Yngland, from Berwick to Kalice (Calais);" see *Specimens of English*, 1394—1579, ed. Skeat, p. 117.]

40. *From Dover to Dunbar.*

Antiqu. Repertory, vol. i. p. 78.

41. *When it's dark in Dover,
'Tis dark all the world over.*

42. *A North-east Wind in May
Makes the Shotver-men a Prey.*

Shotver men are the mackarel fishers, and a North-east wind is reckon'd at *Dover* a good wind for them. Their nets are called *Shot-nets*.

43. *Feversham (or Milton) Oysters.*

These are both places in Kent, and not very far distant. The oysters dredged at one or the other are equally good, and they are now esteem'd the best the country affords. Oysters, like other things, have taken their turn. In Juvenal's time the oysters of Richborow shore were famous:—

“Rutupinove edita fundo
Ostrea;”

Sat. iv. 141, 142.

Mr. Lambarde, p. 259 [ed. 1596], commends the north and south yenlet* for producing the largest oysters.

44. *To be married at Finglesham Church.*

There is no church at Finglesham; but a chalk-pit celebrated for casual amours; of which kind of rencounters the saying is us'd. Quære, in what parish Finglesham is? [Finglesham is one of the four boroughs in the parish of Northbourne, or Norbourne, which lies to the west of Deal. See Hasted's Hist. of Kent, iv. 143.]

45. *Folkstone Washerwomen.*

These are the white clouds which commonly bring rain.

46. *Rumbald Whiting.*

Harris, p. 125. For this, see the Glossary. [It is placed here, as referring to *Folkstone*.]

47. *Fordwich Trouts.*

“Et simul classis secunda tempestate ac fama Trutulensem portum tenuit;” Tacitus, Vit. Agricolaë. This Portus Trutulensis was a station for the fleet; Beatus Rhenanus suggests that it was the same with Portus Rutupinus, and Sir Henry Savil tells us, that some read Rhutupensis for Trutulensis,

* *Yenlet* or *Yenlade*, i.e. estuary. See the Glossary, which explains where these estuaries are situate.

which yet I suppose is only a gloss, receiv'd, in some copies, into the text. It is thought to have been called *Trutulensis* from the trouts, *trutæ*, which then might probably be very eminent in this road, as they are at this day in the stream or river that runs into it; Harris, p. 378. The excellency of the trouts in the Stour, especially that part which runs by Fordwich, is celebrated both by Camden and Somner; and I suppose they continue to be as good as ever; for a noble lord has of late caus'd himself to be made mayor of Fordwich for the privilege, as is suppos'd, of having now and then one. Somner, p. 25.

48. *Frindsbury clubs.*

Lambarde, ed. 1596, p. 365; Harris, p. 128.

[The story in Lambarde, p. 396 (edit. 1656) is to the effect that a skirmish once arose between the monks of Rochester and the brethren of Stroud, wherein the latter, who had hired some men from Frindsbury armed with clubs to help them, gave the monks of Rochester a severe beating. "And thus out of this tragical historie arose the byword of *Frindsbury clubs*, a term not yet clean forgotten. For they of Frindsbury used to come yearly after that upon Whitson-Monday to Rochester in procession with their clubs, for penance of their fault, which (belike) was never to be pardoned whilst the monks remained." See also Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Ellis, i. 246, who quotes from Ireland's Views of the Medway, to the effect that "a singular custom used to be annually observed on Mayday by the boys of Frindsbury and the neighbouring town of Stroud. They met on Rochester bridge, where a skirmish ensued between them. This combat probably derived its origin from a drubbing received by the monks of Rochester in the reign of Edward I.," etc. See the whole passage.]

49. *Let him set up shop on Goodwin sands.*

"This is a piece of countrey wit; there being an æquivoque in the word *Goodwin*, which is a surname, and also signifies

gaining wealth ;" Ray, p. 72. [Dr. Pegge adds some passages which help but little, chiefly from Somner, Ports and Forts, p. 21, who combats the current opinion that the sands were caused by an inundation in the year 1097, and proposes a later date. See Proverb 59. Mr. Hazlitt explains the phrase of *being shipwrecked.*]

50. *Greenwich geese.*

I.e. Greenwich pensioners. See Brady's *Varieties of Literature*, p. 53.

51. *The Vale of Holmsdale*

Was never won, ne ever shall.

"This proverbial rhythm hath one part of history, the other of prophecy. As the first is certainly untrue, so the second is frivolous, and not to be heeded by sober persons, as neither any other of the like nature ;" Ray, p. 336, who places this saying to Surrey. Mr. Lambarde, in the *Peramb. of Kent*, edit. 1596,* p. 519, writes this old saying thus :—

"The Vale of Holmesdale
Neuer wonne, nor neuer shale,"

and gives us the meaning of Holmesdale in the following words. "This (viz. the castle of Holmesdale in Surrey) took the name of the dale wherin it standeth, which is large in quantity, extending itselſe a great length into Surrey, and Kent also ; and was, as I conjecture, at the first called Holmesdale, by reason that it is, for the most part, *conuallis*, a plaine valley, running between two hills, that be replenished with stoare of wood: for so much the very word, *Holmesdale*, itselſe importeth. And so in the title of that chapter, 'Holmesdale, that is to say, the dale between the wooddie hills.' It must be confess'd, that this interpretation agrees perfectly with that part of this vale which lies in Kent, being that valley wherein Westerham, Brasted, Sundrich, Chevening, Otford, etc., are situate; but I am in some doubt whether *holme* signifies a *wood*; for *holm*,

* Or, edit. 1656, p. 574.

according to the Remains [i.e. Camden's], p. 117, edit. 1637, denotes "plaine grassie ground upon water-sides or in the water." In the North of England the word *holm* is very common in this sense, both by itself and in composition. "*Hulmus*, Anglis, Danis, Germanis, *holm*; locus insularis, insula amnica, etiam marina; nam quæ in Baltico mari sita est insula majuscula, *Born-holm* appellatur. *Holmes* etiam dici animadverto depressiones humi, planicies, plurimis rivulis et aquarum divortiiis irriguas:" Spelman.*

Mr. Ray disputes the truth of the historical part of this Proverb, but we read enough in Mr. Lambarde to shew that there are grounds enough for it, and that however fond and idle it may be as a prophecy, yet it wants not a foundation in history. "In this dale, a part of which we now crosse in our way to Sennocke, the people of Kent, being encouraged by the prosperous successe of Edwarde the king (the sonne of Alfrede, and commonly surnamed Edwarde the Elder) assembled themselves, and gave to the Danes, that had many yeeres before afflicted them, a moste sharpe and fierce encounter, in which, after long fight, they prevailed, and the Danes were overthrowne and vanquished. This victorie, and the like event in another battaile (given to the Danes at Otforde, which standeth in the same valley also) begate, as I gesse, the common byword, as amongst the inhabitantes of this vale, even till this present day, in which they vaunt after this manner—

'The Vale of Holmesdale,

Neuer wonne, nor neuer shale;" Lambarde, as above.†

52. *He that rideth into the Hundred of Hoo,
Besides pilfering Seamen, shall find Dirt enow.*

"Hollinshed the historian (who was a Kentish man) saith,

* And this Kentish vale, besides the river Derwent running through the midst of it, has a multitude of springs and bournes issuing out at the foot of those two ridges of hills, on each side of it; and by means of them and the river, it is in sundry places very wet and marshy; and such moist places, overgrown with alders, they call *moors*. (*Note by Dr. Pegge.*)

† This proverb no doubt refers also to the old story about the success of the Kentishmen in resisting William the Conqueror, and preserving their old customs. But this story, however commonly believed by the people of Kent, rests on insufficient proof. See Freeman's *Old Eng. Hist. for Children*, p. 344. And, for the story of the Kentishmen's resistance, see the ballad of "William the Conqueror," in the Percy Folio MS. iii. 161.

that *Hoo* in his time was nearly an island : and of the hundred of *Hoo*, he saith the people had this rhyme or proverb ;” etc. Harris, p. 154. [This peninsula lies between the Medway and the Thames.]

53. *Long, lazy, lousy Lewisham.*

This proverb has been preserved rather by the alliteration, than its being founded in truth.—Ray. [I believe there is a local tradition that the epithet was conferred on this place by King James I.]

54. *He that will not live long,
Let him dwell at Muston, Tenham, or Tong.*

We are indebted to Mr. Lambarde for this, who concludes his chapter of *Tenham* with saying—“Touching the sickly situation of this town, and the region thereabout, you may be admonished by the common rythme of the countrie, singing thus ;” etc.

55. *Northdown Ale.*

Mr. Ray, p. 312, mentioning some places famous for good ale, amongst the rest has “Northdown in the Isle of Thanet.” Vide Lewis, *Hist. of Tenet*, p. 134; Lord Lyttelton, iii. p. 299; Barrington, p. 372.

56. *A Rochester portion.*

I.e. two torn smocks, and what Nature gave. Grose’s *Classical Dict. of the Vulgar Tongue*.

57. *Conscience is drowned in Sandwich Bay, or Haven.*

A story they have there of a woman’s wanting a groat’s worth of mackarel. The fisherman took her groat, and bad her take as many as she would for it. She took such an unconscionable many, that, provok’d with her unreasonableness,

he cry'd—"is that your conscience? then I will throw it into the sea." So he threw the pence into the water, and took the fish from her. Hence came it to be commonly said,—“Conscience is drowned in Sandwich haven.”*

58. *Starv'em, Rob'm, and Cheat'm.*—Kent.

Stroud, Rochester, and Chatham.—Ray.

59. *Tenterden steeple the cause of Goodwin Sands.*

“This proverb is used when an absurd and ridiculous reason is given of anything in question: an account of the original whereof I find in one of Bp. Latimer’s Sermons in these words. [Then follows the well-known quotation† about the old man who remembered that] ‘before Tenterton steeple was in building, there was no manner of talking of any flats, or sands that stop’t up the haven; and therefore, I think that Tenterton steeple is the cause of the decay and destroying of Sandwich haven.’ Thus far the bishop;” Ray, p. 272; or p. 212 of edit. 1768. The vulgar notion of this proverb is, that Tenterden steeple, being built by an Archbishop of Canterbury (whose property those sands were when they were *terra firma*, or at least, upon whom it was incumbent to maintain the dykes and walls for the defence of them) at that instant, when that tract of dry ground was in danger of being overwhelm’d by the sea, the good man went on with that building, to the prejudice of those low grounds; which, through that neglect, were entirely and irrecoverably lost. You have here now a mechanical account how the steeple was the cause of the sands, if you will believe it, and are got a step further than the old man’s information carried you. However, we have from this old man’s account the precise time of the beginning of this saying, viz. in Henry VIII.th’s time, that great man, Sir Thos. Moore, being

* Here I had inserted, from Mr. Hazlitt’s English Proverbs, the following:—“Sawtre by the way. Now a grange, that was an abbey. *Kent.*” But there is no such place in *Kent*; the allusion is clearly to Saltrey or Sawtre abbey, *Hunts.* See Dugdale’s *Monasticon*, v. 522.

† Printed at length in Hazlitt’s English Proverbs, p. 438.

the person who is [in Latimer's sermon] called Mr. Moore; and also the precise time of the emergence of these sands; whereby you may resolve Mr. Somner's doubts, and set Mr. Twyne, Mr. Lambarde, and others right in the matter. [Here follows a long and dull quotation from Somner's *Ports and Forts*, p. 25, which refers the formation of the sands to a supposed inundation in the time of Henry I. Mr. Hazlitt quotes the proverb in the form following:—

“Of many people it hath been said
That Tenterden steeple Sandwich haven hath decayed.”
Lottery of 1567 (Kempe's *Losely Papers*, 1836, p. 211).]

See Lewis's *Hist. of Tenet*, p. 9; Sir Edward Dering's *Works*, p. 130. “The petrifying waters . . . of Tenterden steeple in Kent, for which it is no less famous than for being the cause of Godwin sands;” Dr. Plot's letter to Bp. Fell; Leland, *Itin.* ii. 133.

60. *As a Thorn produces a Rose, so Godwin begat Editha.*

Harris, p. 416; Rapin, vol. i. p. 131, notes.

61. *At Betschanger a Gentleman, at Fredvile a Squire,
At Bonington a Noble Knight, at . . . a Lawyer.*

Lawyer is to be pronounced *Lyer*, as is common now in some counties. This relates to the worshipful family of the Bois's, of which four several branches were flourishing at once at those seats here mentioned.

62. *Bad for the Rider, Good for th' Abider.*

Perhaps this is not appropriate to Kent only, but the badness of the roads in the Weald of Kent and Rumney marsh, together with the richness of the soil in both tracts, has made it very common in the Kentish man's mouth. It seems they have a saying of this sort in French, “bon pais, mauvais

chemin;" Ray, p. 47 (p. 36, ed. 1768), who writes the proverb above in an uncouth, unmusical manner—"The worse for the Rider, the better for the Bider."

63. *Cherries : If they blow in April,
You'll have your fill ;
But if in May,
They'll all go away.*

But, tho' this may be so in general, yet in the year 1742 it was otherwise. For, tho' it was a backward spring, and the trees were not in bloom till late in May, I had a great quantity of White and Black Hearts. [See Proverb 15.]

64. *Fogge's Feast.*

This is an antient saying, when any accident happens at an entertainment. For it seems, at a dinner made by one of the family of Fogge, the servant threw down the venison pasty in coming over a high threshold. He bad his guests not to be concerned, for there was a piece of boild beef, and a dish of pease ; but the dogs fell upon the beef, and the maid buttering the pease flung them all down.

65. *Health and no Wealth ;
Wealth and no Health ;
Health and Wealth.*

Thus Mr. Ray—"Some part of Kent hath *health and no wealth*, viz. East Kent ; some *wealth and no health*, viz. the Weald of Kent ; some both *health and wealth*, viz. the middle of the country and parts near London." Mr. Lambarde, taking occasion to quote this observation, in his chapter of Romney (Peramb. p. 200, edit. 1596 ; or p. 211, edit. 1656) expounds it differently from Mr. Ray. "The place [i.e. Romney marsh] hath in it sundry villages, although not thicke set, nor much inhabited, because it is *hyeme malus, æstate molestus, nunquam bonus* ; evill in winter, grievous in sommer, and never good, as Hesiodus (the olde Poet) sometime saide of the countrie where

his father dwelt. And therefore very reasonable is their conceite, which doe imagine that Kent hath three steps, or degrees, of which the first (say they) offereth *Wealth without Health*: the second giueth both *Wealth and Health*: and the thirde affordeth *Health* onely, and little or no *Wealth*. For if a man, minding to passe through Kent toward London, should arriue and make his first step on land in Rumney marshe, he shall rather finde good grasse under foote than wholesome aire about the head: againe, if he step ouer the hilles and come into the Weald, hee shall have at once the commodities both *cæli et soli*, of the aire, and of the earth: but if he passe that, and climbe the next step of hilles that are betweene him and London, hee shall haue wood, conies, and corn for his wealth, and (toward the increase of his health) if he seeke, he shall finde *famem in agro lapidoso*, a good stomacke in the stonie fieldes." According to this account, the matter stands thus, *Health and no Wealth*, the N.W. parts of Kent; *Wealth and no Health*, Rumney marsh; *Health and Wealth*, the Weald; which seems to me the most rational, and the truest in fact; especially if it be remembered, that such general observations as these are not to be taken universally or understood in a rigorous strictness. Mr. Ray is certainly wide of the mark, and it may be observed that, as Mr. Lambarde puts it, it should seem that this old saying originally regarded and took its rise from a progress or passage through the county in a direct road from Rumney marsh to London, and not from the several parts of it as they may be pickt out here and there. Mr. Camden, col. 215, expounds differently from all. "The inhabitants, according to its scituation, from the Thames southeward, distinguish it [Kent] into three plots or portions (they call them *degrees**) ; the *upper*, lying upon the Thames, they look upon to be *healthy*, but not altogether so *rich*; the *middle* part to be both *healthy* and *rich*; the *lower*, to be *rich*, but withal *unhealthy*, † because of the wet marshy soil in most parts of it: it is however very fruitful in grass."

* So Lambarde, above.—Note by Dr. Pegge.

† Rumney marsh.—Note by Dr. Pegge.

66. *Justice Nine-holes.*

Referring to Smarden, in the deanery of Charing, Harris says—in his Hist. of Kent, p. 285—“In this church, as Fox takes notice in his Acts and Monuments, fol. 971, and in the year 1558, which was the last year of Queen Mary, one Drayner, a Justice of Peace, made use of the Rood-loft, which then was standing here, to place spies and informers in, in order to take an account who did not duly perform the Popish Ceremonies; and that they might discover this the better, he made for them nine peeping-holes in the loft; and because he was so severe, and punished such as did not conform, the people hated him, and gave him the name of *Justice Nine-holes*; and that expression is still retained as a mark of contempt in this county.”

67. *Neghe sythe selde,
and neghe syth gelde;
and fif pond for the were,
er he bicomme healdre.*

[In Lambarde's Peramb. of Kent, edit. 1656, p. 650, in an Old French Charter of Gavelkind, temp. Edw. I., it is explained how a tenant who has forfeited his tenancy may regain it by paying a fine, “sicome il est aunicienement dist: Neghe sythe selde, and neghe syth gelde; and fif pond for þe were, er he bicomme healdre;” i.e. (if I rightly make it out)—he gave nine times, and let him pay nine times, and five pounds for his “wer,” ere he become tenant. The “wer” is the man's own value or price, as explained in Bosworth's A. S. Dictionary, etc.]

68. *Se that hir wende,
Se hir lende.*

[Also :—*Si þat is wedewe,
Si is leuedi.*]

[In Lambarde's Peramb. of Kent, edit. 1656, p. 645, in an Old French Charter of Gavelkind, temp. Edw. I., it is explained that a widow is entitled to half her husband's lands and tenements, but forfeits these at once if she ceases to be chaste; in

which case she must be maintained by her betrayer; "dout il est dist en Kenteis: se þat hir wende, se hir lende;" i.e. he that turneth her about, let him lend to (or maintain) her. See Proverb 69. Mr. Scott Robertson kindly sends me a proverb from 'Consuetudines Kanciæ,' in the Queenborough Statute-book, about A.D. 1845, relating to the above-mentioned privilege of a widow. It runs thus—"Si þat is wedewe, si is leuedi;" i.e. she that is a widow, she is a lady. *Si* for *she* is an old Kentish form.]

69. [*The*] *Father to the Bough,*
And the son to the Plough.

"This saying I look upon as too narrow to be placed in the family of proverbs; it is rather to be deemed a rule or maxime in the tenure of Gavel-kind, where though the father had judgment to be hang'd, yet there followed no forfeiture of his estate; but his son might—a happy man according to Horace's description—*paterna rura bobus exercere suis*. Though there be that expound this proverb thus—'the Father to the bough, i.e. to his sports of hawking and hunting, and the Son to the plow, i.e. to a poor husbandman's condition.'"—Ray, p. 104; (p. 81, ed. 1768). This last must be looked upon as but a secondary and borrowed sense of the old rhyme; for originally it respected only that privilege of Gavel-kind [which] Mr. Ray mentions, and accordingly it took its rise from thence. See Lambarde's Perambulation, p. 550; or p. 635, edit. 1656. [Ray's second suggestion is wrong. The sense is put beyond all doubt by the charter in old French which Lambarde prints, where it is explained that, if the father be attainted of felony and suffer death, the estate (in gavelkind) does not escheat, but goes to the heir, who "les tiendra per mesmes les seruices et customes sicome ses auncestres les tyndront: dont est dist en Kenteis: þe fader to þe boughe, and þe son to þe plogh." See English Cyclopædia; art. Gavelkind.]

70. *To cast water into the Thames.*

"That is, to give to them who had plenty before; which,

notwithstanding, is the dole general of the world ;” Ray, p. 324 ; (p. 253, ed. 1768). [Dr. Pegge claims this for Kent, as bounding the Thames. The proverb is alluded to in *Piers the Plowman*, B. xv. 332.]

71. *The ducks fare well in the Thames.*

This Mr. Ray has, p. 130 ; (p. 100, ed. 1768). [Claimed for Kent, as in the case of No. 70. So also might be added a proverb cited in Ray, p. 72 ; or p. 56, ed. 1768.]

72. *To come out of the Shires.*

This is a proverbial saying relative to any person who comes from a distance. And the ground of it is that the word *shire* is not annexed to any one of the counties bordering upon Kent, which are Sussex, Surrey, Middlesex, and Essex ; so that to come out of a *shire* a man must necessarily come from beyond any of these neighbouring provinces.

73. *Yellow as a Peigle.*

The Peigle is a cowslip, *verbasculum*. See Bradley’s *Country Housewife*, part i. p. 70. I never heard this simile or Proverb but in Kent. See Gerard’s *Herbal*, who writes *paigle*. [“Yellow as a paigle” is common in *Essex* and *Cambs*. Ray (ed. 1768, p. 277) gives “as blake (i.e. bleak, pale) as a paigle” as a *Northern* proverb.]

Besides the above, I find in Dr. Pegge’s MS. the following notes, etc. :—

To sit in Jack Straw’s place. [Unexplained.]

An Eastry flower. A double crown on an horse’s head ; meaning, I suppose, a recommendation to an horse at Eastry fair. A corruption for an ostrich feather, which the country people call *ostrey* or *eastry*. [One at least of these explanations must be wrong.]

All-fours. “A game very much played in Kent, and very well it may, since from thence it drew its first original ;” *Complete Gamester*, 1674, p. 111.

ON THE BRASS OF SIR JOHN DE NORTHWODE
AND LADY, IN MINSTER CHURCH, SHEPPEY.

BY J. G. WALLER.

It has always been a moot question, as to whence we derived the monumental brass; whether from France or Flanders. It is not likely to be ever settled, for in the early part of the thirteenth century, when we get the first record of a brass, and that in England, there was no distinctive character so strongly marked in art, as to give a nationality to the work. But in after times, when a further development took place, it was very different. English brasses, for the most part, were cut out clear to the outline of the figures; whilst the Flemish, and probably a large number of French brasses, were executed in such a manner as to present a large oblong surface of metal, composed of several plates; and the figures were represented under rich canopies, and surrounded by elaborate diaper work. But there are Flemish brasses which follow the system that I call English; and some small English examples, of a late date, may be found to follow the Flemish type. The true distinction, indeed, lies really in the mechanical execution. The English workman made more use of the lozenge-shaped or true graver, whilst the Flemish preferred, at least, in all broad lines, to use a chisel-shaped tool.



SIR JOHN DE NORTHWODE AND LADY.
MINGSTER. SHEPPEY.

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Of Flemish examples, we have in England several of a very fine character; but we must enter into some speculation, before we can positively assign any of the brasses, now remaining in this country, to a French hand. Nevertheless, the brass which forms the subject of these remarks, may more reasonably be concluded to be French, than any other we possess. The grounds upon which this assertion is made are several; the first is, that it differs very much from any other, not only in style, but in a variety of details of costume and treatment. Before, however, these points are discussed, it is necessary to describe the monument.

It is preserved in Minster Church, in the Isle of Sheppey, and, in its present condition, consists of the figures of a knight and lady side by side. In my opinion, these were originally in two distinct tombs, doubtless commemorating husband and wife, and probably representing Sir John de Northwode, and his wife Joan de Badlesmere. For if the figure of the knight is critically examined as it now lies upon the floor, it will become obvious at once, that there is a piece lost from the centre, cutting across the shield, so that the arms upon it are in a confused and disjointed condition. In the engraving, accompanying this memoir, the original state of this part of the brass is attempted to be given, by carefully following up and restoring the lines of the two several portions, and bringing the heraldic bearings once more into an intelligible form.* This done, it will be seen that the figure of the knight is considerably larger than that of the lady, shewing much too great a difference to allow of their belonging

* The fainter lines in the engraving indicate restorations of mutilations.

to the same tomb, or being arranged side by side on one slab.

There is yet another, still more remarkable, feature in this figure. The whole of the lower part, from the knees downward, does not correspond in character with the upper. The armour, and the style of the lion,* are of a much later time, and the general execution, coupled with the rest, will not allow us to think this portion to be at all earlier than the sixteenth century. The metal also is of a different colour. When my brother and I first examined this curious monument, in April, 1838, we at once came to the conclusion that it was a restoration, and no part of the original design. The crossed legs, so fantastically rendered, when compared side by side with other examples, which require the knees to be more approximated, confirmed us in our views, for this was evidently not the original position in which the legs had been arranged. In Stothard's work on 'Monuments' this figure is engraved, and he has kept a separating space between this portion and the rest, evidently shewing that he had perceived the distinction existing, betwixt the older and the more recent work. As, however, he did not live to complete the text himself, this does not appear to be therein noted. The boundary of this restoration is easily seen, for the added piece does not well unite its lines with the rest. It runs along the lower part of the shield, passing at the base of the genouillières or knee-pieces, from the right of which it then falls down perpendicularly, and parallel to some pendant folds of the surcoat.

The period of this restoration may be approxi-

* This resembles that on the brass of Piers Gerard, 1492, in Winwick Church, Lancashire.—*Vide* Waller's Monumental Brasses.

mately settled by the general character of the work, and particularly by that of the recumbent lion. But, curiously enough, many of the details are inaccurately rendered, and do not agree with any period precisely, as if the artist were aware of the fact that he had to assimilate his work to an earlier time, with which, however, he was very imperfectly acquainted. But Canon Scott Robertson, your Secretary, has discovered some documents, at Lambeth, which entirely set at rest and determine, not only the time, but the circumstances under which this restoration was effected.

From the Register of Archbishop Warham, in Lambeth Palace Library, it appears that, at a visitation held at Sittingbourne Oct. 1, 1511, the churchwardens of Minster, in Sheppey, "presented" that, "It is desyred that where, of long tyme agoo, in the said chapell, a knight and his wife [were] buried, and their pictures upon theym very sore worne and broken, that they may take away the pictures, and lay in the place a playn stone, with an epitaphy who is there buried, that the people may make setts and pewys, where they may more quietly serve God, and that it may less cowmber the rowme." (Register, folio 57, b.)

"The Commissary admonished the Churchwardens and parishioners to present themselves before the Lord Archbishop, and to implore his paternity for help in this matter."* This clearly means that the parish authorities were to seek help in *repairing* the figures, and *not* to remove them; and we may now reasonably infer that this course was pursued, and that an attempted restoration of the figure of the knight took

* "Commissarius monuit . . . ad presentandum, se coram d'no archie'po et ad implorandum eius paternitatem pro remedio huius materie." (Fol. 79, b.)

place, and resulted in the anomalous condition in which we now see it. It is evident, that besides the loss of the legs, a large piece of plate was missing in the centre of the figure, cutting through the shield in such a manner as to entirely destroy the heraldic achievement, and rendering it impossible to say what it originally was, except by a process of research and inference. The arms of the Northwood family are *ermine*, a cross engrailed *gules*. The large size of the ermine spots will excuse the error, made by Mr. Stothard's editor, of confounding it with a chestnut leaf; it is unusual, indeed, but the form is undoubted, and the principle of ancient heraldry was distinctness. Admitting the field to be ermine, the rest is easy, as the portion of the cross engrailed gives sufficient data for working out a required result.*

The above facts are particularly interesting, for they bring to light one method by which our monumental brasses may have been made to disappear. Many churchwardens, before the Reformation, may have desired, like those of Minster, to cast out decayed brasses, and substitute for them a new "epitaph." Not at every time, we may be certain, was an injunction given to repair or to restore; but I am by no means certain that we have here the only instance of a restoration of some kind. Not so much perhaps, of a mutilated figure, as of an entire memorial, for there are several brasses, in different parts of the country, which have so suspicious an appearance, that it is most sure they do not represent the work of a contemporary

* At present the figure is shortened by bringing the two separated parts together. This was without doubt done at the restoration of the legs, but the engraving shews the original position of these parts, and so restores the arms.

hand. In this paper it is impossible to enter into the subject, for this Minster "presentment," and the Minster brass open up a new phase in the history of monumental brasses, which, to be thoroughly worked out, would require much time and space. I may however here hint my suspicions that some of the brasses at Pluckley, in this county, belong to this category.

I have expressed my belief that the figures were originally separate monuments, possibly side by side, and each having, according to the prevalent custom, the inscription on the margin of the slab, either in letters of brass inlaid, or engraved on a fillet. The figure of the knight is one of the most interesting examples, we possess, of the military equipment of the first quarter of the fourteenth century: a period of transition, from the armour of chain mail, to that of plate. First, let us take the mail itself. This is of that description to which Sir Samuel R. Meyrick gave the name of "banded." It is appropriate, inasmuch as it correctly conveys an idea of its character, *i.e.*, transverse bands, alternating with the rings. Probably, no part of the armour of the fourteenth century has so much exercised the wits of our critical students, whether at home or abroad. All sorts of theories have been propounded. Meyrick himself has more than one; and what the construction was, has to this hour never been settled. Perhaps the greatest difficulties have arisen from the want of consideration of the conventional treatment of the artists. In no single instance yet found, either in sculpture or paintings, or in the incised work of brasses, has anything whatever been given which would warrant any one in asserting that it represented the actual appearance of a means of construction. Yet, really, every argument and every

suggestion has been based upon this appearance. Were they bands of leather, or other material fixed outside? If so, how attached? They must be flexible, or they could not be applied; and it is certain they were intended for an additional means of defence, to the flexible interlacing chain-mail, seeing that this first appears when additions of various kinds were being devised. Some suggestions have been made, as to whether they were rings at all, or not plates of steel held by leathern bands? Reason and common sense demand that this mail should be an improvement upon, and not a deterioration from, the old chain-mail so ingeniously contrived, which had been in use for so many ages. In short, to conceive a coat of mail made up of single rings, held in some way by thongs, or of plates of steel held in a similar manner, as has been suggested, is to declare that the knight gave up an excellent mode of manufacture, for an inferior one, at the very time when the armourer was devising all sorts of additional expedients for his protection, as we see in our example. This reasoning of course fails, and it is unnecessary to pursue, or to confute, that which is condemned in self evidence.

The history of interlaced chain-mail, which Sir Samuel Meyrick thought no older than the thirteenth century at most, we can carry back by actual example to the age of Sennacherib, 700 B.C. For the annexed wood-cut (Fig. 1), from an Assyrian helmet, with a portion of mail attached to it, now in the British Museum, is of this era. We must refer this ingenious construction to the Orientals, amongst whom we have thus the earliest record of it, and with whom, to this hour, it is found to be in use. But besides this, the padded garments, used so much in the fourteenth



Fig. 1.

century, were of Oriental origin, and are represented on the Assyrian marbles. Seeing that we get these additions from such a source, might we not reasonably look for a suggestion respecting banded mail, to the same "unchanging East"? We may be assured that the banded-mail was a simple affair enough to give an additional advantage to the ordinary chain-mail, and involved no grave difficulties.

A year or two ago I purchased a hawberk of chain-mail, of Asiatic workmanship, and probably from Northern India, which appears to me to decide this very interesting question. The simplicity of the additional constructions at once commends itself, as answering all the conditions required, besides giving the general effect as seen in our ancient monuments. The collar is rendered rather more rigid by the introduction of leathern thongs, passed through each intermediate line of rings, thus giving an effective and additional protection, insuring at the same time the requisite flexibility (see annexed cut, fig. 2). No expedient could possibly be more simple, and none so

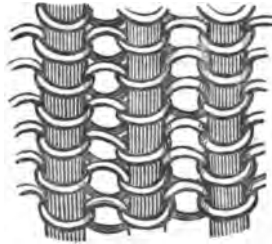


Fig. 2.

likely to be adopted for the purpose. It indeed gives the additional protection by means of a material, thoroughly flexible, which had been in use from the earliest times in defensive armour. Among the Asiatic hawberks, in the Museum of the United Service, are some which exhibit a similar mode of manufacture; but felt is used in some examples, and the collar is rendered still more rigid.* In fact, this could easily be done when required. I cannot, therefore, doubt but that here is the solution of this oft-debated question, and it has turned out, as so frequently happens, that truth, far sought for, lay really before our eyes.

The other details are full of interest, as parts of military costume. Beneath the loose sleeves of the hawberk, is a scaly or plumose defence of the fore arm, which I am inclined to consider may be intended to represent whalebone, rather than overlapping pieces of leather, because some of the scales have the indication of a ridge, which is more consistent with a harder material, though possibly, cuir bouilli might have been so formed. The coudes, or elbow pieces, and the épaulières, or shoulder defences, are the beginnings of a long

* Mr. Bernhard Smith has also some varieties of the same construction in his collection, and concurs with me, that it represents the "banded mail."

series of changes and additions, ceasing only with the use of armour itself. The scalloped garment, which peeps out beneath the skirt of the hawberk, from the round buttons upon its surface, is doubtless a pour-point—a lightly padded garment, much used, and often most elaborately worked. The genouillère is highly ridged—an advance upon the primitive form; the surcoat is also modified by being cut in front;* the large shield is suspended by a guige, or long strap, and the chain attached to a mammelière doubtless suspends, or is attached to, his helmet, which is, however, not seen, as the head rests upon a cushion richly diapered.

The female figure, having a dog with collar of bells at her feet, is remarkable in many ways. She wears an ample over-skirt, lined with minever, and apparently sleeveless, having openings only for the arms. A large gorget or wimple is worn, covering throat and neck up to and over the chin; the head shews the hair, which is plaited in bands on either side, and rests on a similar cushion to that of the knight. But the most distinctive portion of her costume is the fur-lined hood, which hangs down in lappets in front, having numerous buttons and button-holes. This is not met with on English monuments, but frequently in those of this period in France, many of them being represented in Montfaucon's 'Antiquités de la France.' As there are also details of workmanship, or convention, seen in the faces of both figures, which do not accord with our ordinary English examples of the fourteenth century, we may fairly assume, that this is the work of a French hand; and from this fact alone it would present much interest, independently of the many

* Sir Samuel Meyrick thought this to be the Cycloas.

details it exhibits, and of the circumstances above given.

The monument or monuments represent Sir John de Northwode and Joan de Badlesmere his wife. He died May 26th, 1320, and his wife on the 1st day of June following. There can, therefore, be no doubt but, that both brasses were executed at the same time; as there is evidence, in the style of the work, that they also must have been from the same hand. The inscription has long been lost, and no sort of record seems ever to have been taken of it. In the Harleian MS., 3917, a volume of 'Church Notes,' by Philipot, from the county of Kent, occur some rude sketches of monuments of the Northwood family. Unfortunately, the name of the church from which they were taken is omitted; but it was, without doubt, Minster, in Sheppey. One of these (on page 85 *b*) is a coffin-shaped slab, with the head of a knight, in coif of mail, sculptured at the top; in the centre, the arms of Northwood; and at base, the figure of a dove. Another (on p. 86 *a*) exhibits a knight cross-legged, about to draw his sword, a female figure by his side, with hands conjoined in prayer, and in long robe. There are four escutcheons of arms, two at the head and two at the feet, consisting only of the arms of Northwood, and one, paly wavy of six which arms are simply repeated. There is no inscription, nor can I assign the latter arms to any family in the Northwood pedigree; but these same arms (blazoned *or* and *gules*) were also in the Churches at Appledore, Sittingbourne, and Lenham, according to this MS. (pp. 31 *a*, 38 *b*, 60 *b*). Another rude sketch (on p. 85 *a*) is of a knight, with his head upon a helmet, and crest of dragon's head, two escutcheons of arms gone, with this inscription

at the feet,—“Hic jacet Walterus Northwod cum quatuor suis filiis, verus hæres Domini de Northwod.” I cannot find this Walter in the pedigree, but should assign the memorial to the end of the fourteenth century, though the sketch is too rude to trust in details. Weever, in his ‘Funeral Monuments,’ mentions, under Minster, one to a knight and lady as in the choir, and he gives this inscription,—“Hic jacet Rogerus de Northwood Miles et Boon uxor ejus sepulti ante conquestum.” He is so inaccurate a writer, probably using very slight notes made by others, that we can never trust him implicitly. This is obviously wrong, and he himself remarks upon the “ante conquestum.” The form “post conquestum Angliæ” is often found, and possibly there may be here some corruptions arising from this. The Roger de Northwood alluded to, however, must have been the father of Sir John, whose monument is under consideration, and his wife, Bona Fitzbernard or Wanton, spelt variously Waltham or Walton. But, as already very interesting and complete genealogical notices of the family have appeared in Vol. II. of ‘Archæologia Cantiana,’ it is unnecessary here to do more than follow up the few facts relating to the personal history of Sir John, the son, whose monument does not seem to have been referred to, or noticed, in any of the notes which I have cited.

His father, Sir Roger, died in 1286, on the 9th day of November, at which time John, his son, was thirty-one years old. He married Joan, the daughter of Bartholomew, Baronde Badlesmere; and the first official notice of him is in 1291, as serving the office of Sheriff of the county of Kent. During the latter part of the year, this office was held for him by Richard de Comb

and his son Simon. In the following year he was associated in the same office with John de Bourne.* On the 8th of June, he was summoned to attend the King upon urgent affairs, immediately on the receipt of the writ; but was excepted, on the 14th of the same month, from the general summons made to those holding by military tenure, for the expedition into Gascony. In the two years succeeding, he was again Sheriff of the county. On the 7th July, in the next year (1297), he was, by writ, ordered to perform military service in person beyond seas; to muster in London on Sunday next after the octave of St. John the Baptist. And at the end of the same month, viz., 30th July, he was appointed assessor in the County of Sussex, of the Eighth and Fifth granted for the Confirmation of the Charter. It does not seem by this, and what now follows, that he could have accompanied the King to Gascony, for, on the 8th September, he was summoned to appear, with horses and arms, at a Military Council at Rochester, before Edward, the King's son, Lieutenant of England; and again, on 8th January (1298), to be ready to perform military service against the Scots, the muster being made on the King's return to England. This was renewed on 25th May, the army being at York. He doubtless attended the army, and performed this required service, and we hear no more of him until 1299-1300, when he was again Sheriff of the county. The last special service he seems to have been called upon to perform, during this reign, was when made an assessor and collector, 1304-5, in the Cinque Ports, of the Fifteenth granted in Parliament, the commission being dated February 15th; and in the same year, inquests were

* Philipot Villare Cantianum.

taken before him in the counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, of matters to be determined before Roger le Brabazon.

In the succeeding reign he seems to have been equally active in employment, and, in the first year, was appointed one of the conservators of the peace in his own county. A few months later (February 8, 1308) he and his wife were called upon to attend the coronation, in the train of the King and Queen. In 1309, he was once more summoned to service in person, against the Scots, to the muster at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Michaelmas-day. Later, in the same year, he was one of the Justices to receive complaints of prises taken contrary to the statute, and on April 1, was enjoined to be more active in executing the commission for conserving of the peace. The following year, he offered the service of one knight's fee, for all his lands, to be performed by "two servientes," with two barded horses, for the muster at Tweedmouth, and was also one of the supervisors of the array in his county. On the 13th of March, 1313, he was summoned to Parliament at Westminster, and again on the 8th of July, as a Baron; also for the 23rd of September, and 21st of April following.

Once more, 15th August, 1314, his name occurs amongst those ordered to take service in person against the Scots, and he was also summoned to a Parliament at York the 9th September ensuing; again, at Westminster, 20th January, 1315. We have now a proof that his military summons was performed duly, for he was requested by a writ, dated 30th August, to continue stationed in the northern parts during the winter campaign, and to repair to the King on the feast of All Saints next. He was called to Parliament

at Lincoln the following 27th January, 1316, and in October following obtained a writ of exoneration from service. On the 5th March, 1317, he was certified as Lord of the townships of Harrietsham, Thornham, and Shorne, in Kent, and of Linton in Cambridgeshire. He was summoned to Parliament at Lincoln 27th January the following year (1318), but it was prorogued to 12th March, and again to 19th June, in consequence of an invasion of the Scots, of which he was informed, being addressed as one of the "Majores Barones;" and he was again called upon, for military service against that active enemy, to muster at York 26th July, 1318; which muster was, however, prorogued until the 25th August. On the 20th October he was summoned to a Parliament at York, and on the 10th June, the following year, he was *requested* to appear at the muster at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for military service against the old enemy, the Scots. Once more he was summoned to a Parliament at York on 6th May, and later in the month (22nd) was again requested to attend the muster as above, which had been prorogued until July 22nd.

As he died only a few days after the date of the writ of summons, we may feel sure that he was not able to attend. Indeed the exoneration he had obtained doubtless is the cause of his being "requested," not summoned, to these services.* The repetition also may lead us to conclude he was too ill to obey. But it is clear, from these brief notices, that his life must have been an active one, since scarcely a year passes but what his name is registered as performing, or required to perform, some act of duty. He was fifty-nine years old at his death. John de Northwode,

* *Vide* for above facts the Parliamentary Writs.

the eldest son, having died during his lifetime, the next heir was Roger, a child of twelve years of age, by Agnes, daughter of Sir William Grandison, and therefore the lands were, by a mandate to Master Richard de Clare, escheator, taken into the King's hands. But previous to his decease, John de Northwode, senior, had conceded the manor of Northwode Chastiners to his daughter-in-law Agnes, his eldest son's widow, paying a fine of five marks to the King for a licence for so doing. He left three sons living, Thomas, Simon, and Humphrey, who, together with his grandson Roger above mentioned, William, John, Thomas, and Otho, were pronounced to be heirs.* The King granted to Bartholomew de Badlesmere for seventy marks the manors of Shorne, Harrietsham, Thornham, and Bengebury until the legal age of the heir.† The Inquisitiones post Mortem, taken after the death of Joan de Badlesmere, mention the following manors—Hunton, Badlesmere, Beausfeld, Schorne, Herietesham, two parts, Northwode, Middleton, Thorneham, Bengebery, and interests in Ospreng and Greenwich, as held by her.

* Abbrev. Rot. Orig. XIX. Ed. II.

† Do., do., XII. Ed. II.

ROMAN COFFINS, OF LEAD, FROM BEX HILL,
MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, JUN.

To the east of the town of Milton-next-Sittingbourne, upon the north shore of Milton Creek, and near its head, there is a field called Bex Hill, from which the owners have been digging brick earth, for the last seven years. At a few yards' distance from the edge of the Creek, the south-eastern portion of this field is considerably elevated; so much so, indeed, that it is marked, as a mound, in the new Ordnance maps of large scale. From the centre of this mound, six Roman coffins and two uncoffined skeletons, have been dug up since 1867.

Mr. Roach Smith communicated, to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,'* an account of the two coffins which were first discovered. One of these contained the remains of a man, whose white beard was perfect when the coffin was first opened; the other enclosed female remains. Masses of calcareous matter, in both, shewed that quick lime had been poured over the bodies. Beside the coffin of the man, were four vessels, two of glass and two of earthen ware, all of which are engraved in Mr. Roach Smith's 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vol. vi. p. 264. One of the glass vessels, although it is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, with a very long neck and a footless body, contains less than

* April, 1867, p. 506.

an ounce of liquid. The other, which is not quite so high, will hold $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of liquid. It is jug-like, of a pale green colour and of elegant design, with a broad, voluted handle, bowed at the top and spreading into five points at the bottom. Both these vessels are in the possession of Mrs. Alfred Jordan, of Milton.

In February, 1869, Mr. Roach Smith communicated to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' the discovery of a third coffin at Bex Hill. This was presented by Mr. Alfred Jordan, the owner of the field, to the Maidstone Museum, where it may now be seen. In length, it measures six feet and five inches; while in breadth, it is two feet and ten inches. One sheet of lead formed the bottom and two sides, but for the two ends separate pieces were welded on. The edges of the lid were so turned down, as to overlap the coffin on all sides. The ornamentation upon the leaden headpiece is shewn in the engraving (Fig. 1.) Similar

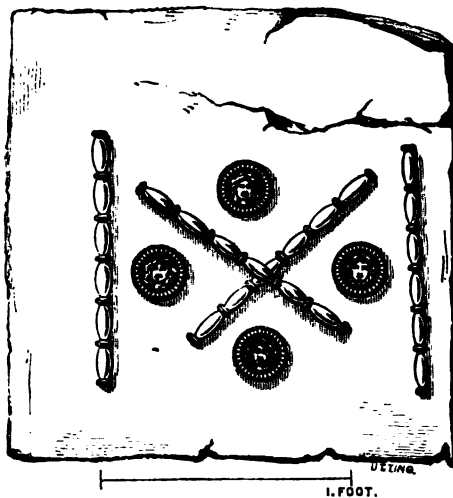


Fig. 1.

combinations of medallions and mouldings covered

the lid, the sides, and the ends. The raised mouldings are, uniformly, composed of alternate narrow rings and long beads. Each long bead is thicker in the middle than at its extremities, both of which are invariably capped by one of the narrow rings. By means of this moulding,* the lid is divided into several rectangular compartments, within each of which it is again used in the shape of an X. Every one of the triangular spaces, thus formed within the rectangular divisions of the lid, contains a medallion of Medusa's head, as shewn in Fig. 1, and enlarged, in Fig. 1 *a*. Within this coffin, lying upon the left

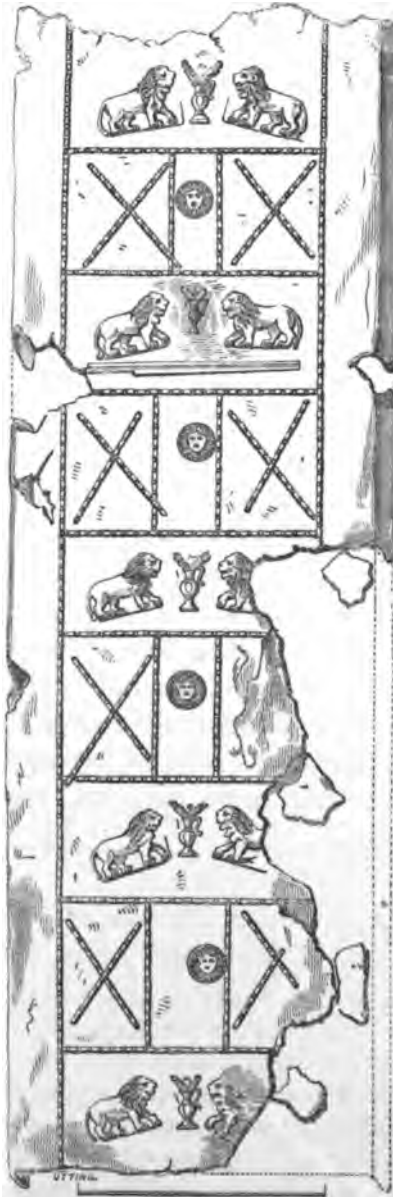
Fig. 1 *a*.

shoulder, there was a long, slender phial, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height. Outside the coffin, there was a glass vessel of peculiar form (see Fig. 2). It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and



Fig. 2.

* [An exactly similar moulding appears upon two of the leaden coffins found at Colchester, one of which is now in the possession of Mr. T. Bateman, of Youlgrave, Derbyshire. They are engraved in 'Journal of Brit. Archæol. Assoc.,' vol. ii. pp. 298, 299.—W. A. S. R.]



.1. FOOT.

LID OF ROMAN COFFIN,
(In the possession of Mr. G. Payne, jun.)

has two broad handles, one on each side of its neck, which is two inches long and one inch in diameter. The body of this glass vessel is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and of four inches diameter throughout. Upon the bottom are stamped, in bold relief, the letters I BONI.

On the 21st of November, 1871, a fourth leaden coffin was uncovered at Bex Hill. It contained, amidst a quantity of lime, a skeleton, of which the head was placed towards the south. The lower part of the coffin, which was entire when it was first seen, fell to pieces during the work of excavation; the lid, however, was left tolerably perfect. Long iron nails, and some other traces of an exterior coffin of wood, were found among the *débris*.

The ornamentation of the leaden lid is very elaborate; more so, perhaps, than that of any other yet discovered in Britain. It is represented in the annexed engraving. Five feet long, and of the uniform breadth of one foot and a half, the entire surface of this lid is divided into nine rectangular compartments, by means of a raised moulding* (Fig. 3) more delicate and more elaborate than that used



Fig. 3.

upon the coffin previously discovered. This moulding, like that, consists of beads and rings, but in this case

* [This moulding is exactly like the raised lines, similarly employed, upon a leaden coffin which was found, in May, 1853, in Haydon Square, Minorities, London. It is engraved in the 'Jour. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.' ix. 163. It likewise resembles that which adorned a coffin found, in Mansell Street, Whitechapel, in 1843, as shewn in 'Jour. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.' ii. 299. It may also be compared with a moulding engraved in the Transactions of the Evening Meetings of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, for 1862, page 78, from a coffin found in Camden Gardens, Bethnal Green, in March, 1862.—W. A. S. R.]

two narrow rings are placed between each pair of beads, and the beads themselves are smaller than in the moulding of the other coffin. The nine rectangular compartments are not of equal depth, but are alternately deep and shallow. Each of the shallow compartments, of which there are five, is occupied by a pair of lions (Fig. 4), which stand face to face, having between them a jug-like vase (Fig. 5). Each



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

of the deeper compartments is divided into three, by vertical lines formed of the "bead and rings" moulding. The central, and narrowest, division in each, contains a medallion of Medusa's head (Fig. 6); while the two broader divisions are occupied by lines of the moulding, disposed in the shape of an X. In the compartment which lies third, from the head of the lid, there is, beneath the lions and the vase, an additional ornament in the shape of a sword-blade which has no outer, or ornamental, hilt. This, however, is not repeated elsewhere. Each of the vases, upon this lid, has one handle, and contains two prominent objects which seem to be burning torches, with some faint indications of a third object, between the two. Upon a fragment of one end of the coffin, we find the lion used, not in combination with the vase, but with the Medusa medallion (Fig. 7). There

is no record of the use of the lion as an ornament



Fig. 7.

upon any other of the Roman coffins, of lead, found in Britain, but Mr. Roach Smith, in the third volume of his 'Collectanea,' mentions lions among the ornaments of a leaden coffin found at Milhaud, near Nismes, in 1836.

Outside the coffin, found in 1871, and at its head, there was a glass vessel, of uncommon form and elegance. It is somewhat like a modern claret jug of pale green glass, and is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height. Its neck is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and three quarters of an inch wide. The diameter of its base, or bowl, is equal to the length of the neck, being $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, but its capacity for containing liquid is reduced to a minimum by the domed shape of the bottom, which is pressed up to within an inch and a half of the neck, after the manner of, but to a much greater degree than, a modern champagne bottle. The handle, which is remarkably broad, and grooved, terminates in a pseudo-spiral, which runs down the bowl of the vessel to within an inch and a half of the bottom. The front of the bowl, opposite to the handle, is ornamented with a finely-moulded medallion, which projects half an inch, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and represents a female head. This medallion and the handle of the



ROMAN GLASS-VESSEL

Found with a Leadern Coffin at Milton next Sillingbourne, Kent.

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*The Medallion and Handle
same size as Original.*

vessel are represented separately, in their exact size, in an accompanying plate.*

Several small urns, mostly of Upchurch ware, were found about twenty feet west of this coffin in 1871; and with them was a finger ring of bronze. Six feet from the urns lay two skeletons, and at the feet of one of them were three small earthen vessels. Traces of decayed wood, around these skeletons, suggest the probability that they were interred in simple wooden coffins.

Two more leaden coffins, have subsequently been discovered at Bex Hill, but both of them were devoid of ornament. Within that which was last found, in 1873, there were two small finger rings, of gold wire, and three thick long pins of dark wood or of Kimmeridge coal. The rings are of the most primitive kind, each being simply a circle of gold wire, the ends of which overlap considerably. Each end is then fastened by being turned, once, round that part of the wire upon which it lies. Each of the pins is about three inches long; and the pin-heads are cut into facets, like a modern diamond ornament.†

It is almost needless to point out that the Bex Hill coffins, and their accessories, betoken the high rank and wealth of the persons who were interred at that

* [In the Society's Collection at Maidstone, there are two fragments of vessels, found by the late Mr. Bland, at Hartlip, which were probably similar to this. Both consist merely of the neck and handle of a bottle, but the neck and handle, in each case, are precisely like those of the perfect vessel here described. One of these, in the Bland Collection, is green, but the other is of amber glass.—W. A. S. R.]

† [These pins are exactly like one of those which were found in the Bethnal Green coffin, as engraved by the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, in the Transactions of their Evening Meeting, March 18th, 1862.—W. A. S. R.]

spot. There can be little doubt that the Romans had here a large and important settlement upon the land which lies north of Bex Hill, where foundations of walls have often been found, and extending beyond the site of Milton Old Church, near which various Roman domestic remains have recently been discovered.

The total absence of the escallop shell from the ornamentation of the Kentish Roman coffins is worthy of remark. That shell forms a prominent feature of the decorative patterns upon all six of those found in Essex, upon both of those which were found in Surrey, and upon those found in Haydon Square and in Stepney.

[The Roman Cemetery at Bex Hill, in Milton-next-Sittingbourne, has disclosed more leaden coffins than any other Roman Cemetery in Britain. Thirty-six such coffins, of the Roman period, are known to have been discovered in England; and of these no less than twelve, or one-third of the whole, have been found in Kent. Six came from Bex Hill; one was found on the opposite side of the same creek, in the parish of Murston; two were discovered at Southfleet; one at Petham; one at Sturry, and another in a Saxon cemetery in the Isle of Thanet. Six have been found in Middlesex, at Stepney; Mansell Street, Whitechapel; Old Ford, Stratford-le-Bow; Haydon Square, Minories; Shadwell; and Bethnal Green. Essex likewise has yielded six, three from Colchester and three from West Ham. From Surrey we hear of two; one at Battersea Fields, and one in the Kent Road, London. Two have been found in York; two in Gloucestershire (at Upper Slaughter, Stow-on-the-Wold, and at Kingsholme); and two in Wiltshire (at Roundway, and at Headington Wick, both near Devizes). Others have been found at Meldreth, Cambs.; Caerwent, Monmouths.; Bishopstoke, Hants; and Heigham, Norfolk. Mr. Roach Smith considers that the leaden coffins, recently found at Leicester, are not Roman.

The Petham and the Murston coffins were ornamented with a cable-shaped moulding, not with the combination of beads and rings which is seen upon those at Bex Hill. The other Kentish specimens were devoid of ornament.

It may be well to mention that not far from Bex Hill, upon the opposite shore of Milton Creek, there is a small estate which has, from time immemorial, borne the name of Bayford. It lies between the sites of the Bex Hill, and Murston, Roman Cemeteries; east of the former, and west of the latter. This name seems to point to the former existence of a ford, across the Creek, which would have been approached by means of a road passing near the Bex Hill Cemetery, on the one side, and the Murston Cemetery, upon the other.

As the field, called Bex Hill, lies at the lowest possible level, it must have acquired its name from that elevated, or mound-like, portion in which the Roman coffins have been found.

Much information respecting Roman coffins of lead may be gathered from—

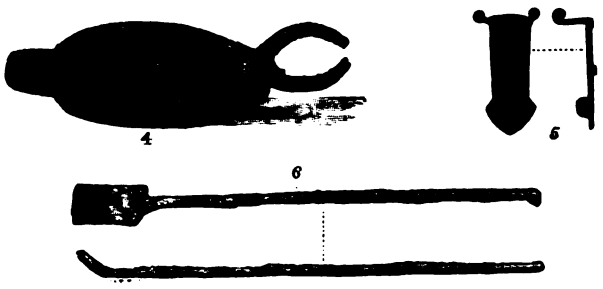
- 'Collectanea Antiqua,' iii. 45; iv. plate xl.; vi. 264.
- 'Journal Brit. Archæol. Assoc.,' ii. 297; iv. 383; ix. 163; x. 386.
- 'Archæological Journal,' x. 61, 255; xii. 78, 283; xiii. 291.
- 'Gentleman's Magazine,' Dec., 1854, p. 63; March, 1864, pp. 330 and 365; April, 1867, p. 506; Feb., 1869.
- 'Transactions Essex Archæological Society,' iii. part 3.
- 'Norfolk Archæology,' vol. vi., 213.
- 'Archæologia,' vii., 376; xiv., 38; xvii., 333; xxv., 10; xxvi., 293; xxix., 399; xxxi., 308.—W. A. S. R.]

ROMAN REMAINS FROM LUTON, CHATHAM.

IN the early part of 1869, the articles represented in the annexed plate were discovered by labourers, who were digging earth for brickmaking, at Luton, in the Parish of Chatham. I was informed that, some few years before, a very large quantity of brick earth had been dug, from the same field, but I could not learn whether any relics of antiquity were then found. Mr. C. Roach Smith, and I, visited the spot, and observed foundations of buildings, evidently Roman, the greater portion of which had been removed during the previous excavation, but sufficient was left to shew that the buildings had been of large dimensions. We learnt, from some of the workpeople, that they had dug up many more of the "red cups and saucers," of which no care had been taken, and several bushels of bones, which they had sold. We could get no further information, and were unable to form an opinion as to what the buildings had been. The field lies in a hollow, or valley, through which it is not improbable that a branch of the Medway ran, in very remote times.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of fluted glass Basin. The basin had been 5 inches in diameter, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height; the fracture is of recent date, the edges being quite fresh.

Fig. 2.—Glass Bottle, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width on each side; nearly perfect—a small piece of the upper part of the handle only missing.



ROMAN REMAINS FROM LUTON, CHATHAM.

Fig. 3.—Bronze Jug and Basin. Jug 7 inches in height, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; perfect, except the bottom part, which is much corroded, and the bottom broken off. Basin 13 inches in diameter, and 3 inches in height; in an extraordinary state of preservation, parts of the outside at the bottom almost as bright as when first turned; name stamped in centre of inside—AFRICAN, and I or V.*

Fig. 4.—Iron Lamp, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and 1 inch deep inside—much corroded. Also a brass ring, broken from an iron rod or stem, probably the upright handle.

Fig. 5.—Bronze hasp-front and side, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; the pin of the hinge is of iron.

Fig. 6.—Two pieces of iron, each 16 inches long. They may perhaps have formed one implement, probably a small spade.

With these there were also found—

An ornamented Samian-ware dish, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. in height; perfect; no name or mark.

An ornamented Samian-ware cup, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 2 inches in height; perfect; no name or mark.

A plain plate of Samian-ware, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high. It is perfect, but bears no maker's name nor other mark.

A plain Samian-ware cup, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high; perfect; no name or mark.

HUMPHRY WICKHAM.

Strood, March 25, 1873.

* AFRICANI. M. appears in the list of Potters' Marks, from the Allier given in the 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vol. vi., p. 71.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY, AND ITS KENTISH
MEMORANDA.

BY S. W. KERSHAW, M.A., LIBRARIAN.

AS FREE access, to this famous Library, has, of late years, been granted to the public, the readers of 'Archæologia Cantiana' may be glad to learn something of its history, and of the Kentish Memoranda which it contains.

There is general evidence to shew that a collection existed in the very early history of the Palace, but the first reliable date is the foundation of the Library by Archbishop Bancroft in 1610. That Primate, by his will, gave all his books to his successors, the Archbishops of Canterbury for ever, "provided they bound themselves to the necessary assurances for the continuance of such books to the Archbishops successively," otherwise they were bequeathed "to his Majesty's College at Chelsea, if to be erected within six years, or otherwise to the Publique Library of the University of Cambridge."

Bancroft's successor, Archbishop Abbot (1611-33), carried out these injunctions, by caring for the collection, and by leaving his own books to the Lambeth Library.

It then becomes difficult to sketch the history of the collection, for the troublous times of the Civil

War were at hand; and, according to Ducarel, Archbishop Laud's books and MSS. were plundered by Col. Scott in 1644.

After that Prelate's death, on the threatened seizure of the Library by the Parliamentary forces, Selden, fearing the danger of total dispersion, suggested to the University of Cambridge their right to the books, in accordance with Bancroft's will. Thither they were transferred, till the Restoration reinstated the Archbishops, when the collection was reclaimed by Archbishop Juxon (1660-3), but he died before the books were restored, and it was left to his successor, Archbishop Sheldon (1663-78), to see them replaced at Lambeth.

We have seen, then, that Archbishops Bancroft and Abbot gave largely to the collection; of Laud's bequests very little remains. That Prelate's benefactions to the Bodleian Library, and St. John's College, Oxford, are well known, but to Lambeth he is understood to have given only three or four volumes of MSS. One of these (No. 943) is of special interest; it is described as a "Collection of papers formerly belonging to Archbishop Laud." There are a few small books which bear marks of having belonged to him, but whether they came into the Library by his gift, or afterwards, it is hard to determine.

Archbishop Sancroft (1678), though the printed books owe nothing to him, took great pains with the MSS., having had many of them rebound, and had actually placed his own collection at the use of his successors; but upon his deprivation, he presented it to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he had been Master. We hear of no bequests from Archbishop Tillotson (1691-5), but Tenison (1695-1716) be-

queathed a portion of his Library to Lambeth, a part to St. Paul's Cathedral, and a part to the Library which he had founded in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Many of the Lambeth books contain his inscriptions, copious notes, or autograph signatures. During the next fifty years, when the See was filled by the Primates Wake, Potter, Herring, and Hutton (1716-58), few additions were made.

Archbishop Secker, besides expenditure upon improvement, directed by his will that those books in his own library, of which no copies existed in the Archbishopial collection, should be added to it.

Archbishop Cornwallis (1768-83) caused the large collection of tracts to be arranged and bound.

Archbishops Manners-Sutton (1805-28) and Howley (1828-48) largely contributed to the theological department.

The MSS., in all some 1300 volumes, are divided into seven series, named after their respective donors :

1. LAMBETH MSS. (Nos. 1-576).—Given by several Archbishops.
2. WHARTON MSS. (577-596).—Those of Henry Wharton, purchased by Archbishop Tenison.
3. CAREW MSS. (596-638).—Those formerly belonging to Lord Carew, purchased by Tenison.
4. TENISON MSS. (639-923).—Collected and given by Archbishop Tenison.
5. GIBSON MSS. (929-42).—Formerly belonged to Archbishop Tenison, who gave them to his Librarian, Edmund Gibson, afterwards Bishop of London, by whom they were deposited at Lambeth.
6. MISCELLANEOUS MSS. (943-1174).—Presented by various benefactors.

7. **MANNERS-SUTTON MSS. (1175-1221).**—Those purchased and presented by Archbishop Manners-Sutton.

In 1868 the Library was endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and certain alterations effected by the late Archbishop Longley, and approved by the present Primate, have rendered the contents easily accessible for research.

This notice would be incomplete without naming some of the eminent men whose labours and care have advanced this famous collection. One of the earliest Librarians, appointed by Archbishop Sancroft, was Henry Wharton, M.A., the learned author of the 'Anglia Sacra,' and numerous other books. The next, Colomiez or Colomesius, a French Protestant, wrote 'Gallia Orientalis,' and a number of similar works.

Edmund Gibson, afterwards Bishop of London, was appointed by Archbishop Tenison in 1700. By him a catalogue of printed books was first drawn up. Dr. Ibbot, appointed in 1708, is chiefly known by his 'Boyle Lectures.' Dr. David Wilkins, the next Librarian, continued the catalogue of the MSS. and printed books, and made a fair copy of Bishop Gibson's catalogue of the latter, in 3 vols. fol., 1718. His successor, Dr. J. H. Ott, a learned Swiss, was appointed by Archbishop Wake.

Dr. Ducarel, a most industrious antiquarian writer, has especially linked his name with Lambeth Library, by the compilation of various catalogues and indexes. The Catalogue of Archbishop Secker's books, another of the Pamphlets and Tracts, and, above all, Indexes in sixty-seven volumes, to the Registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury from Peckham to Potter, remain as proofs of Ducarel's untiring industry. He

likewise published many interesting extracts from the Registers in the 'British Magazine,' and transcribed the whole of Peckham's Register. This MS. transcript is in the British Museum. The Librarianship of Dr. H. J. Todd was distinguished by the compilation and printing, in 1812, of 'A Catalogue of the Archbishopal MSS.,' a volume of great value, which will be referred to again hereafter.

Dr. Maitland, who held the post during Archbishop Howley's primacy, will be remembered as the author of the 'Dark Ages,' 'Essays on the Reformation,' etc., whilst he advanced the interests of the Library by compiling 'A list of some of the early printed books,' etc., 8vo, 1843, and 'An Index of such English books printed before the year 1600 as are now in the Archbishopal Library at Lambeth,' 8vo, 1845. The Rev. Professor Stubbs held the post of Librarian up to a recent date (1867). It is needless to mention the several well-known historical works compiled and edited by him, such as 'Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents relating to Great Britain and Ireland,' in conjunction with the late Rev. A. W. Haddan.

The entire re-arrangement of the books and catalogues has lately occupied the Librarians, and of this honourable labour the present* writer has borne no small portion.

It may be interesting to add that the collection consists of nearly 30,000 volumes, which were formerly arranged in the galleries over the once standing cloisters. The books are now placed in the 'Great Hall, rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon about 1661, and

* 'Art Treasures of the Lambeth Library.' A description of the Illuminated MSS., including Notes on the Library. By S. W. Ker-shaw, M.A., Librarian. London (B. M. Pickering): 1873.

very suitably arranged for the purpose about 1828, at the cost of Archbishop Howley. The roof of the Hall, which is of noble dimensions, and resembles those of Westminster Hall and Hampton Court Palace, is built of English oak, carved on several parts of the woodwork with the arms of Juxon, and of the See of Canterbury. At one end of the Hall is a window in which are the armorial bearings of many of the Archbishops, together with portions of stained glass, which have been removed from other parts of the Palace to this window.

While the general character of this collection is known to most scholars and students by the labours of Wharton, Ducarel, Todd, Maitland, Stubbs, and other custodians, special reference has never been prominently made to Kentish history, topography, or persons.

The intimate connection between Lambeth and the Metropolitan See, has caused many Records and MSS. relating to the City of Canterbury, and County of Kent, to be preserved in the Palace Library. But, in addition, there are many curious isolated particulars as to Kent, which it is the object of this paper to chronicle in a more condensed form than has hitherto appeared.

The Lambeth Collection consists of Records, MSS., and Printed books. The two former are made known in print by the Catalogue compiled by Dr. H. J. Todd, and published in 1812 (folio), and from them the bulk of "Kentish Memoranda" is to be drawn.

The Records include,—

- 1.—*Registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, from Archbishop Peckham, 1279, to Potter, 1747, and are rendered highly valuable by Ducarel's elaborate Indexes.

It may be hardly needful to state that these volumes contain, in general, the account of each Archbishop's consecration, records of ordinations, visitations, institutions to benefices, a number of important wills, proceedings with the Suffragans, and Convocation, and, in fact, all the most important proceedings of the Primate.

It is at once apparent, how valuable these volumes are, with respect to all that relates to the See of Canterbury, and County of Kent.

- 2.—*The Parliamentary Surveys*, circ. 1650, in 21 volumes, contain (with other counties) surveys of Kentish livings taken at that time.
- 3.—*Augmentations of Livings*. (Nos. 966–1021.) These papers relate to “salaries or pensions made by ordinance of Parliament for maintenance of preaching ministers from 7th Feb., 1647, to 25th Dec., 1658.” Names of livings in Kent, occur with others.
- 4.—*Cartæ Antiquæ*. 13 vols. (Nos. 889–901.) Certain “Charters and instruments relative to the See of Canterbury, and others within that province. Some of these instruments are of ancient date, but most of them are of Henry the VIII.’s reign, and subsequent thereto.”
- 5.—*Presentations to Benefices*. 4 vols. (Nos. 944–7.) Made during the Commonwealth. Kentish benefices are mentioned with others.
- 6.—*Leases*. 3 vols. (Nos. 948–50.) These are counterparts of leases of Church lands, made by trustees, under authority of Parliament, 1652–58. In the Indexes, Kentish names occur.
- 7.—*Notitia Parochialis*. 6 vols. (Nos. 960–65.) These returns give an account of the state of

1579 parish churches in the year 1705. Kentish parishes are mentioned.

- 8.—*Surveys of the Possessions of the See of Canterbury and of Peculiars.* (3 vols.) These are kept separate from the possessions of the other Sees, Deans, and Chapters. The volumes contain some original surveys, and some transcripts, relating to Kent only, and thus cannot fail to be highly valuable.

The above summary has given the titles of the Lambeth 'Records,' as distinguished from the MSS., and it will be seen that to a great extent their contents relate to Kent. It is under the second division, viz., the MSS., that so many fragmentary notices of Kent occur, and these will form the main part of my "Memoranda." The references to Kent are so scattered, that it is impossible to collect them other than in outline, and for convenience, grouping them according to the subject matter, and not in a strictly technical method.

By this arrangement, my divisions will be—(1) Ecclesiastical, (2) Manorial, (3) Heraldic, (4) Historical, and (5) Antiquarian.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

241. Registrum prioratûs de Dover ad ann. 1372.

538. Constitutiones Cant. Archiep. Peckham 1279—Chichele 1414.

582 (fo. 50).* Successio priorum S. Martini Dovor.

582 (fo. 76). Collectiones de Vicariis ecclesiæ parochialis de Minster anno 1275–1688 justâ serie dispositæ.

* N.B.—These figures refer to the number and folio of the MS. in Todd's Catalogue.

- 582 (fo. 79). *Collectiones aliæ de rectoribus de Chartham ac vicariis de Minster.*
- (fo. 127). *Excerpta ex registro Eccl. Cant. de expensis Henrici de Eastry prioris.*
- 585 (fo. 217). *Historia priorum S. Martini Dovor usque ad 1380 ex registro Dovorensi.*
- (fo. 218). *Collectanea de prioratû et prioribus Dovor.*
- (fo. 477). *Excerpta etc. de ecclesiis parochialibus de Minster, in insulâ Taneto, nec non de Chartham etc.*
- (fo. 799). *Historia de rectoribus ecclesiæ parochialis de Charteam ab anno 1150–1694.*
- 590 (fo. 148). *Ex registro prioratûs S. Martini Dovor excerpta.*
- 594 (fo. 149). *Collectanea de manerio et ecclesiâ de Chartham ex quodam Ecclesiæ Cantuar. registro.*
- 639 (fo. 8). *The lands and revenues of the College of Rochester.*
- (fo. 13). — item of the College of Christ Church in Canterbury,
- 643 (fo. 25). *Bulla Collegii de Maidenston, omnibus ejus magistris pluralitatem et non-residentiam concedens.*
- (fo. 47). *Bulla Gregorii Priori S. Gregorii Cantuar', mandans, ut omnia pacta, alienationes, locationes a Monasterio de Feversham, in sui præjudicium facta annullent.*
728. *Statuta ecclesiæ Cathedralis Christi Cantuariæ.*
- 942 (fo. 91). *State of the French Church in Canterbury, 1695.*
- 952 (fo. 39). *Presentations to livings in diocese of Rochester, 1608–38.*
1024. *Lewis's Ecclesiastical Collections, principally relating to Incumbents in dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester.*
- 1029 (fo. 92). *To Archbp. Tenison from Jo. Deffray, concerning the stipends of the French ministers at Rye and Dover. (No date.)*
1125. *An account of Canterbury diocese, by Rev. Mr. Lewis.*
1126. *Value of livings in Canterbury diocese, 1664.*
1134. *Visitation of diocese of Canterbury, 1751, 2 vols. 4to.*
- 1134.* ————— and *peculiars of Canterbury, by Archbishop Secker, 5 vols. 4to.*
1137. *Account of Canterbury diocese and of Archbishop's peculiars about the year 1685.*

1138. Account of Archdeaconry of Canterbury in Archbp. Herring's time.
1153. Papers respecting poor vicars in the dioceses of Canterbury and Ely.

MANORIAL.

672. *Literæ patentēs Corporationis Ville de Seven-Oke.*
- 672 (fo. 5). Statutes and ordinances for a school and Almshouse at Seven-Oke.
- (fo. 11–18). Copies of leases and grants.
- (fo. 19). Archbishop Tenison's letter concerning the school master of Seven-Oke, 28 Sep., 1696.
789. *Reditus de Mongham et Peckham, temp. Hen. VI.*
790. *Rentale de Charing, Anno primo Hen. VIII.*
791. ——— *Holyngborne, Anno 8vo Hen. VIII.*
792. ——— *Charing ejusdem cum priori ætatis.*
- 793–5. ——— *Holyngborne, 13 Hen. VIII.*
- 7 Ed. IV.
- 8 Ed. VI.
796. Arrearages due to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury from their tenants, 1582–3.
797. Rental of Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, 1619.
798. *Rentale de Moncketon, Anno decimo Hen. VII.*
814. Rental of Christ Church, Canterbury, 1564.
815. *Rentale de Selgrave, Badlismere, etc., cum hundredo de Feversham.*
- 841 (fo. 22). A rental of Christ Church, Canterbury, 1593.
- 941 (fo. 48). Dr. Thos. Green's letter to Archbishop of Canterbury concerning value of some farms at Swinfield in Kent, 25 Sep., 1715.
- 952 (fo. 28). Abbreviations of leases of manors in Kent, granted in times of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., with an account of rents of East and West Malling, Boughton, Eastblene, Westblene, Pynhooke, Covertē, Pynwood, Hurst, Chislett, etc.
- (fo. 38). Survey of Lydon by Commissioners, 10 Apl., 2 Hen. VI.
- 954 (fo. 26). Mr. Ralph Snow's letter to Mr. Lees, Vicar of

- Graveney, in relation to the Tythes of Graveney,
21 Nov., 1696.
1025. Rental of Maydestone, 2 and 3 Hen. VIII.
— (fo. 4). An ancient terrier of land within the parish of
Harnell (no-date) now called Hernehill; Kent.
— (fo. 5). Account of lands within parish of Mongeham
Magna, 36 Hen. VIII.
— (fo. 6). Redditus Manerii de Hollingbourn, 6 Hen. VII.
— (fo. 7). An account of lands at Charlefelde, Litolborne,
Abyndon, Brambynge, Whitebyhill, Tarefelde, Melle-
felde, Northbroke, Northdane, Pirteigh, Doughter,
Ikham, Dane, and Seefelde; also at Lee, Branbegge,
Fedisdane, Pirtygh, Netherfelyn, Netherle, Denysfelde,
Elvertygh, Burgerstone, Battanrowe juxta Ikham, Dane,
and Snav.
- 1094 (fo. 2). Rentale de Gyllingham, 27 Hen. VI.
— (fo. 12.)——— Ikham; no date.
- 1104 (fo. 49). An account of such rents in County of Kent, as
are in arrears, and were due 29 Sep., 1659, with reasons
thereof.
- 1142 (fo. 15). The present value and improvements of all the
manors, farms, granges, rents, etc., belonging to the
Sees of Canterbury and Rochester, 1647.
1142. Copies of divers instruments relative to the possessions
of the See of Canterbury, from the originals in the
Bodleian Library, 1777, etc., etc.
1162. Case relating to the impropriation of Folkstone, co.
Kent.

HERALDIC.

300. The arms in colors of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen
in County of Kent, 1593.
312. Arms of towns and pedigrees of families in Kent, by Lord
Burghley.

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN.

- 247 (fo. 114). "The number whereof the army shall consiste,
that shall withstande the invasion, yf it bee in Kent,"
1601.

- 490 (fo. 170). "A breefe discourse what order were best for repulsinge of forren force, if at any tyme they should invade vs by sea in Kent or els wher."
- 582 (fo. 180). *Indiculus seu successio abbatum Cænobii Faver-shamensis.*
- 679 (fo. 33). Mr. Rushworth's letter to General Ireton about disbanding 3 troops in Kent, Sept. 19, 1648.
- 929 (fo. 3). Account of building the Observatory at Greenwich in 1675.
- (fo. 82). Of the chapel at Bromley College.
- 933 (fo. 99). Plan and drawing of the ground on which Greenwich hospital is built, 1698.
- 942 (fo. 163). A letter from Theophilus Dorrington, rector of Writtesham, Kent, to Dr. Hody, giving an account of the state of that parish, 14 Sep., 1700.
- 952 (fo. 46). Petition to the Archbishop of parishioners of Godmersham in relation to a water mill there, 20 May, 1695.
- 952 (fo. 51). Articles exhibited by the parishioners of Patixborne and Bridge (co. Kent) against the Incumbent of the said parishes, 16 Aug., 1695.
1127. Collections relating to antiquities of Kent, by Mr. Lewis.
- 1131-2. Transcripts of Charters belonging to the Hospital of St. Nicholas, Herbaldoune.
- 1168 (fo. 10, 11). Two original letters from Lord Cobham (then Governor of Dover Castle), intimating the progress of Queen Elizabeth in these parts, and an epidemical sickness apprehended in Kent at that time, 16 July, 1568.
1169. Papers, deeds, belonging to Herbaldown hospital, of various dates. (Copies.)

Having thus collected all the isolated references to Kent, it only remains to notice that the general heading of *Archiepiscopus, Cantuaria, and Canterbury* in the index of Todd's printed catalogue of MSS. before mentioned, relates to matters bearing on the See, diocese, and County. As, however, all particulars are

found condensed under one of the above three headings, it is unnecessary to give them here in detail.

The printed books do not appear to afford any special information on Kent. In the indexes to the large collection of pamphlets, however, entries occur under the following titles:—Canterbury, Greenwich, Maidstone, Sandwich, etc.; also under the names of some Kentish families.

If these “Memoranda” should have the effect of inducing those interested in Kentish antiquities, to consult more fully the Lambeth MSS. and books, the writer’s wish will have been accomplished.

Meanwhile, as a conclusion to these notes, the following regulations are appended, by which the treasures of literature in this ancient Library, are, by the liberality of the present Primate, rendered so freely accessible.

Regulations made by His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, for rendering the books and muniments in the Archbishopal Library at Lambeth accessible to the public.

1. With the exception of the periods named in Regulation No. 2, the Library is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays throughout the whole year, from 10 o’clock A.M. to 3 P.M.

2. The Library is closed during the week commencing with Easter Day, and during seven days computed from Christmas Day, and for a period of six weeks computed from the first day of September in every year.

3. Extracts from the MSS. or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a *whole* MS. or printed book, the consent of the Archbishop must be previously applied for.

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, STAPLEHURST.

THE first mention of this church that I have been able to discover, occurs in the year 1245, when the Rector of Staplehurst, and the Prior of Cumbwell, were contending for the tithes of seventy-seven acres in the manor of "Lofherst." After a litigation which lasted more than fifty years, the Prior won his suit, and the Rector of Staplehurst was stripped of all the Lovehurst tithes, save 4s. per annum.*

The next allusion to this church is found in Archbishop Peckham's Register,† which records that upon the 8th of the Ides of April, in the year 1284, that Archbishop caused sequestration to be made of the income of the rector of the church of Staplehurst. Similar punishment was dealt to the incumbents of thirty-three other churches in his diocese. What was their offence? The rector of Staplehurst, and his fellow sufferers, had failed to appear at the archiepiscopal ordination held by his Grace at Croydon, in the year 1284, on that Saturday upon which was sung the Scripture commencing "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters ("die Sabbati qua cantatur Scientes.")‡ Whether this was but one out of many

* Warham's Register, folio cxlj., a. b.

† Folio lxj., a.

‡ Canon J. C. Robertson informs me that this was the "Sabbatum post *Læteri*," i. e. Saturday after the fourth Sunday in Lent. The

signs of disaffection on the rector's part, it is impossible to say, but we find that within four years from this time, Henry de Northwode resigned the rectory, and his successor, Nicholas de Waleton, was admitted to the benefice upon the 3rd of the Kalends of April, 1288.

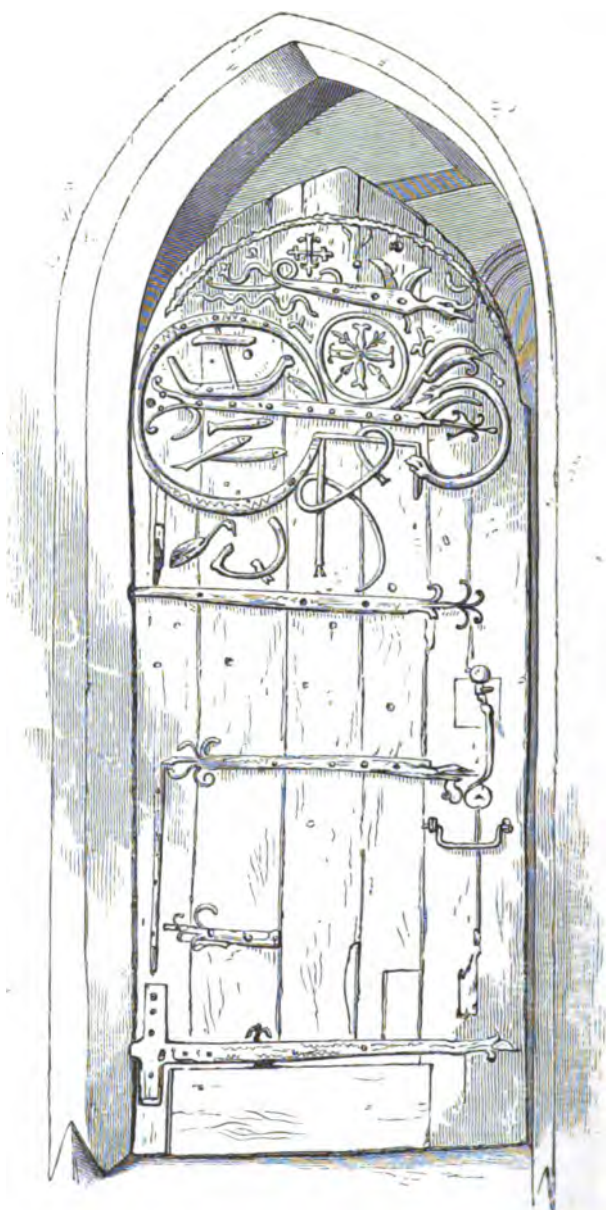
As Hasted says that the earliest patron of this rectory, whose name he could discover, was John* Kemp, Bishop of London, it may be well to state that at the time of which I have been speaking, and for two hundred years afterwards, the advowson belonged to the family of Somery. The same Christian name seems to have descended from heir to heir, so that the patron for more than two hundred years was always "John de Somery." The only member of this family who became rector of Staplehurst, was Thomas de Somery, a sub-deacon, admitted 10 Kal. June, 1295.

Of the actual building to which these thirteenth century extracts, which I have quoted, would apply, some portions are still extant, although much of this church dates from the fourteenth and fifteen centuries.

If you examine the arcade which runs between the nave and the south aisle, you will at once observe the western pier; with its clawed, square base; and its nearly square abacus. It certainly was part of the Early English church; so, also, were other pillars

"officium" in the Sarum Missal (folio lvj., ed. Paris, 1555) begins with Is. lv. 1. "Sitientes venite ad aquas dicit Dominus."

* Hasted is in error as to the Christian name. Bishop *John* Kempe, afterwards Archbishop of York and of Canterbury, left the see of London in 1426. It was *Thomas* Kempe, Bishop of London from 1450 to 1489, who was patron of Staplehurst "as Lord of Stapelherst or Blecourt," and presented Nicholas Wright to the living, 26th Feb. 1473, upon the decease of William Lee, the former rector.



SOUTH DOOR OF STAPLEHURST CHURCH.

of the arcade, all of which, as you will see, are now more or less out of the perpendicular; so likewise *may* have been the elegantly slender shafts which still remain as supports of the inner arch of a window, in the middle of the south wall. Some would say also, and not without reason, that the elaborate ironwork upon the south door was ornamentation of the Early English church, of the thirteenth century. The fishes, lizards, and other reptiles, into which the iron ornaments of the hinges and their surroundings are formed, are in the style of such early work, but the fact is that an ingenious village smith might have made them at any subsequent date. They are shewn in the annexed engraving. I would ask your attention to a central ornament which may have been intended for a monogram. If so, it was not made in the days of the old "black letter." The forms resemble the Roman F and B or K.

In the north wall of the chancel two windows, one of two lights, and the other of one light, contain tracery of the Decorated period, as elegant as can well be imagined in windows of their size. There can be no doubt that, during the fourteenth century, much was done in this church. The originals of the restored windows, in the south wall of the aisle, were doubtless of that period. A corbel which formerly stood over the first nave pillar west of the chancel, and between the two easternmost nave arches, has been removed to a higher situation, and further east. You will observe that it represents a female head with the wimple, and is of a date certainly not later than the fourteenth century. That was an eventful century; and while some were active in beautifying this church, probably under the guidance of the rector, other fourteenth

century work was not so commendable by us, nor agreeable to him.

In 1379 we find that the then rector, Richard atte Broke, exchanged with the rector of Sundridge, who was admitted to Staplehurst benefice on the 13th of May. The new rector, John de Granteham, is grandiloquently and oddly described as "*Canonicum et prebendarium prebende Magne misse majoris altaris in Monasterio Abbatisse et Monialium de Mallyng.*"* Ere Canon Granteham had been two years at Staplehurst, the rebellion of Wat Tyler broke out. In the "*Presentments of Malefactors who have risen against our Lord the King, 4 and 5 Richard II.,*" we read that "on Tuesday, next after the feast of the Holy Trinity (11th June, 1381), John Fynch, of Cranbrook, carpenter, made insurrection against the king and his people, and procured and abetted many unknown to rise, and also David Baker, bekeler-pleyer of Tenterden, came to the parsonage of Staplehurst and feloniously broke into the houses built on the said parsonage, and trod under foot and destroyed the goods and chattels of John Granton, the parson there, to the value of £20—the aforesaid John Fynch and David Baker were the maintainers of the aforesaid insurrection."* Little respect had Fynch and Baker for the goods of the Canon and Prebendary.

The roof of the south porch deserves a glance, small as it is. The octagonal king-post, with its well moulded cap and base, and the chamfered beams, with their chamfer-stops, are good in their way, although the whitewash obscures them. The handsome west tower seems to date from early in the fifteenth century.

* Archbishop Sudbury's Register, folio cxxix., a.

† 'Archæologia Cantiana,' iii. 80.

Over the well-moulded doorway are three escutcheons, with coats of arms; one in each of the spandrels, and one upon the centre of the square hood moulding. There is great difficulty in appropriating these coats, but the impaled coat in the north spandrel may be that of an archbishop; the central coat, bearing a lion rampant, was probably that of Sir Lewis Robsart, K.G., who in right of his wife was summoned to Parliament as Baron Bouchier. He died, in 1432, seised of the manors of Maplehurst and Exhurst in this parish. There is no other family connected with Staplehurst, at or near the date of the tower, which bore a lion rampant for its coat of arms. The third shield bears a cross engrailed. For this coat I cannot suggest a more likely family than that of Wotton, three branches* of which are recorded to have borne a cross engrailed; although the better known branch, from which sprung Lord Wotton of Marlay, and Dean Wotton of Canterbury, bore, not a cross, but a saltier, or St. Andrew's cross, engrailed. Just at the commencement of the fifteenth century, we find that a very distinguished and wealthy man of the name of Wotton held the benefice; and I think it probable that this coat, upon the tower doorway, was intended to represent his arms. This rector was John Wotton, who, when presented to the living by John Somerye, was described as "domestic chaplain."† He was admitted to the benefice on the 21st August, 1393, in succession to Walter Cudham (who was admitted 16th October, 1390).

John Wotton was a man of renown; the first

* Papworth's 'Ordinary of Armorial,' pp. 606, 620; Berry's 'Encyclop. Heraldica,' sub Wotton; Burke's 'General Armory.'

† Archbishop Courtenay's Register, folio ccxii., b.

master of the College at Maidstone, a canon of Chichester, a great friend, and ultimately the executor, of Archbishop Courtenay; and one of the two trustees to whom, at Archbishop Arundel's decease, the temporalities of the see of Canterbury were assigned from February 17th to May 30th, 1414. He was buried in Maidstone Church, and a magnificent tomb, in former times ascribed to Archbishop Courtenay, (because in two places it bears his arms,) is now claimed for John Wotton. His will, dated on Thursday after Michaelmas, 1417, is preserved at Lambeth, and proves that he was a man of large substance. Among many other bequests, he leaves to his brother Robert the entire furniture and hangings of one bed; his second best robe, and his second best cloak, furred with miniver, and one furred hood. He also leaves bequests of 40*s.* and 10 marks to his kinsman, Sir John Wotton, a monk, and his kinswoman Alice. To each chaplain serving in this parish church of Staplehurst (so there were several) on the day of his obit, *iijs. iiij*d.**; to his clerk here, *xxs.*; to the sacristan of this church, *ijs.*; and for distribution among the poor parishioners here, *xiijs. iiij*d.*** He leaves bequests to "the work of the churches of Bukstede and Chorlwode," of which he had formerly been rector, and also gives one-third of the residue of his estate to the seven churches with which he was connected, Staplehurst being one of them. The bequests prove that John Wotton was a man who would have been able and willing to assist in the rebuilding of this church and tower; and I think it highly probable, that the cross engrailed is intended for his coat; that the tower was commenced before he died in 1417; and that the impaled and

* 'Archæologia Cantiana,' iv. 227.

defaced coat may have been that of Archbishop Chicheley, or it may have been that of the Somery family, who were still patrons of the living, and residents in Staplehurst—one of the participators in Jack Cade's rebellion, in 1450, being* "Robertus Somerey, de Stapulherst, gentilman," who lived to be pardoned. The two heads wearing coronets, which form the corbels of the hood-moulding to the tower door-way, may represent either the King and Queen, or Lord and Lady Bouchier.

About the same period as that in which the tower was built, the roodloft stair and doorways would be set up; and to erect them the original arches, at the eastern end of the nave arcade, were taken down, and the present eastern arch inserted in their stead. That arch is eighteen feet wide, while the width of the other nave arches is but thirteen feet. You will observe that very little of the pillar of the next arch was removed, so that only a thin new pier of Kentish ragstone was required in support of the new and wider arch. The cap of that thin pier presents a very curious appearance, from the fact that the superfluous portions of the block of stone, out of which it was cut, are left projecting north and south. This probably arose simply from the great difficulty of working off the unnecessary pieces of ragstone. The dagger-like chamfer stop, which appears upon the upper doorway of the roodloft stair, in the north wall, is likewise found upon the two stoup niches which remain in the south wall, and upon the arched tomb in the south aisle, seeming to suggest that all these were put up at about the same time.

In the north wall of the chancel you will observe

* 'Archæologia Cantiana,' vii. 251.

a curious and unusual square opening, with a round orifice at the back. I cannot explain what this may have been. You will see, at once, that it might have been used as an Easter Sepulchre had it been further east. There is no sign of its being an aumbry, nor of its having been a low side window. Neither does it look like part of a vestry doorway, yet this remark leads me to add that a "re-vestry" once existed here which has now disappeared.

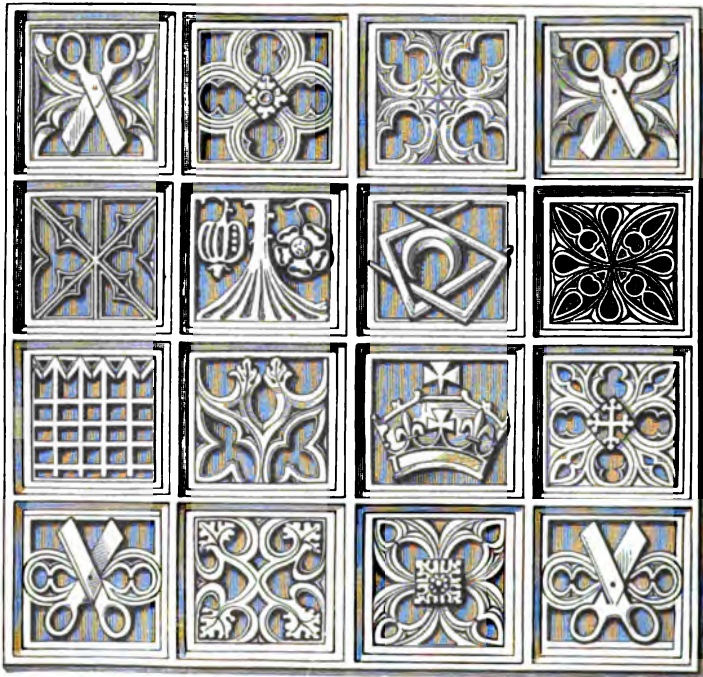
The records of Archbishop Warham's visitation, in 1511 prove that a re-vestry was then in existence, and had for some time been unroofed. Complaint was made, at the visitation, that although the Rev. Nicholas Wright (who in 1473 succeeded Wm. Lee in the rectory) had bequeathed 66*s.* 8*d.*, for the roofing of the re-vestry, the work had not been done.* Doubtless it never was done, for certainly no traces of the re-vestry remain. This visitation, in 1511, also brought out the fact that there was in the chancel an image of Allhallows or All Saints,† to whom the

* "Compertum est that the parson lately dede bequethid to the mendyng of the re-vestery, which hath stoude uncovered thies xij. yeres, iij*li.* vis. viij*d.*, the which is usid to another chirch, Richard Mount de Wy, Sir Symon Goffrith, parson of Netylsted in the diocese of Rochester, and Sir Robert Gosborn of Canterbury, executors." (Warham Reg., 58. b.)

On March 17th, the churchwardens appeared and said that they received xxx*s.* from Richard Hopper, executor of Master Wright, lately rector, in part payment of lxv*s.* viij*d.* left by him for roofing the vestry, and they had expended it on other church expenses. They were ordered to refund and, if possible, to apply it to its proper use.

The executors appeared and said when the proper work was begun they would pay the residue. (Warham Reg., 58. b.)

† Lights were burned in this church in honour of All Saints, The Holy Cross, St. James, St. George, (to which four Stephen Bratell left "light money" by his will dated 5 Feb. 1475,) St. Margaret, St.



IN THE TOWER, STAPLEHURST CHURCH.

church is dedicated, and that this image was "sore decayed." The parish wished the rector to repair it. The rector left its repair to the parish. The Archbishop's commissary ordered the churchwardens to perform their duty, and repair "All Saints" before Pentecost, upon pain of excommunication (Warham Reg. folio 58. b.) At the same visitation, in 1511, complaint was made that rochets and surplices were lacking, and that "ther ar diverse men that will not paye their petirpenys to the Church."

I must now draw your attention to a series of sixteen panels, well carved in wood, and handsomely coloured, which form one of the peculiar features of this church. They now appear in the ceiling of the tower, but were originally placed over a dormer window in the roof of the south aisle. These panels are carved with some singular devices connected with the clothiers' trade, and with others which were the badges of our Tudor sovereigns. The clothiers' shears occupy the four corner compartments, and are easily understood; a pair of rectangular instruments, with a crescent between them, are difficult to name, but it has been suggested that they may represent the iron hooks with which pockets of wool (as of hops) are lifted by hand; this however is very doubtful. Another suggestion connects them with the name Staplehurst; the two rectangular instruments looking like staples. No suggestion however can be satisfactory which omits notice of the crescent, or horse-shoe. The Tudor devices prove the date of the

Nicholas, (both mentioned in the will of Robert Bowring, dated 20th Jan. 1476,) St. Mary, and St. Christopher (to the two last named lights Wm. Donnyngbery left a few pence by his will dated 1 May 1484).

carving; for we find not only the portcullis and the arched crown, but also the pomegranate of Katherine of Aragon, united with the Tudor rose. The date of the carving is therefore within the twenty-five years preceding 1533. It has been engraved from a sketch made by the late Mr. Pretty.

Other wood carving was formerly to be seen here, which had been inserted during the fifteenth century, or early in the sixteenth. Fifty years ago it was seen and sketched here by Mr. Pretty, formerly assistant secretary of our Society. It formed four chancel stalls, each stall having arm rests, which were carved with lions and foliage, and having the front edges of its supports moulded into round shafts with octagonal caps and bases. The original work, from one stall, may now be seen in the Charles Museum at Maidstone, having been saved from the fire to which the wood was doomed.

In the south chancel, which is called, from a manor in the parish, the Spilfill Chancel, you will see the altar tomb of Walter Mayney, Esq., of Spilfill, who was Sheriff of Kent in the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, and who died in April, 1577. The effigies in brass of himself and his two wives formerly graced the top of the tomb, but only one effigy now remains, that of one of his wives. The Mayneys were of Biddenden; and this Walter was only the second son of the squire, John Mayney of Biddenden. The late Sir Richard Mayne, chief constable of the Metropolitan Police, claimed to be descended from this family.

In the tower is contained another relic of the sixteenth century. It is the third bell, upon which is the inscription "Robertus Mot me fecit, 1594,"

followed by Mot's trade mark. The other bells are— one by Joseph Hatch, dated 1605; one by William Hatch, 163--; one by John Palmer with the inscription "Non hujus sonus at Christi Salus, Henricus Kent, rector, Thomas Scoones, Robert Francis, wardens." Mr. Kent was rector from 1645 to 1650. There are some curious entries in the registers respecting him.* The fifth bell is inscribed "T. Lester, of London, made me, 1748."

We must not leave Staplehurst Church without some notice of the parochial registers. They are, perhaps, the most remarkable in the county. Commencing in 1538, they are perfect throughout the reign of Queen Mary, and as they are written upon paper, not upon parchment, they seem to be not copies, as is the case in most parishes, but the original registers.

* "Anno Domini, 1645. Henricus Kent Cantab. et socius colleg. Regal. Rector ecclesiæ Parochialis de Staplehurst institutus sexto die Novembris 1645 et ejusdem anni decimo septimo Novemb. inductus fuit. . . . Ecclesiæ possessionem non sine multorum oppositionibus accepit sed nonnullorum suffragiis electus et suo jure legali sustentatus per ordinem parliamenti specialem liberam tandem prædicandi potestatem habuit, O tempora! O mores!"

N.B. After the words "septimo Novemb." there is an erasure, and the rest of the entry seems to be written by another hand.

"1650, July 25. Buried Henricus Kent late of Staplehurst clerke who dyed the Saturday before at night being the 20th July 1650."

"Æqua tellus—pauperi recluditur, Regumque pueris."

"Sept. 25th 1651. Baptised Elizabeth the daughter and Richard the son of Richard Baily and Elizabeth his wife, by Richard Burney Minister of Old Romney, who worthily honoured Mr. Henry Kent."

"In memoriam redivivani Henrici de Kancio

"Totus annus dolet, Fama redolet tota quia Caritas non fuit

Caritas est

July 25, 1650.

Sept. 25, 1651."



In the year 1597, a Constitution, made by the Convocation of Canterbury and approved by the Queen under the great seal, ordered that all the old registers should be freshly copied into a *parchment* book. These copies, or others made in 1603, are what we usually find in parish chests. But at Staplehurst it seems to be otherwise, and in these registers we find many entries containing prayers for the souls of the departed, which have been left out of other parochial registers when the Elizabethan copies were made.

The Rev. M. T. Pearman, when curate of Staplehurst, made numerous extracts from the registers, which he has kindly placed in my hands. He has also pointed out that Burnø, in his 'History of Parish Registers,' after quoting Staplehurst entries on page 93, has erroneously inserted eight other entries from the same registers, upon pages 133 and 134 of his book, under the heading of "St. Peter's in the East, Oxford."

Of the population of Staplehurst parish we find several records. In 1549 (2 Ed. VI.) the Certificate of Colleges, Kent, No. 28, entry No. 2, returns the adult population, *i. e.*, those eligible to receive housel or Holy Communion, at 400 "housling people." In 1578 a similar return shews 440 communicants. In 1640 they had increased to 508 communicants (*i. e.* confirmed persons eligible to receive Holy Communion). In 1795 it is said that the parish contained not quite 1000 people, and in 1871 the census return shewed 1749 inhabitants.

The following extracts from the Staplehurst registers will be found worthy of notice :—

"1543—The last day of Dec., there was buried John Turner the elder, whose sowle Jesu pardon. Amen."

“1545—The 6th day of June there was buried the sonn of Thomas Roberts the yonger, called Henry, uppo whose soule I pray God have mercy.”

“1548—(1 Ed. VI.)—11th daye of September, there was buried James Bragelond, an honest man and a good householder, whose soule Jhu pardon and bring to eternal rest.”

These registers also illustrate the custom of giving the name “Creature” to infants baptized at home by midwives, in certain cases.

“1547—The 27th of Apryle there were borne ij. children of Alexander Beerye, the one christened at home, and so deceased called Creature; the other christened at church called Joha.”

“1548—11th day of June there was baptized by the mydwyffe, and here buried, the childe of Andrew Partridge, called Creature.”

“1548—17th Aug. there was baptized by the midwyffe, and so buried, the childe of Thomas Goldham, called Creature.”

That this name was only given in certain peculiarly hopeless cases, we learn from other instances, such as—

“1563—8th of Feb. There were borne too twynnes, being men chyltren, ye sonnys of Wylliam Symon, which chyltren, being weake, were named and baptised by the mydwif, Thomas and Wylliam,” etc., etc.

During the reign of Philip and Mary, Cardinal Pole, on two occasions (1555 and 1557) caused enquiry to be made whether the clergy entered, in the parochial registers, the names of those who stood as sponsors for the children who were baptized. Of the compliance with his rule Staplehurst register affords several examples.

“1557—The ij. of August was chrystenyd Martin Osborne; Martin Owteide and James Buckherst godfathers; Benet Batherst, godmother.”

“18 eiusdem (May) tinge batur sacro fonte Robertus filius Edwardi Bapterst copri ejus Roberto Batterst ac Thoma Bapterst, comre Maria Bucherst.”

In the first year of Queen Elizabeth we encounter another series of remarkable entries in the Staplehurst register. The rector, having secretly a great love for the ancient rites and ceremonies of the Un-reformed Church, made sundry observations upon the baldness of the new service.

"1558, Octavo Feb., obiit Joanna Taylor, sine sacramentorum receptione, et crucis signo super corpus vel sarcophagu quo deportabatur nil duodecima et pena hora nulla satisfactione facta."

"12th Feb., obiit Laurence Austrey more ecclesiastico in deportatus."

"Eodem obiit Tamis Lede deportatus sine crucis signo et introductus in templum non admissus lege Divina neque Regia more ecclestico."

Richard Besely, a rector who was presented to the living in 1535 by the well-known Thomas Cromwell, principal Secretary of State, makes some curious personal entries.

"1548—Vicesimo quarto die Martii—Magr. Ricardus Beseley sacre Theologie professor ac serenissimi et illustrissimi felicis memorie principis Henrici octavi nuper Regis strenuissimi et metuentissimi Sacellanus necnon Rector hujus ecclesie et eccliastis Janam Lenarde orphanam virginem parvulam pudicam et honestam matrimonio rite solemnizato sibi accepit in conjugem."

"1549—The 9th day of June. This day being Whitsonday (wherin the booke of the Common Prayer and administration of the Sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the Church after the use of the Church of Englonde began to be executed) there was first baptized Marie the daughter of Richarde Beseley parson of this parishe Church borne the last Thursday hora fere quinta ante meridiem of his lawful wif Jane who were maryed the yere before and in the firste day that the holly Communion in the Englishe tonge (after the order that now is) was there mynstered, thei bothe with others most humblye and devoutlie communicating the same. The parson christened his own child."

The following entries of Baptisms are also worthy of notice here:—

"4 Ed. VI. 9th day of April. There was baptized, and that at home, by the testimonye of good women, Thomas the sone of Gregorie Rutting, and after presented in the temple receiving other ritus (*sic*) accordingle and was buried the next day before noone."

"1555—xvth day of October, was crystenend Gedy Undrell the doghter of John Undrell."

"1557—19 Febr. Tinctus est aqua lustrali Alicia filia Johis. Byly, com'rbus Alicia," &c. &c.

W. A. S. R.



5 inches

PAVING TILES, FRITTENDEN CHURCH, KENT.

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PAVING TILES FROM FRITTENDEN CHURCH.

THE tiles represented in the annexed plate are, with one exception, still preserved in the vestry of Frittenden Church. They bear, for the most part, designs of the Decorated Period, and may be considered to have been made in the fourteenth century.

When Frittenden Church was rebuilt, Mr. R. C. Hussey carefully preserved these and other interesting fragments of the old church; which relics may now be seen in the vestry of the sacred edifice.



INSCRIBED GOLD FINGER RING.

THIS remarkable ring, while circular within, has on its outer surface five curved protruberances, which give its exterior a cinquefoiled outline. Upon each of these bosses appears in high relief a word, in black-letter characters. The inscription thus formed is "*ut communia vite pace do.*" A betrothal ring of the fourteenth, or early fifteenth, century might fitly bear such a motto—especially if the course of true love had not run quite smoothly, and a reconciliation had been effected, which was to result in the life-long fellowship and union of the lovers.

The cinquefoil is said to have been typical of the five senses, and a betrothal ring of this form signified the entire devotion of the donor to his betrothed.

This ring is in the possession of W. T. Neve, Esq., of Cranbrook, who kindly caused it to be photographed for 'Archæologia Cantiana.'

THE BASILICA OF LYMINGE; ROMAN, SAXON,
AND MEDIÆVAL.

BY ROBERT C. JENKINS, M.A.,
RECTOR AND VICAR OF LYMINGE, ETC.

“Basilica B. Mariæ Genetricis Dei quæ sita est in loco qui dicitur Limingæ.”
—Carta Regis Wihtraedi, an. 697.

THE early history of the Queen Ethelburga, the foundress of the Church of Lyminge, and first Abbess of the nunnery she instituted in connection with it, has been so often told as to need no recapitulation in this brief summary of the discoveries which have been made on its site. In many forms the monkish historians who supplemented and amplified the narrative of Bede affirm that she passed the years of her widowhood at Lyminge, and died there in 647, the Saxon Charters of the eighth and ninth centuries corroborating their statements, and designating the church as the place of her burial. Goscellinus (about 1099), referring to more ancient chronicles, describes the site of this ancient resting place of the widowed Queen more fully, and fixes the place of her *eminentius et augustius monumentum in aquilonali porticu ad australem ecclesiae parietem arcu involutum*.* To the south wall of the present parochial church my attention was accordingly first directed, and there I soon discovered the reason of the apparently contradictory

* “Contra B. Mildrethæ Usurpatores.” (Extat MS. in Bibl. Cotton).

words of Goscellinus. An apse of Roman work here developed itself, between which and the church was an arched tomb which had been broken up at a very early period, and realized fully the destruction of the monument when Lanfranc translated to the Monastery of St. Gregory, at Canterbury, the relics which had so long been enshrined at Lyminge. That I was now upon the site of the original *villa* which had been granted by Eadbald to his sister, I could not entertain the slightest doubt, though unable to determine what part of it might be assigned to the restoration or adaptation of the building to its later use. The form of the building, and its aspect towards the east, led me to believe that it had been a Roman church or chapel connected with the first foundation—nor could I hesitate to believe that it was the very place in which Ethelburga received the veil, in 633, from Archbishop Honorius.* Unfortunately the position of the building in the midst of a densely filled churchyard precluded every design of extending our examination southward, in which direction, I cannot doubt, we should find the foundations of an outer wall corresponding with the south wall of the present church, which a careful investigation identified with the north or outer wall of Ethelburga's foundation. Our only chance of illustrating the discoveries we had already made was the exploration of the field adjoining the churchyard, into which, as we had already ascertained, the foundations extended. Here we were rewarded by the discovery of a vast foundation, forming the extension of the south wall of the church and

* "Scimus enim Æthelburgam . . . post necem regis, reversam et Limingae conversatam, sacro velamine a beato Honorio consecratam defunctam et ibi sepultam." (Goscellinus ut sup.)

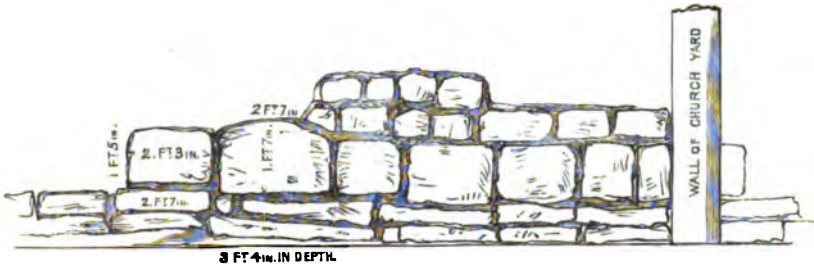
the supposed wall on the other side of the apse; and a portion at least of the plan of the ancient "Basilica of St. Mary the Mother of God, in Lyminge," as it is called in the charter of 697, became apparent. The interest of this site, in its connection with the early church history of England, could scarcely be surpassed. The palace of Ethelbert and Bertha—the scene of the early life and widowhood of Ethelburga—the place where her daughter Eanfled was brought up—the shrine which had been visited by Wilfrid on his journey into Kent to inspect the Saxon Monasteries—the residence of the Archbishops, from the time of Lanfranc to Winchelsey—the court at which the homage of the great Earl of Gloucester was rendered to Archbishop Peckham—few ecclesiastical sites could present features of more remarkable interest to the historical student than that of the Basilica of Lyminge, whose last relics were thus disclosed. That this building had a 'basilical' character in the civil sense, in the day of its transfer to Queen Ethelburga—that it was a place in which courts and markets were held, and a peculiar jurisdiction exercised, appears not only from its origin, but from its after history. Royal charters were given in it—it became, in the Norman period, a liberty in itself—the palace of the Archbishops here, from the time of Lanfranc, was called an *aula* and a *camera*;* a title indicating not merely an ordinary manorial house, but a place of special jurisdiction—all reflecting back to its ancient basilical character. We might therefore expect to find here the structural characteristics of a Roman basilica, in lieu of the ordinary features of an ancient *villa* or residence of a private person. The foundations just

* See the Register of Archbishop Peckham, an. 1279.

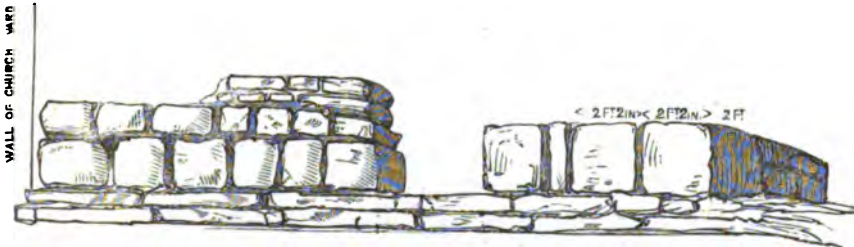
disinterred, at the depth of about eight feet from the surface, are accordingly of more than ordinary size—many of the stones being a yard, and even more, in length, and some of them two and three feet square, bound together by a solid concrete of lime and pebbles. Taken in conjunction with the Roman apse, adjoining the south wall of the church, whose limbs are continuous with them, and, (could the churchyard be excavated,) would undoubtedly be found to constitute a portion of the same building—the walls of the basilica would be 120 feet in length, the proper extension attributed by Vitruvius to such structures.* The width between the two foundation walls already disclosed is not in proportion to this great length; but it would appear from the discovery of a vast and almost circular mass of building, on the south side of the wall, we first discovered that some open arcade may have existed on this side (such as De Caumont describes as usual in similar buildings),† which would make the width of the building correspond with its length. For to no other purpose than to the support of the pier of a very massive arch could I assign the fact, that this rude foundation (built of flat stones bound together with the hardest concrete) is actually imbedded to the depth of five feet in the rock chalk, which here is almost as hard as the Kentish rag itself. The vast apsidal fragment which adjoins it, and was discovered many years since, would thus constitute the central portion of the western end, and represent the site of the tribune, which always had this form

* This is the length he adopted in building the Basilica of Fano.

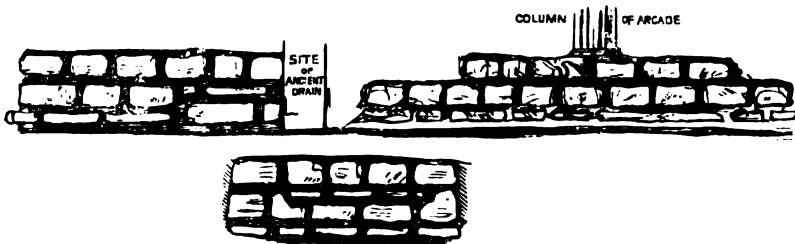
† “ Il y a lieu de penser que quelques-unes étaient ouvertes au moins d'un côté pour la plus facile communication du peuple.” (Cours d'Antiq. Monumentales, tom. iii. page 286.)



NORTH AISLE OF THE BASILICA—FRAGMENT OF SOUTH WALL.
 (Eight feet below the present surface of the ground.)



NORTH AISLE OF THE BASILICA—FRAGMENT OF NORTH WALL.



FOUNDATIONS OF WALLS BENEATH THE EXISTING CHURCH.

and position. But what could have been the masonry of the visible portion of this massive building? Now here, besides particular and incidental evidences arising out of the remains of the Roman work to be found in the church, we have the undoubted fact that the entire Roman building has been broken up in order to build the present church, which is constructed in rude imitation of the work from which it was taken, and which formed the model to those who were destroying it for this purpose. Instead of cleaning these stones, and preparing them for their new position, as was customary in the Norman period (as in the case of St. Alban's), they built them in, covered with masses of Roman concrete, both red and white, and exactly corresponding with those of the foundation we have discovered; the stones forming the arches of the Roman windows are turned to the same use in the present church, and are sometimes even used as quoining stones externally. Nearly all the stones are built in an irregular herring-bone work, and are bonded at intervals, in the Roman fashion, with courses of flat stones and Roman bricks, while the bricks that are used in the arches of the windows are mostly taken from double string-courses of the Roman building, and still remain bound together two and two.* Blocks of red concrete are used as single stones, and one enormous mass constitutes the foundation of the south-east corner of the chancel. Now, from the fact that we have found fragments of Roman arches of brick which exactly resemble those of the present building—fragments of herring-bone work built into

* In one place (as is the case of the building, in the field, and in the apse adjoining the church) Roman roof-tiles are used in conjunction with ordinary ones.

the walls of the Roman Church, and quoining stones, with thin tiles, placed between them—features which could not have survived if the work of rebuilding had not immediately succeeded the work of destruction, I am led to conclude that the original building exactly corresponded with that which De Caumont describes as the regular type of an ordinary basilica. It appears to have been a long building, whose upper walls were pierced with small windows formed of Roman bricks internally, and externally, of wrought stone—a stone of a very remarkable character, and which must have come from a considerable distance. It was probably built in many of its courses of herring-bone work, like that of the Villa of Thesée, and bonded with double string-courses of brick or flat iron stones.

II.—We now pass to the Saxon period, and to the inquiry how far, and in what manner, Ethelburga might be supposed to build or to adapt the vast structure which had been conferred upon her by her brother? The monkish historians, who describe her as the builder and founder of the “temple of Lyminge” (as one of them terms it), forgot that she succeeded to a finished work, and entered upon the possession of it so immediately as to leave no time to do more than adapt it to its new destiny, if it needed even adaptation. “*Ædificavit,*” “*extulit,*” “*instituit,*” “*construxit,*” and such like terms, must be taken therefore in a very qualified sense. Up to what period the skill of imitating Roman masonry and reproducing Roman concretes survived in England we can hardly, with safety, conjecture. The problem is yet unsolved, and is probably insoluble. Some believe that the secret was entirely lost until Benedict Biscop’s first visit to Rome, 675–680. I cannot, therefore, pretend to say

what may remain of Ethelburga's re-building or restoration. Fragments of very early work have been found here from time to time, and a foundation of considerable size, built with a very rude concrete, unlike both the Roman and the later mixtures, was disinterred in the field adjoining the Church some years since. It was built in the form of a church, and of rude, unhewn stones; but the concrete was so perishable that the whole building, founded only on blocks of chalk and large fragments of the concrete facing of a Roman building (some of it painted red), fell to pieces by degrees, and has now entirely disappeared. It is possible that this might be a portion of the earliest Saxon work, and that the upper part of the building was destroyed by the Danes in their attack upon Lyminge in 804—after which the nuns under the Abbess Selethrytha took refuge in Canterbury, where a place was given them by King Cuthred. From 839, a change must have taken place, leading on to that suppression of the Monastery of Lyminge which was completed by Archbishop Dunstan in 965. For, in that year King Æthelwulf, instead of making a grant of the land adjoining the Church to the Monastery (or, as these charters generally term it, the "family") of Lyminge, grants it to the Archbishop; while, in 964, Æthelstan grants certain lands to the Church of Lyminge "with the consent of Archbishop Dunstan." At this point the words of the ancient writer, quoted by Goscellinus, (circa 1089) exactly fit themselves into our narrative. After describing the "destruction," as he terms it, of the "temple of Lyminge" (that is, its being reduced to the state of a ruin by fire and decay*), "the place,"

* The quantities of molten lead, charcoal, and charred wood—stones which had become reddened by fire, and other proofs of a ruinous con-

he adds, "remained destitute until it fell into the hands of the Archbishops of Canterbury, who restored it, and granted it to the clergy in order that they might serve God and his beloved virgins, Eádburg and Miltrude, with kindred devotion." He thus foreshadows the conclusion which a careful examination of the whole site for twenty years has forced in a manner upon myself, that the present church is the work of Archbishop Dunstan, at the period when it became parochial instead of monastic; that the grant of land of 964 was made with a view to this work of restoration; and that the walls of the Roman church still standing were then broken up, and built into the present fabric, whose south wall is based upon the north wall of the earlier building, thus reconciling the apparent contradiction of Goscellinus, who describes Ethelburga as buried "*in aquilonali porticu ad australem ecclesie parietem*"—that is, the north aisle of her own nunnery church, against the south wall of the parochial church, which was built on the north wall of it. This "eminent and august monument," as Goscellinus calls it, was thus built into the new fabric as restored by the Archbishops, a restoration which was too well known at the period of Lanfranc to have been the work of any but the Saxon predecessors of the great Norman Primate. It was then that the new church was re-dedicated to St. Mary and St. Eádburg, its former title being changed, as was the case in other Saxon churches in Kent, Folkestone, Minster in Sheppey, etc.

Immediately after the grant of 964 (a fact which

flagration which we found during our late excavations, objects which were also found on the discovery of the apse twelve years since, corroborated this statement and the conclusions I derive from it.

but for our theory would be quite inexplicable), the monastery was suppressed and attached "*cum omnibus terris et consuetudinibus ejus*" to the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, of which it had been previously an equal and almost rival, sharing with it the gift of the Duke Oswulf, and obtaining even the largest portion of it. The absorption of the more distant monasteries into the larger urban foundations was the distinctive policy of the great Saxon Archbishop, who is also described by all his biographers to have been a great builder of churches. Florence of Worcester writes "*destructas (or "desolatas") Dei ecclesias renovavit et ditavit,*" which was signally verified in the case of Lyminge, where he did both. King Edgar is described as addressing him—"Tu mihi Pater Dunstane, tu mihi de construendis monasteriis, de ecclesiis aedificandis salubre consilium dedisti." (Parker Annal. Eccl. Brit. Annal. Ep. Winton.) The supposition which has been sometimes advanced that the present church is the work of Lanfranc, is not only untenable on the ground of its masonry and materials, but on the ground of its ascertained history. Lanfranc, who removed the relics of Eádburg, could hardly have been the dedicator of the new church to her memory. In such a case he would have been rather bound to place her relics under the restored altar, than suffered to remove them altogether. Moreover, the church would not have been mentioned in Doomsday, which refers to the reign of the Confessor, had it been the work of Lanfranc. For the Church of Lymne, which was built by him, has no mention in that record; and, indeed, every such work would have been too recent to find mention in the great survey. The laws of Edmund rendered it compulsory on

bishops to restore churches belonging to them, and hence the duty of Dunstan, immediately the estate was annexed to the Archbishop as Prior of Christ Church, would become inevitable. But while on every historic ground this conclusion must appear indisputable, the features of architecture, or rather masonry, which are exhibited by the earlier portions of the church (the chancel, the south wall, and the substructure of the north wall of the nave), render it absolutely impossible that it should be the work of so skilled an architect as the great Norman Archbishop. He who is said to have imported from Caen "*velivolis navibus,*" "*quadros lapides ad aedificandum,*"* could not possibly have sanctioned so rude a work for the church of one of his principal manors. Nor would he have built his church (as the present Church of Lyminge is built) upon a floor of concrete formed out of the fragments of the facing of the walls of the Roman basilica, broken up and consolidated into a confused mass—a kind of foundation which belongs to the period when much more faith was put in mortars and concretes than a Norman builder, importing from Caen "*quadros lapides ad aedificandum,*" was likely to exhibit. Goscellinus, moreover, describes the monument of St. Eádburg as existing against the south wall of the *present* church before the time of Lanfranc's wanton removal of her relics. Nor is the size of the present building any argument against its Saxon character. Churches (as the laws of Knut shew) were of four kinds,—"*Capitalis ecclesia,*" "*mediocris ecclesia,*" "*minor ecclesia,*" "*campestris ecclesia;*" and Lyminge, which was from the first designated a "*basilica,*" a "*minster*"—the "*venerabile monasterium*"—the "*locus*

* Vita Lanfranci (Autore Milone Crispino).

beatiss. V. Mariæ," incontestably belonged to the first of these classes. The masonry of the lower part of Malling Abbey, which is the work of Gundulf, the contemporary of Lanfranc, has been sometimes compared with that of Lyminge. But, beyond the general rudeness of style, and the wide joints of the masonry, there is no other similitude. There is at Malling no appearance of direct imitation of Roman work—none of the irregular herring-bone work, and interrupted string-courses, which form the distinctive feature of the masonry at Lyminge. Nor have the mortars the least resemblance. The conclusion will be inevitable to every impartial observer that the present church is the work of Dunstan, after whose time, indeed, the Roman building would have been too far destroyed to admit of the close imitation we find in it to that earliest work. Undoubtedly, it was erected by those who were standing either in sight or in very near memory of the undestroyed walls of the Roman Basilica; of its small windows, turned with Roman bricks; of its herring-bone work, like that of the remarkable "Villa de Thesée," described by De Caumont;* in a word, of every distinctive feature of that simple type, whose unskilful imitation degenerated in this instance into rudeness, and even barbarism.

III.—I now come to the third period of construction, or rather reparation, which is also distinctly and historically marked in our records. The present church of Lyminge being built on the north of the basilica of Ethelburga, the remains of the monastic and other buildings which had been appropriated from

* This singularly resembles that under the foundations of Tamworth Castle, attributed by Mr. Bloxam to the year 914.

the ancient work, fell into the possession of the Archbishops, and were used as the foundation of the *aula* or *camera*, which was naturally rebuilt on a portion of the historic building.* Accordingly, we find in the Roman foundation just revealed a portion of a mediæval work, which we are led to assign to the hand of Archbishop Peckham on the following grounds:—On his succeeding to the Archbishopric in 1279, he found that the late possessor of the See (Archbishop Boniface) had left the houses of his manors in a most deplorable state of injury and dilapidation. In vain he remonstrated with Petrus de Alby (the executor of Boniface, and then also Rector of Lyminge) on the immense expense he had been put to in this work of reparation, for which he had not yet received anything.† He charges the non-resident rector to put the buildings of the living into repair, and it cannot be doubted that, as Lyminge was the earliest of his manors visited, it was among the first to exercise his restoring skill. A fragment of this work of reparation is very conspicuously seen on the inner face of the Roman foundation just discovered. It is built of small flints, green sand-stone, and chalk, and was faced with a smooth coating composed, as is the mortar in the wall itself, almost wholly of sand, and hence extremely difficult to preserve from destruction. This fragment of wall is quoined with wrought Caen stones,

* Lanfranc is said, by his contemporary, Milo Crispinus, to have got back twenty-five manors to his church. The same writer tells us that he built stone manor houses in many of them as residences. This, as one of the twenty-one greater manors of the Archbishops, is here evidently referred to.

† His letter of remonstrance to Petrus de Alby is to be found in his Register. He enjoins the rector in this "ut congruè emendetur quod fuerit in ornamentis vel domibus defectum."

closely and well combined, and chamfered at the corners, as though to preserve them from injury. It would seem as though a cellar, or underground building of some kind, had here been dug out of the rock-chalk, within and beneath the Roman foundation, which is almost undermined. Three rude steps, formed of massive stones, lead down into this vault, and form the present limit of our explorations. Many pieces of squared and carved stone work (both Caen stone and the soft green stone found in the neighbourhood), numerous fragments of encaustic tiles, and an immense quantity of pieces of wall-facing, presenting a hard white surface on a base of almost pure sand, appeared among the earth that was here dug out. The work I have assigned to Peckham bears the closest resemblance to the restorations or alterations effected in the church at the same period. Even the mortars are here identical—the pure white lime of the Roman, and the bright yellow sand of the Saxon period, being replaced by a brown sand from a greater distance, probably brought from the neighbouring manor of Saltwood. The chancel arch, the buttress outside the church, the door of the chancel, and probably the narrow window of the north aisle (which formed part of the original tower), belong to this period. The chamfered corners of the piers of the chancel-arch are evidently coeval with the chamfered corner of the wall in the building in the field. The destruction of the ancient *camera* of the Archbishops was the next act of Vandalism which fills our local history with so many vain regrets. Archbishop Courtenay, having determined on building himself a Castle at Saltwood, gave directions for the sale of the stones on several of his other manors, and united the custody of

the park of Lyminge with that of the park of Saltwood. From this period, mediæval, Saxon, and Roman relics were mixed together in an indiscriminate confusion of destruction, and the field next the church is one of the most singular collections which can be found in England of the débris of almost every age of our ecclesiastical history.

IV.—During the fifteenth century our basilical remain was used as a quarry for the necessary works of the church—as it was in the early part of the present century as a quarry for all kinds of secular buildings, from a barn to a pig sty. The massive tower of the church, from which the remains of the old foundation are only a few yards distant, is apparently almost entirely built out of it, the stones becoming larger and larger as they ascend, and as the deeper stones of the foundation were being reached by the hand of the destroyer. A few squared and carved stones scattered here and there indicate the presence of the portion yet above ground, or perhaps of the detached stones which had been left in the débris, many of which we found in like manner, and on account of the looseness and softness of the earth, almost uninjured. But the greater part of the tower is built of large blocks of Kentish stone, faced, and sometimes almost covered with Roman concrete. I have often wondered how so vast a number of stones of such great size as was needed in this tower, whose walls are nearly six feet thick, and whose height is over sixty, could have been brought from so great a distance. But the nearness of the quarry had not then been revealed, nor was I able to appreciate fully the value of the bequest of five pounds which was left for the completion of the work by Henry Brockman of Shuttlesfield.

The work had certainly been suspended for some years for want of funds; and, but for the generous bequest of Thomas Duffyn, the Vicar (1480-1508), and the aid of the Rector, William Preene (whose inscription at Woolwich, now destroyed, depicts him as a munificent contributor to church building), it might have been still uncompleted. His epitaph speaks of him as having built the tower of Woolwich Church (long since removed), and doing many other works of the same kind. It is probable that the nave of the Church of Lyminge is one of these works,* and that we are more indebted to him than to Cardinal Bouchier (whose arms appeared in it) for this important addition to the fabric; as we undoubtedly are to the good Thomas Duffyn for the erection of the tower, though the arms of Cardinal Morton and Archbishop Warham on either side of the doorway claim for them respectively the inauguration and completion of the work.

From a most unremitting and impartial study of the fabric of this church for twenty years—during which I have become familiarized with almost every stone, and have examined and compared every kind of masonry, of material, and of concrete and mortar—I have been led to fix these periods or data for every part of the building.

The Roman Period, 400-500 ?—To this belong the remains of the Basilica in the field and against the south wall of the church, including the substructure of the south wall itself, from the tower to the porch, after which a disturbance begins, which prevents our further identification.

* It is not easy to determine whether the "*istam capellam*" of his epitaph refers to Woolwich or to Lyminge, both of which places are mentioned just before. (Weever, 'Funeral Monuments.')

The Saxon Period, 965-1000.—To this period I unhesitatingly ascribe the present church, with the exception of the north aisle and the tower. The servile yet ignorant and unskillful imitation of Roman peculiarities, indicated by interrupted bonding-courses, irregular herring-bone work, an absolute reliance on mortars, when the secret of making them in the Roman methods had been lost—all this points to the time when the Roman works were standing, but the skill to reproduce them existed no more; and indicates a period long prior to that of Lanfranc, who brought in from Normandy that higher method of Roman building with squared stones and close-jointed masonry, of which so few types were then existing in England.

The Period of Archbishop Peckham, 1279.—To this belong the reparations which are referred to in the letter of the Archbishop to Petrus de Alby, the Rector, and they include the chancel-arch, the flying buttress, a portion of the south wall, the south door of the chancel, and several minor details. In the foundation in the field they are discernible in the fragment of wall already described.

The Period of Cardinal Bouchier.—To this belongs the north aisle, in which a fragment of the ancient Norman tower (built with long flints, put in head-wise, and with very wide-jointed masonry) was included—a new tower being laid out at the western end. The foundations of this tower (which appears to have fallen down) were disclosed when the flooring of the church was removed. The masonry is clearly distinguished from the Saxon work, and there is an absence of any imitation of Roman peculiarities. It cannot, however, be later than 1100. The masonry of Cardinal Bouchier (or rather, perhaps, of the Rector,

William Preene, (who worked under the shadow of the great Lord Cardinal), is in singular contrast to that of the venerable fragment he has continued. It is evidently built out of the fragments of the original north wall of the church, with the additions of some smaller stones, there having been no necessity in this instance to fall back upon the resources of the basilica.

We now come to the

Work of Cardinal Morton ; or, more properly, of Thomas Duffyn, the excellent Vicar, who bequeathed twenty pounds towards the tower, twelve pounds for a new bell, and four pounds for a building in the church-yard, where the parishioners might meet and regale themselves on the anniversaries. The first storey of the tower is of much earlier date than the second, and is built of different materials, and a different mortar. The strange platform on which it stands, and which quite needlessly (for it is built upon the rock chalk) extends to about two feet from the base, which is here nearly six feet thick, seems to belong to some earlier building, and to be merely adapted to its present use. After the bequest of Duffyn, recourse was had to the treasury in the field, out of which the whole of the tower from but a few feet of the foundation appears to have been built. The stones, increasing in bulk as they ascend, mark the approach of the builders to the vast blocks of the foundation ; while the concrete (sometimes finely faced and smoothed) which covers them tells the same destructive tale. In 1527, the last bequest—that of the collateral ancestor of the Brockman family (whose members, from 1477, had been such constant contributors to the church) was made. And I cannot but record with grateful and sad remembrance that among the last and most liberal of

the contributors to the fabric of the church, and to the general needs of the parish, was my venerated and lamented friend the Rev. Tatton Brockman, of Beachborough, whose forefathers were among its earliest benefactors, and whose successor and representative still carries on the same good tradition.

It will appear from this retrospective glance, that we have at least five periods of masonry at Lyminge: the Roman—the Saxon imitation of the Roman—the Norman—and the masonry of the thirteenth, the fifteenth, and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries. These are as distinct to the eye as the periods of the history they illustrate are to the mind of the observer; and as they tend greatly to clear up the structural peculiarities of other churches, whose annals have not been so carefully preserved and recorded, they cannot fail to be of interest to the students of architectural antiquity everywhere.



Bronze vessel found, eight feet below the surface, at N.W. corner of the Basilica.
(Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; diameter of base, 1 inch, of lip, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; greatest circumference, 5 inches.)

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF SMARDEN
CHURCH.

COMMUNICATED BY REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD.

“THE Church Booke” is a folio paper book, containing the Churchwardens’ accounts, etc., from 1536 to 1602, and has been well kept.

In the name of God and in the yr of or lorde good mccccxxx^{viij} & in the yr of or soverayne lorde kyng Henr the viij the xxx^{iiij}, and the viij daye of Novmber were electyd of the parissh of Smarden for cherchwardens Symon Hancocke & William Best and was delyvred to them in the presens of the parissh these Iuylls folyng.

first a silver crosse gylted &

Itm ij silver paxe gyltyd.

It a senser of sylver. It ij cantylstycks of sylver.

It iiij sylver chalys wherof one ys gylte.*

It ij sylver cruytts.

It a whit cope & a whit vestment, & vestments for deken & subdeken.

It a vestment of blue ffelvet deken & subdeken.

Itm a grene velvet vestment.

Itm a kope of clothe of gold.

It v corporas. Itm a vestment of red velvett. Itm iij other vestments for the fferryall dayes.

Itm ij aluter clothys of dyaper & viij other aullter clothys of lynen cloth.

* This line has been erased by another hand.

Itm x towells & xij front clothys.
 Itm ij sylver challyse gylte.

This is the accompte of John Draner esquier made before the presens of the parisshe of Smrden the vj daye of Januarij, in the yere of o^r lorde 1546, and yn the most victor^d rayne of Henr the viii by Godds Grace Kyng of Englonde, France, & Irelonde defender of the fayth & yn erthe next imediate under Christ supreme hedde of the churches of Englonde & also of Irelonde the xxxviij.

First layd owt for liij li. of waxe for the crosse lygth	xxvjs. vjd.
Itm lyed owt mor for iij li. of waxe candyll strekyng*	xxj d.
It for ij li. of waxe for depyng of torches	xij d.
It paid to Holnesse for strekyng of the crosse lygth & the paschall & for strekyng of ij li. of small candles	iiij s. iiij d.
It paid to Holnesse for strekyng of the torches	xvij d.
It paid to Edward Pellande for mendyng of the lytle bell claper & for mendyng of the canapye	xxij d.
It paid to Wood wydow for mendyng of the vest- ment	ij d.
It paid for shutyng of xxxiiij li. of brasse for the bellys iij d. the pownde	vij s. iiij d.
It paid for xix li. of newe brasse vjd. the li. the summa	ix s. vj d.
It paid for new trussyng of the bell & hanggyng	iiij s.
It paid for carynge of the brassys twesse to God- mersam	xij d.
It paid for a cruet	iiij d.
It for (<i>sic</i>) a li. of wexe candell strekyng jd. and alb	vij d. ob.
It paid for a li. of talow candell.	ij d.
It for mendyng of the serplis & other of the church ger	vij d.

* 'To streak—to stripe; to variegate in lines; to dapple.' (Todd's Johnson, s. v.) This item was probably some substance wherewith to deck the candles with stripes of colour.

This ys the acompte of John Woollton made before the presence of the parisshe of Smarden in the churche of Smarden the fyrste daye of the moneth of Januarij in the yere of our lorde god a m.cccccxlvii & in the fyrste yere of the moste vycorious reygne of Edwarde the vj by the grace of God kyng of Englande, Fraunce, & Irelande, Defendour of the faythe & in earthe under Chryste of the churche of Englande & of Irelande the supreme heade.

Fyrste leyde owte for ix li. of new waxe to renew the paskall the fonte taper, and iij li. of small candell price of a pounce vj d.	s'ma iij s. vj d.
Item payd for stryking of the olde & new waxe at Ester.	xv d.
Ite payd for whytyng of the chrystover	vj d.
Itm payd for strykyng of ij li. of small candyll that wase of the passkoll	ijd .
Ite leyde owte more to James Hynxsell for iij lockes & keyes charnells* & nayles for the godds cheste	ij s. ii d.
Ite rec of John Anderson in the yere of o ^r lorde God m.cccccxlvj. for farme of the chyrche crafte	xvj d.
It rec of James Lake for xix ells of Whyte clothe of ye roodelofte whyche they bought price the ell vd. ob.	summa viij s. viij d.
Ite rec of James Lake for a stayne clothe that he bought	xvj d.
Ite rec of John Sharpe for iij stayne clothes that he bought	xvj d.
Ite rec. vli. of waxe that was of the paskall ijd. ob. a ponde	xij d. ob.
It resseuyd of Stephyn Hoker for an old vestment	vij d.
It resseuyd of John Wollton for a cloth	vij d.
It resseuyd for other small thyngs	ij s. x d.
It resseuyd more of John Anderson for the case of the organs	ij s. vjd. more.

1548.

Itm resseuid of John Andersone fore the case of olde organs	ij s.
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* Charnells=hinges. (French, *charnières*.)

Itm resseuid more of the said John Andersone fore brass & latten	xx s.
It rec more of hym fore vij li. of Torche waxe	xiij d.
Itm resseuyd of Mast Draner for wax	xij d.
Itm resseuid of Wyllm Dyngleden fore viij li. of waxe	xx d.
Itm resseuid of Robert Davy for a pece of a vestment	vjd .
Itm resseuyd of Wyllm Yngreme fore a stone	iiij d.

The expens & chargs

Fyrst payde to Henry glacer for v score & iij ffette of glasse	xxiiij s. iiij d.
Itm paid to Thom's Norton for scourynge of <i>the</i> gret canstyck	xij d.
Itm leid owt yn expens when the kyngs comirsyoners sate at Estheford	ij s.
Itm leyd owt fore whyttyng over the roode lofte	x s.
Itm paid to John Woolton fore the booke of the paraphrases of Erasmus	v s.
Itm paid to Jeffrays Wode ffor the wryttings over the roodelofte	xvj s.
Itm leid owt to the wrytter that ffynysched the writtyng over the roode lofte	v s. jd .
Itm geuen to them that hoysted the ladder	j d.

1549.

Receyts.

Itm for ij cussyhyns solde to John Wolton	xvj d.
Itm for an olde dore (Roodloft?) soulede to Edwarde Pellande	v d.
Itm for ij panes of glasse solde to Ric Ricarde	vj d.
Itm for the olde orgaine pippes solde	x s. vij d.
Itm for stones solde to Mr. Drayner	v s. iiij d.
Itm rec for the ferme of lv li. belonginge to ye church	lv s.

The expens & chargs.

for tymbre for the Roode lofte	xii d.
Itm layde out at Ayshforth	xvj d.

Q 2

I ^t m for shinglinge of the church	xxiij s.
I ^t m for pullynge doune of the altare	ij s.
I ^t m layde out at homes for the men <i>that</i> were chosen for the pore men	vij d.
I ^t m given to ye pore men	iiij d.
I ^t m payde to John Wolton for a book	ij s. viij d.

1550.

Receytes.

for the healyngs* (covers?) of the books that ware solde	iiij s. vj d.
I ^t m of John Andersone for glasse & syxe torche staves	ij s. iiij d.
I ^t m of John Woulton for a stone (altar?)	xij d.
I ^t m for a paynted cloth	xviij d.

Expence & charge.

I ^t m to John Harneden for takinge doune of the altare stone, & makinge up of the church wall	iiij s.
I ^t m payde to the scholemaster	xx s.
I ^t m spente at <i>the</i> fyrste goynge to Ayschforte	xij d.
I ^t m at <i>the</i> seconde tyme goynge thether	ix d.
I ^t m to John Anderson for caryenge the church boks to Canterbury	ij s. viij d.
I ^t m to Anderson's daughter for strykinge of <i>the</i> church	iiij d.
I ^t m at <i>the</i> vysytacon at Pluckeleye	ij s. iiij d.
I ^t m to the somenare for <i>the</i> presentment	iiij d.
I ^t m for mendinge of <i>the</i> coope & two books	iiij d.
I ^t m to Thomas Hoppare for whyttinge where as the syde altares was	iiij d.
I ^t m for drinke to ym <i>that</i> had out <i>the</i> altare stones	ijd.
I ^t m to William Cooke for havinge owte <i>the</i> rubbyshe	j d.

1551.

Leyde out

for an Englishe psalter for <i>the</i> church	ij s.
I ^t m for wayshinge <i>the</i> church gere	iiij d.

* Heil, to cover; thus, "ij ousschyns helyd with grene velvet." (Archaic Dic.)

1552.

Fyrst payd to the Skollemaster ffor his wags which was promysed to hym for techyng of chyldren	xx s.
Itm payd to Wyllm Baker ffor mendyng of a lyttell stooill besyd the fflownt	iiij d.
Itm payd to John Hope for payntyng of the clothe of the roodeloft	lj s. viij d.
Itm payd to John Andersone for x ells of canves & v ells of whyt clothe	xiiij s. ix d.
Itm paid to John Hor ffor wryttyng of the bemys	xj s. vj d.
Itm payd for the new booke of the comen prayer	iiij s.

1553.

Fyrst for breade for the Comunyon	ob.
for a pynt of malvesy for the Comunyon	ij ob.
Itm on Easter daye for a pottell of wyn & <i>the</i> fetchyng	xj d.
Itm for a gallonn of wyn on Easter middaye & fetchyng	xxj d.
Itm for a gallonn of clarete wyn & fetchyng	xiiij d.
Itm for our meat & drink at Aysheford when we caryed up our vestements	xix d.
Itm for an horse to carry the same	vj d.
Itm to <i>the</i> clark for makinge the inventory	iiij d.
Itm to John Hunt for <i>the</i> comunyon bread	xij d.
Itm for a quart of Redd wyne & <i>the</i> fetchyng	iiij d.
Itm for a quart of Malvesy & <i>the</i> fetchyng	vj d.
Itm for a pinte of bastard & <i>the</i> fetchyng	ij d. ob.
Itm for a quart of whyt wyn & <i>the</i> fetchyng	iiij d.
Itm for a quart of french wyn & <i>the</i> fetchyng	iiij d.

[*Note.*—There are sixteen entries of wine this year. The foregoing and all entries during the reign of King Edward VI. have been crossed out, in the original, probably during Queen Mary's reign, by some zealous supporter of Popery, as no such obliterations occur, after the Popish ceremonies were restored. And it is noticeable that the pen is not drawn through several lists of names which occur, but only through the entries relating to Church matters.]

1554.

Payments.

Paid ffor one masse booke	xx s.
Itm paid ffor one manuell	v s.
Itm paid ffor a portees* ffor the winter half yere	iiij s.
Itm paid to James Swifte ffor bringing home the said books	vj d.
Itm paid ffor makinge & gildinge of the crosse	xij d.
Itm paid ffor iiij menes chargs at Asshefforthe at the Queenes visitacion	xxijd.
Itm paid ffor a corpores kercher	xvj d.
Itm paid ffor mendinge the crismatoriet†	vj d.
Itm paid for makinge the pascall	iiij d.
Itm paid in expencs at the second visitacon at Asshforth	xv s.
Itm paid ffor makinge the bill of p'sentment	iiij d.
Itm paid ffor makinge the aulter	iiij s.
Itm paid ffor a load of sand	viiij d.
Itm paid ffor carreinge the aulter stone & settinge it up	xviiij d.
Itm paid to Thomas Cotton ffor a portues for the summer tyme	xij d.
Itm paid ffor a holy water stock of Latin (latten, an alloy of copper and zinc)	iiij s.
Itm paid ffor a paxe‡	xij d.
Itm paid for a holy water sticke	iiij d.
[This was the holy water sprinkler, or aspergillum, which, says Fosbrooke, was generally of metal with horsehair.]	

1555.

Itm paid to Setchfforte ffor ij candlestecks of Latin	iiij s. iiij d.
Itm paid ffor a pixe§	iiij s. iiij d.

* Portesse, a breviary. The foreign breviaries were divided according to the four seasons, but in England into winter and summer parts. (Walcott's 'Sacred Archaeology,' p. 459.)

† The chrismatory, a vase for holding chrism.

‡ The pax was a tablet of metal, usually latten, which was kissed by priest and people. (Walcott's 'Archæology,' p. 436.)

§ Tabernacle or pix was a small cabinet for the host. It was made of gold or silver, and set with precious stones. Under the ciborium or canopy hung the pix or box in which the host was placed. (Fosbrooke and Nicolas, 'Testamenta Vetusta,' i. 33.)

Itm paid to the carvar of Asshefforthe ffor the rood Mary & John & ffor caringe of them home	xxvij s. viij d.
Itm paid to Pelland ffor iron to ffasten the crosse in the roode lofte	iiij d.
Itm paid to the paintar ffor puttinge out the writinge in the roodlofte	v s.
Itm ffor goinge to Lenh'm ffor the paynter	ij d.
Itm paid ffor bread & drinck to them that did helpe to have up & downe the ladders to set up the roode	ix d.
Itm ffor careage of bords & gists to make the skaffole	iiij d.
Itm ffor myn expences goinge to Aisshefforth to point w th the joyner when the rood should be redie	vj d.
Itm paid to Duck ffor takinge down the cloth & ffor mendinge of a Ladder	ij d.
Itm ffor waxe against Easter	ii s. j d.
Itm ffor strikinge of the same waxe	iiij d.
Itm to Setchfforthe ffor a bok called a grayle	xxj s.
Itm ffor bringinge home the same book	viiij d.
Itm ffor the releif of the poore wench w ^{ch} was dis- traught of her mynd	xij d.
Itm to Pelland ffor makinge yron work for <i>the</i> pixe	vj d.
Itm paid to the sexten ffor mendinge holes to kepe the coluers (colvere, a dove) out of the churche	ij d.
Itm paid ffor a new crosse of Latin	xxvj s. viij d.
Itm ffor my expences goinge to London	iiij s.
Itm ffor settin on the crosse	ob.

1556.

Receipts.

Rec ffor a broche of silver (clasp for a cope)	xiiij s.
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Payments.

Itm for ij lb. of waxe ffor the pascall	xx d.
Itm for strikinge the same waxe	ij d.

Itm to Christophor Mills ffor makinge the sepulchre and other things against Ester*	iij s. viij d.
Itm for the boke of the articles	iij d.
Itm ffor a horse to Cant. to bear the certificats	vj d.
Itm ffor a lampe glasse	iij d.
Item a lantorne to go in visitacon w th all	vij d.
Itm ffor myn expencs & my horse goinge to Cant. to mak certificaths of things provided in the church	xx d.
Itm ffor the ymage of Saint Michell	xx s.
Itm for carreing whom the same ymage	iiij d.
Itm ffor my chargs & my horse goinge to Assheforth to flett home the said ymage (St. Michael, the patron saint)	vj d.
Itm at Cranbrok ffor my dinner when we were beffor the comissioners	iiij d.
Itm the boke of injunctions	ij d.
Itm for a yeard of red sarsnett to make a pixe cloth	iiij s.
Itm for a frindge ffor the pixe clothe	ii s. viij d.
Itm ffor a skayne of black silke to set on the ffrindge	ij d.
Itm ffor a portees ffor the wint ^r tyme	iiij s. iiij d.

1557.

Paiments.

First paid to Thomas Cotton for the table upon our Ladye Altare	vj d.
Itm paid for mendinge the vestmente, and the crosse clothe	iiij d.
Itm to William Glover for a pound of candle	ij d. ob.
Itm to Richard Ricard for makinge the pascall	iiij d.
Itm paid to John Anderson for a lampe yron	vj d.

* In Passion week the bells were not rung because the Apostles then deserted Christ, and lights were extinguished for other mystical reasons; there was also a Maundy procession, with a wooden tomb of Christ called the Paschal, as a mock imitation of betraying our Lord; on Good Friday, creeping to the cross (which was laid upon the ground) upon hands and knees to kiss the feet of it; on Saturday, the Paschal taper was paraded in procession; on Easter day, the office of the Sepulchre was used. See Fosbrooke, 702; 'Antiquities of Smarden,' p. 45.

Itm paid for a lampe glasse	iiij d.
Itm paid for a sensare & twoo cruetts	viiij s. x d.
Itm paid for twoo books called ympuars	iiij s. iiij d.
Itm paid to father Sharpe for a litle bell	iiij d.
Itm paid for the purse to bere the sacramente in	xvj d.
Itm for havinge in the altare stone out of the strete	viiij d.
Itm paid for mendinge the cope & the sirplece	iiij d.
Itm paid to William Cooke for makinge the tapers before the roode	iiij d.
Itm paid to Pelland for a locke & a keye for the founte*	iiij d.
Itm laid oute for iiij li. & a halfe of waxe to make the paschall	iiij s. j d.
Itm for makinge of the paschall & for strickinge of candles	iiij d.
Itm for sowinge one of the velvett upon the aulbe agaynste Ester	iiij d.

1558.

Rec of Harnedenes widowe for twoo yeres farme of the churche craffte	iiij s. iiij d.
Itm for a booke that I solde	ij d.
Itm for a launterne that I solde	vj d.

Paiments.

Itm for three pounde & a halfe of waxe for the pascall	iii s. vj d.
Itm for a booke of the procession in Englishe	ij d.
Itm twoo newe bookes for the churche	vj s. viij d.
Itm at the quenes visitacon at Asheforthe	iiij s. v d.
Itm for our presentmente & inventorye, writinge & layinge in	xiiij d.
Itm for pluckinge downe the highe aluter	xiiij d.

1559.

Receipts.

Itm rec a gilte chalice of silver w th a patene the weighte of xxiiij ownces iij qrters at v ^s iiij ^d the ownce	summe vj li. vj s. viij d.
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* Fonts had covers, which were formerly locked down upon the font for fear of witchcraft. See 'The Structure of Churches,' by Rev. G. A. Poole.

- Itm layde out the xvij daye of Maie for writinge
& settinge up of the roodelothe (*sic*) clothe &
other chargs therof xiiij s. x d.
- Itm pad to John Harneden the xxiiij Dec. for
defacinge of certayne places in the churche ij s. ij d.

1560.

Receipts.

- Itm rec of Thomas Norton for part of the Rodloft xx s.
- Itm rec of George Boycott for old paynted clothes xvij d.

Payments.

- Itm pd. for the table of the x comandments ij s.
- Itm to Wells widow for a table xx d.

1562.

- Itm received of John Sadler of Madstone for the
chalice over and above the price of the Comu-
nyon Cupp vij s. iiij d.
- Itm pd. for the booke of abstynence vij d.
- Itm pd. for the new booke of homelies iijs.

1563.

Receipts.

- Itm rec of John Philpot for ij copes iiij s. vj d.
- Itm rec of Willm. Whytt for a bell & a cruett xvj d.
- Itm paide for a quart of clarett wyne iiij d.
- Itm paide for one Psalter ix d.
- Itm paide for a pynt of mustodyne iiij d.
- Itm paide for makinge of a doore for a lytle stooll iiij d.

1564.

- Itm payd more to Ralf Pelland for makinge and
setting on of ij payer of Charnayles (hinges)
uppon a stoole doore vj d.
- Itm payd more for two singinge psalter bookes in
meter xvj d.

1566.

Item the xj of June to Pellande for sharpening the
 mattocke & for a paire charnels for the goodye
 Lakes pue dore ij d.
 Itm for a quarte of wine basterde vj d.

1568.

Pd. for the Bible & ij psalters xviiij s. viij d.

1572-1573.

Itm laid out for the ringers when the quenes grace
 was here ij s. x d.

Queen Elizabeth must have passed through Smarden, probably on her way to Boughton Malherb. This was three years before she granted a charter for a market.*

1576.

Pd. to John Quedsted for whippinge dogs out of the
 churche xij d.

1577.

Paid for a quart of whitt wine, & bred at Hallow-
 tydet vj d. ob.

1587.

For answeringe to the 34 Articles vj d.

* See F. Haslewood's 'Antiquities of Smarden,' p. 23.

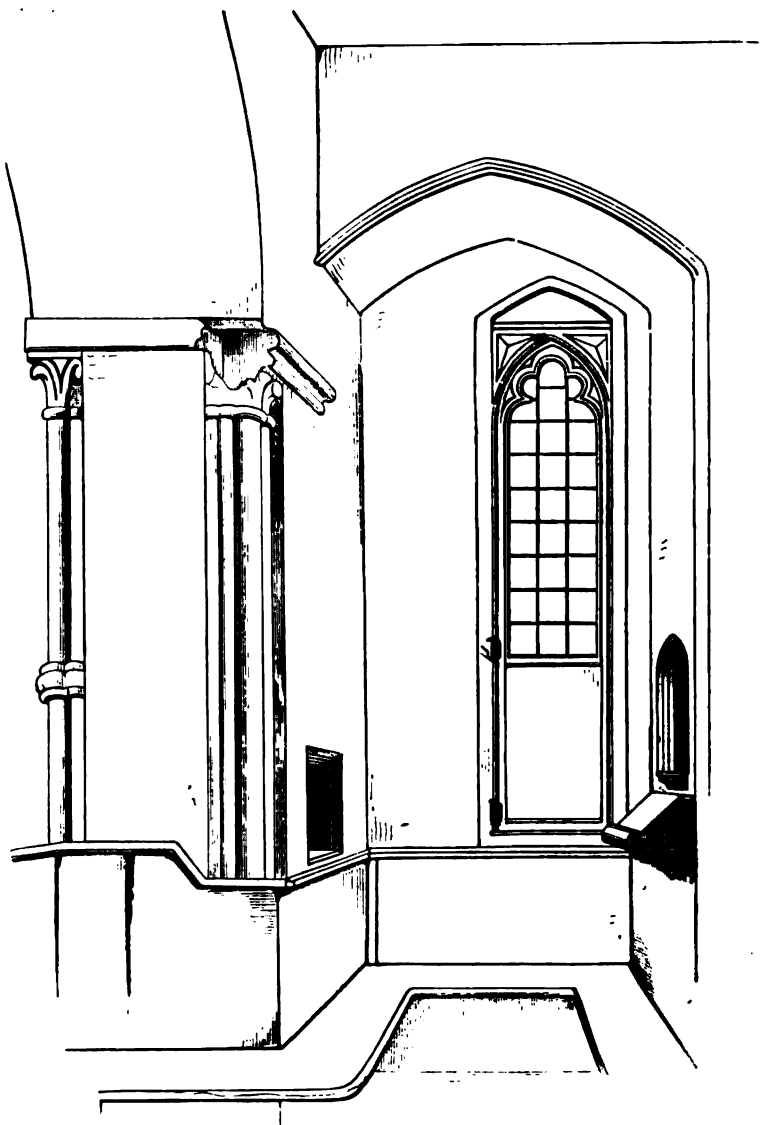
† Hallowmass, the Feast of All Saints. Halowe Thursday, Holy Thursday. (Archaic Dic., p. 430.)

LOW SIDE WINDOW IN DODINGTON CHURCH.—
LETTER FROM ARCHDEACON TROLLOPE.

Leasingham, Sleaford,

July 13th, 1872.

DEAR MR. ROBERTSON,—I am exceedingly sorry that I cannot reach Kent in time to attend the Meeting of the “Kent Archæological Society,” and especially its Excursion to Dodington, and other Churches, on the 31st inst., as I should have had much pleasure in offering my opinion, as to the remarkable low-side window in that church, according to your request, on the spot, had this been possible. Under these circumstances I will venture to write, shortly, respecting that most remarkable specimen of those windows which throws more light upon their former use than any other in England, except one in Elsfeld Church, Oxfordshire, which is of the same character and of equal ecclesiological value. Sometimes these are separate from the other windows of a church, smaller than the rest, and on a lower level; but, perhaps, more frequently *below* one of these, and divided from the upper, or ordinary, portion by a transom. Their peculiar characteristics are the lowness of their position, and that they were never originally glazed, but simply provided with a shutter and protected externally by iron bars, or a grating. Their usual position is towards the west end of the chancel, and one of these is often found in churches dating from the 12th to the 15th centuries, but some-



LOW SIDE WINDOW IN DODINGTON CHURCH.

times two of them. Such an arrangement was common in secular buildings, *i.e.* glazed lights above, and shuttered ones below, during the Mediæval Period, for the purpose of dividing the office of giving light and air to halls, etc.; and in some instances low-side windows in churches served only as ventilators apart from the rest, on the right principle of letting in air at a low level, and also occasionally to prevent any interference with the series of subjects painted upon the glass of the windows proper; but I cannot think that this was the *principal* reason of their construction, and certainly not the *only* one, as clearly demonstrated by those of Dodington and Elsfeld. The first is a late specimen of the 15th century, originally, like all others, fitted with a shutter only, of which the hinges and bolt-hole still remain, although now glazed. But the especial point of interest, in connection with this window, is a stone desk projecting from its splay, and a little arched niche above it, most distinctly evidencing that this window was certainly used for *some* religious purpose, at which a service book was used, and either a crucifix, or the host, was displayed. Confession, or the administration of holy Communion, naturally suggest themselves—administered under peculiar circumstances.

Putting aside, as untenable, the suggestions that such windows were intended for the use of the paschal light watchers, between Good Friday and Easter Day, and that they served for the reception of alms, or the distribution of the same, and being assured that they were used by a priest within, ministering to some person or persons without,—from the arrangement of this window and its accessories, confession seems to be the most probable use to which it

points, but possibly the administration of the holy Communion also,—both under peculiar circumstances, as in the case of infected persons.

Such a custom was probably never strictly authorized, but yet apparently became common, and is akin to the necessary practice, still in vogue, of not taking a corpse into a church which might infect the living, at the discretion of the minister, and especially in the case of those formerly, so often, suffering from that common mediæval complaint in England, leprosy, arising from the long use of salted meat, and the dirty habits then prevalent.

We have no doubt but what the practice called “outer confession” did prevail commonly, and I fully believe that these low-side windows were used for this purpose,—*i.e.* that when a person could not be safely admitted into the church, he could fulfil the duty of confession on the outside of it, whilst the priest received his confession within, pronounced absolution, and perhaps also occasionally administered a reserved host to the sufferers, who thus drew near to the house of God, and earnestly desired to benefit by the ministrations of the Church and her priests. Reference is made to the practice of “outer confession” in monasteries in a letter from Thomas Bedyll, one of the visitors appointed by Cromwell to examine the monasteries when their plunder by Henry VIII. was contemplated. This speaks of the Nunnery of Syon, which he visited Dec. 17th, 1534, wherein he says:—“We have sequestered Whitford and Littell from hering of the lady’s confessions; and we think it best that the place where these friars have been wont to hear uttward confessions of all commers, at certain tymes of the yere, be walled up, and that use to be

fordoen for ever, for the hering of uttward confessions hath been the cause of much evyl," etc. (MS. Cott. Cleop. C. IV. fol. 109.) It may, however, be said that this only refers to a *monastic* practice; but the actual existence of very many windows remarkably well adapted to this use in our parish churches, and of very different periods, seems to prove that the practice of "outer confession" was general. Then, possessing these low side windows for this purpose, the occasional administration of the host by the same means to diseased persons, whose presence would be dangerous in the congregation, was natural, and was illustrated by a mural painting discovered a few years ago in Eton College Chapel, which represented the converted son of a Jew receiving holy Communion through one of these small windows.

With best wishes for the success of your Kentish Society, and of your own labours, believe me

Yours very faithfully,

EDWARD TROLLOPE.

[When this letter was read to the members of our Society assembled in Dodington Church, the Rev. R. P. Coates suggested that the low side window may have been connected with the cell of an anchorite, or "Anker." In Darenth Churchyard he had found traces of a cross wall, at right angles to the chancel wall, just beyond one of these windows. This looked as if an anchorite's cell might formerly have existed there. Where no graves were in the way, Mr. Coates suggested that excavations should be made outside the low side windows, for the purpose of tracing whether cells had existed contiguous to them in the churchyard.]



HAWKHURST CHURCH, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

THE CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE, HAWKHURST.

BY THE VICAR, THE REV. H. A. JEFFREYS,
STUDENT OF CH. CH. OXFORD; AND HON. CANON OF CANTERBURY.

HAWKHURST is not mentioned in Domesday Book, and we may safely assume that it did not possess any church at the time of the Norman Conquest.

Lambarde, who wrote his *Perambulation of Kent* 300 years ago (1570), records a tradition to which he attaches some likelihood, that the Weald of Kent remained a wilderness for many years after the rest of the county was peopled. Hawkhurst, which is a part of the Weald, and was in the thick of the royal forest occupying the site of the great wood called by the Romans *Anderida*, would have been especially likely to be late in being constituted into a parish. In the days of the Conqueror its inhabitants were sparse, settlers in the wood here and there, each principal occupier,—*squatter* as he would now be called

in Australia,—having a recognized run for his hogs to range over, where they might feed upon the acorns with which the wood abounded. Hence, say some, came the name of Den for these Wealden holdings,—an expressive term, and very suitable for such retreats in the wild, whether we regard man or beast.

When, in 1067, William the Conqueror founded, ten miles south of Hawkhurst, his magnificent thank-offering of Battle Abbey, he made the royal manor of Wye, to which Hawkhurst with its Dens belonged, part of the abbey's endowment. It was twenty-seven years before the abbey was completed sufficiently to be consecrated, and it would be necessarily a long time before such a new institution, with its monks imported from France, would become sufficiently rooted in the country for its Abbot to give much attention to the wilds of Hawkhurst.

To suppose, however, with Kilburne, whom Hasted, Dearn, Hussey, and others have herein blindly followed, that it was not till the reign of Edward III. that the Abbot of Battle founded Hawkhurst Church, and that then, as some of these writers seem to intimate, the present composite edifice sprung up suddenly complete among us, is contrary to reason and all experience, and is contradicted by positive facts.

For first let me touch slightly on the manorial relations which existed between the Abbey and Hawkhurst. Rather more than 100 years after the foundation of the Abbey, we find Abbot Odo confirming his "men of Hawkhurst" in undisturbed possession of their holdings, on their paying a yearly quit rent of £10, twenty hens, and 250 eggs. In this grant* the

* The grant is undated. Odo was Abbot from A.D. 1175 to A.D. 1199.

Ville of Hawkhurst is spoken of as amongst the lands ceded, whatever the Latin word "Villa," which I have translated Ville, may at that time have meant.

About 100 years after Odo's time, being the 14th of King Edward I., Abbot Henry of Aylesford for certain considerations reduced the quit rent from £10 to £8, took twenty-five hens instead of twenty, but left the egg rent the same as before. The hens and eggs, however, were commuted for a money payment of 8s. This shews incidentally the value of money in the reign of King Edward I. It is recorded* of that King, that, on his dispossessing some monks of their estates he allowed them 1s. 6d. a week to live upon. This sounds a very small sum, yet not so small, when we remember that it would have purchased, nearly, five hens and fifty eggs.

In this second grant the "men of Hawkhurst" are called the tenants of Hawkhurst, and their holdings are described as twelve dens. The Ville of Hawkhurst is dropped, and we find, apparently in its stead, "Hawkhurst Den," which stands at the head of the dens. Of the eleven which follow by name, Delmynden, Sisely, or Sisly as it is now pronounced, and Bartilt, remain as well known farms amongst us to this day.

It would be most injurious to the Abbots of Battle, as being in direct opposition to all their well-known liberality to our parish, to suppose that while they thus took of our worldly things they gave us in exchange no spiritual things; and it is pleasant to find evidence, in the Archiepiscopal Archives at Lambeth, that there was a Rector of Hawkhurst at least as early as Abbot Henry's time. For in the

* See Bp. Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*.

year 1291, five years after the readjustment of the quit rent, a priest, Richard de Clyve, was admitted, as I am kindly informed by Mr. Scott Robertson, to hold the Church of Hawkhurst *in commendam*.* This one fact settles the question as to our having had a church here, at least as early as the reign of King Edward I. And inasmuch as it will presently appear that great alterations were made in Richard Clyve's church in the reign of Edward II., or, at latest, of Edward III., common sense and experience in such things will carry the first church back a long way. It is only after a considerable life that a church usually requires, or suggests, extensive alteration. It is a reasonable supposition, therefore, that our first church was coeval with Abbot Odo.

When we were restoring our present church in 1859, many of us had the pleasure of seeing, and a few of us the more doubtful pleasure of working at, what we supposed at the time to be the foundations of this original church. They were two walls, extending in parallel lines, along either side of the western half of the present nave. They were formed of concrete, and were as hard as adamant. In this respect, they were quite unlike any of the foundation walls of the present church, which, for the purpose of ventilation, we pierced in five separate places, east, west, and south, without any difficulty. To lower, however, the ancient concrete walls as little as eight or nine inches was a severe toil.

I regret that I did not take the measurement of the distance between these walls, but I should put it at 34 feet,—a less span than that of Smarden Church, the Barn of Kent, which I understand is

* Archbp. Peckham's Register, folio 41 a.

36 feet. Perhaps, however, as no further traces of the walls appeared, though the whole area of the church was laid bare, and as the most ancient portion of the present structure lies in its north-eastern corner, we must not conclude that the foundations in question were other than of some enclosure, perhaps of the "Ville" of Hawkhurst, which had to be removed when the church was extended to the west.

Reverting to Rector Clyve, it is historically interesting to know that he was admitted to hold our church *in commendam* by Archbishop Peckham,* under the then recently made rule against the abuse of *commendams*, drawn up at the Council of Lyons in France in the time of Pope Gregory X. Archbishop Peckham, once a Canon of Lyons, had himself introduced the rule into England. Clyve was further allowed leave of non-residence for a year to study at the University of Paris. Such leave of absence for study was often granted in those days to rectors, they being obliged to provide while away a suitable, not curate, but vicar.

Twenty years after the admission of Richard Clyve to the rectory, that is, in the fifth year of King Edward II., as Dugdale and Hasted report,—though in Kilburne we read of King Edward I., perhaps by some error of printing,—the then abbot obtained the King's licence for a weekly market and an annual fair at Hawkhurst. This argued an increasing population, and a more important village. For a period of 460 years this fair was held, but in this year, 1873, it ceased to be. The parishioners considered that it had quite worn itself out, and was no longer of any good for pleasure or profit. Accord-

* Vide his Register, folio 41 a.

ingly, application was made for its suppression under the Fairs' Act of 1871, and this very ancient institution became, a few months ago, a thing of the past.

But in the year 1312 the circumstances of Hawkhurst were very different, and both fair and market were of great use. They were held near the church, on the "Moor," as the waste was then called. The site still retains the same name, although it is now reduced to the proportions of a village green. The market day was Wednesday. There was a market cross, and also a small house called St. Margaret's Cross, where the unsold corn was put. This house remained till nearly the time of Kilburne, who wrote his Survey in 1659. The only reminiscence of the market that survives to this time is the eastern outlet from our churchyard, which appears to have abutted directly on the market place, and is, perhaps from Kilburne's description, now called Market Cross. Old inhabitants remember when the small plot of green opposite this outlet was very much larger, and answered exactly Kilburne's description of "a green at the moor, against the mansion house of William Boys, Esq.," now of E. G. Hartnell, Esq. They also well recollect a small general shop in the Passage. Kilburne speaks of shops. The other houses may of course have been shops at one time. The Parish Clerk lived in one of them sixty years ago, and it now belongs to the Parish Clerk, Mr. George Taplin.

The fair was held on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of August, the 10th being the Feast of St. Laurence, to whom our church is dedicated, the 9th and 11th its "Vigil" and "Morrow."

The movement then going on in the parish, and the connection of the fair with the Feast of St.

Laurence, suggest the idea of some new development of the church at this time, and the three Decorated windows on the north side of the north chancel point to the reign of either the Second or Third Edward as the period of their erection. These windows, as will be presently explained more fully, were constructed so as to admit nine coats of arms. Kilburne, who was a Hawkhurst man, gives the reign of the Third Edward as the time when the church was, as he says, *founded* by the then Abbot of Battle, and he mentions, as if in confirmation of the tradition, that the easternmost of the said three windows contained the arms of Edward III., and of his son, I suppose the Black Prince. But the Pashley arms were also in one of the nine shields, and Edmund de Passleye, as I shall shew hereafter, was a stirring personage in the neighbourhood in the reign of Edward II. When we have examined the various details of the building, we shall be in a better position to form a judgment on the difficult question, as to how and when our church attained to its mature proportions. Meanwhile we know that if Kilburne used the word *founded* otherwise than in a very wide sense, he had been misled.

As it appears now, the church, which is built of the native sandstone, is 127 feet long on the inside. It consists of three conterminous chancels, each having an interior length of $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet; a nave, with two aisles, each $73\frac{1}{2}$ feet long inside; a western tower, $68\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a turret six feet higher, the clear interior area of the tower floor being $15\frac{1}{4}$ feet square; and north and south porches, over each of which there is a chamber approached by a turret stair. Upon the north side there is a turret, where the chancel and aisle meet; and outside the east end of the middle

chancel, three low battlemented walls, of very great thickness, enclose beneath the great east window a narrow rectangular space, which has of late years been roofed in, to form a vestry.

The roofs of the main chancel and nave are of the same height externally, and are now slated throughout. In 1849 the chancel was shingled, the north side of the nave tiled, and the south side slated, with a dormer window constructed in it to light the then existing galleries. The window has since been closed up. Internally the said roofs are respectively 33 feet 10 inches, and 35 feet high, divided by an arch 31 feet 7 inches high, all three measurements being taken from the level of the nave floor. The ceilings are both boarded, and that of the nave is a perfect specimen of an inverted ship. The north aisle and north chancel are respectively 21 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 20 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and are divided by an arch 15 feet 3 inches high. The south aisle and south chancel are respectively 19 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 19 feet 2 inches high, and are separated by an arch 17 feet 2 inches high. The main and south chancel arches are alike in character; the north chancel arch is more pointed, and of plainer mouldings.

Two low arcades, not quite symmetrical, but each of two arches, wide and nearly round, separate the chancels. The piers of these arcades are very low in comparison with the great height of the chancel roof, those on the north side being only 7 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the floor to the spring of the arch, and those on the south side 7 feet 6 inches; each arch is about 15 feet wide, and 14 feet 4 inches high from the north chancel floor. The central chancel arch is handsome, and nearly as wide as the chancel itself, which is an

inch more than 21 feet broad. The width of the north chancel is 16 feet 4 inches, and that of the south chancel 15 feet 4 inches; but the widths of their western arches are much more unequal. That of the north chancel is only 8 feet 2 inches wide in the clear at its bases, but is a foot wider above the bases; its piers are 8 feet 9½ inches high from floor to spring. The south chancel arch has a width of 12 feet 4 inches clear between the bases of its piers, which are 9 feet 1 inch high from floor to spring.

The aisles, each of which is rather more than 16 feet wide, are separated from the nave, which is 20½ feet wide, by two symmetrical arcades of four handsome Perpendicular arches, each arch having a clear width of 15 feet 4 inches above the bases, which are three feet thick; the western arch in each arcade being 2½ inches wider than the others. These arches spring from octagonal piers, which are 8 feet 7 inches high from floor to spring, and have well moulded caps and bases. The handsome Perpendicular tower arch is 25 feet 8 inches high, measured from floor of nave, and has between its well-moulded piers a width of 10 feet 9 inches at base, and of 11½ feet above the bases. Just eastward of the tower arch is the octagonal Perpendicular font, with sides, slightly fluted, carved with crosses and other emblems. In the tower there is a western window lately restored.

A castellated battlement runs all around the church, except by the great east window, and beneath it is a handsome stringcourse enriched with corbels, which are worth notice; one, over the middle south chancel window, represents the head of a muzzled bear.

Having thus described the church's general form

and proportions, let me now draw attention to its various constituent elements.

First, the walling of the three chancels, and of the easternmost part of the north aisle, embracing the window, is generally of unscapled and unsquared stones, except in the cases of the three north chancel buttresses, the turret near adjoining, and the castellated battlement on either side. All the rest of the walling of the church is of stones scapled and squared. All the scapled walls have a handsome plinth—the unscapled have no plinth. All the windows in the scapled masonry are Perpendicular, and have dripstones; all the windows in the unscapled masonry are either Decorated, or in various stages of transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, with no dripstones, except in the cases of the great east window, and of a strange square-headed window in the south chapel, which is the only bit of ragstone in the church, and may be considered altogether anomalous.

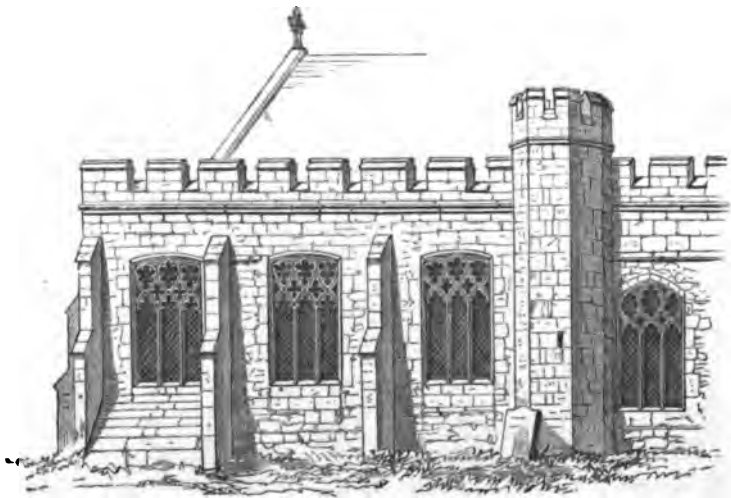


Fig. 1. NORTH CHANCEL OF HAWKHURST CHURCH.

The Decorated windows are the three in the north chancel already mentioned, and two in the south chancel. They all have segmental heads. Those in the north chancel are of three lights, which are formed by the method usual in the fourteenth century, of placing two ogee arches between the jambs so as to intersect one another (see Fig. 1). In this case the apices of the ogee arches are made to fall about a foot short of the segmental heads of the windows. Consequently, on the further production of the mullions, after intersection, shields are necessarily formed. This feature in our windows is, I believe, peculiar. If the tracery was designed for nine coats of arms, no contrivance could have been more simple and effectual.

The Decorated windows in the south chancel are



Fig. 2. HAWKHURST CHURCH, EAST WINDOW OF SOUTH CHANCEL.

of flowing, but not of the ogee Decorated style. They are of four lights, one looking to the east (see Fig. 2), and one to the south. That to the east is filled with stained glass (Clayton and Bell), representing events subsequent to the Resurrection. The glass was erected by E. J. Jenings, Esq., of Elm Hill, Hawkhurst, as a memorial to his first wife.

The great east window is a fine specimen of the transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style of architecture. Its tracery consists of two ogee arches, each covering two lights; and, in order to introduce a middle and higher light, the inside mullions of these arches are carried, one right, and one left, in a circle round the whole window top, meeting at its head. The circle is filled with six lozenge-shaped

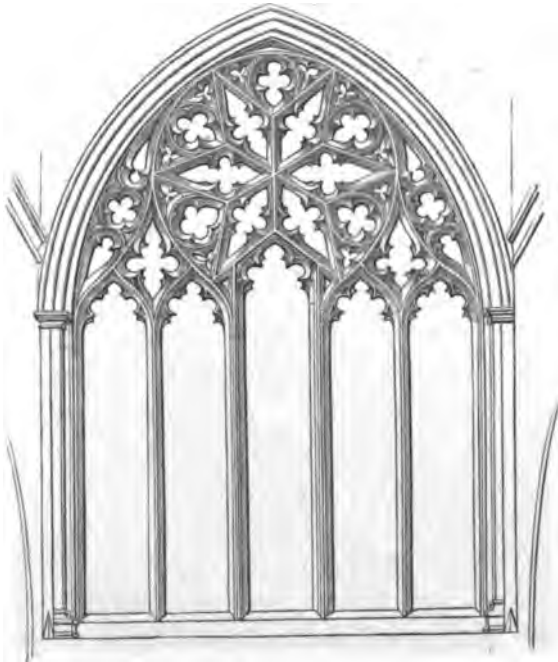


Fig. 3. GREAT EAST WINDOW, HAWKHURST (height 22½ feet, breadth 15½ feet).

lights, forming a star, and so arranged that a vertical moulding stands directly over the canopy of the middle light, thus forming, in the midst of ogee tracery, what was a distinguishing feature in the then probably new style of architecture, the carrying mouldings in a vertical line right up to the window heads. There are several little touches of this kind in the window (see Fig. 3). This splendid window is filled with stained glass (Clayton and Bell), representing the events of the Crucifixion. Edward Loyd, Esq., of Lillesden, Hawkhurst, erected the glass to the memory of his parents.

The east window in the north chancel, and the window set in the unscapled masonry of the north aisle, both with segmental heads, shew a further advance in the Perpendicular style.

In the south chancel there is a further advance still in the same style, in a pointed arched window, with mullions richer than, but almost identical with, those of the west end of the church, next to which it is placed. It is the only window in the church, except the great east window, and the new tower window, that has an internal arch, though all the Perpendicular windows in the aisles have a *nascent* arch struck in the same style with this. This chancel window had once a counterpart, on a smaller scale, in the tower west window. Unfortunately, that window had only wooden mullions when the late Mr. Carpenter undertook its restoration, now thirty years ago, and he naturally followed the style of the rest of the western windows of the church. Afterwards a mullion was dug up in the churchyard, near the tower, which exactly corresponded with those of the south chancel window, to which I have just referred.

Mr. Carpenter restored this tower window under another disadvantage. At that time the tower arch was entirely blocked up by a partition, partly wood and partly glass, and no view could be taken of the whole interior length of the church from the east end. Mr. Carpenter therefore treated the window independently, enlarged it, splayed away the jambs, and turned an inner arch. He never lived to see, on the removal of the said partition, that the window no longer cuts in right with the main Chancel and Tower arches.

This tower window has been lately filled with stained glass (Clayton and Bell), representing incidents connected with Holy Baptism, at the sole expense of Edward Loyd, Esq. Its former counterpart in the south chancel has also been filled with stained glass (Hardman), representing the Three Centurions. It was erected by E. G. Hartnell, Esq., of Elford, in this parish, in memory of his only son, a cadet at Woolwich.

The nave of the church and the main chancel are not exactly in one line. The chancel inclines slightly to the north.

In 1849, when we removed the plaster from the wall above the western arch of the north chancel, a slanting line was found in the wall, indicating that the original roof was not flat, as it is now. This accords with the exterior appearance of the north chancel wall, which shews that the windows in it were once lower, and on a level with the exceptional window in the unscapled masonry of the north aisle. This last window is set low, and yet as high as the segmental architrave of the recess, formed by the ancient piers between which it stands, admits. The piers and architrave do not reach the present aisle

ceiling by about five feet. The architrave agrees in height with the north chancel western arch. Outside we see that the old stringcourse, which ran above this window and the north chancel windows, has been knocked off, but, as the eye follows the line of mutilation, it encounters, further eastward, a small portion of this old stringcourse still projecting. A family connection, between this portion of the north aisle and the north chancel wall, is possibly manifested by the fact that the new stringcourse, everywhere else adorned with corbels, is there without them.

The western arch of the south chancel, being at its lowest point only two feet below the south chancel ceiling, could of course not shew any slanting line when its wall was fresh plastered. The bottom of the north chancel arch, on the other hand, is 5 feet 6 inches below its chancel ceiling.

Abutting against the north pier of the middle chancel arch, and partly let into the pier, we discovered in 1859 the lower portion of a circular stone staircase, cut off abruptly to allow the first nave arch of the present church to spring from it, and also to allow a rood-loft passage to be carried over it. It was further shorn on either side to give more width to the chancel arch, and to the north aisle. This staircase, *before it was shorn*, evidently caused the narrowness of the north chancel's western arch, as compared with the broader western arch of the south chancel. Left open ever since its discovery, this stair is often mistaken for the ascent to the rood-loft of the present church. It could not, however, have led into that rood-loft, which was entered by a gallery crossing the north chapel arch, and reached by means of the adjoining

turret staircase, by which you ascend to the present flat roof. Half-way up this staircase there is an opening, now bricked up, which led into the said gallery, and which is level with the still open rood-loft doorway in the northern arcade of the nave. The brick-ing up was obliged to be increased in 1849, owing to a large fissure in the turret wall; hence the exact dimension of the former opening is no longer seen. It was only in 1859 that the rood-loft passage, which pierces both chancel piers, was discovered. That in the north pier is narrow and cramped, and the space not admitting a jamb to be constructed on the side next the chancel arch, the passage has a plain horizontal roof. That in the south pier is wider, has two jambs, and a well turned arch. The staircase and passages were merely filled up with loose stones. Again, outside the church, we found in 1849, in a line with the north wall of the main chancel, a small eastern buttress, encased in the low embattled wall of the narrow, formerly unroofed, space beneath the great east window. This buttress, which was cut through, in ignorance of its nature, to form a passage out of the north chancel into the said unroofed enclosure, was found to be of so much importance that, on its being left some days in a destroyed state, the part of the main chancel north of the east window began to shew signs of settlement. It had, no doubt, been further weakened by the opening cut into the east wall of the said north chancel for a doorway. On our observing this disposition in the wall to settle, the present covered way into the then open enclosure (now roofed in and made a vestry) was immediately completed in a most substantial manner, all the brick core of the vaulted roof of the passage being laid in

Roman cement. Thus a much stronger abutment was made at this part of the church than existed before. It may here be mentioned, that before this time the great east window was known to have gone to the east $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches out of the perpendicular, and to the north $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which is its present condition. This was apparently the cause of an old, and very remarkable, but slight and inefficient abutment (see fig. 1), still seen under the easternmost north window. To prevent all further movement to the north and east two things were done in 1849: the easternmost north buttress was underpinned by a brick support set in Roman cement and carried down to the solid ground. In consequence of a grave having been dug here close against the church, the necessary depth of this underpinning nearly equals the height of the buttress itself. Besides this, a buttress was carried up from the low embattled wall against the north side of the great east window, and, though not required for the purpose of strength, a like buttress was carried up on the south side of the said window for the sake of symmetry.

You may see to this day a corbel built into the outside wall on the south of the great east window, from whence, distinctly before the alterations in 1849, but less distinctly since, a line could be traced upwards, in a slant, shewing apparently the line of a former chancel roof. From the same point a vertical line fell on a slanting stone, which appeared to be part of the capping of an old *southern* buttress. Going now once more inside the church, you may perceive that the capitals and bases, of the piers which support the round arches on the north side of the chancel, are plainer than those on the south side, and that the

middle northern base has been restored with a block of Caen stone. This was done in 1849, as the sandstone base was in a crumbling condition. The two remaining *old* bases are of Norman type, and the little eastern buttress, which was cut away, stood in a line with them.

Reference having been made more than once to the conversion of the former unroofed enclosure under the great east window into a vestry, let me explain at length how it was done. The enclosure consisted of a thick wall, 10 feet high, built the width of the main chancel, and about 6 feet from it, with a return wall at each end, that at the north end overlapping the small buttress just referred to. It is probable that a like buttress was overlapped at the south end, but it is not certain to have been the case, inasmuch as from time immemorial there was a low narrow entrance, 5 feet high, and 2 feet 2 inches wide, where the buttress would have stood. This entrance has now been filled up. For the purpose apparently of ornamenting the wall, it was pierced near the top with quatrefoil openings, and its top was battlemented. It is obvious that so lofty a chancel end would require some eastern abutment, and if this overlapping wall was added when the roof, as indicated by the slanting line before referred to, was raised, the method of thus supplementing the power of the former small buttresses was both effectual and elegant.

It is amusing to read the various speculations that have been offered about this most simple affair. Dearn in particular writes elaborately about the enclosure, to shew that it was a confessional, or, as he seems darkly to intimate, something worse. He was misled by one or two arched stones which had been built into the

outside face of the chancel wall merely by way of economy. The arched stones happened to be just at the south end of the altar. This was a suspicious place. Some thought that Lepers received the Holy Sacrament through the supposed aperture. Perhaps this suggestion arose from the fact of the ancient Leper Hospital at Canterbury being dedicated to St. Laurence, the Saint of Hawkhurst Church. At our restoration, however, in 1849, a heavy wooden reredos on the inner side of the wall was removed, and when all eyes were strained to see the expected aperture, it was quite evident that there had never been any aperture at all. As it was at this time that the little encased buttress came to light, the whole mystery at once disappeared. Mr. Parker mentions this excrescence as an instance of a vestry at the east end. I suppose that he saw it after 1849, when at no little trouble we had made it a vestry. The quatrefoil openings, till then unprepared for glazing, were filled, being low, with opaque glass, to shut out curious eyes. A flat roof was constructed, and in order to admit sufficient light, slabs of thick glass, a modern invention, were let into it. To prevent the condensation of the air, and the consequent falling of large drops of water, sawdust was introduced to the depth of the ceiling joists, and sliding glasses placed underneath the glass slabs, to catch the droppings. Besides this, we had to construct a covered passage to it from the north aisle, which was accompanied, as we have seen, with no little danger to the stability of the east window, and also, the place being so narrow, to cut a seat out of the wall connecting the return ends, fortunately thick enough for the purpose. If the designer of our church ever intended that excrescence as a

vestry, he left a good deal of difficult work for posterity to carry out.

The side chancels are constantly called chapels. That on the south side was called St. Mary's Chapel, from an image of the Blessed Virgin. A piscina, surmounted by a shelf, beneath a small cusped arch, remains in this chapel. Just beyond its western arch there is in the south aisle wall a low doorway, which has always been blocked up, as far as memory or record tells. It stands in scapled masonry, but the before-mentioned plinth nevertheless stops short of it. It was clearly therefore constructed when the aisle was built.

The rooms over the porches, parvises as they are called, were formerly approached from inside the church. Outside staircases were constructed when the aisles were filled with galleries. These staircases are allowed to remain, though the galleries, of which the church once contained five, are now happily no more, their once valuable accommodation being now supplied by a new church. The south parvise is used as a depository for parish muniments. It has no fireplace; but it is otherwise conveniently fitted up for a clergyman to retire to, if necessary, for study. I have often myself escaped thither, from interruption, to write a sermon.

The south porch is richer than the north. It has a groined ceiling. Under the stone seat, in 1859, a Queen Elizabeth's sixpence was found of the date of 1573.

It is right to mention that the main chancel roof had no horizontal ribbing, and only half the vertical ribs, till 1849, at which time also the bosses of the ridge-pole were increased. There was already a mask of a

Queen, which, guided by Kilburne's tradition, we assigned to good Queen Philippa, and in 1849 we added a mask of King Edward III. himself. A gridiron also was introduced, the emblem of St. Laurence.

Kilburne states that in the westernmost window of the north chancel were the arms of Battle Abbey, and, as I have already mentioned, of Pashley and Etchingham. Pashley is an estate in the adjoining parish of Ticehurst, which has for many years belonged to the maternal ancestry of Nathan Wetherell, Esq., its present possessor. Edmund de Passleye was a stirring person in the neighbourhood in the years 1317 and 1318, at which time he received two grants from King Edward II., one to crenellate his house, and another to have right of free warren over his extensive estates in Kent and other counties. Simon de Etchingham obtained a like free warren in the 21st year of King Edward III. What either of these worthies, their progenitors or successors, had to do particularly with Hawkhurst, in which they do not appear to have had land, I am not able to say.* There were mutilated portions of these coats of arms in the windows in the year 1849, but it was not thought desirable to restore this doubtful kind of church decoration.

The Conghurst family occupied for many years a

* Kilburne adds that, in these north chapel windows were the "pictures in glass" of twelve men and their wives, kneeling; six in each window, three above and three below. He says, that of the inscriptions there remained fragments, bearing the names of Robert and Joane his wife, and Simon their son, principal founder of this chapel. Also the names of Ockley, Delmynden, Siesley, Cockshot, Badcock, and Bartilt. He states that the arms of Congherst were to be seen upon the great beam at the top of the same chancel.

moated house in this parish, which was burnt down, it was said, by the Danes. The traces of the moat may still be followed. Robert Bernes and John Conghurst, "Gentlemen," of Hawkhurst, together with twenty-one fellow parishioners of various ranks in life, including the Parish Clerk, received pardon for having followed Jack Cade, in 1450. Also Thomas Conghurst was the chief person in the parish in 1482.

In a deed dated 1482, signed apparently by all the principal inhabitants, Congherst is the only name which occurs of all the names mentioned by Kilburne as commemorated in the North chancel windows and roof.

In 1415, Rector John Crane made a will in which he desired that his body might rest either in the chancel or chapel of Hawkhurst Church. Though it is probable that there was at this time but one chapel, we could not certainly infer from the words of the will that such was the case. There is, unhappily, no memorial stone to guide us.

It is time now to sum up the result of the preceding observations. Submitting my conclusions entirely to the judgment of those who are more experienced in such matters, I would suggest that the north chancel arcading, the little eastern buttresses, inadvertently destroyed, all the walling of the north chancel, together with the exceptional portion of the north aisle walling, with its inside piers, and the staircase against the north piers of the main chancel, are all relics of the church of Richard de Clyve. That the main chancel roof was in those days lower, that there was no south chapel, and consequently no south arcading. That at the time of the institution of Hawkhurst Fair, that is, in the 5th year of Edward

II., a considerable renovation of the church took place. The western arch and the ogee tracery windows were introduced into the north chancel; probably ogee tracery was also introduced into the east window of the main chancel; the flowing Decorated windows, now in the south chancel, may also at this time have been constructed for some other part of the church. This assumes Kilburne's tradition to have been erroneous as to the work done in the reign of Edward III., as we know absolutely that it was erroneous as to the *foundation* of the church in that reign. That, probably in the first half of the 15th century, a thorough reconstruction of the church, on altogether a grander scale, took place. The north and main chancel roofs were raised, a south chancel added, and consequently a south arcading to match the north. The great east window was enlarged, and its already existing ogee tracery further developed under the nascent Perpendicular tendency of the day. That this tendency, restrained here by the previously existing ogee tracery, was more freely exercised in the other chancel windows, and in the window inserted in that portion of the old walling, which it was determined should be retained at the top of the new north aisle. That for the sake of uniformity, the two aforesaid flowing Decorated windows were placed at the eastern end of the new south aisle, and that as the east end of the church would be built first we should there find all the old material. That the old stone being used up, the rest of the building was constructed in scapled and squared stones, and the battlement, being a new feature, would be of scapled masonry throughout. That the handsome plinth became a natural addition where the work was all new, and that settled uniform Perpendicular cha-

acter of the west end would be adopted where the architect's bias was unshackled by already existing work. The north chancel buttresses were probably restored at some subsequent time. The above theory satisfies, I believe, all the conditions of the case, but it is only a theory, and I may be wrong. The low doorway west of the new south chancel arch stands just in the line with the rood loft opening, in the opposite nave pier, but it was probably nothing more than an entrance to the church.

There is a good peal of bells, formerly six in number, but now eight. They are in the key of E flat. The tenor bell weighs twenty-three cwt., and No. 7 weighs seventeen cwt.

Hawkhurst Church is not rich in monumental remains, for the parish has not been rich in men of note. Those good Abbots of Battle, to whom we owe so much, were not our fellow parishioners. Of them, however, the church itself is the memorial. Kilburne's ashes repose in the north chancel. Kilburne was not only an antiquary, but was five times chosen to be Principal of Staple's Inn, London, and he was also a Kentish magistrate. His Hawkhurst colleague on the bench at that time was William Boys, Esq., whose memorial stone used to be at the entrance of the south chancel, together with other Boys' stones. It now lies in front of the main chancel step. These two magistrates did some work for the Barebones Parliament not of the best kind. I refer to their marrying the folks of Hawkhurst and the neighbourhood for three or four years without sacred rites. It seems, however, that Kilburne did not much like the work, for, while he married only two couples, Boys married sixty. William Penn, the quaker, owned iron furnaces

in Hawkhurst, though it does not appear that he ever lived here. There is plenty of iron in our sandstone, and as long as wood was plentiful, it was profitable to smelt iron here. We have a Furnace Mill, and not very far off from it a Furnace Field, where slag and cinder remains are often turned up in the course of cultivation. About eighty years ago three cannon balls were ploughed up there. It happens that two places near to Furnace Mill are Tongs, the seat of William Cotterill, Esq., of late years called more euphoniously Tongswood, and Gun Green. Whether the names of Furnace, Tongs, and Gun are accidentally brought together, I do not know.

The clothing trade once flourished in Hawkhurst, and Sir Thomas Dunk, Knight, who died at Tongs in 1718, seems to have inherited some of his wealth from it. To Sir Thomas Dunk we are indebted for six almshouses, an endowed boys' school, and some augmentation land, which increases, by about £60 per annum, the clergyman's income.

Dr. Lardner, who wrote 'The Credibility of the Gospel History,' was a native of this parish, and lived at Hall House. His monument is against the south wall of the south chancel.

There was once a very ingenious self-taught printer in the place named Wilkins, whose house was burnt down, and with it perished twenty pages of Sanscrit Grammar for which he had himself cut the punches, made the matrices, and cast the type. Wilkins had been a writer in the East India Company's service, and when Warren Hastings, wishing to improve the education of the Company's servants, determined to print a Bengalee Grammar, and could find no one, because of the fine strokes in the Ben-

galee character, able to execute the work (the printers in London not knowing Bengalee), the writer Wilkins, untaught as he was in the art of printing, and till then untried in it, volunteered to do, and succeeded in doing, the whole thing from first to last himself.

I have yet one more worthy to mention, the greatest, far the greatest of all—whom I should scarcely mention now except that his memory is henceforth, as I hope, imperishably connected with our parish church. Sir John William Frederic Herschel, Bart., was for upwards of thirty years resident among us, and no wonder that the parishioners recorded the pleasant fact by erecting the beautiful stained glass window of the Epiphany Star over the seat which he occupied in our south aisle. None but parishioners were permitted to subscribe to the memorial, but so much more was subscribed than wanted, that several subscriptions were never collected, and there was still a surplus.

Having said thus much on the *quality* of our past parishioners, I will conclude with a few words on their *quantity*. Kilburne says that, in or about the year 1637, Hawkhurst could boast of 1400 communicants, by which he means adult parishioners. I find in the registers of the time that the yearly baptisms averaged 50, the yearly burials 40. Previously, in the days of Queen Elizabeth and of King James I., when the clothing trade here was at its height, the population was large for a country place, and may have reached 2500.

In conclusion, I will just add that our churchwarden's book commences with the year 1515, and that extracts from it have been printed in 'Archæologia Cantiana,' vol. vi. Our registers commence with the year 1550.

INVENTORIES OF PARISH CHURCH GOODS
IN KENT, A.D. 1552.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, THE REV.
R. P. COATES, AND THE REV. W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

(Continued from Vol. viii. p. 163.)

HARTLEY.

The inventory indented made the xxij day of Novembre in the sixte yeare of the reigne of oure sovereigne Lorde Edwarde the sixte by the grace of God kyng of Englande Fraunce and Irland Defender of the faith and in earth of the Churche of England and also of Irelande the supreme hed Betwene Syr Percyvall Harte and Syr Marten Bowes Knyghts John Browne and Thomas Lovelace Esquiers Comyssoners emongst others authorised by vertue of his gravis Comysson bering teste at Westminster the xvjth daye of Maye in the sixte yeare of his mooste gracyouse reigne for the vieve presentement and certificate of all the goods plate juells bells and ornaments to every churche and chappell within the saide Countye of Kente belonging or in enywyse apperteynyng to them and others directed and allotted to thundreds of Blackheth Bromley and Bekenham litle and lesnes Rookysley and Axton within the saide countye of thone partie And John Overy and John Smyth Churchwardens of the parishe churche of Hartleye aforesaide of thother partie witnessith that the saide Commyssioners have delyvered by thies presentes to the said churchwardens all the parcells hereafter particularly written

First one vestment of cruell & thred with an albe
 Item one alter cloth
 Item ij candlestikks of latten
 Item ij towells of playne lynnen cloth
 Item on pix of latten
 Item a vestment of red damaske
 Item on crosse of copper & gilte
 Item ij bells suted in the steple
 Item a bible of the large volume and one paraphrasis of
 Erasmus
 To be safie kepte and preserved by the saide churchwardens
 and the same and every parcell therof to be forthcomyng
 at all tymes herafter when it shalbe of them required In
 wittnesse whereof as well the saide comysshioners as the
 saide churchwardens have subscribed their names on the
 daye and yeare above written

PERCYVALL HARTT

MARTYN BOWES

THOMAS LOVELACE

(In dorso) Apud Dertford xxij^{mo} die Novembris A° R. R. E.
 vj^{to} Mem^d that all the parcells of goods plate juells bells
 and ornaments apperteynyng to the parishe church
 within written mencyoned in thinventorye made in the
 thirde yeare of the reigne of our saide sovereyn lorde are
 conteyned within this presente Inventory and bene dely-
 vered by the within named Comysshioners to the within-
 named Churchwardens to aunswere the same excepte iij
 vestments all cruell & threde with their albes, on Cope of
 Cruell and threde, a surples, a chalice with the patent of
 silver weying v ounces ij corporaxes of lynnen iij altar
 clothes a cope of grene satten a bridges on hand bell
 presented unto the saide Comysshioners by thoes of
 William Potter parson there and the saide churchwardens
 to be stolen And also excepte on candlestikke with iij
 branches of latten likewyse presented by thoes of the
 saide parties to be sold by the saide churchwardens with
 the consente of the parishoners there and employed aboute
 the necessarie reparacions of the parishe church within
 written

HASTYNGLIH—XXVIII NOVEMBER VI ED VI.

Augustine Rennytt curate,
Christofer Bellyng, John Hawke churchwardens

- Imprimis three bells in the steple
- Item one cope of grene sylke with flours of goulde
- Item one oulde whytt vestement
- Item two laten candelstycks
- Item one alter cloth

HAWKYNGE—v DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

William Mercer, parson; Gyles Sutton, Roger
Clarke, churchwardens; and William Sutton,
inhabitant

- First iij vestments of silk with thapparell
- Item iij vestments of dornix embrodered
- Item one chales of sylver parcell gilt weying by estymacon vij
unces
- Item ij bells in the Steple
- Item iiij alter clothez
- Item ij corporacs casez, & one cloth
- Item one crosse, & a pix of copper
- Item a crismatory of copper
- Item a bason & an ewer of lattyn
- Item a deske cloth of silk
- Item iiij towells, & a crosse clothe of sylk
- Item a cope of silk, one surplis, & ij rotchets
- Item a holy water stope of lattyn
- Sold one chalice wayng by est' vij unces to Will. Nethersole for
xl s., bestowed aboute the reparacons of the churche.

[HAYES] HEESE—XXIII NOVEMBER VI. ED. VI.

William Dryland, parson; William Frenche, &
Edward Kechell, churchwardens.

- First ij chalics with their patents of silver whereof on of them
with his patent all gilte weying x ounces, thother viij ounces.

- Item iij bells suted & one saints bell
 Item ij old copes thone grene silke thother blewe silke
 Item a vestment of red silke imbrothered with birds & starrs
 Item an old vestment of tynsell satten
 Item an old vestment of blacke satten of bridgs
 Item an old vestment of blacke Russells worsted
 Item an old vestment of blewe single sarcenet
 Item v albes, v amysses
 Item v corporaxes with their cases
 Item ij crosse clothes thone grene silke thother red silke
 Item ix banner clothes of lynnen cloth painted
 Item a surples & a rochet of lynnen cloth
 Item a fonte cloth of lynnen
 Item ij old diaper towells
 Item iij font clothes on tawnye silke & other ij of lynnen cloth
 Item a pix of latten, & an ewer of brasse
 Item a bible & the paraphrases.

Mem. endorsed Dertford xxiii November vi. Ed. vi. All goods in the inventory of iii Ed vi are in this & are now delivered to the Churchwardens excepte ij curteynes presented to be stollen, and also except one chalice with the patent of silver weying vij ounces a hand-bell a sacryng bell ij litle bells a vaile clothe a clothe to hang before the roode iij curteyns ij gret candlestikks of latten an old paire of organes, xiiij latten candlestikks for tapers iij laten braunches iij crosses & a crosse staff, ij herse basens of latten a basen for the lampe a Crismatory of latten a basen for an ewer on holy water stopp & a paire of censers of latten lyke wyse presented to be sold for reparacions of the churche.

HOPE IN ROMNEY MARSHE—v DECEMBER
 A.D. M.CCCCLII.

Sir William Mason, parson; John Ely, churchwarden;
 Henry Newlande, parishioner

- Inprimis one chalice of silver waying ix oncs
 Item ij lytle bells in the steple
 Item one cope of blew silke

Item ij vestymnts
 Item one albe
 Item one aulter cloth
 Item one surplesse
 Item one hande bell
 Item one corporas with y^e clothe

[MONKS] HORTON—NOVEMBRIS 28^o Anno Regis
 EDWARDI SEXTI 6^o

Jhon Walker, parson; Andrew Jhonson & Jhon Baker,
 churchwardens

Fyrst ij copes, the one of blacke Russell y^e other of dornixe
 Item ij vestments the one of grene saten of bruges y^e other of
 dornix
 Item ij candlestyckes of latten
 Item iij bells in the steple
 Item j chalice of sylver weyng by estimation viij ounces.

Anno Regis EDWARDI SEXTI 6^o NOVEMBRIS 28^o

A basen & an ewer of late stollen
 Scriptum per me Johannem Walker

HORTON KYRBY—XXIII NOVEMBER VI. ED. VI.

Churchwardens' names illegible.

First on chalice with the patente of silver parcell gilte waying
 vi ounces
 Item a litle crosse of silver parcell gilt which is a pax by
 estimacyon di ounces
 Item a crosse of copper gilded & a pax of copper parcell gilt
 Item iij bells in the Steple suted of brasse
 Item iij alter clothes of playne lynnen clothe
 Item iij towells, on of diaper & thother of playne lynnen cloth
 Item j pix of latten, on basen & ewer of powder & ij cruetts
 of powder
 Item iij candelstikks of latten
 Item ij surplessis of lynnen cloth

- Item on bible of the large volume & a paraphrases of Erasmus
 Item on vestment of red & grene silke with a crosse full of unycornes
 Item on other vestment of white & red silke the crosse of blacke silke full of lyons & birds of gold
 Item one other of white velvett & blewe silke full of birds braunched
 Item one other of grene and red silke full of birdes of gold
 Item one of tuke & grene silke & the crosse of red silke
 Item one other of tuke & red silke & the crosse of grene silke
 Item one other of dornyx blewe & rede the crosse of whit & blewe of the same full of birds
 Item on other cope of white & red silke full of birds of gold
 Item a crosse cloth of grene sarcenet of thassumpcon of our Ladye with aungells of gold
 Item on other crosse cloth of white tuke with an aungell on it
 Item a corporax case of red velvett with litle crosses on it
 Item on other of tawney velvett and gold, & an other of white & grene silke
 Item an other of old satten with braunches of grene & yelowe silke and gold
 Item a stremer of blewe tuke with the Salutacon of our Lady
 Item on other of red lynnyn cloth with Sainte Georg and the dragon on it.
- [Endorsed] Mem. Dertford xxiii. Nov. vi. Ed. vi. All the goods named in the inventory of iii. Ed. vi. are also in this, and are now delivered to the churchwardens "excepte on alter clothe of diaper a vestment of white fustian a cope of red and yelowe silke presented to be stolen and also except one chalice with the patente of silver parcell gilte waiyng xj ounces lyke wise presented to be solde by consente of the parishoners for reparacon of the churche"

HOTHFELD—I. DECEMBER VI. ED. VI.

Doctor Henry Goderycke, parson, Laurence Fovisley, Michael Mylles, churchwardens, Laurence Turner, Nicolas Toplef, inhabitants

- First of on vestment with branches & ymages embrodred of grene welwyt with the alb & the amese to the same
 Item on vestment of whyt sayten of bregs embrodred with branches with the albe & amyc to the same
 Item iij corperaces with iij kerchyffs to them
 Item a lynnyn cloth called a waylle
 Item on chalice of silver weyinge xvj uncs di. & a quarter
 Item iij gret bells in the stepyll and ij hande bells with iij sacrynge bells
 Item ij lattyn candylstycks
 Item a sanctus bell brokyn in the crown
 Item by this tyme also ij sacrynge bells wantynge
 Item one amesas to the whyt vestment wantynge
 Mr. John Goldwell & John Soyll, churchwardens

HYNXHELL—III. DECEMBER VI. ED. VI.

Robert Wyllson, parson, William Goldhyll, Thomas
 Russell churchwardens

- Fyrst a vestment & a cope of whyte branched damaske
 Item a vestment & a cope of grene satten a brydges
 Item a vestment, & a cope of redd satten brydges
 Item an other bad vestment
 Item a challes of sylver parcell gylyt conteynyng xiiij unces iij quarters di.
 Item an other challes of sylver conteynyng x unces iij quarters
 Item a paxe of Ivere with a handle of sylver
 Item iij corporis, & iij cases to them
 Item liij alter clothes
 Item v towells
 Item a surples & a rochet
 Item a ffront of satten a brydges for thalter
 Item a other ffronte of saye for the same
 Item a crosse of latten
 Item a crosse clothe of sarsenet
 Item ij latten candelstycks
 Item a senser of latten
 Item xiiij boles of latten

- Item ij crewetts
- Item a basin & ewer of pewter
- Item a vayle of whyte lynnyn clothe
- Item iiij banner staves
- Item iiij banner clothes
- Item one pyxe of Ivere with a claps & a knot of sylver
- Item a pyx of copper
- Item a canapy of copper
- Item a canapy clothe of sylke
- Item a holy clothe for brydes of sylke
- Item a cresementory of pewthre
- Item a gret candelstycke of yron for the paschall
- Item a cote ffrontyd with blewe satten a bryges
- Item a coverlett
- Item a holy water stopp of latten
- Item iij gret bells & ij smalle hand bells.

ITAM—IX DECEMBER VI. ED. VI.

John Godfre, curat, Willyam Pellset and Willyam
Terry

- Imprimis one chalice of parcell gilt with a cover
- Item iiij bolls
- Item iij coopes, one of velvet, one of russet damaske, one of
badkyng
- Item vj vestments with iij albes, one of blew velvet, another of
whyte damaske, and iiij of clothe of badkyng
- Item a hanging for an aluter of blew and redd bredges satten
- Item ij stremers of towk
- Item iij towells
- Item a dexe cloth
- Item ij crosses, one laten gylt, and the other of latten plate and
woode
- We have solde one cales for iij li., and with the some we have
payed for glasyng of our church xxxiiij s. vi d., for makyng
the churche porche doore xvij s. viij d.
- Item for takyng down the aulters & for pavinge of the places
where the said aulters stood iij s.
- Item for carryng the rubbedge oute of the churche viij d.

Furthermore for makynge of the table for comunion vj s.

Item for whiting of the churche ij s.

Item for a locke to the churche doore xx d.

Stolen by one Peryman, one albe, iij aulter clothes, ij laten candelsticks, iij pewter cruets, a holy water stopp and iij corporas cases

The sensers of laten and the shipp to the same also of laten is in the hands of John Choper and the books were delyvered to the ordinarie. Certain Stokkes pertaynyng to our churche paied unto Willyam Hyde gent surveyer to our Sovereigne lorde the kynge; the same Willyam received of John Syseley and John Wryght parishioners of Itam for Canes light xiiij s.

Item he received of John Hauke for St Nicholas light viij s.

Item he received of Richard Drupp for the lamp in the chauncell viij s.

Item he received of Willyam Baker for the paschall light viij s.

IVECHURCHE—IIII DECEMBER. VI. ED. VI.

Thomas Seweerd curate, Lawrens Hever, churchwarden, Roger Simson, Robert Durbarn, John Hart parishioners

Inprimis ij chalesses off silver	Item ij litill bells
Item one vestment off tinsill clothe	Item one crosse off lattin efflorished with coper
Item one cope tinsill clothe	Item one pix off coper & a canapye belonging thereto
Item one blew vestment off velvet	Item one crosse staffe off coper with the ffoot of the same
Item one deaken & one subdeaken off blew velvit	Item one holy clothe off grene silke
Item vj albes, one vestment off satin of breges	Item one clothe for marrages to hold over the brid
Item iij olde vestments, one crosse cloth off sayrnet	Item iij shetts that is good & ij old shetts
Item v banner clothes off staned canves	Item iij towells, iij awlter clothes
Item ij old pillowes, vsurplusses	Item one lentt clothe.
Item iij bells being in the Stepill	

KESTON—XXIII NOVEMBER. VI. ED. VI.

Robert Barrett, parson; Thomas Comfort, church-warden

- First one chalice with the patent of silver weying vi ounces and iij quarters
 Item ij small bells of brasse suted in the steple, on handbell of brasse, & one smale sacryng bell
 Item on crosse cloth of lynnenn painted
 Item iij banner clothes of lynnenn clothe painted, & iij staves to them belonging
 Item on surplesse, and one rochett of lynnenn clothe, and one funte cloth of lynnenn
 Item one old dyaper towell, & ij other of playne clothe
 Item ij alter clothes one of diaper & thother of playne clothe, & an olde alter clothe to hange before the Alter of threde & silke wrought together
 Item one crysmatory of latten, one crosse of copper & gilte with a staff belonging therto.

KENYNGTON—III DECEMBER VI. ED. VI.

Richard Smythe, vykar, William Stock church-warden, William Fylpott, John Tylden and John Durston parishioners

- First fyve bells in the stepyll
 Item one challeys beyng doble gylt wayeng xi ounces
 Item a cope of crymsen velvett wrought with gold and imags
 Item a vestymnt accordyng with a albe and a stole
 Item one other vestymnt of blak velvett with the apparell
 Item ij whyte copes of sylk
 Item one old whyte vestymnt with the apparell
 Item one vestymnt of crymsen sylk with the apparell for decon & subdecon
 Item one old vestymnt of russett & vyolett color
 Item one other old crymsen vestymnt
 Item a clothe of bawdkyn called the Holy Clothe
 Item one other clothe for the same purpose
 Item old banner clothes and stremers

- Item ij crosse clothes one of silk with image werk
- Item fyve towells, iiij alter clothes and the vayle
- Item ij surplusses
- Item a coverlett to serve at buryalls.

KYNGESNOTH—III DECEMBER VI. ED. VI.

David Long, curatt, William Assheherst, Robert
Cloke churchwardens, John Chalcroft and Gyles
Brett

- Inprimis one chalyssse of sylver and gylte waying xj unces & a
quarter
- Item a chalyssse of sylver contayning viij uncs. di. di quarter
- Item a coope of crymsen velvett
- Item an other coope of grene braunched damyske
- Item a vestment of cloth of tyssue
- Item a vestement of clothe of bawdkyn
- Item a vestment of whyte damyske
- Item a vestement of grene damyske
- Item iiij corperas cases wyth clothes in them
- Item a purse of tyssue to goo a vysytacon
- Item a nauter clothe of grene satten of brygys
- Item a payer of grene sarsenet curtens
- Item a Nauter cloth of sarsenett in our Ladyes chancell
- Item ij dyaper auter clothes
- Item ij auter clothes of whyte lynnyn cloth
- Item ij towells of dyaper
- Item a syrplys and a rochet
- Item a crosse of cooper and gylt wyth a staff to y^e sayd crosse
wyth a ffoote of cooper & gylte
- Item a crosse of latten
- Item in the Stypull iiij bells
- Item ij hand bells with ij sacring bells
- Item a latten bowl and one ewer for y^e ffonte
- Item a holywater stoppe of brasse
- Item ij payer of latten candelstycks
- Item a payer of censers of latten, & a shyppe of latten
- Item a holye Clothe of bawdkyn
- Item a payer of cruetts of pewter.

KYNGESDOWNE—XXIII NOVEMBER VI ED VI

Thomas Flemmyng churchwarden

- Firste on vestment of tawney silke braunched all worn
 Item on surplesse, & ij candlestikks of latten
 Item iiij bolls of led for candlestikks
 Item on holywater stope of latten & on bible
 Item on book of the paraphrasis of Erasmus
 Item on book of thomelyes & a chest with the register booke
 Item on bell of bras in the steple, & on sacryng bell of bras
 Item on cros, & ij pixes of latten.

[Endorsed] Mem. Dertford xxij Nov vi Ed VI

All goods in the inventory of iii Ed VI are in this and bene delyvered to the churchwardens excepte on bell solde with consente of the parishoners for the necessarie reparacons of the church and certain goods which were stollen.

[K]NOKEHOLDE—XXIII NOVEMBER VI ED VI

John Stephen and Edward Fleteher churchwardens

- Firste on chalice with the patente of silver wayng xj ounces di
 Item in the Steple ij bells of bras
 Item iij vestments, on of red damaske, on of grene saye, the
 iij^d of whit fustyane, a corprax case, a bible, & a surplesse
 Item iij candelstikks of latten, ij towells of lynnen, iij alter
 cloths of lynnen, on censer of latten, & one cruett of powder
 Mem. Endorsed Dartford xxiii November vi. Ed. VI. All the
 goods without exception delivered to the churchwardens to
 answer for the same.

LEE—XXIII NOVEMBER VI. ED. VI.

Robert Clarke gent and John Danbye churchwardens

- First on vestment of grene satten of bridgs
 Item a vestment of blewe satten of bridgs
 Item on vestment of white ffustyan, on other of grene dornyx
 Item an other old white vestment of ffustyan, & ij albes

- Item a litle olde vestmente
 Item a dunnyshe vestmente of dornyx
 Item iij coveryngs goode & badde to ley upon thalter
 Item ij surpleses, and iij towells
 Item on crosse clothe of yelowel silke
 Item ij painted clothes belongyng to the roodelofte
 Item ij alter clothes of lynnyn a better & a worse
 Item on old crosse clothe of silke
 Item ij old silke curtens for thalter
 Item iij olde banner clothes
 Item ij silke cussings for the alter
 Item on corprax case withoute a clothe
 Item ij paxes
 Item iij candlestikks
 Item iij cruetts of pewter
 Item on crismatory of latten
 Item a grete stone that was before thighe alter
 Item on great bible
 Item ij books of dyvyne service of the firste and laste print
 Item on booke of the paraphrasis of Erasmuss
 Item a torche with half a torche
 Item a case to put torches or tapers in
 Item a Crosse staffe
 Item ij olde chests
 Item a painted clothe upon the roode lofte with Jesus in the
 mydest
 Item one litle fourme
 Item ij greate ffourmes, one in the vestry & another in the
 belfreye
 Item iij bells in the steple
 Item iij banner staves
 Item a long ladder and a shorter in the belfrey
 Item a bere to bere the dede upon.
 Mem. end. Dertford same date. All goods in the inventory of
 iii. Ed. VI. are in this & are now delivered to the church-
 wardens "Excepte on chalice with the patentente (*sic*) of
 silver wayng v ounces and a latten Bason" presented to
 be stolen.

LEWYSHAM—XVI NOVEMBER VI. ED. VI.

Richard Dyngly & Richard Howlett gent church-wardens

First ij chalics with their patents of silver wherof the best with the patent duple gilte weying xxij ounces, thother with the patent weying xiiij ounces di.

Item one pix of silver waying xiiij ounces

Item one cloth of silke to hang over the pix

Item one hanginge for thalter of damaske yelowe & blewe

Item one pair of curteynes of yelowe & blew taffitay

Item one payr of curteyns of the same to the highe alter

Item iij alter clothes of linnen

Item one cope of blewe velvett, one vestment of blewe silke with all other things thereto belonging of the same

Item ij coopes of blewe silk imbrodred with golde, with a vestment & thapparell thereto belonging with deacon & subdeacon of the same

Item one old grene cope of silke

Item one vestment of whit saten with all that belongith therto

Item one vestment of white chamlett with all that belongith thereto

Item one vestment of red velvett for the Lente

Item one vestment of blewe silke imbrothered with gold with all things thereto belonging

Item one other of red silke with all things therto belonging

Item one blake vestment with a red bake with all things thereto belonging

Item ij old silk vestments

Item ij clothes of silke thon caled the Canapie thother the Care cloth

Item the herse clothe of blake damaske

Item iij pair of censers of latten

Item iij pair of latten candlesticks, and ij basons and on ewer of latten

Item ij holy water stoppes of latten, one crysmatory of latten

Item one shippe of latten to putt in frankyncense

Item ij silke pillowes, one without a covering

- Item one crosse of latten with ij clothes of grene silke
 Item ij surplices, & ij rochetts, and one diaper towell of lynnyn
 Item ix houselying towels of lynnyn, and v amyces
 Item vij corporax cases and vj clothes to the same ij wherof
 imbrothered with golde thother of silke
 Item one paire of white curtens and ij tables of alblaster
 pictured with imags
 Item ij bibles, and one paraphrasis of Erasmus
 Item iij sepulcre clothes of lynnyn
 Item one clothe for the same of sylke
 Item vj chists
 Item ij banner clothes of lynnyn paynted
 Item one sute of lanten clothes of white spotted with redd
 Item on vale clothe pictured with the Passion of lynnyn with
 redd spotts
 Item one funt clothe of lynnyn
 Item iij clothes to hange over Santes of lynnyn clothe
 Item ij paire of curteyns for the same of lynnyn
 Item iij basens for lyghts to be sett upon in the churche
 Item xix candlesticks of pewder
 Item ij cruets of pewder, one paire of organes
 Item iiij greate bells of brasse sutyd in the Steple
 Item on sants bell of brasse called the morowmas bell
 Item on hand bell, & ij sacryng bells of brasse.
 Mem. endorsed at Estgrenwich same date. All goods in the
 inventory of iii. Ed. VI. are in this & are now delivered to
 the churchwardens excepte ij corporax cases one Rochett
 ij pair of old of Redd & green saye presented to be
 stolen

LYTELL CHARTE—III DECEMBER VI. ED. VI.

Thomas Franclin, curate ; John Drawbridge and
 Peter Brodstrete churchwardens ; and Thomas
 Byrde parishioner

- Inprimis a cloth for the crosse of grene sarsnett
 Item two cussheens, one of darnyx & one of sylke
 Item a cope of grene sylke & one of blewe sylke

- Item a vestyment of blew sylke, one of roset sylke
 Item a clothe of grene sylke that was wont to be holden over
 the sacrament
 Item a deske cloth of red buckram
 Item iij aluter clothes, and iij towells
 Item two hande bells
 Item xii bolles of brasse that stode on the roodelofte
 Item iiij latyn candylstycks for the hie aluter
 Item iiij bells in the Stepyll
 Item a brokyn lampe
 Stowlen First a challyis parcell gylt weying x onses, a crosse of
 copper broken in pesses, a crosse clothe of yelow damaske,
 ij corporasses of sylke wythe the clothes, a cosshyn of
 darnyx, a vestment of crymsen velvett wythe the appar-
 tances of iij vestments, a forfrunte of an awlter of dornyx,
 a coverlet of red & yelow, iij awter clothes, & one towell.

[LONGFIELD] LANGFELD—XXIII NOVEMBER VI. ED. VI.

(Churchwarden's name illegible.)

- First on chalis with the patent of silver parcell gilte by
 estimacyon waying v ounces
 Item on vestment of changeable silke lakkyng thalbes
 Item an old vestment of dornyx lakking an albe
 Item on olde cope of dornyx red & grene
 Item ij corporaxes & ij corporax cases
 Item ij pair of alter clothes
 Item ij cuschings of grene satten & yelow chamblet
 Item ij crosses, one of tymber & led another tymber & latten
 Item a crismatory of led, & a censer of latten
 Item a holy water stokke of latten
 Item a surples of lynnyn clothe, & iij cruetts all of pewder
 Item ij litle bells of bras suted in the steple
 Item on booke of the Newe Service & a bible of the largest
 volume.
 Mem. Dertford xxiiij Nov. vi. Ed. VI. All goods men-
 cyoned in inventory of iii. Ed. vi. are in this and bene
 delyvered to the churchwardens excepte a herse cloth of

lynnen all worn & a handbell of brass presented to be stollen And also excepte a pair of latten candlestikks & a pix of latten likewise presented to be solde with consente of the parishoners and employed aboute the necessarie reparacons of the parishe church.

LULLYNGSTONE—XXIII NOVEMBER VI ED VI.

Thomas Glayve, parson, Thomas Dunmowe, churchwarden

- First on alter cloth, v corprax cases , paire of curtens for thalter, thone paire of silke, thother of lynnens cloth
- Item on fronte cloth of russett velvett & red tynsell, one fronte clothe of blacke velvett and yelowe satten of brydgs, one fronte clothe of redd sarcenett embrothered with flowers, ij old fronte clothes, thone of yelowe and red saye, thother of silke
- Item one cloth for the alter of yelowe & blewe satten of bridgs, one vestment of red tynsell with a crosse of russett velvet with an albe & all things belonging to the same
- Item one vestment of dornyx with a grene crosse embrothered with roses & thalbe with all things belonging to the same
- Item v old vestments of dornyx with iij albes to the same, ij copes, the one of grene satten of bridgs thother of dornyx
- Item ij surplusses, ij towels, xij lent clothes, one pix of latten, ij pix clothes, one care cloth of dornyx
- Item one chalice with the patente of silver and parcell gilte weying xi ounces iij quarters
- Item one crysmatory, & ij cruetts of powder
- Item one holy watter stokke of brasse
- Item one crosse of latten with ij banner clothes of silke and ij of cloth
- Item x latten candlestikks
- Item one bell in the steple
- Item one bible.

[Endorsed.] Mem. Dertford xxiii. Nov vi Ed VI. All the goods named in the inventory dated iii Ed. VI. are also in this and are now delivered to the churchwardens, "excepte ij coveryngs of canvas, v corporax clothes, on

vestment of grene satten a bridges with all things therunto belonging presented to be all worne oute and also excepte ij Rochetts presented to be stollen and also excepte on bell wherof a cloke is nowe made for the comoditie of the parishe."

LYDEN—v. DECEMBER VI. ED. VI.

John Julyan, vicar; Thomas Fysshier, churchwarden; Thomas Gray & Edward Bostoke, parishioners

First ij bells in the stepell

Item one cope of grene silke

Item ij vestiments, one of whyte bustian with a rede crosse, & one of blew sey with a crosse of grene sayten

Item one coverlet of a smale value

Item a chalice of tynne

Mem. Stolen when the church was broken up & robbed, a chales of tyn, one vestiment of rede damaske with a crosse of blak velvet, & the abe, one corpras withe the kercher, ij alter clothes of lynen, ij towells of lynnen, a ffronte clothe of blewe sayten & yelowe sayten, one surples, one ratchet, one senser of layten.

LYMPNE—v DECEMBER VI ED. VI.

Thomas Carden, vicar, John Cresey, John Vytell, churchwardens, Jemys Knight & Mighell Aden, parishioners

First iiij bells in the stepell

Item one cope of blewe silke

Item one crosse clothe of grene silke

Mem. Solde by William Cresey churchwarden one vestment of rede damaske & one olde vestment of grene worsted to Thomas Carden for vj s. viij d.

Item solde by John Cresey churchwarden one cross of copper to one of Canterbury prise ij s. viij d.

Item one vestment, and a cope of red velvet with a deacon & subdeacon of the same a vestment of divers colours with a

cope of the same prise iiij li. to Thos. Carden, Jemys
Knyght, Mighell Aden, and Nicholas Afforde

Mem. paid for reparacons of the churche

First to the glasyer.....	xxvi s. viij d.
Item to the plomer.....	xiiij s. iiij d.
Item to the carpenter.....	xx s.
Item to the tyler.....	iiij s. iiij d.
Item for whyte lymynge	vj s. viij d.

LYMYNGE—v. DECEMBER vi. ED. VI.

George Clarke, vycar; Stephen Hogben, and
Stephen Sawder, churchwardens, Thomas March,
Thomas Beane, parishioners

- Item a cuppe of tyn to mynyster with
- Item a blew velvet vestment
- Item a cope of blew velvet
- Item a whyte damaske vestment
- Item a whyte damaske cope
- Item a red satyn vestment
- Item a grene vestment with ij tynacles
- Item a branched vestment with ij tynacles
- Item a whyte vestment of dornyx
- Item an old cope v corpores casses
- Item iiij aulter clothes, v towells
- Item a vayle cloth, j red front of chamblet
- Item a herse cloth, a coope of sylke
- Item a canope for the pyx
- Item ij greit latyn candlestyckes, vj lytle candlestycks of laten,
a coper pyx, a coper senser, a latyn senser, a crismatory of
copper, a holywater stoppe of latyn, a crosse cloth of sylke,
a surples, and ij rochets
- Item a coverlet, ij chestes
- Item v belles in the steple
- Item a crosse of copper
- Item to lamps of latten
- Item ij handbelles, and ij sacryng belles
- Item a bason of latyn with the ewer
- Item ij crewetes of pewter
- Item a pyllow with the cote.

VALUATION OF THE TOWN OF DARTFORD, 29 ED. I.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. R. P. COATES.

The following Valuation is preserved among the Public Records, at the Rolls, (Lay Subsidies, Kent, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$), whence this transcript was furnished by our valued friend Mr. Joseph Burtt.

The first entry gives the rateable value of the Templars' possessions in Dartford. This is printed *verbatim*, as an example of the form of the valuation; but of each of the other, two hundred and eighteen, entries, only an abstract is given below.

From the first entry we learn the current prices of farm stock at Michaelmas 1301. They were: wheat, 4s. 6d. a quarter; barley, 3s.; oats, 20d.; an ox was worth 10s.; a bull, 6s. 8d.; a cow, 6s.; a calf, 2s.; a sheep, 10d.; and a lamb, 5d.

Of the two hundred and eighteen persons assessed, only eighteen appear to have had their stock, utensils, and houses valued at or above £5. The house ("cameram") is a very variable item. One alone was worth a mark (13s. 4d.) per annum; two are valued at 6s. 8d.; one at 5s.; twelve at 4s.; sixteen at 3s.; thirty-seven at 2s.; forty-seven at 12d.; of forty-four the separate value is not specified, as it is reckoned with utensils, etc. Fifty-seven of the persons assessed are not charged for any house; pos-

sibly their cottages were so poor as to escape the tax. The brass pots ("olla enea") valued at 2s. each, the round pans or skillets ("patella"), and the posnets, or small cups, valued at 12d. each, are all included in this assessment.

The tax amounted in each case to one fifteenth of the rateable value of the property.

Villata de Dartford

Quintadecima Domini Regis de die Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis ipsius vicesimo nono finiente.

Templarii habuerunt predicto die Sancti Michaelis xxx quarteria frumenti precium vj li. xv sol. precium quarterii iiij s. vj d. Item x quarteria siliginis precium xxxv s. precium quarterii iiij s. vi d. Item xl quarteria ordeï precium vj li. precium quarterii iiij s. Item x quarteria avenarum precium xvj s. viij d. precium quarterii xxd. Item ij quarteria pisarum precium iij s. iiij d. precium quarterii xx d. Item j equum carectarium precium xij s. Item iiij stottos precium xxiiij s. precium stotti vj s. Item iiij boves precium xl s. precium bovis x s. Item j taurum precium dimidii marci. Item viij vaccas precium xlvij s. precium vacce vj s. Item vi boviculos precium xij s. precium boviculi ij s. Item xxx oves precium xxv s. precium ovis x d. Item x agnos precium iiij s. ij d. precium agni v d. Item fenum precium j marce. Summa xxiiij^{li} xv s. ij d. Inde xv^{ma} xxxij s. qd.

(In the margin "vacata per breve," i.e., exempted.)

John Lustyn. After stock,* 75s. 1d. j pocinettum precium 6d.

Item cameram precium 2s.	Sum 77s. 7d.	Assessed
		5s. 2½d.

Simon ate hoke. Stock 18s. 3½d. cameram precium 12d. Sum

19s. 3½d.	15½d.
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* By "stock" is meant cattle, corn, farming stuff, pigs, etc., varying of course in each instance. In the first twelve entries the total value of this stock is printed; but as it can be so easily calculated from the other items given, it is not generally inserted in these abstracts. Everything in the shape of household goods, implements, etc., is given in full.

<i>Reginald Austyn.</i>	Stock 20s. 7d.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum	
			21s. 7d.	17½d.
<i>Sampson de Grangia.</i>	Stock 78s. 6d.	cameram precium 2s.		
	Sum £4. 6d.			5s. 4½d.
<i>Elias Austyn.</i>	Stock 9s. 3d.	Sum 9s. 3d.		7½d.
<i>Roger Porter.</i>	Stock 8s. ¼d.	Sum 8s. ¼d.		6½d.
<i>Walter Grate.</i>	Stock 18s. 7½d.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum	
	19s. 7½d.			15¾d.
<i>Adam ate Hethe.</i>	Stock 48s. 1d.	cameram precium 2s.	Sum	
	50s. 1d.			3s. 4½d.
<i>Gunnora ate Gore.</i>	Stock 27s. 5d.	Item canabum precium 6d.		
	Item cameram precium 2s.	Sum 29s. 11d.	Assessed 2s.	
<i>Simon Godibur.</i>	Stock 19s. 9d.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum	
	20s. 9d.			16¾d.
<i>John Joman.</i>	Stock 15s. 1½d.	Sum 15s. 1½d.		12½d.
<i>Henry Beneyt.</i>	Stock 8s. 10¾d.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum	
	9s. 10¾d.			8d.
<i>John de Fonte.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 16s. 1¾d.	
				13d.
<i>John de ecclesia.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 12s. 2½d.	
				10d.
<i>John Randolf.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 3s.	Sum £4. 8d.	
				5s. 4¾d.
<i>Richard de Scalera.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 15s.	
	2½d.			12½d.
<i>William ate Sole.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 2s.	Sum 40s. 1d.	
				2s. 8½d.
<i>Roger Austyn.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 22s. 7d.	
				18½d.
<i>Robert de Fonte.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 23s. 5d.	
				18¾d.
<i>Alice de Puteo.</i>	Stock.	Sum 10s. 9½d.		8¾d.
<i>Osbert son of Simon.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 2s.	Sum	
	32s. 4½d.			2s. 2d.
<i>Robert de Cheleffend.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum	
	3s 4d.			2¾d.
<i>John Roger.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 2s.	Sum 38s. 1½d.	
				2s. 6¾d.

<i>William ate forde.</i>	Stock.	Sum 19½d.	1½d.
<i>Alice widow of Henry Walter.</i>	Stock.	j pocinett' precium 12d. Cameram precium 3s.	Sum 37s. 1d. 2s. 5¾d.
<i>Alice Aylard.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 12s. 11d. 10½d.
<i>William lefader.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 16s. 11½d. 13¾d.
<i>Cecilia daughter of John Roger.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 5s. 6½d. 4½
<i>Osbert de Aldewich.</i>	Stock.	j pocinett' precium 12d.	Sum 65s. 10d. 4s. 4¾d.
<i>William Pikeman.</i>	Stock.	j pocinett' precium 12d. cameram precium 3s.	Sum 63s. 4½d. 4s. 2¾d.
<i>Joan widow of Will^m de Wilmynton.</i>	Stock.	cameram p'cium 2s.	Sum 69s. 6d. 4s. 7¾d.
<i>Richard de Wolferhampton.</i>	Stock.	Sum £10. 4s.	13s. 7½d.
<i>John Beneyt.</i>	Stock.	j ollam ereum precium 2s. j patell precium 12d. cameram precium 4s.	Sum £7. 3s. 1d. 9s. 6½d
<i>Richard Beneyt.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s. cameram precium 3s.	Sum £4. 19s. ½d. 6s. 7½d.
<i>Beatrix de Gyse.</i>	Stock.	Sum £9. 6s. 8d.	12s. 5½d.
<i>William the Clerk.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 2s.	Sum 26s. 5d. 21½d.
<i>Richard Moth'.</i>	"Chattels"	2s.	1½d.
<i>John Ponchun.</i>	"j vaccam precium 6s."		5d.
<i>Abbot of Lesnes. (Lios'n).</i>	Stock.	Sum £4. 13s.	6s. 2½d.
<i>Richard ate Gore.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 11s. 7½d. 9½d.
<i>Alice Bigod.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 2s.	Sum 37s. 4d. 2s. 6d.
<i>Peter Drivere.</i>	Stock.	j pocinett' precium 12d. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 11s. 2d. 9d.
<i>Robert ate Helle.</i>	"2 quarteria ordei precium vj s."		5d.
<i>Walter Belle.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 7s. 1½d. 5¾d.
<i>Richard Petiern.</i>	Stock.	"Item in utensilibus et camera"	3s. Sum 11s. 9d.

<i>Margareta de Foleswich.</i>	Stock. "in utensilibus et camera 4s."		
	Sum 49s. 7d.		3s. 3½d.
<i>Richer Faker.</i>	Stock. "Item in utensilibus 12d."	Sum 31s. 7d.	
			2s. 1½d.
<i>Alice widow of John Dene.</i>	Stock. "j ollam eneam precium 2s. in utensilibus et camera 5s.	Sum £6. 11s. 10d.	8s. 9½d.
<i>John Hereword.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 2s.	Sum 41s. 8d.	
			2s. 9½d.
<i>John Algod.</i>	Stock. "in utensilibus et camera 4s.	Sum 72s. 3d.	4s. 10d.
<i>John de Portebrugg.</i>	Stock. "cameram" precium 12d.	Sum 13s. 11d.	11½d.
<i>Thomas Cokerel.</i>	"in omnibus mercandisis xxxs."	Sum 30s.	2s.
<i>Hamo de Portebregg.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 13s. 8½d.	11d.
<i>William Bisshop.</i>	Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. Item j deywerc et dimidium sandicis precium 18d. j deywerc pori' (?) precium 6d. in utensilibus et camera 4s.	Sum 10s. 6d.	8½d.
<i>Humfrey the Miller.</i>	Stock. j pocinett precium 12d. in utensilibus et camera 2s.	Sum 12s. 3½d.	10d.
<i>Robert de Foleswich.</i>	Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. in utensilibus et camera 4s.	Sum £4. 14s. 7d.	6s. 3½d.
<i>John the Miller.</i>	Stock. in utensilibus et camera 4s.	Sum 18s. 6d.	15d.
<i>John the Weaver.</i>	Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. in utensilibus et camera 4s.	Sum 41s. 11d.	2s. 9½d.
<i>Nicholas Bost.</i>	"in omnibus rebus et mercandisis"	13s. Sum 13s.	10½d.
<i>Alice relicta Sihweker.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 14s. 7d.	11¾d.
<i>Geoffrey Pope.</i>	In omnibus rebus et catallis suis 9s.	Sum 9s.	7½d.
<i>John Osebarn.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 2s.	Sum 66s. 4d.	4s. 5½d.
<i>Simon Dolling.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 12s. 7¾d.	10½d.

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<i>John Dolling.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 21s. 8d.
		17½d.
<i>William de Potham.</i>	Stock. Sum 8s. 8d.	7d.
<i>Adam Shereve.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 20s 1½d.
		16½d.
<i>Matilda relict of Richard Kesshe.</i>	Stock. Sum 35s. ¼d.	2s. 4½d.
<i>Thōmas Squioun.</i>	Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. in utensilibus et camera 5s.	Sum 32s. 10½d. 2s. 2½d.
<i>William Treubody.</i>	“ Habuit eodem die in omnibus rebus suis et mercandisis ij marcas.”	inde quintadecima 21½d.
<i>Geoffrey Gamelyn.</i>	Stock. in utensilibus et camera 4s.	Sum 24s. ¼d. 19½d.
<i>Giles de Marisco.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 13s. 5½d. 11d.
<i>John Mershman.</i>	Stock. in utensilibus et camera 3s.	Sum 57s. 10d. 3s. 10½d.
<i>Reginerus de Monte.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 14s. 8d. 11½d.
<i>Walter Belle.</i>	Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. in utensi- libus et camera 4s.	Sum 72s. 8d. 4s. 10½d.
<i>Sibilla Belle.</i>	Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. in utensilibus et camera 3s.	Sum 42s. 3d. 2s. 10d.
<i>John Bartelot.</i>	“ in omnibus utensilibus et mercandisis j mar- cam.”	10½d.
<i>Peter de Andeham.</i>	Stock. Sum 37s.	2s. 5½d.
<i>John Dolling.</i>	Stock. in mercandisis et utensilibus 9s.	Sum 27s. 9d. 22½d.
<i>John Andreu.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 13s. 11½d. 11½d.
<i>Adam West.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 2s.	Sum 30s. 11d. 2s. 1d.
<i>William ate Spich.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 3s.	Sum 35s. 6d. 2s. 4½d.
<i>Alexander Parmenter.</i>	Stock. j pocinettum precium 12d. in utensilibus et camera 3s.	Sum 14s. 10d. 12d.
<i>Andrew de Stonham.</i>	Stock. in utensilibus et camera 4s.	Sum 55s. 11d. 3s. 8½d.

<i>Isabella relictæ Sageden.</i>	Stock.	Sum 2s. 6d.	2d.
<i>Matilda relictæ of Thomas Pilchere.</i>	Stock.	Sum 3s. 4½d.	2½d.
<i>Richard Starculf.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 11s. 6d.
<i>Thomas de Horton.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 6s. 11d.
<i>Walter Wittloc.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	cameram precium 2s.
<i>Cristina relictæ of John Andreu.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 11s. 8d.
<i>William Triturator.</i>	Stock.	linum precium 3d.	Sum 2s. 11½d.
<i>Richard Matheu.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 2s.	Sum 26s. 2d.
<i>John Carpenter.</i>	In omnibus utensilibus et camera	2s. 6d.	Sum 2s. 6d.
<i>William Bishop.</i>	Stock.	Sum 20½d.	1½d.
<i>Ivo Tutor.</i>	Stock.	Item in mercandisis 4s.	Sum 5s. 11½d.
<i>William Bishop.</i>	In omnibus mercandisis et utensilibus	3s.	Sum 3s.
<i>William son of Reginald de Stonham.</i>	Stock.	Sum 7s.	5½d.
<i>Adam Scot.</i>	Stock.	Sum 2s. 5d.	2d.
<i>Nicholas Tawnator.</i>	Stock.	in mercandisis 2s.	Sum 8s. 6½d.
<i>Henry de Stonham.</i>	j vaccam precium 6s.	Sum 6s.	5d.
<i>John de Bixle.</i>	Stock.	in mercandisis 10s.	Sum 11s. 8d.
<i>William ate hethe.</i>	Stock.	Sum 2s. ¾d.	1¾d.
<i>Lote de Stonham.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 3s.	Sum £7. 2s. 2d.
<i>Ralph de Watergate.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 13s. 3½d.
<i>Richard Dodel.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 3s.	Sum 79s. 1d.
<i>Ralph de Hallingberi.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	cameram precium 2s.
		Sum 54s. 3½d.	3s. 7½d.

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<i>Mathew son of Anselm.</i> Stock. cameram precium 12d. Sum 24s 7d.	19½d.
<i>Custancia relict of Gilnoth.</i> Stock. Sum 7s. 1½d.	5½d.
<i>Reginer de Cruce.</i> Stock. in utensilibus et camera 2s. Sum 5s. 9d.	4½d.
<i>Alexander mercator.</i> In omnibus utensilibus et mercandis 20s. Sum 20s.	16d.
<i>John Tripesant.</i> In omnibus 2s. Sum 2s.	1½d.
<i>Thomas de la Spich'.</i> Stock. cameram precium 3s. Sum 109s. 2d.	7s. 3½d.
<i>John the tailor.</i> (Cissor.) Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. j patella precium 12d. cameram precium 6s. 8d. Sum £7 10s. 5d.	10s. ½d.
<i>Robert Munte.</i> Stock. cameram precium 4s. Sum £8. 13s. 10d. 11s. 7½d.	
<i>Adam parvus de Stonham.</i> Stock. cameram precium 12d. Sum 6s. 8½d.	5½d.
<i>John Gerard.</i> Stock. in utensilibus et camera 5s. Sum £4. 10s. 6s.	
<i>Alexander de Stanpett.</i> Stock. cameram precium 4s. Sum 115s. 11d.	7s. 8½d.
<i>Alanus de Castell.</i> Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. j patel- lam precium 12d. cameram precium 2s. Sum 18s. 11½d. 15½d.	
<i>Roger the son of Roger Curteys.</i> Stock. Sum 3s. 2½d.	2½d.
<i>William Tripes.</i> In omnibus mercandis ½ a marc	5½d.
<i>Adam Carpenter.</i> j quarter. ordei precium 3s. j ollam eneam precium 2s. in mercandis et utensilibus et camera 5s. Sum 10s.	8d.
<i>Alexander de Gurnay.</i> Stock. cameram precium 12d. Sum 21s. 7d.	17½d.
<i>Johanna Elnold.</i> Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. in uten- silibus et camera 5s. Sum 46s. 4d.	3s. 1½d.
<i>John Randolf.</i> Stock. cameram precium 2s. Sum 6s. 11d. 5½d.	
<i>John Smalbeth.</i> Stock. canabum 2s. pelles 4s. j derwerc et dimidium sandicis 18d. j deywerc pori 6d. cameram pre- cium 12d. Sum 9s.	7½d.

<i>Ralph Bonjur.</i>	Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. in mercandis 5s. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 9s. 8d.	7½d.
<i>Richard the clerk.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 2s.	Sum 33s. 5d.	2s. 2½d.
<i>John Fratre.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 10s.	8d.
<i>Joane relict of Mathew de Fatinton.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 2s.	Sum 38s. 11d.	2s. 7½d.
<i>Richard Osmod.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 2s.	Sum 34s. 4½d.	2s. 3½d.
<i>John de Stanpett.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 2s.	Sum 78s. 4d.	5s. 2½d.
<i>Roger de Hamme.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 2s.	Sum 21s. 4½d.	17½d.
<i>William Chepman.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 2s.	Sum 15s. 4½d.	12½d.
<i>William Gast.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 6s. 5½d.	5½d.
<i>John son of Mathew.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 19s. 5½d.	15½d.
<i>Henry Munte.</i>	Stock. j patell eneam precium 12d. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 46s.	8s. 1d.
<i>Roger de Bikenore.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 5s.	Sum 117s. 7d.	7s. 10½d.
<i>Jakemin Lumbard.</i>	"Habuit eodem die in omnibus mercandis utensilibus et camera xxx s."		2s.
<i>Nicholas Sutor.</i>	Stock. in mercandis 28d.	Sum 4s. 7½d.	3½d.
<i>Robert Queynterel.</i>	Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. in mercandis et utensilibus ½ mark.	Sum 13s. 7d.	11d.
<i>William Bole.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 19s. 1½d.	15½d.
<i>Hamo Tixtor.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 12d.	Sum 5s. 7½d.	4½d.
<i>John de Porta.</i>	3 busel' fabarum 9d. 1 vitulum 12d. 1 ollam cream 2s. 2 porcellos 12d. 4 deywercas sandicis 4s. 1 deywerc pori 6d. linum 8d. in utensilibus et camera 3s.	Sum 12s. 11d.	10½d.

<i>Thomas Balauncer.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eream precium 2s.	in	
		utensilibus et camera 3s.	Sum 18s.	3½d. 14½d.
<i>John Trewlove.</i>	Stock	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	j pocinett'	
		precium 12d.	in utensilibus et camera 5s.	Sum 35s. 10d.
				2s. 4½d.
<i>John de Porta.</i>	Stock.	Sum £6. 6s. 8d.		8s. 5½d.
<i>Roger Curteys.</i>	Stock.	Sum 3s. 7d.		3d.
<i>Mabel widow of Robert Wodere.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 2s.		
		Sum 15s. 4d.		12½d.
<i>Peter Baun.</i>	Stock.	j pocinett' precium 12d.	Sum 7s. 5d.	6d.
<i>Thomas Trobevile.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	cameram	
		precium 2s.	Sum 48s. 2d.	3s. 2¾d.
<i>John Bartelot</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	in utensi-	
		libus et camera dimidia marce.	Sum 41s. 2d.	2s. 9d.
<i>Roger Taunator.</i>	Stock.	in mercandisis 2 marce.	in utensi-	
		libus et camera 5s.	Sum 61s. 8½d.	4s. 1½d.
<i>John Ismongere.</i>	Stock.	2 patellas enes 2s.	in mercandisis 2	
		marce.	in utensilibus et camera 4s.	Sum 44s. 8d.
				2s. 11¾d.
<i>William de Ston'.</i>	Stock.	sandicem precium 2s.	in utensilibus	
		et camera dimidia marce.	Sum 40s. 2d.	2s. 8½d.
<i>William Bartelot.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	cameram	
		precium 2s.	Sum 29s. 9d.	2s.
<i>Henry Bonjur.</i>	In omnibus mercandisis	utensilibus et camera		
	19s.	Sum 19s.		15½d.
<i>William Ost.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	in utensilibus	
		et camera 4s.	Sum 43s. 1d.	2s. 10½d.
<i>John Pelliparius.</i>	Stock.	j pocinett' precium 12d.	pelles	
		precium 4s. 6d.	cameram precium 2s.	Sum 17s. 13¾d.
<i>Alice widow of Walter Ost.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 2s.		
		Sum 18s. 10d.		15½d.
<i>Adam Cordewaner.</i>	In omnibus catallis et mercandisis	20s.		
	Sum 20s.			16d.
<i>William Herem' (Heremitus?).</i>	Stock.	3 deywercas sandicis		
		3s.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	j lavacrum cum pelvi pre-
		cium 18d.	in mercandisis utensilibus et camera 20s.	Sum
		32s. 8d.		2s. 2½d.

<i>John de Hedham.</i>	Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s.	cameram precium 2s.	Sum 12s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	10d.
<i>Lambert Marescallus.</i>	Stock. 4 deywercas sandicis precium 4s.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 17s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
<i>George de Acres.</i>	Stock. j ollam eream precium 2s.		Sum 71s. 10d.	4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
<i>Walter Catygo.</i>	In omnibus catallis et mercandisis		30s.	Sum 30s. 2s.
<i>Alexander Batecok.</i>	Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s.	j patellam precium 12d.	in sandice dimidium marce. in mercandisis 10s.	in utensilibus et camera 5s.
			Sum 38s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
<i>Humfrey de Otteford.</i>	Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s.		Item cameram precium 4s.	Sum 42s. 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
<i>Thomas Humfrey.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 4s.		Sum 33s. 6d.	2s. 3d.
<i>Alice the relict of Richard Aleyn.</i>	Stock. cameram precium 2s.		Sum 9s. 3d.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
<i>William Purneye.</i>	Stock. ij deywercas sandicis precium 2s.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	cameram precium 3s.	Sum 47s. 4d.
				3s. 2d.
<i>Hugh de Essex.</i>	In omnibus mercandisis et utensilibus		15s. 6d.	Sum 15s. 6d. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
<i>John Roger.</i>	Stock. in utensilibus et camera		4s. 2d.	Sum 29s. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
<i>Henry Noreys.</i>	Stock.		Sum 106s. 10d.	7s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
<i>William Reyner.</i>	In omnibus utensilibus et camera	1 marc.		Sum 1 marca 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
<i>John de Stone.</i>	In omnibus catallis et mercandisis		30s.	
<i>Cecilia relict of Fulk de Monte.</i>	Stock. j pocinettum precium 12d.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 9s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
<i>Richard Robekyn.</i>	In omnibus catallis et mercandisis		82s. 6d.	Sum 32s. 6d. 2s. 2d.
<i>Walter de Folesworth.</i>	Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s.	j patellam precium 12d.	cameram precium 4s.	Sum 37s. 2d. 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
<i>Alice widow of William Wrestlere.</i>	Stock. j patellam		12d. cameram precium 3s.	Sum 12s. 5d. 10d.

- Joan Cat.* Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. j patellam precium 12d. cameram precium 4s. Sum 18s. 10d. 15½d.
- John Mainware.* Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. j pocinett' precium 12d. cameram precium 4s. Sum £9. 17s. 18s. 1½d.
- John Ost.* Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. cameram precium 12d. Sum 10s. 8d.
- Richard Mainware.* Stock. in mercandisis 10s. in utensilibus et camera 4s. Sum 48s. 3d. 34½d.
- Sibilla widow of Richard the Tanner.* Stock. ij olle enee precium 4s. j pocinett' precium 12d. in utensilibus, mercandisis et camera 36s. 6d. j patellam precium 12d. pelvem et lavacrum 18d. Sum £10. 14s. 2d. 14s. 3½d.
- John de Wilmynton.* Stock. cameram precium 12d. Sum 11s. 8d. 9½d.
- John the son of Thomas.* Stock. j lavacrum et pelvem precium 18d. cameram precium 4s. Sum 15s. 9d. 12¾d.
- William Shabeggere.* j stott 6s. in mercandisis 5s. Sum 11s. 9d.
- John de Cherteseye.* Stock. j pocinett' precium 12d. cameram precium 2s. Sum 6s. 11d. 5¾d.
- Robert Wittboc.* Stock. in mercandisis 30s. j ollam eneam precium 2s. in utensilibus et camera 4s. Sum 105s. 1d. 7s. ¼d.
- Richard Catygo.* Stock. ij deywercas sandicis precium 2s. j deywercam pori precium 6d. in mercandisis vs. cameram precium 12d. Sum 11s. 11d. 9¾d.
- William Marshall.* Stock. in utensilibus et camera 5s. Sum 10s. 8d.
- John Elnald.* Stock. cameram precium 12d. Sum 15s. 6½d. 12½d.
- William Cocus.* Stock. j ollam eneam precium 2s. j pocinett' precium 12d. in utensilibus et camera 4s. Sum 22s. 5d. 18d.
- Richard de Gurnay.* Stock. cameram precium 2s. Sum 31s. 3½d. 2s. 1½d.
- John de Gurnay.* Stock. cameram precium 2s. Sum 44s. 1d. 2s. 11½d.

<i>Elen Russel.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	j pocinett' precium 12d.	j lavacrum cum pelvi precium 18d.	cameram precium dimidium marce.	Sum 32s. 5d.	2s. 2d.
<i>William the Tanner.</i>	In omnibus utensilibus et mercandis	60s.	Sum 60s.				4s.
<i>The widow of Ralph Wyte.</i>	Stock.	j deywercam et dimidium sandicis precium 18d.	j deywercam pori precium 6d.	canabum precium 6d.	porcellum precium 6d.	Sum 3s.	2½d.
<i>The widow of Synekere.</i>	Stock.	Sum 6s.					5d.
<i>Joan Lanecok.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	in utensilibus et camera 5s.	Sum 30s. 11d.			2s. ¾d.
<i>Richard Cokeye.</i>	Stock.	linum precium 5d.	canabum precium 6d.	cameram precium 12d.	Sum 22s. 11½d.	18½d.	
<i>John Marshall.</i>	Stock.	in utensilibus et camera 4s.	Sum 6s. 9d.				5½d.
<i>Alice Aunsel.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 3s.	Sum 28s. 7½d.				23d.
<i>John Pit.</i>	Stock.	Sum 12s. 4d.					10d.
<i>William Bokeler.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	in utensilibus et camera 5s.	Sum 27s.			21¾d.
<i>Robert Tusard.</i>	Stock.	in mercandis 6s.	Sum 7s. 1½d.				6d.
<i>John de Sobie.</i>	Stock.	iiij deywercas sandicis precium 4s.	iiij deywercas pori precium 18d.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	in mercandis 10s.	in camera 2s.	Sum 27s. ¾d. 21¾d.
<i>Ralph Lile.</i>	Stock.	in utensilibus et camera 2s.	Sum 4s. 7¾d.				3¾d.
<i>John Benjamyn.</i>	Stock.	j pocinettum precium 12d.	in mercandis 10s.	in utensilibus et camera 4s.	Sum 27s. 5d.	22d.	
<i>Stephen Tubbard.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	in utensilibus mercandis et camera j marcam.	Sum 41s. 7d.			2s. 9½d.

(on back.)

<i>Christina Gerth.</i>	Stock.	Sum 27s. 4d.	22d.
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SUMMA VILLATE £23. 13s. 6½d.

“Quintadecima domini Regis de subcollectoribus villate de Derteford de die Sancti Michaelis Anno regni regis Edwardi xxx^{mo} finiente.”

<i>Reginald Taverner.</i>	Stock.	cameram precium 2s.	Sum 61s	
				4s. 1d.
<i>Alexander Bartelot.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.		
		j pocinett' precium 12d.	cameram precium 3s.	Sum 72s.
				4s. 9½d.
<i>Adam Joce.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	j pocinett' precium 12d.	cameram precium 3s.
				Sum 75s. 11d. 5s. 1d.
<i>John Aleyn.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	j patellam precium 2s.	cameram precium 4s.
				pelvem cum lavacro precium 18d.
			Sum £6. 3s. 2d.	8s. 2½d.
<i>John Lambyn.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	j patellam precium 12d.	j pelvem cum lavacro precium 18d.
			cameram precium 3s.	Sum 105s. 2d.
				7s. ½d.
<i>Richard de Wintonia.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	j patellam precium 2s.	pelvem cum lavacro precium 18d.
			cameram precium 4s.	Sum 74s.
				4s. 11½d.
<i>John le Wedere.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	Item j patell' precium 12d.	Item pelvem cum lavacro precium 18d.
			cameram precium 3s.	Sum 71s. 5d.
				4s. 9½d.
<i>John Charles.</i>	Stock.	j ollam eneam precium 2s.	unam patellam precium 12d.	lavacrum et pelvem precium 18d.
			cameram precium 4s.	Sum 47s. 8d.
				3s. 2½d.
			Sum totalis quintedecime	42s. 1½d.

SUMMA VILLATE £23. 13s. 6½d.

SUMMA JURATORUM 42s. 1½d.

SUMMA UTRIVSQUE (PRETER
RELIGIOSIS ET TEMPLARIOS)

}

£25. 15s. 8d.

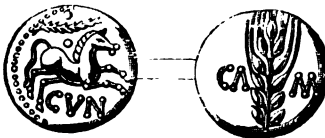
MISCELLANEA.

Nor far from the eastern boundary of the parish of Borden, and near the farm-house called "Hart's Delight," which is in the parish of Tunstall, a new house has recently been built by Mr. Prentis, of Milton. While digging the ground which has been enclosed to form a garden for this house, Mr. Prentis's men discovered three gold coins. At first two were found together, one being Roman, and bearing the profile of Claudius Cæsar, the other being a British coin of Cunobeline. The latter is shewn in the accompanying engraving (fig. 1).



It is exactly like one which is engraved by Mr. John Evans, in his work on British Coins, at page 297, plate ix., No. 3. As however it is there stated that the place of discovery of any coin of this type has been hitherto unknown, the Borden example is of more than common importance. It is now in the possession of Mr. Walter Prentis, of Rainham.

The second discovery brought to light only one coin; another Cunobeline, but of a type which has never before been engraved. It is shewn in fig. 2.



In Mr. Evans's book, a coin, numbered 8 on plate ix., greatly resembles this Borden Cunobeline, but both on the obverse and on the reverse there are points of difference.

BRONZE CELTS.

From the Isle of Harty, Mr. Evans, of Hemel-Hempstead, has obtained "the stock in trade of a founder of the bronze period." This includes bronze socket Celts, moulds for making them, and lumps of the metal from which they were made.

Allhallows, in the Hundred of Hoo, has lately yielded sundry bronze tools and weapons, which have come into the possession of Mr. Humphry Wickham, of Strood. They were found in an earthen pot, two feet below the surface, by workmen who were digging a drain-trench. There were lumps of pure copper in the pot, with the bronze implements. They resemble the examples, from Sittingbourne, which are engraved in Mr. Roach Smith's 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vol. i., pp. 101, 102.

At Haynes Hill, near Hythe, other bronze implements and weapons have recently been discovered, during excavations made for the branch line of railway to Hythe and Sandgate. They are all in the possession of Mr. H. B. Mackeson, of Hythe, and Mr. W. T. Tournay, of Brookhall. Engravings of some of them are given in the 'Archæological Journal,' vol. xxx., p. 282.

 FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

At Grovehurst, in Milton next Sittingbourne, upon the property of Mr. Whitehead Gascoyne, several flint implements of great beauty have lately been discovered. They are all in the Museum of Mr. George Payne, junior, of Sittingbourne.

 ROMAN POTTERY.

In addition to the extensive discovery of Roman sepulchral urns at East Hall, in the parish of Murston, Mr. George Payne has very lately obtained, from a spot near the Rifle Range, in the marshes of the same parish, fragments of handsomely figured Samian ware, and of other Roman pottery, in connection with skulls of *Bos longifrons*.

GRANT MADE BY ROGER OF FAUKHAM; TO
WILLIAM AND SARAH DE WYKEWANE, OF
FIFTEEN ACRES OF LAND IN FAUKHAM, 28 ED. I.

COMMUNICATED, WITH NOTES, BY THE REV. R. P. COATES.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Faukham dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willielmo de Wykewane et Sarre uxori sue quindecim acras terre mee cum suis pertinenciis quarum duodecim acras (*sic*) terre cum suis pertinenciis jacent in campo vocato Suthfeld et tres acras (*sic*) terre cum pertinenciis suis jacent apud le Lymoste* in parochia de Faukham. Dedi eciam et concessi eidem Willielmo et Sarræ uxori sue tres perticatas prati mei jacentes in salso marisco de Derteforde prope pratum vocatum Costynesmed videlicet quicquid in predictis terra et prato habui vel aliquo modo habere potui sine aliquo retinemento. Tenendum et habendum predictis Willielmo et Sarræ et eorum heredibus vel assignatis prenominatam terram et pratum cum pertinenciis suis de capitibus dominis feodorum et cuicumque vel quandocumque dare vendere vel aliquo alio modo alienare voluerint libere quiete bene et in pace imperpetuum. Et ego predictus Rogerus et heredes mei totam predictam terram et pratum cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predicto Willielmo et Sarre et eorum heredibus and (*sic*) assignatis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Pro hac autem donacione concessione warrantizacione et presentis carte confirmacione et sigilli mei impressione dederunt mihi predicto Rogero predicti Willielmus et Sarra centum solidos sterlingorum premanibus in gersumam † anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo octavo. Hiis testibus Domino Ricardo Scotland in lite, Willielmo de Halzelee, ‡ Thoma de Helles, § Johanne de Horton, Petro de Aldham, Willielmo de Bosco, Joanni de Bosco, Willielmo Fynyen, Johanne Lenord, Galfrido de Ilkyngdenn', Ricardo Veysy et Ricardo clerico et multis aliis.

* *Le Lymoste*, the limekiln.

† *Pre manibus in gersumam*, given beforehand as an earnest.

‡ *Halzelee*, perhaps one of the forms of the name Hawley.

§ *Helles*, St. Margaret Helles, or Hills, Darenth. The words *helles*, *hills*, are alike derived from Old English *halan*, to cover; hill means the raised grave over some famous person.

VALUATION OF THE MANORS OF CHARLES AND
ROUGHEHEL.

[Undated, but the writing is of the latter part of the 14th century. J. BURTT.]

DERTEFORD.

Memorandum quod Adam Bamme nuper habuit ibidem unum manerium vocatum Charles cum ij grangiis valde ruinosis et nihil valent ultra reprisas.* Item sunt ibidem diverse shope in villa predicta et valent per annum 40s. Item sunt ibidem ij molendina aquatica unde j fullonicum et alium blad [onicum] et valent per annum ultra reprisas 40s. Item est ibidem j cunicularium cum cuniculis vineis et ciris et valet communibus annis 40s. Item est ibidem j gardinum quondam Timonis Hache et valet per annum 2s. Item sunt ibidem in diversis campis viz in Charlesheth

					72 acræ
den Gatemanfeld	Admereslond	Pascalden	Wylmyntoneden		
	2 acræ		22 acr'		
Wylmyntonewell	Hungrifeld	Horseput	Cokshote	Bulkeden	
12 acr' 1 rod	4 acr'	2 acr'	4 acr'	4 acr'	
Dyrolfesput	Okhegge	Lomput	Stywardestile	Herkynesgate	
			15 acr' 3 rod	3 acr'	
Mountesfeld	Stonhameros	Doune	Heyfeld	Stonhamlane	
2½ acr'	1½ d. acr'	2½ acr'	j acr'	2 acr'	
Waterle	Sprottesden	Stonhamfeld	Tentis	Bykenorecheker	
				62½ acr'	4½ acr'
Bromhelle	Chalkeput	Tirlyng	Kyngeslond	Gostendon	Ryefeld
4 acr'	2 acr'	1½ acr'	8 acr'		
Bremthe Seyntedmondes	Fulleswych	et Mershegate	—233 acræ		
terre et valet quælibet acra per annum 4d.				77s. 8d.	

* I.e. rent-charges, pensions, annuities, fees of stewards or bailiffs, etc. J. B.—Gl.

Item sunt ibidem juxta portam Ricardi ate Sole 3 acre terre et valent per annum 12d.—Item est ibidem una acra subtus gardenum Johannis Broun et valet per annum 4d.—Item sunt ibidem 52 acre prati jacentes in diversis parcellis tam in frisco maresco quam in salso maresco et valet quelibet acra per annum 2s. 104s.

SUMMA TOCIUS VALORIS MANERII }
 DE CHARLES PER ANNUM . . . } £15. 5s.

Memorandum quod idem Adam Bamme habuit ibidem unum alium manerium et diversa tenementa vocata Roughehel Halwelee et Heylond cum j aula j camera ij grangiis et j ? stabulo ruinoso et nihil valent per annum ultra reprisas. Item est ibidem j bercaria sufficiens tamen nihil valet ultra reprisas. Item sunt ibidem et apud Charles de redditibus assisis per annum £10.—Item sunt ibidem in Hertescroft

	120 acr'	3 acr'		
Forestereslond	Holecroft	Potenescroft	Heylond	Pipescroft
16 acr'	12 acr'	10 acr'	40 acr'	
Hachefeld	Langeleye	Ifeld	Merifeld	Enbrake
16 acr'	36 acr'	12 acr'	6 acr'	Perifeld
Foxcroft	Putfeld	Ryefeld	Teneacre	Mogelescroft
30 acr'	40 acr'	4 acr'		16 acr'
Oklond	Halweledene	Perifeld	Stottesworthe	Stotteslese
j acr' j rod	j acr'	22 acr'		
dehanghe	Piperacr	Werefeld	Longehoke	Hertisfeld
	50 acr'		22 acr'	Fairput-
feld	Potterescroft	Chalkefeld	et Nepisfeld	— 457 acr' j roda
terre et valet	quelibet acra	jd.		38s. 1½d.

Item sunt ibidem de tenementis vocatis Beldes 12 acre et valent per annum 6s. 8d.—Item in Crofte apud le Crouche j acra et valet per annum 4d.—Item sunt ibidem in diversis parcellis subtus gardenum de Halwelee 16 acre et valent per annum 2s. 8d.—Item sunt ibidem in Crofte juxta portam Thome atte Stile 8 acre et valent per annum 16d.—Item sunt

5 acr'	5½ acr'	1 acr'	7 acr'
--------	---------	--------	--------

ibidem in Halwelemed Wolfrenmed Kyngesthorn Touremed

1½ acr'	2 acr'	1½ rod
---------	--------	--------

Peremannesmed Super le Flete juxta pratum Vicarii de Sutton

$\frac{1}{2}$ rod 1 acr' i rod' $\frac{1}{2}$ rod
 apud le Cheker Heggemed et in le Hode 23 acre 3 rode dimidia
 prati et valet quelibet acra per annum 12d. 23s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Item de perquisitis Curiarum ibidem communibus Annis
 26s. 8d. Item sunt ibidem 100 acre juvenis bosci et valet acra
 per annum 4d. 33s. 4d.

SUMMA TOCIUS VALORIS MANERII	}	£16. 12s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
DE ROUGHEHEL &c. PER ANNUM .		
SUMMA TOTALIS CONJUNCTA . . .		£31. 17s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

De quibus resolute Domino Johanni de Monte Acuto per
 annum £4.—Abbati et Conventui de Lesenys per annum
 23s. 6d.—Thome Wylkyn per annum 5s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Domino de
 Ponynges per annum 2s. 10d.—Episcopo Roffensi per annum
 7s.—Domino Duci Surrie per annum 12d. et commum sectam
 Curie Priorisse de Derteford per annum 8s.—Johanni le . . .
 12d.
 resolute £6. 8s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

- p. lix, line 4, for "Fourteenth," read "Fifteenth."
- p. 180, line 3, for "Peckham's Register," read "his own Indexes."
- p. 265, last line but one, for "vol. vi," read "vol. v."



